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Advertisements purporting to be new articles, or which profess to express the views of the public, will not be inserted. The Commercial certainly enjoys a much larger circulation among the business community of the vast region of the Northwest than any other paper in the west, daily or weekly. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, mercantile, manufacturing and financial circles of Eastern Canada.

Office at 27 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, MAY 2, 1903.

THE RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Canada might do well to take up the question of rural free delivery of mail. The time has come when it is the duty of the government to study the interests of those who produce the wealth of the country before almost any other interest, and in Canada the greatest wealth producers are never well served, the farmers. There has been a great deal said in recent years about the tendency of population to drift into the cities, the effect of which has been to produce terrible congestion, terrible suffering and terrible waste of energy. The reason for this tendency is not far to seek. The thing for novelty, excitement and amusement which is one of the phenomena of our time, has induced hundreds of people to forsake the quietness and monotony of the cities and their peaceful round of activity. The facilities for profit, pleasure and amusement have not multiplied with the farmer so rapidly as with his city brother, and discontent has been the result. President Roosevelt said in effect in a recent speech that the nation which can keep people upon their own farms is a nation which will attain to the highest measure of prosperity. If this is true, and the statement looks like it, it can hardly be challenged, it is the duty of the government to study the business of keeping the people upon the land. Anything which tends to serve that end should be a measure. Considerable financial aid could even be justified in the accomplishment of this purpose.

The consolidation of rural schools, improvement of country roads, extension of electric railways into rural areas, and numerous other schemes being advocated for the improvement of the farmer's lot. Rural delivery of mails might well be added to this list. In the United States this has already been inaugurated with satisfactory results. Already 13,000 carriers are employed in service, and it is estimated that 20,000 more will be sufficient to provide the service for all of that country. So far the service there has been an experimental one, and that the country a large sum of money and above the revenue derived from the scheme, and predict that in a few years the service will become a source of revenue. When the subject was first introduced in Congress it was ridiculed and deemed as impracticable. That

was in 1893. In 1894 Congress appropriated \$10,000 to enable the postmaster-general to experiment, but that official refused to expend the money as he thought that it would be wasted. In 1895, \$20,000 was appropriated by Congress, but again the postmaster-general refused to act, and it was only in 1896, when \$40,000 was appropriated, that he consented under protest to take up the scheme. In that year 44 routes were selected in 29 States, and the work began. In nearly every case the route's seemed to have been expressly chosen for their unfavorable features in order that the views of the postmaster-general might be vindicated; yet in spite of this fact the service gave such satisfaction to the people that the demand for its continuance became imperative. In 1897 further extensions were made, and an official who had sympathy with the idea was placed in charge. Since then the system has grown amazingly, thanks to generous grants from Congress.

Among other ideas which have been successfully experimented with is a postoffice on wheels. For this purpose

RECENT RAILWAY DEVELOPMENTS.

Judging by the amount of attention which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is receiving from the financial papers of the United States in connection with its interest in the Northern Securities Company case, the influence of the big Canadian road in securing the recent legal decision against the Securities Company must have been considerable. It is plainly stated in well informed circles that President Hill feels very sore over the defeat of his pet project and that he blames the Canadian Pacific people for it. Of course, the credit or blame, which ever it may be, can only indirectly belong to any private interest as the national government was the real prosecutor in the case, but at the same time it is quite probable that private influence had something to do with the proceedings being undertaken in the first place.

As a result of the bad feeling which is said to have been engendered by this case between the powerful factions which are behind these great

but is looked upon rather as a return to competitive railroad conditions, and the C. P. R. has gained considerable prestige with the Dakota farmers, who feel that they are being squeezed by the companies which at present do their transportation business. It is not to be supposed that the Canadian farmers would be displeased either if another road should put itself in position to compete for a share of their traffic.

THE ALL-CANADIAN ROUTE.

Canadian routes are beginning to cut considerable of a figure in the eastward traffic of the territory tributary to the Great Lakes. Tremendous expenditure of money has been made to create an all Canadian route and tremendous efforts are being made now to give this expenditure its proper effect upon the business. There are those who emphatically predict, and can give sound reasons for the faith that is in them, that Canada will in a very few years reap the benefit of her enterprise in building canals by taking the traffic by water away from the United States. The recent removal of all canal tolls by the Dominion government is another step in the direction of securing the traffic to the R. Prefontaine in speaking on the subject, states that it is the intention of the government to do everything in its power to secure for Canadian companies the entire traffic of the west. The abolition of the tolls, while involving a considerable sacrifice to the government is, nevertheless, a concession which has been cheerfully made in order to advance the above purpose. It has been followed by the announcement that at least one new fleet of ten vessels will be put upon the Canadian route this year. Others will follow as soon as capitalists have had time to study the situation.

It is confidently stated that with the tonnage available this year it will be possible to carry wheat from Fort William to Kingston for 3.5c per bushel, and from Kingston to Montreal for 1.65c per bushel. This is the extra lake insurance and charges at Montreal will bring the total cost to 5.87c. With a 2c rate from Fort William to Buffalo and the Erie Canal and New York terminal charges the total cost by the United States route would be 6.8c, which leaves a comfortable margin in favor of Canada. In addition to this favorable balance in the eastward rate, the fact is worthy of notice that there is now a considerably larger westbound traffic available in Canada, which will furnish returns comparable with the vessels engaged in this trade.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES.

Most of the dealers report fair business in nearly all classes of hides. The bulk of sales were made on basis of 8½c for buffs and about the same price for cows. Occasionally a car will cut a trifling high grade selection or to the quality of the hides. Prices of buffs one year ago same week advanced from 4½c to 8½c with sales at 8½c. The principal cause of the advance then was the possibility of a great shortage of hides of very high and packer hides were advancing, but at the present time, no such conditions exist. The tanners, but keen competition and the fact that country dealers appear to be nearly all strong believers in higher prices, they have not pressed sales. Tanners therefore have been obliged to purchase as their wants required, which has forced up prices well above beyond their value, considering the poor quality of the hides. Eastern tanners have been slow to respond to the advance here and are still refusing to pay the prices asked by most of the dealers.—Hide and Leather, April 24.



WESTERN FARM HOMES—WM. PORTER, OXBOW, ASSA.

a wagon was built and fitted up with a full postal outfit. This proved remarkably successful, even from a financial point of view. It cost \$1,375 per year, and saved, through the abolition of four small post offices, \$1,000 per year. Within a few months of this trial 133 applications were received from the people for similar wagons. Other improvements included the carrying of open notes, parcels, etc. This wagon carried a driver and a clerk, who was authorized to do all the duties of a local postmaster.

As a result of the establishment of free rural delivery in this way, the postal department now reports that it has greatly increased the volume of mail from country districts. The farmers read more and write more, and spend less time in going to and from the nearest town or post office. One Missouri farmer reports that during the past fifteen years he has driven 12,000 miles in going after his mail, all of which travel is now saved to him. He states further that since he can mail his letters by dropping them in a box at the fence corner he has written three times as many letters in a given length of time as previously.

This is the experience with free delivery of mail in rural parts where it has been tried.

It has been estimated that no less than twenty-five million people annually attend the circuses of America in one season.

railway enterprises, it is possible that there will be a fight for western traffic in the near future. The C. P. R. has already demonstrated that it can more than hold its own in any war over transcontinental business and the Hill faction have no desire to again try conclusions at that point, but they are believed to be now planning an invasion of the rich preserves of the C. P. R. in the prairie country of the west, and they hope to get into position in this way to compete with their great northern rival. It is believed that if the necessary charters have been secured the Northern Pacific road will again tap Canadian territory extensively at an early date.

As an offset to this little plan, it is announced that the "So" road, which is controlled by the C. P. R., will this year commence the construction of an extensive system of branches in North and South Dakota, which will cut into some of the richest traffic districts of the Hill lines. Something like 1,000 miles of such feeders will be built as expeditiously as possible. It is more than likely that one of these proposed extensions will reach far enough to connect with the Canadian Pacific branch to Grenada, at the International boundary, thus giving connection between Winnipeg and St. Paul over exclusive C. P. R. lines.

In the Northwestern States the prospect of such developments as these is not regarded with disfavour,

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MILLING CRISIS IN N. W. STATES

in many years has anything occurred. It remarks that the Northwestern Miller of Minneapolis, who has caused as much general concern as any one man, has closed down of the American spring roller mills which went into effect last year, and the degree of discontent continues throughout the northwest. The action to those familiar with milling conditions was obviously sudden, yet its suddenness came as a shock to the general public and the grain and transportation interests which have some way come to see that the patient millers can be well with burdens and handicapped conditions to an unlimited extent and still manage somehow to get on grinding. The prompt cessation of activity, the complete paralysis of an important industry employing thousands of men and touching in innumerable instances allied interests created a profound sensation in trade circles both in America and Europe.

Operations of the great food-processing factories were still, wheels nearly ceased to turn and the vast output of flour from the mills was stopped. Where had been a mass hum of useful activity, was now a hush which caused people who rely for their food upon the steady operation of the mills to grow restless and concerned as to the activity of the millers; that merchants who, when all is said and done, depend upon the mills to maintain a demand for the raw material, and the transportation lines to carry a considerable portion of their traffic to come from the millers, still imposing unjust discriminations upon the very trade which they depend upon for business—all and many other allied and interested interests suddenly awoke to find that something serious had happened and a feeling of anxiety and alarm was in the air, something which would be transmitted through a ship when the hum of the propeller which has been leaving port suddenly stops. Something was wrong in the industrial machinery of the northwest and there was no telling what it was, the possibilities of being it, and the prospect of a reaction of the usual and normal action.

The first time in thirty years the mills of Minneapolis capable of outputting 10,000 barrels of flour were all down and not a wheel turned. The operatives were relieved and returned to their homes, leaving a vacant population on the streets; the factory and the cooper shop were closed and their owners were gone. Never before did the people see an object-lesson showing the effect of a city's dependence upon the flour mills. But the millers were not the only place affected. Within a few hours, as if on a prearranged signal, throughout every city, town and village throughout the northwest in a merchant mill was situated, and the same alarming phenomenon. The flour mills closed down were released from indefinitely. Thousands were out of employment and idle—no one in the towns were dependent on the operation of the mills. It is the fact that the flour mill being the industry in many places, the mills left in darkness would probably have been absolutely impossible to have arranged before such an almost universal stoppage of the last week. Not even in the northwest contemplating a possibility when he went to the mill every morning that he would issue orders to shut down. All of them had wheat on hand and they were grinding and were receiving flour when they suddenly found themselves in a deplorable condition which hedged them in on

every side, they must yield to the inevitable and summarily and without preparation cease making flour. Despite argument and protest and appeal, the web which was making their industrial existence an impossibility was being woven closer and firmer by the great transportation combinations, the control of which was remote, in different and ruthless. The communitarian interest in the railway and steamship business, ignoring the welfare of the fourth largest industry in America and the only important one had almost completed the strangulation of merchant milling.

The blind goals of the hoarding in their hands the welfare of the west, had continued their work of destroying a great industry until only the finishing touch was necessary. It came on Thursday last and so close is the relation between production and sale was instantaneous. The noise was tightened one too often around the miller's neck, the climax was reached and within a few hours every interested merchant mill in the northwest

of the United States by selling flour abroad. This will give an idea of the immensity of the industry which the discriminating policy of the carriers is slowly but surely destroying. The situation in the northwest, which the stoppage of the mills last week emphasized, is not confined to that section of the milling field, it is practically universal throughout the United States.

Of the 8,000 merchant mills, it is safe to say that not one per cent have been able to make any profit during the last four months; that no more than 10 per cent has been able to make a bare living during 1902 and that ever since 1901, when the transportation lines, by carrying wheat out of the country at nominal rates of freight and holding flour to high tariff rates, dealt a blow to the exportation of flour from the west, it has never recovered, few, if any, of these mills have made fair returns on the capital invested in them. In full possession of all the facts, with an entire appreciation of the gravity and seriousness of the situation, the Northwestern Miller unhesitatingly lays the responsibility for this state of affairs— which means ultimately the complete destruction of the merchant milling business, and the consequent cutting off of foreign trade amounting to 18 million dollars annually—at the door of the transportation interest of this country; the organized, eastern-centered, group-controlled, reactionary and rate-raising compelling transportation interest.

ated the opening of the season by carrying wheat from Duluth at 2 cents a bushel. It is useless to contend that "tramp" boats inaugurated this cut. This is a mere subterfuge, for the boats were not eager to emulate their tramp competitors and while rigorously hold up their feet if they entered into a scramble for the wheat and actually passed over flour offered which was by the consignees and delivery orders. In 1901, the year when the transportation interests carried wheat abroad as ballast—still holding flour at 2 cents a bushel—season opened by carrying wheat at 3 1/2 cents a bushel, the millers realized promptly that if 2 cents was the beginning of the season this year the cut would be even worse than in 1901 and therefore the sooner they could get to make flour the better off their stockholders would be.

A few comparative figures, which are admittedly correct, will be sufficient to prove to even the uninitiated that no merchant miller can do a normal and healthy business under the conditions imposed and controlled by the transportation interest. In 1901, the average export rate on flour, lake and sea, was 17 cents a 100 pounds; it is now 23 cents per hundred, an increase of 6 cents a 100 pounds or 12 cents a 100 bushels. The increase has been 12-16 cents a barrel. In 1901, the rate on wheat opened at 2 1/2 cents, a reduction of 1 1/2 cents per bushel. For carrying flour, the lake lines exacted 3 cents a 100 pounds, equivalent to 3 1/2-4-5 cents a bushel; while wheat, as already shown, is carried at 2 cents; a discrimination of 3-4-5 cents a bushel against flour or 15 cents a barrel. When it is understood that 10c is regarded as a large profit on a barrel of flour, it will be clearly seen that to attempt to make a profit on a barrel of a discrimination which is large enough not only to overcome the face of the matter, but to equalize it. The transportation interest has succeeded in closing the mills and until it reverses its policy the mills can not run with any degree of regularity. The millers have acted wisely in thus saving themselves from ruin. The time has finally arrived when it is imperative to insist that either he will be allowed something for his labor or he will cease to work. It has been long enough in his own grist as he can stand it. He has at last gone on a strike.

CABBERRY BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual meeting of the Carberry board of trade took place in the municipal hall on Friday evening, 17th inst. There was a good attendance of members present. President Manville occupied the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read by Secretary Neilson and adopted. A large number of communications and memoranda were read. One of the number was one from the London chamber of commerce, inviting a representative from the Carberry board to the International Chamber of Commerce to be held in Montreal in August next and submit a report on the important trade questions that would be presented for discussion.

After favorable reports from Messrs. R. M. Harrison and G. B. Murphy were appointed to represent the board.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Wm. Walker. Vice-President—Wm. Smale. Secretary—Treasurer—J. M. Neilson. Council—A. A. Manville, D. Pearson, B. Stewart, J. D. Hun Messrs. R. M. Harrison, G. H. Haslam, R. E. Marshall, C. Shannon, F. E. Arkell. The Carberry board of industry will write the C. P. R. and point out the members present from the local freight sidings, the present siding being so tighters too small for the steadily increasing freight business done at this point, and urge the immediate extension of the siding and also suggest the advisability of erecting a watering tank at this point.

The question of street watering was next discussed and a resolution was adopted by the town council to take control of the same was passed and also a motion requesting the board to increase the pedlars' or hawkers' license to such a figure that cloth pedlars will contribute to the revenue of the town. N. N. McDougall was proposed and elected a member of the board.

GRAIN ELEVATORS AT INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.

realized that he must cease to make flour or suffer such a serious ultimate loss that he would be involuntarily forced to the same end later and would merely have added to his losses in the meantime. He wisely and sensibly decided to quit at once and save what he could. At least 100,000 barrels of flour daily capacity ceased instantly, and for four days the contribution of the northwest to the nation's production of flour value has been reduced at least \$400,000 a day. At this writing, a few and faint returns of operations in order to grind out wheat on hand and fulfill contracts entered into previously which are in honor bounds to keep, although it entails a loss. It is safe to say, however, that under conditions materially improve, this assumption can be but temporary and there will be no permanent activity in milling until the powers that be, who are in full control of the situation have finally decided whether or not merchant millers in the United States is to be allowed to exist as an independent, non-trust-controlled industry.

There are probably 8,000 separate merchant milling concerns in the local mills, not counting the purely industrial ones, and the total value of the flour produced there are 17,000. These merchant millers in 1900, according to the census, nearly 500 million bushels of wheat, paid the American farmer over 300 million dollars, and produced 100 million barrels of flour, valued at \$100 million dollars. In 1902, 600 same merchant mills contributed 68 million dollars to the balance of trade in favor

of the United States. This down of the larger mills, which would ordinarily find a market for their surplus across the water, to crowd their products into the domestic market, crushing the life out of the less powerful mills and destroying their own profits even if they are not handicapped others. Struggling with each other for supremacy, forced by the commercial barriers to fight their mutual competition on the home field, they have been beaten down to a condition of almost unprofitable effort, and the result is a total loss. The miller can no longer continue to make flour and sell for less than cost. His condition has become intolerable, with this is the reason for the general strike of flour mills at which the public marvels.

Since January first milling conditions have been utterly hopeless and totally discouraging. The millers, however, have struggled on to the end of day hoping against hope for an improvement. In the northwest they were making a brave fight and might have kept on combating the inevitable throughout the season, but a climax in their affairs was reached on Thursday last, when the lake lines inaugu-

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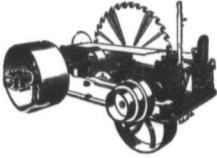
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GASOLINE ENGINES

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They use less Gasoline, Run Cooler, Start Easier, Wear Longer, and give less Trouble than any Engine on the Market.

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A bill has been introduced in the Illinois legislature to prohibit the sale of football in this state. The bill is a punishment of from \$10 to \$100 each offence. Football statistics last season told that 18 persons killed and several hundred were injured in the game, and in the light of these facts it is not strange that many people class football with fighting.

It is most important that the set aside as government form serves should be carefully prepared. As sources of water supply for present and future irrigation, the serves demand the best possible from the government and the in order to conserve the water in the arid regions the farmers' foundation for the upbuilding of prosperous communities under the Maxwell's Talisman.

DRY GOODS TRADE.

Fabrics in Wool.

It seems to be settled that the coming summer will be one of considerable demand for woolen dress goods. Of course wash goods will play an important part—as they do every summer—but there is an increasing demand for wool dress fabrics adapted to summer wear. This is where the real money comes in and dealers are showing large lines of this popular fabric. Most of the new designs while attractive are not striking or novel. Hair line stripes, melanges, browns and blues with flecked figures and with small checks are the favorites. Light-weight broadcloths have been in good demand for Easter and opera gowns and will probably be popular for fall wear. The pastel shades that were in favor some seasons ago will evidently be leaders.

The sale of fall lines of cotton fabrics has been immense in some instances. There are several cotton lines which have the sanction of that tyrannical dame, Fashion, and the demand for them has been large. New lines in these goods include plaids, small figures and some checks.

Zibelines will evidently hold a strong place in the demand for fall dress goods lines. The plaids will still have a slightly larger sale than the fancies, but not large enough to put the latter to any disadvantage.

It looks as though the advantages that have been made from time to time in the prices of dress goods will be fully maintained. Whatever jobbers have had to reorder the manufacturers have kept the same firm position that they have held for some time. There is some indication, however, that the market may be disturbed by the selling of narrower goods than the standard widths. This always has a tendency to make trouble as the lesser sizes, being sold slightly under the standard, seems to be cheaper, while in reality it is not at all.—Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.

Dry Goods Trade Notes.

The call for pearl buttons is almost phenomenal.

Metal buttons of various sizes are having a good sale.

Parasols to match the gowns are one of the season's novelties.

There is a steady demand for the popular new line of lace. It is said that there will be a demand for colored effects in the fall.

States are being ordered by shirt makers, and some handsome effects in foreign shirtings are being shown in these shades.

Wool weather has been checking the sorting business in dry goods at Ontario centres. Retailers are well stocked, and until there is some warm weather to start the goods moving freely, activity is not looked for.

Linens and plume skirts are in much favor, especially with the younger women. Many new and striking effects are noticed in the colored linens. Blue and white checks in rather large designs are among those called for.

The shirt waist business has been enormous with manufacturers. The finger waist, made in the dainty effect with fine lace and embroidery investigated and with a yoke entirely of Irish embroidery, is particular favorite.

In linens and white goods, United States jobbers look for a large duplicating demand. These goods will be bought largely at an advance of from 2 1/2 to 40 per cent. Unions and cottons are largely affected by the advances and so are many all-linen goods in heavy weights.

The feeling in cottons is very firm. There are apparently no efforts being made to stimulate the demand, holders being content to wait for purchases. The market for blankets and flannels is very firm. The supplies of blankets will be restricted by the destruction of two of the mills by fire, and the large increase in the demand which is sure to be experienced this year will only tend to aggravate the difficulty.—Toronto Globe.

The new surtax on German goods entering Canada is expected to transfer a considerable volume of dry goods business from Germany to Great Britain. It is stated that the German manufacturers have been hanging on to this trade since 1897 at a sacrifice of their profits in the hope

that something would turn up to give them the old position in the Canadian market. Now they will be obliged to let it go to their British competitors. They will also reap some benefit from the change.

The strength of all raw materials, which go to make up the various lines of dry goods, is now reasonable, and that very little hoard is held out by manufacturers of an early reduction in values. On the contrary, they state that intrinsically all leading lines are cheap at current prices. The jobbing trade lends its endorsement to this view of the case by the manner in which orders ahead are being placed. There has seldom been shown such great willingness to provide for future requirements than is the case at present in every department of jobbing trade.

Advices from British and European markets indicate a still firmer feeling in cottons, woollens, linens and silks and prices have gone up again in all of these lines. Manufacturers are called upon to pay such high prices for the raw material that it becomes imperative for them to make corresponding advances in their selling price. Silks and linens have advanced more in proportion than the other two lines, but are not materially higher. As showing how wools have advanced it may be stated that five wool yards, which not long ago were selling at 10 1/2 in England are now worth 4d more than that.

Grocery Trade Notes.

Advices by cable from Sicily state that the cold weather has caused some damage to the coming crop of figs.

Cables from Spain report an advance of the equivalent of 1c per lb. on Tarragon almonds, due to fears of damage to the coming crop.

Cable advices from Sicily report that market firmer on shelled almonds, due to reports of damage to the growing demand crop in some sections.

The plant of the International Salt Company, located at South Chicago, with three boats lying in the Calumet river, were burned on Tuesday. The loss is estimated at \$1,250,000.

The demand for Congou teas in the New York market for shipment to Europe continue active, and it is estimated since the buying commenced some 42,000 packages have been shipped.

Present quotations on fine Amalia currants at the Atlantic seaboard are 3 1/2 cents those of a year ago, which, considering the stock, is considered a low figure. Free buying is looked for for a while.

Referring to Brazil nuts a prominent New York importer says: The bullish reports which have recently been circulated in this market, combined with the light arrivals, have had a tendency to advance prices.

According to late cable advices from Brazil, large sales of new crop nuts have been made at 6c per lb. f.o.b. The yield of the crop promises to be no larger than last year, if, as large. Last year's crop was approximately 60,000 hectolitres.

Messrs. Barnard & Co., Yokohama, Canada City, Montreal agent, W. R. Forester, last week, as follows: Tea market quiet and firm. The company are establishing a cold storage plant at Trenton, Ont. The name of the company will be The Apple and Produce Cold Storage and Forwarding Co., Ltd., with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Henry Pedwell, of Thornbury, is president and Mr. James is manager. The building will accommodate 50,000 barrels of apples, besides large quantities of oranges. It will be completed in time for the fall trade.

There has been no important change in the condition of the market for new crop Barbadoes molasses since this day week, says the Montreal Gazette. Cane advices have been received which were firm in tone and stated that the supply now left unsold was only 100,000 tons. This news has been the means of creating some little excitement in the wholesale grocery trade, as they are con-

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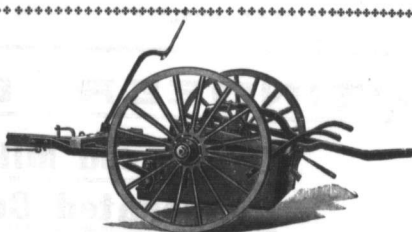
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Fine Harness, Collar, Saddles, Horse Blankets, Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Travelling Bags, Moccasin, Fitted Uppers, Etc.



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Balmoral Block, 1902 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.



Contractors and Municipal Road Scrapers

All sizes of Drag and Wheel Scrapers and Grading Plows at lowest bottom prices. If interested send for catalogue and prices to

W. JOHNSTON & CO. 776 Main Street WINNIPEG

FURS FURS! FURS!

JAMES CORISTINE & CO. Ltd.

Dealers in High Class Goods

Their representative will call during the Season—wait for him.

NOTE
CLOSE
MESH
AT
BOTTOM
BY

Page Acme Poultry Netting

A bird cannot fly through as small a hole as it can crawl through, so Page Poultry Netting is made with small meshes at bottom and large at top. If game wire top and bottom—no sag. Get Page fences and gates—day is best.

The Page Wire Fence Co. Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B. 8

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

meaning to quit now that they will be left without any stock of Barbadoes molasses for the coming season, and, therefore, they are showing a disposition to operate; consequently, some business will likely be done in

the near future, but if there is only the above quantity left on the market for sale there is bound to be a big shortage here, which will, no doubt, result in much higher prices than are at present ruling on spot.

CAR MAPLE SYRUP

Here. Guaranteed Pure.

Try sample case and you are sure to order more.

ORANGES

PRICES:

\$3.75 for extra choice.
Fancy \$4.50.

PIEPLANT

In 50 lb. boxes, \$2.50

THE **MACPHERSON FRUIT CO.**
LIMITED.
493 Main St., Winnipeg

Write for prices and Catalogue of
KOKOMO
WOVE WIRE FENCING

Best fence on the market.

MARSHALL-WELLS CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
WINNIPEG.

THE WESTERN PACKING COMPANY

Our new abattoir on Alexander avenue is now completed and running, and we are ready to supply the trade both in the city and country with fresh killed meat of finest quality. Mail orders given prompt attention.
We are also open to buy live or dressed hogs and all kinds of produce, paying highest cash prices for same.

Abattoir and Offices
ALEXANDER AVENUE, - WINNIPEG

STEEL SHEETS

"Q EENS HEAD" and "SOUTHERN CROSS" brands of dead flat or ordinary finish. No better sheets made anywhere. Blue Polished or Imitation Russian Sheets, Electrical Sheets, Tack Sheets, Etc.

JOHN LYSAGHT Limited
Makers, BRISTOL, ENG.

A. C. LESLIE & CO., Montreal
Managers Canadian Branch
E. H. BISETT, Agent, Winnipeg.

GREENSHIELDS LIMITED

Successors to S. Greenshields, Son & Co.
MONTREAL
Wholesale...
**DRY GOODS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
CARPETS, ETC.**
Representing by—R. R. GALLAGHER, G. M. NEWTON, A. C. RUSSELL, J. E. WALKER.

MESSINA LEMONS

Let us have your order at once, as the price is sure to advance.
We have two of the best brands on the market, namely, St. Nicholas and St. Andrew.
They will arrive about the 10th or 15th of May. Price \$4.00.

**THE IMPERIAL FRUIT
& PRODUCE CO. LTD**
WINNIPEG, MAN.

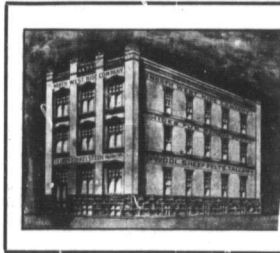
How is Your Boot and Shoe Stock?

If the sizes are broken, write to us and sort up. Our stock is large, and complete. We can ship any size order same day as received. If you think of opening in Boots and Shoes, we are the people to see. Also Maple Leaf Rubbers.

87 Princess St. Winnipeg. **The Kilgour, Rimer Co. Ltd.**

Gowans, Kent & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of
**China
Glass and
Earthenware**
358 Main Street,
WINNIPEG.



Don't Neglect
as the season is approaching when all hides will require salting. You will do well to ship!
Your Hides
In at once, before they spoil. Ship all kinds of
Raw Furs
we pay the highest market prices.
NORTH WEST HIDE CO.
Box 615, Winnipeg.

Headquarters for
**METAL SHINGLES
SIDINGS
CEILINGS
FURNACES
STOVES**
Write for Catalogue and Prices.
CLARE & BROCKEST
WINNIPEG.
Western Agents for
CLARE BROS. & CO.
Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Preston, Ont.

WANTED
Every Merchant in the West to see our big range of
Fur Goods
Our Travellers will give you the opportunity in due season.
EDGAR, CORISTINE & CO
Successors to Greene & Sons Co.
MONTREAL.

RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY

LIMITED
Head Office and Mills at RAT PORTAGE, ONT.
WINNIPEG OFFICE, Room 53 Merchants Bank Building.

MANUFACTURERS OF...
**LUMBER,
LATH, SHINGLES,
SASH,
DOORS**
AND ALL KINDS
OF WOODWORK

FRANK LIGHTCAP
DEALER IN
HIDES PELTS, WOOL
SENECA, Etc.
EXPORTER OF
NORTHERN FURS
Highest prices paid for consignments and returns promptly made.
Write for circulars containing market reports and full quotations.
172-174 KING ST., WINNIPEG.
P. O. BOX 484.

MANITOBA.

Sieve Rowe is opening a butcher shop at Eden.
C. Wall is opening a grocery store at Grand View.
Mr. Wynne is opening in boots and shoes at Killarney.
Bostoner, of Brandon, has purchased the Central hotel at Victon.

Merrick Bros. contemplate building a new brick store at Macgregor.
Mrs. Taylor and Miss Greenleaf are opening a millinery store at Miami.
P. H. Currie, general merchant, Carberry, is moving his stock to Saskatchewan.
Mr. Crowe, formerly of Winnipeg, is opening a boot and shoe store at Russell.
Mr. Lambert, formerly of Swan River, is opening a harness shop at Meifort.
Wm. Hunt is offering his furniture and undertaking business at Neepawa for sale.
Mr. Murray, formerly of Winnipeg, is opening out a hardware store at Brandon.
F. Y. Newton has sold his hardware business at Grand View to Clark & Thomas.
G. L. Thomas has opened in clothing, furnishings and boots and shoes at Hamilton.
Dalton & Co., of Wellwood, have added hardware, thus completing their line of general merchandise.
The T. A. Garland Co., of Portage la Prairie, are opening a branch dry goods and millinery store at Carberry.
Faulkner & Larmour is the name of a new implement firm at Elm Creek.
J. A. Osborne has sold his paper—the Star at Brandon. P. Purcell became editor under the new management.

Prairie and bush fires are numerous in Manitoba.
The Dominion government has granted letters patent to the John W. Peck Co., Winnipeg, with a capital stock of \$100,000.
H. Woolf has bought the interest of his partner, Mr. Crane, in their butcher business at Eden, and will continue the business alone.
Brandon is to have another machine shop. Callahan & Arnett have entered into partnership, and will commence business in the near future.
James Farber, a local contractor, has received the contract for the erection of a new brick four-roomed school at Macgregor. The cost will be nearly \$7000.

The Nobbitt Bros.' stock at Wellwood has been disposed of. Galloway Bros. bought the clothing and boots and shoes, and Dalton & Co. the groceries and hardware.
Real Estate Exchange is now in operation in Winnipeg, the premises of which are pledged not to deal with unscrupulous brokers who are so numerous in the city.
The H. R. Lamb Fence Co., of London, Ont., will establish a branch of the factory at Carberry. J. R. Keith, of Brantford, who will be the manager, is in the city completing arrangements.

Manitoba's claim for \$150,000, representing rents and profits of swamp lands administered by the department of the interior for the province, was heard in the exchequer court at Ottawa last week.
Notice is given that the partnership between Geo. Frederick Stevenson & Mur. Mitchell, general commission merchants, Winnipeg, has been dissolved. G. F. Stevenson assumes the business.
The Carberry Machine & Mfg. Co., Ltd., has been organized for the purchase and engaging in business as machine, etc., at Carberry. The business of the Jones Stocker Co. at that place will be absorbed.
J. L. Nelson & Co. of Winnipeg, have secured the contract for furnishing the complete equipment of machine shops for the Perin Manufacturing Company's large wholesale sash and door factory at Fermie, B. C.
The estate of Winnipeg whose property is affected by the railway proposal of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, have formed an association

for the protection of their common interests in respect to damages.
Public notice is given that letters patent have been issued, increasing Eugene Hebard's, Hormasid Bellevue, Henry L. Chabot, Chas. A. Lemieux, and Jos. Le. Riviere of Winnipeg. The Richard-Beliveau Co., Ltd., with a capital stock of \$100,000.
Another undertaking is being promoted by Carberry business men. The scheme is to establish a new machine factory in Carberry, and Messrs. M. Boyce, M. C. Manning, Waller, Hunt, Stickle, Barrett, and Murphy, are said to be the principal promoters.
Emerson will have a telephone exchange. H. J. Horan, representing the Bell Telephone Company, was in Emerson last week arranging for the installation of a system. He was successful in securing the required number of subscribers. The system will be installed and ready for operation during this year, probably in August.
A correspondent at Neepawa gives the following news concerning that place: R. Fanning is going to start a lumber & planing mill at Neepawa. He has sold his hardware business to George Clark. G. R. Lewis will build an addition to his store, and Dr. Stewart will build a drug store, which will remove the drug business from his residence.
The fuel merchants of Winnipeg were invited to tender on the city's supply of hard coal for next winter. Their bids showed a slight increase. As regards the price, which was uniform, \$11.50 per ton, the civic committee thinks that there may have been some understanding and has refused to accept the tender. Steps may be taken to buy the tender. Steps may be taken to buy the tender.

As an assessment of the town of Moosomin, which has just been completed, shows a total of \$60,000.
The Misses Tipling and Beldon, of Toronto, have opened a millinery and dressmaking establishment at Moosomin.
The residents of Qu'Appelle station are signing a petition to provide for incorporation of that place as a town.
All Sinitulata stores will close during the summer at 7 p. m., with the exception of Wednesday and Saturday evenings.
J. W. Creswell & Co. will commence business on June 1, at Regina, carrying gens' furnishings, clothing and boots and shoes.
The Moosomin Telephone Co. has now 199 instruments in operation. It will shortly extend its long distance lines to Fleming, about 200 miles to Valley, twelve miles south, and to St. Andrew, fifteen miles southwest.

ASSINIBOIA.

Frank Mallett is opening a drug store at Moose Jaw.
Henry Matchett has sold his general store at Chickney to T. Seelen.
Dayman & Chipperfield have opened stores in the implement business at Chickney.

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Buildings of all kinds are being contracted for at Moose Jaw. An implement warehouse for the Canadian Port Huron Machinery Company is just finished. A new heavy stable at Hart, J. J. will be finished. Work has been commenced on a Presbyterian church building. Contracts have been let for an addition to the public school. J. L. Sutcliffe, of the firm of Sutcliffe & Co., has been awarded the contract as once proceeded to break ground preparatory to the erection of a 350 barrel flour mill at Carberry. The company has also under construction a large brick block for the accommodation of its business.

ALBERTA.

R. W. Nymn, formerly of Los Angeles, California, is opening a jewelry store at Wetaskiwin.
J. H. Robinson & Co., formerly of Rossland, B. C., are opening in gens' furnishings at Wetaskiwin.
A. E. Agn has been elected to open up business in plumbing, steam fitting, and smithing at Edmonton.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

John Gardner & Co. have closed their general store at Watlogon.
A serious fire occurred at Silver Mountain mine, Fort Arthur, on Thursday, when the shaft, hoist, steam compressor plant and other buildings were completely destroyed.
A wire from Fort Arthur on Tuesday said: A fierce bush fire is raging at the mouth of the Kaministiquia river, Port William, and the shaft, hoist, steam compressor plant, and other buildings are situated at the mouth of the river, great anxiety is felt for their safety.

SEEDING NOTES.

Griswold, Man.—Should the present fine weather continue, wheat seeding in the district will be over by the middle of next week.
Moosomin, Assa., April 27.—Seeding in the Moosomin district is nearly over so far as wheat is concerned. The favorable weather this spring has resulted in a large increase in the acreage sown.
Sinitulata, Assa.—Seeding is being rushed with all the force at the command of the farmer, and a number will have finished wheat seeding this week. The ground was never in better condition.
St. Andrew's, Man., April 27.—Seeding is progressing favorably, but rain is much required. As there is very little or no water in the swamps, the prospects for hay will be serious.
Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Seeding is nearly ready for a good rain or snowstorm. Last year the seeding did not commence till the 18th. A much greater acreage is being put in, and fearing a dry season, greater care is being taken with the soil.

Arvola, Assa.—Seeding is pretty well advanced in this district. The exceptionally fine weather during the past two weeks has been favorable to seeding operations. A number of the farmers will have all their wheat sown this week. The acreage under cultivation will be considerably larger than that of last year.
Carman, Man., Leader, April 23.—Seeding operations are progressing this date finished with putting in their wheat crop. Reports of from 200 to 500 acres of wheat already sown by individual farmers are so numerous that no instance can be mentioned as unusually striking. The end of the week, if favorable weather continues, will see the bulk of the wheat sown where fall plowing was done.

MAY CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

There are some excellent stories in the May Canadian Magazine, the authors represented being W. A. Fraser, Theodore Robert, Mark Sweeten Wade, and Albert R. Carman. The latter's new serial story, "The Rationalists," commences in this issue. An illustrated article on "A Shanghai Scenario," affords a striking picture of the cosmopolitan life of the Chinese coast city, where all nationalities are represented. There is a Canadian woman who recently spent some time there. E. Maurice Smith gives a pen picture of the city of Mooka, with many new and interesting photographs. There is a readable character sketch of Mr. Hays, manager of the Grand Trunk system, and another of the late Dalton McCarthy. Dr. Hanney's installment of "The War which is" is embellished with interesting maps and historical photographs. J. McCombs, auditor-general of Canada, describes in detail his unique experiences under the title, "A Quarter of a Century in H. C. H. The description of his various government appointments are well illustrated and give a panoramic view of current events at home and abroad, new books, oddities, and curious humor. This issue, we are pleased to note, opens the twenty-first volume—an exceptional achievement in this country.

The Right Hon. Robert William Hanbury, president of the British board of agriculture, died on Tuesday of pneumonia, after an illness of a few days only. Deceased was one of one familiar to all Canadians owing to the active part he took in defence of the cattle embargo.

Canada's Greatest Seed House.



We quote this week's jobbing prices ex-warehouse, Winnipeg, as follows:
Orders executed at lowest possible price when received.
TERMS—N.O.D. Prompt attention to all orders and enquiries.
Should our prices in any instance appear higher than those of other houses, please send for samples and compare qualities.

GRASSES.

Table with 2 columns: Grass variety and price per 100lbs. Items include Bromo Grass, Western Ryegrass, Orchard Grass, Canadian Blue Grass, Timothy, Fancy, Choice, Hungarian Choice, White German, Lawn Grass, and Lawn Grass for the Northwest.

CLOVERS.

Table with 2 columns: Clover variety and price per 100lbs. Items include Red Fancy, Alsike Fancy, Alsike Prime, White Dutch Fancy, and White Dutch.

SEED CORN.

(Plant varieties.)

Table with 2 columns: Seed corn variety and price per bush. Items include North Dakota White Pearl and Longfellow Yellow Plant.

PODER CORN.

(Dent varieties.)

Table with 2 columns: Poder corn variety and price per bush. Items include Giant, Profitee Sweet Ensilage, Red Cob Yellow, and Yellow Horn Tooth.

SEED GRAIN.

Table with 2 columns: Seed grain variety and price per bush. Items include Barley, 6-rowed, 2-rowed, Barley, white Japanese, Flax seed, Choice, Australia White, Spring Rye, and Swift's Summer.

BEANS.

Table with 2 columns: Bean variety and price per bush. Items include Choice White, California Lima, and Golden Vana.

PEAS.

Table with 2 columns: Pea variety and price per bush. Items include Frussian Blue, Red Eye Marrowfat, and White Marrowfat.

RAPE (for Sowing).

Table with 2 columns: Rape variety and price per 100lbs. 850. Items include Broad Leaf Dwarf, English or Essex, Yellow Dutch Sets, White Dutch Sets, Potato Onions, Multipliers, and Garlic Bulbs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with 2 columns: Miscellaneous seed variety and price per 100lbs. Items include Linsed Meal, Oats, fine ground, Druggists' Flax Seed, Blue Oat, Pop. Corn, Shell, Corn Proppers, Herbaceous Peas, and "PLANT J.R." HAND TOOLS.

"Trade discount 15 per cent.
No. 1—Combined Drill Seed, \$12.25
No. 2—Drill and Seeder, \$10.75
No. 3—Hill and Drill Seed, 12.50
No. 4—H. E. Seeder combined with hove, cultivator and plow, 12.25
No. 5—H. D. Combined with double hoe, complete, 16.75
No. 6—Double wheel hoe, 11.50
No. 7—Furrow rake and plow, 11.50
No. 8—W. H. E. Seed, 11.50
No. 9—H. W. H. E. plow, 11.50
No. 10—H. E. Drill, 11.50
No. 11—H. E. Cultivator and plow, 11.50
Fire Hose Cultivator and plow, 8.25
Fire Hose Cultivator and plow, 8.25

WE VARY THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCKS IN CANADA. Send us your order.
If you have not received a copy of our Wholesale Catalogue, write to:
The Steele, Briggs & Co. Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

TRADE REVIEWS.

New York, May 1.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: Trade conditions another disturbance, actual or threatened...

again call attention to our previous advice that short sales of pork for May in the market are unwise.

NEW YORK WHEAT.

New York, May 1.—Wheat—Receipts, 144,705; exports, 1,997; sales 2,500,000 bushels.

LONDON SUGAR MARKETS.

Special to The Commercial. London, May 1. Spot sugar is quoted to-day at 8 3/4, a decline of 3/4 from the price of a week ago.

NEW CUSTOMS RULES.

Commencing May 1st, the following important changes will have to be made by jobbers and others importing goods into Canada.

The ordinary certificate for entry under the general tariff of Canada. This invoice is true and correct, and a certificate that said invoice is true and correct.

Whereas, German goods are subject to a surtax in Canada, and that one of the articles included in this invoice are the produce or manufacture of Germany.

In addition to the form of certificate which requires the signature of the importer, I (I) John Jones, the exporter of the articles included in this invoice.

I (I) John Jones, the exporter of the articles included in this invoice, do hereby certify that said invoice is true and correct; that all the articles included in said invoice are bona fide the produce or manufacture of one or more of the following countries, viz.—(names & entitled in Canada to the benefits of the preferential tariff).

"Whereas, German goods are subject to a surtax in Canada, I certify that the cheques value of none of the articles in this invoice was produced in Germany."

And on entries of goods exempt from surtax on account of having been purchased in Canada between April 1st, 1903, and entered for duty on or before June 30th, 1903, will be endorsed:—"The German goods are bona fide hereto annexed, otherwise subject to surtax."

surtax, were purchased prior to April 17th, 1903." While invoices of goods purchased on or before April 16th, 1903, but otherwise subject to surtax, may be certified by exporters for entry in Canada for duty on or before June 30th, 1903, as follows:—"The order for the goods on this invoice was received from the Canadian importer and accepted by me on or before 16th April, 1903."

SQUIRREL SKINS.

The New York Sun says that the story of the sudden rise in the price of squirrel skin in the world of dress this season is not generally known. It was brought about by the ingenuity of a Russian official. For years and years certain Russian peasants in Siberia paid their taxes in squirrel skins. This being an old custom, the czar government did not care to cause hardship and breed discontent by changing it.

BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL.

The council of the board of trade held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the board room, when among other business it considered the matter of delays in transferring freight to western points on the Canadian Pacific railway.

The committee on railways and rates reported that owing to the great delay in freight shipping by railroads which wholesale houses they had taken the matter up with the Canadian Pacific officials.

The Quebec board of trade forwarded a resolution endorsing the construction of the Canadian Pacific rail road with a request that it be also endorsed by the Winnipeg board of trade.

posed road this contribution was added to their list. Mr. R. Dawson Hurling, the representative of the Manchester Ship Canal company, is expected to desire to address the board on the advantage of the port.

CITY COUNCIL AND C. P. R.

Another informal meeting of the city council and representatives of the C. P. R. Co. in connection with the subway question was held last evening. The city engineer, Mr. Whyte and Mr. Atkins being present.

WINNIPEG BEACH.

Mr. David Wilson, secretary of the Winnipeg Beach association, reported yesterday from Lakes Winnipeg, Couchiching and Minto. The secretary of the company at the beach, Mr. McPhillips and a gang of men are now at work laying out the lakes at the terminus of their Lake Winnipeg extension, the distance being three miles in length and is protected by a dam and a dike.

The Beach itself.

is formed of white sand, which slopes gradually to the lake, making a splendid bathing ground for children. Back of this beach is a dike to a height of about forty feet, at a dike built by the beach association.

The Canadian Pacific have expended the money on the lake, making a road and track to the lake, and have also expended the money on the property.

When a man discovers that he is his own worst enemy it is up to him to make a virtue of necessity. There is no fixed standard of beauty. This enables every man to have a better looking wife than his neighbor.

Tourent—When does the next train start for Cork? port? Irish Porter—She's just gone, sorr, exchange.

DUN'S REVIEW says: Dun's review to-morrow will say: Industrial progress did not suffer any special check on May 1, many threatened...

BANK CLEARINGS.

The following are some of the weekly bank clearings for the week ending the 29th, with percentages of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW.

The Van Dusen-Harrington Co. review the Chicago grain and provision market for the week ending as follows: Chicago, May 1.—Wheat: Liverpool 1/4 cent lower, St. Louis 1/4 cent higher. Corn: Liverpool 1/4 cent higher, St. Louis 1/4 cent higher.

per down bunches; dried onions, 90 to 100 per barrel; green onions, 30c per down bunch.

POULTRY—The market is almost normal as no supplies are coming in. Prices are offered 80 to 85c per pair for live chickens.

BUTTER—Creamery—Local creameries are selling their product at 23 to 25 per cent, put up in any form desired.

BUTTER—Dairy—Demand is good and prices hold steady. Dealers prefer the butter in tubs now because the weather is warmer. Tub butter is worth all the rest from 11 to 12c, commission basis; bricks and rolls from 10 to 15c.

CHEESE—The jobbing price for the best trade for choice Ontario cheese is 14c per pound.

Eggs—Supply and demand is about evenly balanced and the market holds steady. It was expected that there would be a decline in prices this week, but as the weather turned colder on Monday and reduced the quantity offered 12c per dozen, commission basis, is still the ruling figure.

DRESSED MEATS—We quote as follows: Beef, dressed, 6 to 7 1/2c per pound; country stock, 7c; under these figures; mutton, 8 to 9c; lamb, 11 to 12c; hogs, 7 1/2 to 8c.

HIDES—Receipts are light and the market holds steady at 6c per pound for No. 1 hides here. Country carcasses are selling at the same price as hides. Sheepskins are worth 40c to 50c each.

WOOL—A little Manitoba wool has been offered, which the price was 6 1/2c. We quote for unwashed fleece, 6c to 7c, delivered here.

TALLOW—The market has declined 1/2c, making the price now 50c per pound for No. 1 tallow, delivered here. No. 2 is worth 4c.

SPINACA—Market nominal.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote: Best steers, 4 1/2c; ordinary, 4c; yearlings, 4 1/2c; two-year-olds, 5c each.

SHEEP—Dealors offer about 5c per pound, weighed off cars here.

HOGS—The market is 1/2c higher, at 6 1/2c per pound, for best weights of packing hogs off cars. Heavy hogs, 5c to 5 1/2c; stags, 3c to 4c.

MILCH COWS—Cows are in good demand at from \$30 to \$50 each, according to quality.

HORSES—Large importations from the east are being made to meet the spring demand. Prices are high, good ones being worth from \$300 to \$450.

A GENEROUS BONUS.

An announcement was made in Winnipeg this week by order from London, England, that the Hudson's Bay Company had decided to grant a bonus of 10 per cent on last year's salary to all its employees of one year's standing or over. This is a handsome bonus, and will no doubt be acceptable to those who participate in it. The total cost to the company will be as large as it has a multitude of employees, but the initial expenditure will be more than regained in the increased efficiency of the staff which a bonus of this kind is sure to engender. The Hudson's Bay Company has always been noted for its generous treatment of those who serve it in any capacity.

WEATHER AND CROP.

The past week has been characterized by a rather sharp drop in the barometer, accompanied by strong winds, which were at 29 degrees registered at midnight on Monday, but by evening lower, that was recorded in some parts of the country. Unsettled vegetation had not advanced far enough to receive injury. The hard frosts made the ground difficult to plant and planting and seeding was interfered with a little. The crop changed into the result yesterday, and farmers are now turning their attention to coarse grains. The run down to wheat shows an increase probably 10 per cent.

British Columbia OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL.

Vancouver Business Review.

Vancouver, April 27. P. McNaughton, of P. Burns & Co., wholesale and retail grocers, states that Vancouver is the cheapest town on the Pacific coast. Mr. McNaughton gave the following statistics: The commercial representation that although the price of wheat wholesale is dearer than it was ten years ago retail prices have not changed, and that the best 25 cent meal on the coast can be got in this city. This interval led to enquiries from wholesalers on Water street. Those spoken to, particularly the produce merchants, stated that the retailers sold so close that it was a mystery how some of them made any profits at all. For instance, butter is sold at 22, 23 and in some cases 24 cents to small dealers, and this butter is received and delivered at 25 cents. This is a remarkably close margin to work on. One wholesale dealer said he had sold to a retailer at 15 cents ticked to the retailer at 15 cents, so that the merchant was losing the price on this article to catch trade on something else. These same close prices prevail in eggs. Eggs are taken very often in trade by retailers at 25 cents, and retail at 30 cents, containing 100 for handling and delivery, in a great many things retailers seem to sell for less than they are expected to. And there is certainly no place on the coast where customers get such value for their money according to what the goods cost.

Eggs are now so abundant locally that the price is falling. In fact never have eggs been in such abundance. The flour and feed market is better, and will likely be higher in price next week. Hay has likely reached the top notch at 22c. It is likely that the cheapening mills will shut down owing to over-production and scarcity of cars. The period will be short.

The canners are now negotiating with the fishermen as to the price of fish for the coming season. It is likely the price will be arranged this week.

The silver-lead miners have asked the different cities of British Columbia to pass resolutions opposing the action of the government in not providing the silver-lead mine-owners with a measure of relief against the United States legislation which ruined their industry.

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

Special to the Commercial.

Vancouver, May 2. The markets are mostly steady. Dressed turkeys are becoming scarce and have advanced to 20c per lb. There are no dressed chickens in the market. Lard is advanced to 25c per pound. Strawberries and new peaches are expected to be in the market to-day.

FEEL—No. 1000 Mills 65c; 27 per ton; best, 75c; shorts, 25c; oil cake meal, 30c per ton f.o.b. Vancouver, including duty paid; imported, 35c.

WHEAT—Manitoba 22c per ton, including duty.

OATS—25c per ton.

FLOUR—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$4.00; strong, 3.95c; Enderby patents, \$4.70; O. K., \$4.70.

HAY—22c per ton; straw per bale, 55c.

MEAL—Rolled oats, 90lb sack, \$3.00; two 45 lb sacks, \$3.40; 25 lb sack, \$3.90; ten 7 1/2 sacks, \$5.00; oatmeal in 100 lb sacks, \$5.00; bran, \$2.50 per sack, \$2.50 per 100 lb.

LIVE STOCK—Steers, 45c per 100 lb; sheep, 45c per 100 lb; hogs, \$6.00 per 100 lb.

POULTRY—Turkey, 30c; geese, 15c; ducks, 15c; chickens, 15c; mutton, 15c; pig, 15c.

CURED MEATS—Hams, 15c; bacon, 15c; long clear, 15c.

SALT—Dry, 25c; pails, 13c; tubs, 15c.

BUTTER—Local creamery, 25c; imported, 25c; Manitoba dairy, 25c.

EGGS—Fresh local, 25c; Manitoba eggs, 25c.

CHEESE—Ontario cheese, 15c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, local, \$3.00 per ton; American, \$3.50 per ton; onions, 3c per lb; cauliflower, \$1.50 per 100 lb; rhubarb, 25c per lb.

FISH—Flourery, 5c; smelts, 5c; halibut, 4c; whiting, 5c; sole, 5c; sea bass, 4c; salmon, 10c; haddock, 10c; cod, 10c; smoked salmon, 10c; smoked halibut, 20c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons, \$2.00 per 100; oranges, \$2.00 per 100; apples, \$1.50 per 100; bananas, \$1.50 per 100.

STIGARS—Powdered, 1c per lb; extra C, 1c; yellow, 4c.

RYRUP—30 gal. barrels, 25c; 10 gal. kegs, 24c; 5 gal. tins, 23c.

HARDWARE—Bar iron, base, 23c; horse shoe nails, discount 50 and 19 per cent; horse shoes, 8c; nails, base price, \$2.50; yellow, 4c; Manila wire, \$4.50 per 100 lb; glass, first barbed, 5c per 100 feet.

B. C. Business Notes.

A. P. Mackenzie will open a drug store at Vernon.

Thos. Brown is opening a gent's furnishings store at Phoenix.

The lumbermen of the Pacific coast for eastern shipment inspected before it is loaded on the cars to prevent disputes as to grading.

The following companies have been incorporated: The Arrowhead Lumber Co., Limited, capital \$250,000; Pine & Hall Coating & Paint Co., Limited, capital \$100,000; Atlin (Ymir) Gold Mining & Milling Co., Limited, capital \$250,000.

VALUE OF PULP WOOD.

In his invaluable little booklet on "The Wood Pulp of Canada," Dr. George Johnson, the Dominion statistician, estimates that there are 4,500,000,000 tons of wood pulp in sight in Canada. This means that at the present rate of consumption in Great Britain and the United States, it takes 5,000 years to use up Canada's visible supply of pulp.

In making this estimate, however, no account is taken of the various measures that have been adopted to preserve the forest wealth of the country, including them in the discussion, it becomes apparent that with reasonable attention to the needs of

the case, the wood pulp of Canada is practically inexhaustible in supply. In developing the paper industry, Canada has been particularly favored by Providence. No other country on the face of the globe has for the production of wood pulp. Her forests are filled with the particular species of trees that make the best pulp. Water-power, which is almost an absolute necessity for the successful operation of pulp mills, have been lavishly bestowed at the requisite points, and her geographical position midway between Europe and Asia and next door to the United States, gives her a powerful advantage in the markets of the world.

Thirty years ago not a single pulp mill was to be found throughout the length and breadth of the country. In fact, the industry is entirely modern in origin. Referring to the census of 1881, it was found that five mills were in existence at that date, employing some sixty-eight men and producing pulp to the value of \$61,000. By 1891, the number of mills had increased to twenty-four, 1,025 men were employed and the output aggregated a value of \$1,075,819. Today there are thirty-five mills in operation, producing pulp valued at \$4,383,182 per annum, while several new mills are under construction.

During 1902 Canada exported about fifty-seven per cent of her total production of pulp or in value \$2,511,664. Of this quantity the United States took the major portion, viz., \$1,208,120, while the United Kingdom imported \$976,192. As the latter was only sufficient to supply 8 1/2 per cent of the needs of Great Britain it is apparent that a splendid market awaits the Canadian manufacturer of pulp in the United States. Furthermore, the United States at present imports annually one million cords of wood to keep her pulp mills in operation. Were such legislation to be passed as would keep pulp in Canada, the industry would receive an enormous impetus—Industrial Canada.

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Steel Shingles

The practical, durable, Steel Shingles of Canada.

They prevent fire, are lightningproof, can't rust or leak, and give perfect satisfaction. Any handy man can put them on.

Made by the Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, of Toronto.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.

BANNATYNE AVE., WINNIPEG.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. Special to The Commercial.

Dry Goods—Cold weather is delaying sorting purchases and only a fair demand is noted for fall. Prices for flannelettes are withdrawn. Hardware—Tools are very fair and the markets are firm. There is a shortage of lawn mowers. German goods are firmer, particularly lock, washers, carpenter's tools, belts, netting, automobile guns, revolvers, lamp goods and lanterns. Bamboo brooms are slightly lower. Cordage is 1/4c lower for all kinds excepting pure manila. Wire nails are likely to advance if the demand keeps up. Groceries—There is a fair movement. Sugars are unchanged. Canned vegetables are scarce. Gelatine is dearer.

MONTREAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, May 2. The market for grain is unchanged from a week ago. Flour is also steady. Manitoba feed is 1/2c lower. The cheese market is easy. Eggs are dull and easy, with no export demand. Oats—Export, 35 1/2 to 35 3/4c for No. 2, May delivery; ex-store, 2 white, 37 1/4c. Barley—No. 3, extra, 44c, high freight. Flour—Manitoba patent, 44.10; Manitoba strong bakers, 43.40; straight rollers, 43.15 to 43.40; winter patents, 43.75 to 43.90. Rolled oats—\$3.50 to \$3.85 per barrel, and \$1.60 to \$1.80 per cwt. Feed—Manitoba bran, 38.85 included; 418; shorts, 42.00 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, 41.7; shorts, 41.8. Haled Hay—No. 2, 85.50 to 89 per ton. Cheese—12 1/2 to 12 3/4c for best makes of new cheese. Butter—Creamery, 18 1/2 to 19c for finest fresh; dairy, 16 to 18c. Eggs—New laid, 11 1/2 to 12c per dozen. Maple Syrup—75c to 80c for large tin; sugar 7 1/2 to 8c for good. Honey—White, 45c per comb, in large sections, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2c. Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 14 to 16; chickens, 14c; geese, 11c; ducks, 12 to 13c. Hogs—Fresh killed, 87.75 to 89 for four weights of Canada. Potatoes—Carrots, 10c to 90c for choice varieties. Hides—No. 1 beef hides, 8c; No. 2, 7c; No. 3, 6c, with resales to tanners 10c to 8 1/2c for No. 1 beef, sheepskins, 10c; lambskins, 10c; cat skins, 11c for No. 1 and 1c for No. 2.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, May 2. Wheat is firmer. Flour dull and unchanged. Oats—Receipts of fresh made butter are larger and as fiber is only a fair demand the market is weaker. Eggs are in fair supply. Eggs are in moderate receipt and firmer. Wheat—71 to 71 1/2c for red and white, middle freight; spring wheat, 62c to 70c east; Manitoba No. 1 hard, 82c; and No. 1 northern, 81c, lake freight. Oats—No. 1 white, 32c, and 2 white, 31c east; No. 2 white, 30 1/2c, middle freight. Barley—No. 3 extra is quoted at 43 to 44c, and No. 3 at 40c to 41c, middle freight. Flour—90 per cent. Ontario patents, \$2.65 to \$2.67 1/2, in buyers' bags, middle freight. Cheaper brands are held 15 to 20c higher. Manitoba flour, \$4.10 to \$4.20 for Hungarian patents, and \$4.00 to \$4 for strong brands in cart bags. Oats included, on truck, Toronto. Hulled—Shorts, \$16.50 to \$17.00 per ton, and bran, \$15.00 per ton, middle freight. Manitoba feed, \$20.00 for 100 of shorts, and \$21.00 for bran, sacks included, Toronto. Outmeal—43.50 for cars of bars, and \$4.50 in wood for cartage, Toronto. Hay—Carrots or tank, 85c per ton for No. 1 timothy. Oats—Case lots, new laid, 12 1/2 to 13c per dozen. Butter—Dairy, prints and rolls, 17 to 18c; tubs and pails, 14c to 15c; creamery, tub, 13c to 20 1/2c; prints, 25c. Hides—7 1/2c to 14c. Hogs—7 1/2c for No. 1 green cows; No. 1 steers, 9 1/2c; calfskins, 10c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2; sheepskins, 5 1/2c to 10c each; tallow, 5 1/2c to 6c.

Wool—Washed fleece, 15 1/2 to 16c; unwashed, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c. Beans—\$2 per bushel, for job lots of hand picked, and \$1.75 to \$1.80 for unpicked. Apples—Evaporated, 6 to 6 1/2c; dried 3 1/2c. Maple Syrup—\$1.10 per imperial gallon, in bulk or gallon tins. Honey—\$3 to \$3 1/2c per gallon in bulk; in frames, 1.50c. Potatoes—Carrots, 10c to \$1.00 for choice Ontario stocks. Poultry—No receipts.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, April 28. At the East End abattoir on Monday receipts were 600 cattle and 60 sheep and lambs. The butchers' were out strong and trade was good, with firm prices all round. Prime cattle sold at 48 1/2 to 5 1/2c, very few heifers, one 4 1/2c to 4 1/2c; large fat cows, 4 1/2c, and common stock 4 1/2c to 4 1/2c per cwt. Calves from \$1.25 to \$3 each. Sheep 3 1/2c to 5c per pound. Spring lambs \$1.50 to \$1.75 per pound, weighed off the cars.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS. Montreal, May 1. At the East End abattoir on Thursday receipts included 900 cattle, 2,500 calves and 40 lambs and sheep. The market was dull and lower. Prime cattle sold at 4 1/2 to 5c; large fat cows at 4c to 4 1/2c; 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c per pound, weighed off the cars.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, April 29. The run of cattle on Tuesday was light. In the butchers' class everything was pretty well sold and prices were fairly steady. Good light butchers' were worth \$4.50, and picked cattle \$4.25. Medium fat butchers' fetched \$3.80 to \$4.25, and mixed loads of cows and rough cattle \$3.50 to \$3.75. The export business was a little quiet, though everything sold out at steady prices. In one or two cases higher prices were paid for good stock. Calves, ewes and wether yearlings are steady at \$5.50 to \$6, and grain fed bucks at \$2.50 to \$3, spring lambs are firm at \$5.50 to \$6.

FRIDAY'S MARKET. Toronto, May 2. Receipts at the stock yards yesterday amounted to 100 head, including 200 sheep and lambs and 800 hogs. Export cattle show no demand owing to the strike of longshoremen, which interferes with shipping. Prices remain the same as on Tuesday. Butchers' cattle in good demand for choice, which are scarce. Prices are 1c per cwt. higher. Best brought calves and feeders are quiet. Calves from 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c per lb. Heavy are firmer. Hogs firm at \$5.50. Sheep and light hogs, \$6.25.

HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, May 2. Dressed Hogs—Farmers' lots, dressed, 18.75 to 18.75. Pork—Canada short cut, \$22.50 to \$23.00; heavy mess, \$21.00 to \$21.50; light, 18.75 to 19.75. Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, tons and cases, 10c to 10 1/2c; hams, 12c to 13 1/2c; rolls, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; shoulders, 1 1c to 1 1 1/2c; backs, 1 1/2c to 1 5c; breakfast bacon, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; and choice Caddis are quoted at 1c less than smoked. Lard—Trenders, 10 1/2c; tubs, 10c, and pork, 11c.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK MARKETS. London, April 28.—There has been very little change in the condition of the market since this day week. Choice American cattle have ruled steady with sales at 12 1/2c and choice Caddis at 12c; but the price for choice Argentinians is 1 1/2c lower at 11c.

Special to The Commercial. London, May 1. Canadian cattle, 10 to 11c; United States, 11 to 12c, estimated, dressed weights.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE. PRICES.

Table listing prices for various commodities including wheat, corn, oats, and flour, with columns for different grades and prices per bushel or barrel.

New York Wheat. Closing prices for the week: May, July.

Table showing wheat prices in New York for May and July, including hard and soft varieties.

Minneapolis Wheat. Closing prices for the week: Cash, May, July, 1 hard, 1 soft.

Table showing Minneapolis wheat prices for cash, May, and July, including hard and soft varieties.

Duluth Wheat. Closing prices for the week: May, July.

Table showing Duluth wheat prices for May and July, including hard and soft varieties.

THE LABOR MARKET. This has been a rather momentous week. Several serious strikes have been narrowly averted. The printers asked for 30c an hour, and at first the masters were inclined to refuse, although they were obliged to give the men that price before. Wise counsel has prevailed, however, and a settlement has been made in an hour, but one or two. In these the men are getting wages last week's settlement on a basis of compromise, but this week they were unable to get their own men quit in a number of shops. A few hours sufficed to settle the matter, and this week 97 1/2c was offered. The plasterers of the city have been demanding an increase of 5c per hour, making their scale to be a plentiful supply of unskilled labor owing to the large influx of new people, many of whom to-day are seeking work to farm.

NORTHWEST LEGISLATION. Regina, April 28.—Now that the legislature of the Northwest Territories is adjourned until the 8th of June next, it may be well to outline such of the legislative proposals as are being agitated that could not very well be detailed in the telegraphic dispatches. The bill to amend the marriage ordin-

ance is to enable a woman over 18 from whom parental guardianship is actually or virtually withdrawn, to make a will with the consent of the courts. This measure removes a great grievance. There are many young women in the Territories who are in an orphaned condition, whose parents are, perhaps, somewhere down east or in the States, and whose property is held at any rate left their daughters to shift for themselves and yet, out of some regard for the law, they are unable to do so. This grievance is now remedied. The bill to amend the Regina hospital ordinance merely gives to the directorate, so that persons outside the town can share in the management and some important secretary and treasurer a person who is not necessarily a director. T. Galt, a third hospital ordinance, which Galt hospital at Lethbridge, makes a change in the board of management by placing on the board the "official" incorporators, viz., Elliott T. Galt, Wm. M. Ramsay, John Galt and Alex. T. Galt. A third hospital ordinance, which is to amend the Victoria Cottage hospital, and merely changed the name of the Victoria Cottage hospital at Yorkton. The ordinance amending the incorporation of some grants depending upon the alteration. A further ordinance incorporating the Regina hospital. The ordinance amending the incorporation of a newspaper of course introduced new principles. Henceforth the mayor of Calgary is to be a judge of the peace, officio, during his term of office. The measure also raises the amount of income exempted from taxation from \$200 to \$1,000. An attempt to demand a license for travellers in the wholesale liquor business from other towns doing business with persons not in the wholesale way in Calgary, was frustrated by a strong opposition. The mayor of Lethbridge, who declared it was a dose of ultra protection he could not swallow, and the provisions of the ordinance have reference to the method of conducting elections, sanitary matters and other matters of local importance. One curious feature in the ordinance is the section repealing the section in the act respecting the Municipalities which provides that no person canvassing at elections, Calgary firms cannot get on without it, so has not got to be a provision of the ordinance. The amending ordinance of the town of Moosomin is merely to legalize a change in the name of the town to Flour Mill to John S. Sutcliffe and Walter Muir, both of Morris, Minnesota, and the extension of the town.

The ordinance respecting the Toronto General Trusts corporation is an amendment of the act relating to the incorporation of a business in the Territories, and is to be incorporated as a Northwest corporation. The ordinance amending the Ontario act incorporating the town of Yorkton is simply to enable that municipality to purchase stock in legitimate and proper companies. The ordinance amending the ordinance incorporating Strathcona municipality and the boundaries of that municipality is rendered necessary by the public works (water, sewerage, etc.) and the boundaries of that municipality provides for the assessment therefor, the establishment of a sinking fund, and the making of a provision for the intended improvements. The ordinance amending and consolidating the act respecting the hall insurance makes one important alteration. Up to now the municipalities were held liable for a further 10c on every \$100 of assessed value, and now 15c. An acre is charged for every \$100 of assessed value, and a sort of commission for those who exert themselves to obtain insurance.

Other measures were introduced and advanced a stage or two, but the details of these will be given hereafter until the House assembles in June. It is worth noting that in reply to a question by Mr. W. G. W. Rivers, the Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, minister of public works, said that the number of public works in the Territories in 1902, and branches in 1902 was 1,701, at a cost of \$5,300. An agreement was made by the Minister of Public Works to pay one half the cost of \$10 a mile. The agreement was to be made by either party and notice to terminate the agreement had been given by the Northwest government.

STATIS... Stocks of... Total... The follo... States ap... 100c to da... Minnopol... Milwaukee... Total... The follo... of what a... beginning o... 100c to da... Total... Detroit... City... Total... We... Stocks of... Arthur... Total... Wheat... 1 Hard... 2 North... 3 Northern... 4 Northern... Total... Oats... 100c... Capcity, P... Total... Wheat... 1 Hard... 2 North... 3 Northern... 4 Northern... Total... Oats... 100c... Capcity, P... Total... Wheat... 1 Hard... 2 North... 3 Northern... 4 Northern... Total... Oats... 100c... Capcity, P... Total... Wheat... 1 Hard... 2 North... 3 Northern... 4 Northern... Total... Oats... 100c... Capcity, P... Total...

STATISTICAL WHEAT REPORT.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

Stocks of wheat in Canada at principal centers of accumulation are reported as follows:

Montreal	405,000
Toronto	14,000
Port Arthur, Ont.	32,000
Kingston	20,000
Port William, Port Arthur and	7,854,000
Winnipeg	200,000
Manitoba elevators	10,000,000

Total April 18.....18,245,000
Total previous week.....18,228,000
Total a year ago.....14,383,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's April 18, were 1,077,000 bushels, an against 1,473,000 bushels the previous week.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 1,052,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on April 1 were 3,820,000 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ending April 25, was 25,544,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,706,000 bushels for the week a year ago and the visible supply was 40,448,000 bushels; two years ago 10,832,000 bushels; three years ago 32,472,000 bushels; four years ago 25,820,000 bushels; five years ago 25,820,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 4,213,000 bushels, compared with 3,114,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 2,008,000 bushels, compared with 1,833,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

Stocks of wheat in America and Europe and about for Europe April 1 in each year for a series of years, were as follows—Bradstreet's report:

1900	128,000,000
1901	135,000,000
1902	130,000,000
1903	150,000,000
1904	125,000,000
1905	114,000,000
1906	122,000,000
1907	125,000,000

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States spring wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop movement, Aug. 1, 1902, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

This Crop. Last Crop.	
Minneapolis	77,391,529 73,300,520
Winnipeg	7,091,494 7,730,820
Chicago	32,624,569 40,488,514
St. Louis	22,124,372 23,791,168
Total	140,732,476 156,318,729

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States winter wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop movement, July 1, 1902, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

This Crop. Last Crop.	
St. Louis	11,431,321 6,297,288
Detroit	2,468,529 2,856,954
Kansas City	25,846,170 17,301,548
Total	70,601,546 43,636,441

Western Grain Stocks.

Stocks of grain at Port William and Port Arthur on Saturday, April 25, were as follows:

Port William.	
Wheat—	Bushels.
1 Hard	508,185
2 Northern	650,267
3 Northern	427,311
4 Northern	1,100,408
Other grades	149,562
Total	3,346,341
Oats	300,244
Barley	11,273
Capacity, Port William	7,000,000

Port Arthur.

1 Hard	1,008,285
2 Northern	665,149
3 Northern	257,713
4 Northern	164,859
Other grades	219,383
Total	2,315,896
Oats	45,065
Barley	69,091
Flax	10,530
Capacity, Port Arthur	4,800,000

These figures show a total quantity of wheat in store at the two points of 5,662,237 bushels. A year ago the total quantity was 3,919,693 bushels. Receipts of wheat at these two terminal points were 1,065,676 bushels, and shipments 2,889,927 bushels.

Stocks of wheat in store at Port William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg

and interior country points are approximately 17,304,000 bushels, against 17,700,000 bushels a year ago; 4,838,000 bushels two years ago; 8,575,000 bushels three years ago; and 10,000,000 bushels four years ago.

The report of Manitoba wheat stored at Duluth in bond for the week ending April 25 was as follows:

Previously reported	Bushels.
Received during week	118,847
Shipped during week	6,827
Balance in store	135,474

Grain and Milling Notes.

Work is to commence at once on an annex to King's elevator, at Port Arthur. It will have a capacity of 500,000 bushels.

The abolition of the British tax of 1c per bushel on grain led to the engagement of large quantities of Canadian wheat for export.

A Copenhagen cable, describing the foreign crop outlook, said: Russia and France doubtful, England, Germany and Scandinavia unfavorable.

The official German crop report makes the wheat condition No. 2 and rye 2. Last year wheat was 2.3 and rye 2.3. In the German system of crop reporting 4 means bad, 3 means better than bad, 2 means good, and 1 perfect.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company will commence work on another elevator at Port Arthur shortly. The new building will have a capacity of 3,500,000 bushels. It will be fire-proof and of the same class as the one already owned by the company there.

The Farmers' Elevator Co. at Hartney, Man., has offered the contract of erecting a large warehouse, which will cost over ten thousand dollars and will give storage to 10,000 bushels, to a firm of local contractors. The work of building is to commence immediately.

The Cincinnati Price Current says: Cool weather the past week prevented the rapid growth of wheat; favorable conditions have not materialized. Farm work backward still, but making progress. There is an inclination to put in a large crop acreage. Clover and grass in fine shape.

In an interview at Winnipeg last week Mr. Leonard, of the C. P. R., said that by the time this year's crop begins to move eastward all the elevator improvements now going on at Port William will be completed and his company will have 10,000,000 bushels storage capacity there. No new elevator construction will be undertaken this year.

Broomhall cables that the latest official crop report of Prussia, reduced to American equivalents, indicates the percentage of wheat as 96 and rye at 70, which is compared with 84 for both a year ago. Weather in France is cooler while in Germany it is fine, with a temperature of 48 degrees. The Hungarian official crop report states that late frosts have damaged spring wheat, but on the other hand early rains benefited the winter wheat.

A wire from Montreal, on April 26, said: A big financial transaction involving the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. is now in progress. It is stated that the sale price of the stocks is \$2,600,000, and that the present shareholders are signing off their stock on that basis, or at 135 1/2 a share. It is understood that the shareholders can either sell for cash at that figure or acquire 40 per cent. of the new 7 per cent. preference stock which will be issued.

No change will take place in the management of the company. A rumor wire from Montreal says: A syndicate, organized by David Russell, has purchased the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, and propose reorganizing its capital, dividing it into bonds, preferred and common stocks. The present management is to be retained.

Seventy-six cargoes of coal have been delivered at Duluth since the opening of navigation, three weeks ago. This breaks all records for coal receipts at Duluth in April or any early month of navigation.

In connection with currants the Hills Brothers' Company says: "The retention law for the coming crop has been fixed at 24 per cent., an increase of 4 per cent. over that of last season. This is a normal crop, would mean a further retention of about 6,000 tons.

McLAUGHLIN & ELLIS,

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References: The Canadian Bank of Commerce; Commercial Agencies.

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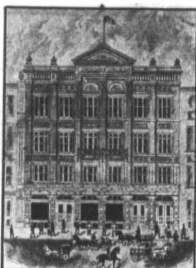
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FOR SALE.

A well assorted Stock of Groceries in the prosperous city of Vernon, B. C. For particulars, address F. O. Box 881, Vernon, B. C.

FOR SALE.

A well assorted stock of general merchandise in the beautiful city of Vernon, B. C. N. W. Ry. A splendid chance for the right person. Health compels the present owner to retire. Apply to A. L. Carr of The Commercial.

AGENCIES WANTED.

The Hilton Glass Co. manufacturers of Windows are open for agencies particularly for lines which are in demand during the summer months and which can be sold on small orders, through liberal advertising.



PANTS, STOCKS, OVERALLS, SHIRTS

Our stock includes every size. We can ship your order same day as received. Write for price list.

THE HOOVER MANUF'G. CO. Ltd. WINNIPEG.

G. W. CRANSTON Picture Frames and Mouldings

Wholesale and Retail. We handle mouldings from the best Canadian and American houses. Also picture hanging and mitre machines. Artists' material, oil painting, water color, engravings, etching, photo, photogravure, mirrors. 408 Main Street, Winnipeg. Tel. 1387.



THE Frost

is the strongest and best wire made. Colored wire is preferable to barb. For prices on Galvanized, Soft or Steel Wire, any size, see Commercial List, or write Manitoba Frost Wire Fence Co.

Office 68 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

The Standard Oil Co. has announced an all round advance on crude lubricating oil. The higher grades are advanced three cents a barrel, and the lower grades two cents a barrel. Official figures show an increase of 9,112 in the number of arrivals of immigrants in Canada for the first quarter of the present calendar year, as compared with the same time last year. There was an excess of 3,453 British immigrants over the arrivals from the United States. The British immigrants were 7,061, and the United States 3,608. The higher grades are advanced three cents a barrel, and the lower grades two cents a barrel. Official figures show an increase of 9,112 in the number of arrivals of immigrants in Canada for the first quarter of the present calendar year, as compared with the same time last year. There was an excess of 3,453 British immigrants over the arrivals from the United States. The British immigrants were 7,061, and the United States 3,608. The higher grades are advanced three cents a barrel, and the lower grades two cents a barrel. Official figures show an increase of 9,112 in the number of arrivals of immigrants in Canada for the first quarter of the present calendar year, as compared with the same time last year. There was an excess of 3,453 British immigrants over the arrivals from the United States. The British immigrants were 7,061, and the United States 3,608.

GROCERIES.

Prices to retail dealers for ordinary lots, with usual discounts for cash or large lots.

Table listing various grocery items such as Apples, Raisins, Beans, Sugar, Flour, and other foodstuffs with their respective prices per case or per unit.

Piled plums, Nectarines, Prunes, etc.

Table listing prices for various types of plums, nectarines, and prunes.

(T. Upton & Co.)

Table listing prices for jam, jelly, and other products from T. Upton & Co.

Telegraph, Telephone, etc.

Table listing prices for telegraph and telephone equipment.

Butter, Cheese, etc.

Table listing prices for butter, cheese, and other dairy products.

Spices, etc.

Table listing prices for various spices and seasonings.

Rock salt, etc.

Table listing prices for rock salt and other minerals.

Dairy, white duck milk, etc.

Table listing prices for dairy products and white duck milk.

Spices, etc.

Table listing prices for various spices and seasonings.

Teas, etc.

Table listing prices for various types of tea.

China Blanks, etc.

Table listing prices for china blanks and other ceramic items.

Medicines, etc.

Table listing prices for various medicines and health products.

Tobacco, etc.

Table listing prices for various types of tobacco.

Canadian leaf, etc.

Table listing prices for Canadian leaf tobacco and other products.

Capstan, do, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Table listing prices for various types of capstans.

Chewing Plug, etc.

Table listing prices for chewing plugs and other tobacco products.

Smoking, etc.

Table listing prices for smoking accessories and tobacco.

Wooden Ware, etc.

Table listing prices for various types of wooden ware.

Brooms, etc.

Table listing prices for various types of brooms.

DRUGS.

Table listing prices for various types of drugs.

Following are prices for parcel list with usual reductions for unbroken packages.

Large table listing prices for a wide variety of goods including alum, bleaching powder, borax, bromine, camphor, castor oil, citric acid, copperas, crown tartar, extract logwood, formalin, glycerine, guaiacum, iodine, linseed oil, morphia, olive pure, oil of E. sandal, oil of peppermint, oxalic acid, paraffin, sal soda, tartar acid, etc.

FINANCIAL

Winnipeg Bank Clearings.

Returns for the Winnipeg Clearing House for the week ending Thursday, week following:
Apr. 28, 1902, \$14,064.96
Apr. 21, 1902, \$14,918.90
Corresponding week, 1901, \$17,700.37
Daily Clearing House Clearings
ended 37,390,681; in 1901, \$17,700,000
and in April, 1902, \$17,534,264.

The Bank Statement.

The Canadian chartered bank statement for March reflects the rapid expansion which is taking place in Canadian trade. The note circulation increased 58 1/2 millions, being a record of \$5,840,000 over the same month last year, and an expansion during the month of March last of \$2,530,000. The public deposits continue to expand, the total at the close of last month being returned as \$406,900,000, an increase of \$402,810,000 over the preceding month, and \$362,010,000 for March, 1902. In view of the fact that the banks were charged a few weeks ago with withdrawing money from the domestic markets and sending it to the United States, the call loan items are interesting. The total call loan here last month decreased some \$2,000,000, but about \$1,000,000 outside of Canada amounted in March to \$29,365,000, against \$41,088,000 in February of some \$14,000,000 less. A year ago they amounted to \$44,000,000. Current loans show an expansion of some \$14,000,000 for the month, the total being \$346,000,000, or \$300,000,000 a year ago.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Circulation, Deposits, Call loans, Current loans, and Financial notes for March 1902.

Financial Notes.

A. G. Murray, Toronto, is applying to the Dominion government for the incorporation of the Pacific Bank of Canada.

The Bank of England rate, which is 4 per cent. higher than a year ago, was unchanged at the rate of recent cables at 4 per cent.

The Union Bank of Canada has opened a branch at Weyburn, Saskatchewan, under the management of F. E. Hartman, with J. J. Griffin as accountant.

The Toronto General Trust Company has absorbed the Ottawa Trust and Deposit Company. The stockholders of the latter company will receive 100 shares of the new company for every 100 shares of the old company.

It is said that the Bank of Montreal has placed over \$30,000,000 in call loans in New York, having withdrawn \$10,000,000 from the same loans in order to do this. All Canadian banks are making a larger call loan business in New York at present than ever before.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Dominion Trust Company, held last week, the vote was practically unanimous in confirming the sale of the Dominion Trust to the Canadian Bank of Commerce. This action amalgamates the two institutions. The Canadian Bank of Commerce will comprise 105 branches, and their assets will amount to about \$70,000,000 and deposits to about \$100,000,000.

Another building and loan company has been formed at Winnipeg, and a charter granted under the name of the Winnipeg Loan and Savings Company. The company has a capital of \$5,000,000 divided into one hundred dollar shares, part being 'permanent stock' and part the usual instalment

plan. The directors are: J. F. Mitchell, J. H. Murray, Wm. Moore and Chas. Dr. Chestnut, Wm. Moore and E. H. H. Stanley, manager. Hon. J. C. Macdonald is president.

The committee of the Dominion House on banking and commerce reported the bill relating the Eastern Townships Bank last week, which increases the value of the shares from \$50 to \$100, and the number by one-half, and the bill respecting the 'Goodman of the World, after amendment, requiring that the shares should be calculated according to the tables of the insurance department. The Bank of Montreal is to issue a certificate of the value of the shares from \$200 to \$100, extending the Bank of Winnipeg, incorporating the Fire Insurance Companies, and incorporating the Lumber and Fire Insurance Co., were allowed to stand over, owing to the objection that the proposed name too closely resembled that of the Western Bank of Insurance Notes.

R. W. Day, formerly of Nelson, B. C., has been appointed inspector of accounts for the fire insurance Co. in Northern Alberta. His duties will be to act as auditor.

F. H. Godfrey, vice president in the service of the British Columbia Permanent Loan and Savings Co., at Winnipeg, has been appointed bookkeeper and cashier with the Western Canadian Hall Insurance Co. of Vancouver.

The several insurance companies who held risks on the town hall at Port Willoughby, Victoria, were destroyed by fire, together with the municipal telephone plant, have decided against the insurance company. When the loss was appraised a percentage was deducted because of the presence of the telephone plant. The investigating the claims of the town the companies decided that the corporation was entitled to the full amount of insurance.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

(Montreal Gazette). Since our last review of the sugar market there has been a much firmer feeling in all the leading markets and prices generally for both raw and refined have shown a tendency to advance owing to the favorable crop reports from some sources, and the increased demand. Early in the week the foreign market was particularly desirable strength, and the April option advanced to \$8 5/16, but prices it has receded to \$8 1/2, and cables to hand from London quote it at \$8 4/16, with the May option unchanged at \$8 5/16. Latest quotations from Paris say: According to a St. Petersburg telegram the normal Russian sugar production for next season is about to be fixed at a maximum of 55,000,000 ponds, say, slightly under 1,100,000 tons, in which case the maximum production of each factory would be reduced by 10 per cent. Much interest attaches to the question of permitted exports from France next August. The present drawback being abolished on 1st September. The reduction of the said direct export premium, which season only works out at 120 fr. net per ton, or about 6d per cwt, which is of very secondary importance to our buyers, who steadily believe in a continued crop must buy, and will eventually force up the f.o.b. Hamburg quotations to our levels. Pure beet sugar of an old scale of 4 fr. per bag the position would be a very different one, of course. Pure beet sugar of the new crop beet, principally January-March, of which part was buyer's option to take the contract in centrally August was also taken; in fact, Paris realizations of this latter delivery were practically the same as those of fresh speculative purchases.

With reference to the New York market, where the price has not increased demand from refiners, and a very active business has been done within the private market with sales of centrifugals 96 test at 31-11c landed. The advance in prices, however, still leaves a considerable margin over the parity of foreign markets to induce free selling, and a good deal of sugar continues to be sold below the offerings of sugar for shipment from Cuba have decreased considerably, and

they are not likely to be resumed until buyers are willing to pay something nearer the equivalent of the prices ruling elsewhere. In regard to the new Java sugar crop the latest information to hand is: The cane has suffered from the dry weather in several districts in the beginning, the wanted rainfalls have fit it more especially early in the second half of January. How the cane is going to develop further, this, however, will all depend on the weather, and very little could be said at the present moment with regard to an estimate of the crop. Speaking in general, it appears, however, that in order to attain as good a yield as that of last year's crop, exceptionally favorable conditions will have to be obtained. Judging after the effect of the weather prevailing so far, there is more evidence for a smaller than a larger crop than that of 1902. As we wrote you already the date indicating the area of planting in excess of last year is very immaterial, viz., not more than 14 per cent. There is no doubt that, apart from China and Japan and British India, also Australia will require a considerable share of the coming Java crop for her home consumption.

In connection with refined sugar the market has been very strong, and prices have scored a further advance this week of 5c per 100 lbs., which fact has also been noted in these columns. This has been due to the strength displayed in the market for sugar coupled with the increased demand from all sources for refined, and the prospects at present are that prices will continue to improve as the season advances. The volume of business this week has been larger than for some time past, which indicates that buyers are regaining confidence in the market and the future course of values. At the factory prices are selling at \$3.95, and retail at \$3.30 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs. as to quality.

FALL SHOE STYLES.

No radical changes will be noted in the fall styles of shoes, says the Commercial Bulletin of Minneapolis. The high priced lines, made for people who follow the fashion, will continue something different from the common herd, there will be a few shoes in colors and some extreme styles, but they will have no effect on the general trade. In men's shoes a material shoe lighter, a toe a little narrower and with a little less extension is selling best. In shoes selling for \$3.50 to \$5 a few bluchers are being sold. There appears to be no demand for the military heel that has its debut in the shoes last fall. Men are sticklers for the broad, low heel.

With the country as a whole there is no demand for the tan shoe, the exception above noted as to people who want something "different" no colored shoes are being sold.

Personally the prediction is made of the return of the button shoe. This year is no exception, but there is no indication that such is to be the case, and any dealer who stocks up on them is likely to be disappointed.

In leathers velvet calf seems to be the leader on account of the softness of the stock and the big profit which it takes. Patent calf is also popular and in some localities sells better than velvet.

Women are drifting back to the thinner soles and higher heels of the days before the material took the sway. A neat Cuban heel, with a medium heavy welt sole or a medium sole and slight extension are just as comfortable as the heavy style recently in vogue and much prettier.

Patent leather is a centrally replaced stock type on ladies' apparel. Jobbers say that many Oxfords are being sold, especially in the larger towns. These are of only the higher grades, however.

Changes in the styles have been not so radical but what he can work in with just as many instances and with just as much satisfaction to the wearer.

During the past five years the average consumption of alcoholic beverages in the United Kingdom was 33 gallons per capita, in France 32, in Germany 30, in America 14, and in Canada 7.

MINING

British Columbia.

Last week's shipments from Rosland were: Le Roi, 2,588 tons; Centre Star, 1,688 tons; White Bear, 1,021 tons; White Bear, 54; O. K. 24; total, 6,850; total for the year to date, 115,013 tons.

Improvement is noted in the mining situation at Rosland. Last week saw two mines added to the shipping list, namely, the White Bear and the O. K. The I. X. has joined the working list and the Jumbo will follow in a week or two, also the Novelty and Spitzeeve course. The White Bear is shipping to Trail and the O. K. to Northport.

During the week ended April 25 shipments from the different mines in the Boundary district were as follows: Granby mines, 8,025 tons; Motherlode, 10,325 tons; total for the year to date, 102,694 tons. During the same period the Granby smelter treated 7,063 tons with three furnaces in blast; total treated to date, 25,400 tons. The smelters at Greenwood and Bounding will resume operations next week.

LABOR NOTES.

The carpenters' strike at Montreal is still on, although some of the work has capitulated and given the men what they demanded.

The two coal union and non-union plant workers went on strike at the Deering Harvester Company, Chicago, on Monday, for the reinstatement of 100 men who were discharged for belonging to the union. Rejection of the union is now demanded.

A bill was introduced in the British Columbia legislature on Tuesday by the Hon. Charles W. Bennett, making it an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment to discriminate against any person for being a lodge or fraternal member of any of its second reading.

The longshoremen's strike at Montreal developed into an angry riot at the harbor front on Tuesday. The result that the militia was called by Mayor Gauthier. During the strike the cargo of one of the steamers, and a number was shot by the consequence.

The appointment of Hon. Gordon Hunter, chief justice of British Columbia, and Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, of Victoria, to be commissioners to inquire into and report upon the numerous disputes frequently resulting in strikes and lockouts between metalliferous mines throughout British Columbia, has been made. Chief Justice MacKenzie King, secretary of the

The members of the Canadian Independent Labor Bureau of Montreal have forwarded to Hon. Raymond Fournelle a protest against the organized attacks made on them peaceably at work by the members of the Longshoremen's Union, with the object of compelling them to join the latter organization. They say: "We claim that we are entitled to produce while at work, and have no objection to our being compelled to join a United States union by any other union against our will."

The longshoremen at Montreal went on strike last week for higher wages and recognition of the British Confederated 27 1/2c per hour by the stevedores, which is 2c more than they are asked, but we refuse to produce. This week they have been rioting to a considerable extent and several persons were injured. On Wednesday the militia were called out on Wednesday and 1,000 men are now on duty on the docks keeping order. The stevedores said to be costing the city \$1,500 per day. The stevedores in port are being unloaded by non-union men and their own crews are putting in the cargo. Some of the steamers now on the way from England are sending hands with them to do their dock work.

C. P. R. CHANGES.

Montreal, April 29.—Circulars issued at Canadian Pacific headquarters today announce the following appointments:

C. W. Spencer, general superintendent of the eastern division, and general superintendent of transportation for lines east of Fort Arthur.

F. P. Brady, superintendent at Fort William, to be general superintendent of the western division, with headquarters at Winnipeg, in succession to Mr. Leonard.

James Osborne, general superintendent of the Atlantic division, to be superintendent of the eastern division, with headquarters at Montreal, in succession to Mr. Leonard. The appointments go into effect May 1. Mr. Osborne's successor at St. John is yet to be appointed.

The jurisdiction over transportation on the lines west of Fort Arthur to the Pacific coast, was merged in the assistant general management, for which Mr. J. W. Leonard was selected several days ago, but in the west Mr. Leonard has certain executive functions which as regards the eastern part of the system are discharged directly by Mr. McNicoll, the assistant vice-president and general manager. For this reason Mr. Spencer does not take up the title of general superintendent, which Mr. Tait relinquished. The position carries with it the control of the work of the stations and of the stations and their staffs.

Mr. Spencer has been thirty years in railway service. His present position has been exclusively in the transportation branch, of which he has now reached the topmost rung of the ladder. In the 70's he was filling various positions at Ottawa, including that of assistant agent, and in the early eighties he was climbing slowly upwards from assistant train dispatcher to despatcher. Then becoming chief superintendent, and in 1884 assistant superintendent, then assistant general superintendent, he followed in 1887 to the general superintendent of the eastern division.

Mr. Brady, who goes to Winnipeg, has been long in the service of the Canadian Pacific. He now has jurisdiction between Fort William and Winnipeg. Previously he was at Toronto and Farnham.

Mr. Osborne, before going to St. John, N. B., was in charge of the general superintendent of the western division. He started his railway career as an office boy in the Grand Trunk.

PRICES A YEAR AGO.

Following were Winnipeg prices this date last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard winter closed at 75c in store Fort William.

Flour—Jobbing in bulk: best: Patent, \$2.06; best bakers', \$1.90.

Millet—Bran, \$14.50 per ton in bulk; shorts, \$15.50 per ton, delivered.

Barley—Feed grade, 45c.

Dates—Carlot or truck: No. 2 white, 42c per bushel.

Flax—Seed fax \$2.00.

Butter—Dairy, 15 to 20c per lb. net for best grade; creamery, 7c.

Cheese—15c per lb. to the retail trade.

Eggs—In best farm candle, 1 commission box.

Potatoes—Farmers' loads, 35c/60 per bushel.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 60c/65c for city dressed, country under the same weight 75c/85c; mutton, 65c; hogs, 75c.

Poultry—Dressed chickens, 12c/6c per lb. turkeys, 17c/15c.

Hides—No. 1 hides, 61c delivered here.

Wool—Unwashed Manitoba fleece, 7c delivered here.

Tallow—56c/60c.

Best Root—Market nominal.

Baled Hay—Carlot, 10c per ton on cars.

Livestock—Cattle, 45c/65c for best; stockers, yearlings, 40c per head; sheep, 50c/65c; hogs, 61c, packers' prices, for best weights.

CANADIAN DRESS GOODS.

The demand for domestic dress goods continues to increase at a rate which is positively extraordinary in some lines to local houses who make a feature of these goods. There has been no relief in the market for deliveries by the mills of the most popular lines, and it is feared that the situation coming in the matter will worsen even than it is now. Canadian dress goods are right up to date in finish and quality, and in many ways cannot be beaten in their particular makes by manufacturers in any other country. The fact that the demand for the fall is the particularly strong colors shown in the body of all the best sellers now on hand, and in articles are a good deal the rage for the

moment, the opinion is expressed that everything is bound to get back again to plain, simple things of the fancy perhaps in some lines. The extreme in fancies at the moment is a fabric in colors and designs largely. This, of course, will not last. Even in extreme fancy lines plain, solid colors are the order of the future. This of itself shows a tendency toward the plain goods again, and paves the way for it.—Globe.

THE CANADIAN BANK INSPECTOR.

Unlike his brother the American examiner, the Canadian bank inspector is the servant of the bank whose affairs he investigates. His chief solicitude is to safeguard the interests, not of the bank creditors, but of its stockholders.

Instructions from his head office require him, on his arrival at a branch, not only to audit the cash and securities, and to inquire into the nature of the loans, but also to ascertain if the officers are efficient and trustworthy, and to see that the funds are so administered as to produce the best and most profitable results from the proprietary point of view. The nature of his position—the confidential emissary of the chief executive—must necessarily possess a wider range than could that of an outside auditor, such as an external auditor.

A short sketch of the methods employed in inspecting a branch of one of the big Canadian banks may have some interest to the bank man.

The branch makes periodical returns or statements to the head office, showing the balance of its business, the cash and securities held, the deposits and other receipts and so on. The inspector first goes to verify the correctness of these returns. When the cash and securities have been checked, the balance sheet, and the different balance sheets given into his charge, he proceeds to compare the accuracy of the figures. For instance, taking the loans and discounts: after the bills on hand have been taken care of, the collection lists are sent to the banks and agencies recorded, and holding the records and correspondence are asked to confirm the list if correct, and if not, the corrections are noted to correspond with the branch, but direct with the head office.

Similarly all parties for whom securities are held are asked to confirm the list, and the same is done with the various items. Confirmation of the balances of agents and correspondents is obtained in the same way.

With regard to the accounts with other branches of the bank, most Canadian banks pursue the same system of bookkeeping, with seventy or eighty branches, each one requiring a heading in the general ledger, that book would be bulky indeed. It is the practice, therefore, to keep, by one account styled "head office," and enter therein each day the total of the debit and the total of the credit entries for all the branches.

These entries themselves with the particular items thereon are kept in a supplementary book. These items are reported twice a week (sometimes of a monthly nature) to the head office, and is maintained to make the adjustments among the numerous offices. It is equally necessary for the inspector to send to the chief accountant at the head office, the balance shown by the deposit books, or the credit of "head office" together with a statement bringing up to the date of the deposit books, the amount of the credit passed through the account, and a satisfactory confirmation of the branch accounts can be secured.

As to depositors, a printed form is sent to every one, with a notification that unless a protest or complaint is received by the bank, it will assume that the depositor assents to its correctness. In this case also claims for discrepancies to be made direct to the head office.

All verification lists and forms, with the necessary instructions, and orders of securities, or collecting agents, are ticked off with the sheets by the inspector, and the sheets are then religiously guarded until delivered into the post office.

There is a great deal of part of his duties performed, the inspector turns his attention to larger matters. He understands the demand and requires specially into the workings of

some of the discount, or liability accounts, either because of their size or because of their importance. He has aroused the general manager's distrust. The circumstances of the borrowers, their characters and business habits, are closely discussed with the branch manager; suggestions given and the arrears out. Then the defective appliances, the fixtures, etc., are thoroughly gone over. Orders given for remedying defects, strengthening defenses, and increasing, where necessary, the accommodation of the staff.

During his visit, which sometimes lasts three or four days, the branch inspector keeps a keen lookout for ability and genius in the staff. The line of his investigation is well confirmed and supplemented by drawing on the manager's store of information. Good management, capability and zeal are brought prominently before the general manager's eye by the inspection report. The manager himself is scanned and scrutinized; the inspector's opinion of his fitness for controlling the branch is set forth. The locality and the surrounding country are visited, and sources of wealth noted; the general condition of the business is ascertained, and the outlook for business; the doings of the bank's competitors are noted, and such external factors as far as can be learned. In short, from the full and detailed reports of inspection, the general manager receives reports of branch managers, the executive of the Canadian banks are in possession of the most accurate condition of affairs prevailing all over Canada.—H. M. P. Eckhardt, in The Bankers' Magazine.

For the purpose of encouraging inter-colonial trade, a postal arrangement has been entered into between Canada and Jamaica to exchange all mail matter at Canadian internal rates of postage.

A practically complete monopoly of the German coal industry has just been secured by the Hamburg-Weimar Coal Syndicate. It has succeeded in taking over the property of all other coal mines in the district.

Twin City pickle makers report a heavy demand for their goods, and say they are early shipping to market. This trade has become so attractive that the Gedney Pickling Company, of Minneapolis, has sent a representative to locate at Winnipeg.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has closed its office at Trois-Montagnes, and has been replaced by its service by strikers. The trouble arose out of a strike of messenger boys, and the company claims that the police are powerless to protect its servants. The present suspension is absolute and the notice states that it will continue indefinitely.

At Ottawa on Tuesday Mr. Guthrie presented a petition to the House from the corporation of Guship against a subsidy of any kind, land or other, being paid to the Grand Trunk Railway. Another petition was presented by the same body, asking that necessary measures be taken for acquiring by voluntary purchase, or otherwise, the real estate, buildings and properties in Canada sufficient for the purpose of controlling the price of coal.

The new customs regulations regarding the examination of baggage coming into Canada went into effect May 1. In future many points to which baggage has been checked through in bond will be cut off. The only points in Canada where such baggage is checked in bond are: Banff, Calgary, Gravenhurst, Halifax, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Quebec, Toronto, Toronto, Toronto, St. John, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Lewis, Point Lévis, Winnipeg, Victoria and Vancouver.

Toronto Globe.—The opening of navigation is having the effect of stimulating the demand in some leading wharves' departments of trade. The move generally is increasing and for the next few weeks, till the congestion of freight from some points is allayed, a busy time is expected. The demand for sorting parcels in wholesale trade circles continues good and there is a demand for full goods. Values of staple goods are firmly held. Country remittances are fair for this season, and the demand and returns are steady to firm.

About our "C" Horse Nails

We ask your consideration of the following reasons for our making the claim that the "C" brand horse-nails made by our company since 1865 is the best for you to buy.

First—The material of which they are made. It is the best obtainable in the world. It is made of the Swedish charcoal steel nail, imported direct by us from Sweden, and unhesitatingly affirm that no better material is used by any manufacturer of horse-nails in the world for the purpose.

Second—The process of manufacture. We forge the nails to the desired pattern from the nail rods while they are hot, and, therefore, in a malleable condition. Our process throughoughly hammers and consolidates the nails, making them tough and enduring; no "cold process" will do this as satisfactorily. Our methods for rolling, pointing and finishing the nails differ from those used elsewhere in Canada, and we are satisfied, with much better results.

Third—When the nails are finished they are subject to a careful examination and sorting by hand, so as to prevent a single imperfect nail being found in a box bearing our "C" brand.

Fourth—We guarantee that every box of horse nails bearing our name and trade mark the letter "C" will be perfect and ready for immediate use. They may be returned at our expense if found otherwise.

Any dealer who wishes to permanently secure the best farrier trade, can only do so by selling the best horse nails: The "C" brand will be found the best, and therefore the most economical. They are the standard nails of Canada, and have been thoroughly tested by thousands of farriers from the Atlantic to the Pacific for the past thirty-eight years.

We ask those who wish to favor us with their orders, through a wholesale hardware merchant, to be particular and specify for the "C" brand, made by the

Canada Horse Nail Co. MONTREAL

A few years ago the United States exported all its cotton. Last year, of a total crop of 9,000,000 bales, kept for home manufacture of 4,000,000, of which northern mills used 2,200,000.

The new Minnesota Capitol building which is soon to be complete at a cost of \$4,500,000, will be one of the most sumptuous public buildings in the world. It will be constructed entirely of Georgia marble.

Employer—Yes, I advertised for strong boy. Think you'll fill the bill? Applicant—Well, I just finished 100 in ninety-two, and demand on this hill.—St. Louis Star.

CARROT RIVER DISTRICT.

Robert Stanley, of Prince Albert, contractor on the Canadian Northern railway, left for home Monday with a couple of work horses and a quantity of supplies, to complete the work which he commenced last year on the extension of the railway west from Erwood, through the Carrot River valley, as far as McFort, in the Stony Creek district. Mr. Stanley says that McFort has become quite a commercial centre. The railway company had a lot of section 'T' in township 43, range 4 east of the second meridian, surveyed into town lots last fall, and already there are two general stores, a hardware store, a blacksmith and shoe shop, and warehouses for the sale of all kinds of farm implements, obtained on the new town site. There are also stores at the crossing of the Carrot river, Fleet Springs and St. Clev. The latter place is about nine miles east of McFort. The whole area is rapidly filling up with a succession of settlers, principally coming from the United States and Eastern Canada.

Mr. Stanley says he has lived continuously since 1885 in the Northwest prairie, and does not know of any other place that requires the Carrot River valley for productiveness. As an settler he states some of the articles he has been settled there twenty-five years waiting patiently the advent of a railway, some of whom have cattle and sheep which they count by the hundreds. On account of the long distance to market the settlers have gone into wheat raising on a large scale, confining their farming operations to raising coarse grains for feed for their stock. The yield of oats phenomenal, a hundred bushels to the acre, and in some instances even more. The beef is such, Mr. Stanley says that to an eastern person he would think the cattle must have been fed on grain. The yield of wheat is so luxuriously through all that country. He states that wood, hay

and water is plentiful for the wants of the settlers, and that a sawmill is in active operation not far from McFort, owned and operated by Thomas Sanderson, a brother of the sawmill man of Prince Albert, James Sanderson.

There is plenty of homestead land still open for settlement, and the Dominion government are having additional townships surveyed to meet the large influx of settlers going into the country. The railway company expect to have their road into the Carrot River country in a few months. Mr. Stanley says it is safe to predict a great future in store for the people who have taken up land, and made that portion of the country their home.

RAILWAY TO YUKON.

Ottawa, April 28.—At the railway committee this morning an act to incorporate the Coast and Yukon railway was taken up and passed. This is for a railway from Kitimat Harbour on the Pacific coast, to Dawson. The road will take the most feasible route to a point near Adlin Lake, thence by the most feasible route to the Yukon river, thence to the international boundary line between Alaska and the Yukon via the city of Dawson. The length of the road is 900 miles. Mr. Macpherson, M. P. of Burrard, explained the provisions of the bill so satisfactorily that it went through without opposition. The road gives an all-Canadian route to the Yukon independent of any American connections. The only change made in the bill was to reduce the capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The head office will be in the city of Vancouver.

THE GROWING TIME.

Washington, D.C., April 28.—In a report to the United States state department Consul-General Hittinger at Montreal says that never before in the history of Canada has the industrial outlook been so bright as today. American capital promises to make the present year memorable by

the establishment of new and immense industries and the enlargement of many of those now existing. American capitalists have started new railroads and banks and vast tracts of timber lands have been purchased by a new company, composed principally of American capitalists. Different companies have begun to mine coal, copper, silver, lead, gold and a large company has purchased a tract of land in Montreal on which to erect a paint factory. Syndicates have been formed for the purpose of manufacturing pulp, timber, seeding machinery, aluminum, iron, steel and asbestos. Valuable mica properties in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, recently purchased, are owned by United States capitalists. An American transportation company has begun to build ships to be operated between Duluth and Quebec, and many other investments have been made of American capital.

MOOSE JAW BOARD OF TRADE.

Moose Jaw, April 25.—The Moose Jaw board of trade held its annual meeting on the 22nd, and J. Simpson in the chair. The report of the council of last year was read and adopted. This report gave the particulars of the correspondence with Ottawa in regard to a new post office and customs building. O. E. Fysh, of Moose Jaw; W. Scott, M.P., and Mr. Ross were appointed inspectors upon the government the urgent need of this public building.

A delegation went to Winnipeg to bring before the C. P. R. officials the improvement of the stock yards at this point, and to have the privilege of traders' rates given the commercial men of this town. This was successful.

The town council was petitioned to bring about the realization of the installation of waterworks and electric lighting plant.

O. E. Fysh was appointed to wait on Northern, to point out the advantages of Moose Jaw as a terminal of the Prince Albert.

It was moved by G. K. Smith, seconded by M. J. McLeod, that R. E. Doran, Wm. Grayson and J. C. Hamilton be appointed a committee to frame a by-law for the extension of a warehouse track at the end of the town. W. B. Willoughby moved that the membership fee be five dollars. This was adopted.

The following were elected officers for the year: D. McLean, president; G. K. Smith, vice-president; Seymour Green, secretary-treasurer; Seymour J. McLeod, J. Billings, Jun., Wm. Grayson, J. F. Simpson, J. H. Kern, J. C. Hamilton, C. W. Mileston, A. McIntyre, R. E. Doran, W. B. Willoughby, J. Anderson, T. Miller.

From the 18th to the 24th of April seventeen homestead entries have passed the land office at this point. This district shows the best quality of land for the intending settler.

C. P. R. March Statement.

Montreal, April 28.—C. P. R. gross earnings for March were \$3,657,787; working expenses, \$2,577,191; net profits, \$1,080,596. In March, 1902, the net profit was \$1,084,915 and for nine months ending March 31, 1902, the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, \$21,189,498; working expenses, \$13,822,148; net profits, \$7,367,350. For nine months ended March 31, 1902, there was a net profit of \$10,530,576. The increase in net profits over the same period last year is therefore, for March, \$332,050, and from July 1 to March 31, \$23,848,884.

A professor at Kiev, Russia, has invented a garment of metallic gauze for protection against electrical currents. hold

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF character and good reputation in such places (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$25.00 weekly with pension additional. All payable in cash each Wednesday direct from head office. Horse and carriage furnished when recommended. References. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Colonial Co., 23 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Canada Furniture Manufacturers Limited

HEAD OFFICE: - TORONTO, CANADA

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UNEQUALLED FACILITIES FOR ASSORTED ORDERS

Our resident Winnipeg representatives, Mr D. McIntyre and Mr. F. Endress, will always be glad to give information to our friends and customers.

Please address all communications on the subject of Catalogues to the Head Office, Toronto.

Is your Store fitted with the

WE SELL ONLY TO THE TRADE Eureka Furniture Display Racks?

They save floor space and set off the goods.



Sole Licensees in Canada for the -

"Macey"

Sectional Bookcase

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the Banking House on Tuesday, 14th April, 1903.

The meeting is called in order to authorize the directors to increase the capital stock of the bank, as they may find it necessary to do.

It was proposed to increase the capital of the bank to \$2,000,000, making the authorized capital \$1,000,000. The increase is to be made by the issue of new shares in Canada, especially in the newer parts, as has increased the volume of currency in use to a very large extent.

and their earning power. We are glad to be able to announce that the directors have consented to act as a special advisory board to the Halifax Bank, the president, Mr. Robie

"We beg to draw attention to the fact that in the proposed purchase of the Halifax Banking Company, as in the case of the Bank of British Columbia, there is no waste from duplication.

EASTERN CATTLE MARKETS.

A feature of the export live stock trade within the past few days has been the fact that American exporters

ONTARIO ESTIMATES.

Table with financial data for Ontario, including Civil government, Administration of justice, Public institutions maintenance, etc.

COMPARATIVE PRICES AT NEW YORK.

Table listing various commodities and their prices at New York, including Flour, Wheat, Oats, Cotton, etc.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

Irrigation has been common in India for a long period of her history, but the fact that she now possesses the most extensive irrigation system in the world is due to the British government, which has spent from time to time over £100,000,000 on the subject.

The financial success of the Delta works, which irrigate 612,000 acres has been a notable one.

The next great work of Sir Arthur Cotton was the dam across the Godavari in the province of the Andhra and Coleroon. The total length of the river at the point where it was decided to build the dam was about three miles.

Further south, on the border of Madras district and of the native state of Mysore, there has recently been constructed an irrigation commonly known as the Periyar project, whose ambitious character and presenting great difficulties execution than any yet undertaken in India.

KENTON, MAN.

A representative of the Okla. News recently paid a visit to the town of Kenton, about 16 miles north of Muskogee, Okla., in connection with a general application that is being carried on in view of the proposed extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

ASSISTED TEA TRADE.

The following interesting letter on the Japan tea business has been forwarded to The Commercial for publication:

Yokohama, 13th March, 1903.
To the Chairman Yokohama Foreign Chamber of Commerce.

Dear Sir,—We beg to call your attention to the fact that the Japanese Tea Guild is now petitioning the government for a renewal of the grant, or subsidy, that has been allowed the Guild during the past seven years, amounting to 70,000 yen annually.

We may say that this grant was originally made by the government as an offset against the extensive advertising in the United States and Canada of the Ceylon and India tea growers and merchants, which it was feared would greatly prejudice Japan teas, if some counter step was not taken by those interested in the Japan tea trade.

At the time the grant was originally made many of the foreign firms in Japan engaged in the foreign firms in Japan engaged in the tea trade offered their assistance to the Japanese Guild, in advising on the most suitable means of attaining the object of the government, that of increasing the sale of Japan teas, but this proposal was coldly received by the Guild, and the foreign firms were not consulted in the matter.

The extensive advertising of the Ceylon growers has been attended with the most successful results, inasmuch as these teas are now being largely taken in the United States and Canada, and the demand for them is increasing. In Canada the Japan tea trade is rapidly disappearing, the export of Japan teas to that country now being one-third only what it was seven years ago.

During the past seven years, during which time the subsidy for the extension of the Japan tea trade has been paid, the falling off in the export of Japan teas amounts to ten million pounds.

We are of opinion that this sum is not being used for the purpose for which it was intended by the govern-

ment, but is being expended in the furtherance of direct trade by the Japanese.

If this is the case, it is in direct violation of the new treaties, which provide that the subject of the contract-joint parties shall enjoy, respectively, "the same treatment in matters of commerce and navigation as native subjects"; and again that "the subject-joint parties shall enjoy," etc., and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to warehouses, bounties, facilities and drawbacks.

In the report just published by the guild the expenditure of the past year are as follows:

Yen.	
Expenditure on extension of the market in Russia.....	10,000
New York agency.....	15,000
Chicago agency.....	11,000
Montreal agency.....	10,200
Sample rooms, New York, Chicago and Montreal.....	8,900
Expenses of commissioner sent abroad.....	2,500
Incidental expenses.....	5,352
Expenditure central board of Advertisements.....	2,800
Advertisements.....	3,000

It will be noticed that the largest part of this bounty is devoted to the maintenance of agencies and sample rooms in New York, Chicago and Montreal, but these agencies are not used for the furtherance of the Japan tea trade in general, but are devoted to the interests of certain private Japanese companies, and we would point out that the foreign firms engaged in the business, having similar agencies in these centers, are obliged to defray these expenses themselves, the Japanese firms therefore being relieved of a large item of expenditure. It will also be seen that out of the 70,000 yen provided, only 3,000 yen is appropriated for advertising.

Without questioning the accuracy of the figures given by the guild as to the expenditure of the bounty, we may state that some of the native tea shipping companies include in their bal-

ance sheets considerable sums received as "assistance money" (Tasuke Kin.) We are therefore of opinion that the Japanese direct shippers are being largely assisted, if only in the payment of sums towards the up-keep of their branches in the American market, and that this assistance is contrary to treaty, and not in accordance with the object of the government.

We remain, dear sir, your faithfully,
(Signed by) Heltzer & Co., Hunt & Co., Jardine, Matheson & Co., Bernard & Co., Geo. H. Macy & Co., Averill & Co.

A WEAK SPOT.

Under the title, "The Weak Spot in the American Republic," Mr. J. Weston points out in the December number of the Nineteenth Century the slow natural growth of the people of the United States. This admitted fact looms larger now, when immigration shows so considerable a falling off. When Jefferson made forecasts of the growth of the United States it never entered his mind that immigration would eventually assume such enormous proportions. His estimates were largely based on natural multiplication. At the time this was truly unprecedented, but with each succeeding generation it has grown less, until to-day the natural growth of what may properly be called native Americans is the smallest of any country in the world, smaller even than that of France. Before the census returns of 1900 were published statisticians estimated the population of the United States at 80,000,000, but the actual count showed only 76,000,000. The fact was that the volume of immigration had sunk 42 per cent., and the figures, shows that the increase in the latter particular is almost wholly among the foreign-born population. Mr. Weston draws attention to another striking circumstance. When we count heads in the British Empire for effective purposes we count only the white heads. When we, therefore, speak of the population of the British Empire being 64,000,000, we mean

that there are 54,000,000 white people. But when the Americans speak of their population as being 76,000,000, they include in the number 8,803,255 negroes and 627,264 Chinese, Japanese, Indians and Kanakas.

Not in this case. Out of the 76,000,000 there are 10,490,850 foreigners and 15,000,000 foreign-born. In the earlier days this foreign element was chiefly derived from the British Isles and western Europe. To-day this section of immigrants has greatly declined and the bulk of it is from Italy, Russia, Austro-Hungary and Roumania. Mr. Weston declares that it is ominous when a country has to depend on immigration for its vital strength, and especially when that immigration is of a distinctly inferior type; and, in conclusion, he points to the new depletion which the rush across the Canadian border constitutes. However insignificant it may be when compared with the total population, it is a significant development, the end of which no man can foresee.—Toronto Globe.

SALMON FISHERIES.

Ottawa, April 22.—The British Columbia members who have been associated with Professor France, commissioner of fisheries, in reporting on the condition of the salmon canning industry, have handed in their report to the minister.

There has been many complaints against the action of the United States along the American shore of Puget Sound, this intercepting the schools of fish on their way up the Fraser river, which is their natural habit.

The commissioners strongly recommended that the use of purse seines be immediately authorized in British Columbia waters to offset the traps. No recommendation is made for the granting of trap net licenses, but the commissioners urge that the minister decides upon granting them ample notice of the change of policy will be given. The commissioners recommend the establishment of numerous fisheries in northern waters, and also that the boat putters' license be abolished.

Substitution is not profitable in the long run. Every housekeeper in Canada knows that there is no other Starch quite so good as

STARCH

and the merchant who urges another brand will probably advantage his competitor. The profit (33 p.c.) is good enough for all good grocers.

The Brantford Starch Works

LIMITED,
Brantford, Ont.

JOS. E. HUXLEY, Winnipeg Agent.

C. N. R. CROP REPORT.

The following reports of seedling and acreage were received at the C. N. R. general superintendent's office on Saturday and Monday in response to inquiries sent out. They show that in several places wheat seedling is finished or very nearly finished, while in other districts from 40 to 90 per cent of the spring work has been completed.

The reports also show that there will be a largely increased crop acreage this year as compared with last season.

The reports from the different stations are as follows:

Elmhurst—Seedling operations progressing favorably. Weather dry. Acreage fully one-third in excess of last year.

Chre River—Seedling nearly completed. Seven thousand increase in acreage.

Edgahlin—Seedling about two-thirds finished. Impossible to give estimate of acreage under crop, but it will be 20 per cent greater than last year.

Gladstone—Wheat seedling advanced fully 75 per cent. Acreage about 15,000. There was a 10 per cent increase of ten per cent over our wheat area of last year.

Elgin—Wheat all in and acreage 20 per cent more than last year.

Elgin—Seedling progressing favorably. Ninety per cent done. Estimated acreage tributary to Elgin, 30,000 acres.

Elgin—Seedling progressing satisfactorily. If weather continues what will be all in about May 2. Estimated acreage tributary is 220,000.

St. Agathe—About 5,000 acres seedling, and sixty per cent tributary done.

Roland—Wheat seedling practically finished. Acreage tributary to this point between twenty-five and thirty thousand acres. Weather cool and backward. No rain.

Beauport—About seventy-five per cent of wheat sown. No coarse grain sown. Acreage about same as last year.

Myrtle—About 15,000 acres will be sown in district. About seventy per cent done.

Hilton—Seedling progressing favorably. About two-thirds of probable acreage of 15,000 sown.

Baldur—Estimated about 15,000 acres will be seeded in this district. Ninety per cent done. Estimated last season. Ninety per cent of wheat sown.

Miami—Estimated 23,000 acres will be sown in this district. About seventy-five per cent of wheat sown.

Swan Lake—Seventy-five per cent of crop sown. Acreage same as last year.

Somerset—Progressing favorably. Acreage in ten per cent over last year.

Routhwaite—About sixty per cent now seeded. Estimate 12,000 acres to be sown in district.

Altamont—About seventy-five per cent wheat sown. Between seven and eight thousand acres under cultivation in district.

Rosebank—Seventy-five per cent done. Acreage same as last year.

Fortage—Wheat seedling practically finished and good percentage of oats sown. About ten per cent increase in acreage.

Spring—About seventy-five per cent wheat sown. Acreage will be increased about ten per cent.

Carman—Acreage about same as last year. About one-third total area sown.

Neepawa—Seventy-five per cent of wheat now in. About ten per cent increase in acreage.

Oakville—Wheat seedling finished last week, and about seventy per cent barley done. Probable acreage 13,000.

Wheat—Wheat acreage about 20,000 acres, and barley about 8,000. Seventy-five per cent of seeding done.

Marquette—Wheat acreage about 15,000 acres seeded. Increase of five per cent.

Wheat—About seventy-five per cent of wheat sown. Wheat acreage about 30,000. Oats and barley about 5,000 acres.

El—Wheat seedling about finished. Double acreage this year as compared with last year.

Steinbach—Seedling progressing well. Increase in acreage of about twenty-five per cent.

Plum—Eighty per cent seedling finished. Increase about ten per cent in acreage.

Dunrea—Two-thirds wheat sown. Will be an increase of between ten and fifteen per cent in acreage.

Belmont—Wheat forty-five per cent sown. Acreage probably 11,000 acres. Ninety per cent of two-thirds in.

Morris—Seedling progressing rapidly. Ninety per cent of twenty-five per cent in wheat acreage. General increase of about fifteen per cent over last year's acreage.

FORT WILLIAM GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

Fort William, Ont., April 25.—The week ending today has been a record breaker at the C. P. R. elevators here. Up to this evening thirty large freight carriers and the two R. G. steamships have arrived in port. During the week nearly 2,080,000 bushels of grain have been shipped by the sea, which has left little to do. This is an excellent showing of the shipping going on and merely gives a slight idea of what the traffic will amount to when elevators D and E are completed and ready for grain, as shipments made were only from elevators A, B and C.

Table listing ship names and quantities: The following is the record of the amount of grain the boats carried from the part of Fort William. Name of Boat ... Bus. of Wheat. Nicholas 140,000; Sonora 150,000; Theano 75,000; Sultan 167,000; Midland 102,000; Ononca 124,000; Monckhaven 72,500; Palki 71,500; Lespida 71,500; Agawa 205,500; Barium 82,400; Rosemount 80,000; Quebec 80,000; Melrose 50,000; Algonquin 56,000; Pontiac 92,000; Rappahannock 114,000; City of Bangor 68,000; Rosedale 92,000; Strathcona 104,500; Arabian 40,000.

Total ... 2,078,100. At the present market price, 72 3/4 cts, it means \$1,553,600 worth of wheat.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

Regina, N. W. T., April 25.—The speaker of the legislative assembly took the chair at 3 o'clock. A few seconds after the speaker, the lieutenant-governor, Mr. Forget arrived and gave assent to the following bills:

To amend the ordinance incorporating the town of Moonoon and to legalize a by-law.

To incorporate Moose Jaw general hospital.

To incorporate the Galt hospital at Lethbridge.

To amend the ordinance incorporating Regina Victoria hospital.

To amend the ordinance incorporating the Yorkton Queen Victoria hospital.

To amend the ordinance respecting municipalities.

To amend the ordinance incorporating the town of Lethbridge.

To incorporate the Toronto General Trusts company.

To amend the ordinance respecting marriages.

To amend and consolidate the ordinance respecting hall insurance.

The lieutenant-governor then retired and immediately there was a message from his honor, from the secretary of state, acknowledging the reception of an address from the assembly to the King on His Majesty's coronation. The communication stated that the address had been duly laid before the King, who sent his sincere thanks for the same.

The House then adjourned until June 8.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

There has been no radical change in the cheese market, says the Montreal Herald. The market is quiet, passing being moderate, as buyers, owing to the high level of value, are confining themselves strictly to im-

mediate requirements. Prices remain about 12 1/2c for eastern and 13 1/2c to 14c for western. With regard to the outlook for the future, prices, all are agreed, with the large make now in progress, that they will have to decline, but there is a difference of opinion as to the character of this downward movement, viz., whether it will be gradual or sudden. The element who believe that it will be gradual base their belief mostly on the fact that in England and in Britain, and there can be no doubt that they are right. It is well to bear in mind also that the demand for cheese was still shipping odd cheese from this side, whereas this spring they went forward long ago. The comparison of the aggregate exports since the close of navigation also in the two seasons is interesting in the same connection. In 1902 Canadiana exports from the close of navigation to the 15th of April were 437,850 boxes from Montreal, against 277,594 in 1903. This year, therefore, there has been a shortage of about 68 per cent in the shipments from Canada during the winter and spring months. On the other hand, the arrivals this year, up to the middle of March to date this spring, show a gain of 117 per cent. Tangible evidence of the greatly increased make this season, and the future of prices all hinges on how long it will take this increased output to offset the shortage in winter shipments. Basing a calculation on the arrivals in Montreal last spring after the new season opened, and allowing only the same ratio of increase as was noted this spring, the aggregate receipts of new cheese up to the end of May this year will amount to 400,000 boxes. This estimate is borne out it can hardly fail to have a material influence on the short shipments during the past winter and leading to much lower prices before the month of June.

FLAX AREA REDUCED.

"Considerable interest is being manifested in the prospective flax area in the northwest this year," says the Duluth Commercial Record, "and while little is or can be known that the exact figuring, it is quite generally assumed that large decrease is possible. Several reasons are advanced for expecting a decrease, the principal one being that farmers get their wheat at 70 cents or barley at 40 cents to 45 cents than flax at around \$1.00 a dollar. Other reasons are that continued flax growing has exhausted the soil for that purpose, and the general spread of the so-called flax blight has made it an uncertain crop at best. Taking North Dakota as a whole, it is not much under 2,000,000 acres. But the fact should not be overlooked that, with an area of not over 1,500,000 acres, it will be possible to raise a crop as large as was raised last year. Under any conditions that can now be foreseen Minnesota should have 700,000 to 800,000 acres and South Dakota about half that, and including Iowa and the southwest, of 3,250,000 acres or upward would seem usual— a decrease of about 500,000 acres from last year.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL OUTPUT.

The annual report for 1902 of James E. Rodger, chief of the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Mines, shows that the total production of anthracite coal in the Keystone State last year was 36,911,551 tons. This is a decrease of 22,994,400 tons compared with the production of 1901, due to the five-and-a-half-month's strike. The mining this coal 300 lives were lost and 641 men were injured out of a total of 148,141 men employed. In 1901, working full time, 515 lives were lost and 2,845 injured. The total production of bituminous coal last year was 98,947,170 tons, an increase over the previous year of 18,052,934 tons, which was principally due to the great demand for this fuel during the anthracite strike. The total number of days worked were 220-5-2, as against 2104-5 days in 1901. The report also shows: Total number of employees in soft coal regions, 135,386, an increase of 17,784 compared with the year of 1901; percentage of increase 135; injured 801, increased 456. There were 14,741,091 tons of coke in the state last year.

Underwear advertisement featuring 'THE WOLSELEY UNSINKABLE' logo and text: 'This is one of the lines we carry in stock. We have underwear in great variety, including practically everything that is desirable in this department.'

COMFORT HALF HOSE advertisement featuring an illustration of a man in a suit and text: 'In this department we aim to excel, and the enormous growth of our hosiery trade indicates that we have the goods which the people want.'

Suspenders advertisement featuring an illustration of a pair of suspenders and text: 'Fine Hand Sewn Goods. A grand assortment. The best lines in the market. See that other departments of the Men's Furnishing trade we are fully up-to-date.'

Mathews, Towers & Co. advertisement featuring text: 'Our Mr. S. C. Matthews and Mr. A. H. Wood are now in the west, each carrying full lines of samples for fall and autumn. See them before placing your order.' 'The Leading Men's Furnishing and Underwear House of Canada.' '14 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.'



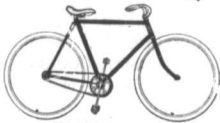
Wholesale Millinery

This week we would speak of hats for general store trade.
 SAILORS to retail 25c to \$1.00.
 READY TO WEAR HATS to retail 50c to \$2.00.
 TRIMMED HATS to retail \$1.25 to \$5.00.
"EVERYTHING IN MILLINERY."
 Prices, styles and terms right. Send a trial order.

The D. McCall Co., Limited

OTTAWA. 54 and 56 Albert Street Winnipeg. TORONTO. MONTREAL.

The Bicycles WE MAKE:



ALL WELL KNOWN

If you have not had one of our Catalogues, write us. Prices and Agency Terms sent on application.

**MASSEY-HARRIS
 PERFECT
 BRANTFORD
 CLEVELAND
 IMPERIAL
 RAMBLER**

Also a full line of BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR CO., Ltd.

144 Princess St., Winnipeg. Bicycles and Motor Vehicles.

Don't be ...Hasty



Don't place your orders for Fall Underwear until you have seen our samples.

Newest trimmings and qualities in Women's, Children's and Infant's Perfect Fitting Ribbed Vests, Drawers, Union Suits, Black Tights, etc. Men's Full Fashioned Shirts and Drawers in heavy "Winter Weights" and for "Spring." Our India Gauze guaranteed absolutely unshrinkable and all fine wool, stamped "CEETEE."
 All our Full Fashioned goods

have this tab sewn on
 Our Travellers are now on the road with complete range of samples.

WARRANTED
 TURNBULL'S

The C. Turnbull Co. OF GALT Limited

J. M. COOMBS,
 Winnipeg.

JOS. W. MAY,
 6 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C.

Great West Permanent Loan & Savings Co.

Authorized Capital \$7,500,000.

Incorporated.

Our Permanent Preference Stock of the par value of \$100 per share is being rapidly subscribed for at a 10 per cent premium. This stock stands without an equal as an investment. There is but a limited amount of this stock left. Five per cent allowed on deposits of \$100 or over, and on monthly deposits.

MONEY TO LOAN on easy terms, to build or pay off existing mortgages.
 Head office: 274 Portage Ave. W. T. ALEXANDER, Manager.

Beeman Grain Cleaners

ARE THE BEST.



They separate flax from wheat, wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, cockle and all foul seeds; cleans flax, timothy, clover, etc., perfectly.

Want to raise your wheat from one to three grades by separating all frosted, sprouted or shrunkened kernels?

Want to clean and bluestone your wheat at one operation?

Want to sock your clean grain, tailings and screenings all at the same time?

IF SO, OUR JUMBO WILL DO IT FOR YOU.

Write for catalogue and prices. Dealers make money selling our machines.

FACTORIES:
 Winnipeg, Man.; Minneapolis, Minn.
BEEMAN & CO.
 121 Higgins Ave., WINNIPEG, CAN.



TENDERS.

Sealed Tenders, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions" and Light Supplies, Northwest Territories, and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon on Tuesday, 28th May.

Printed forms of tender containing all information as to the articles and quantity required, may be had on application at any of the Mounted Police posts in the Northwest, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque or draft for an amount equal to five per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having first been obtained.

FRED. WHITE,
 Comptroller, N. W. M. Police,
 Ottawa, 16th April, 1903.

The world's production of gold in 1901 was valued \$263,374,700. It was 12,740,746 fine Troy ounces. Reduced to avoirdupois weight, the amount is to 873,051.15 pounds, or 436.8 tons.

We Are Creating a

Flintkote Epidemic

It's a Good Thing to "Catch."

Our Sample Book is Worth Writing For.

MACKENZIE BROS.

WINNIPEG.

"THE FLINTKOTE FOLKS."

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

PROF. SHAW'S OPINION:

Read what Prof. Shaw, formerly of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., and now Editor of the St. Paul Farmer, says of Carnefac Stock Food:

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 10, 1902.
 THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the ingredients used by Mr. W. G. Douglas, Winnipeg, Manitoba, in the manufacture of his Carnefac Stock Food has been submitted to me for my opinion regarding their value. I may say with reference to them that I am satisfied they are all healthful. If properly blended they should make a splendid tonic for live stock, more especially when the digestion is not in the best working order. They will act as an appetizer and will also tend to stimulate the digestion so that when fed to animals not in good condition of thrift the results should be to quickly improve their condition. I would suppose that this food would be especially helpful in feeding horses in preparing them for spring work, and in putting in tone the stomach of cattle, sheep and swine that have been pushed too hard in feeding. It should also render good service when fed to calves that are not prospering because of indigestion.
 THOMAS SHAW.

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary. J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

The Confederation Life Association

HEAD OFFICE
 TORONTO

There are no conditions as to residence, travel or occupation in the Unconditional Accumulative Policies issued by this Association. They guarantee Extended Insurance, Paid-up Policies and Cash Surrender value.

Manitoba, N. W. T. and B. C.—Winnipeg Office, 467 Main Street.
 CHARLES E. KERR, Sec.-Treasurer. DANIEL McDONALD, Manager.
 HENRY WORSLEY, City Agent.

Brandon Office F. W. GILL, Cashier.

RED DEER, ALTA.

ALBERTA HOTEL.

BEATTY & BRINDLE, Props.

C and E dining hall, good sample rooms and every accommodation for commercial travellers and the general public.

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

P. A. BARNHART, Proprietor.

The best hotel in Kamloops. Ample accommodation.



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Special size made for Hotels, Restaurants and Landlords.

MANUFACTURED BY

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T & B PLUG AND CUT TOBACCO

Try the new four. They are giving entire satisfaction. Pays the retailer a handsome profit.

THE GEO. E. TUCKETT & SON CO., LTD HAMILTON.
 TEBB & PERRER, Agents, Winnipeg.

A. GARRUTHERS & CO.
 Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Wool, Sheepskins, TALLOW, SENECA ROOT and RAN FURS.

Liberal advances made on shipments against bill lading; wool sacks, hide ropes and tags furnished on application.

Office and Warehouse: 120-122 King St., Winnipeg, Man.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
 PURE AND WHOLESOME.
 ONE POUND CAN 25¢

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
 TORONTO, ONT.

LEITCH BROS.

Oak Lake

"Anchor Brand" Flours

FROM NO. 1 HARD WHEAT.

Bran, Shorts and all kinds of Chopped Feed and Grain.

ADDRESS
OAK LAKE, MAN.

ARE YOU STOCKED WITH

GIN PILLS

We are Creating the Demand.
 Be Ready for it.

FOR THE KIDNEYS ?

THE BOLE DRUG CO.
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Great-West Life ASSURANCE CO.

Has just completed its tenth year with business in force of over \$15,000,000.00, Annual premium income thereon over \$500,000.00. A record unparalleled in the history of Life Insurance.

WINNIPEG, JAN. 1ST, 1903.

SHIP YOUR **RAW FURS**
 Hides, Deerskins and Seneca
To McMILLAN FUR AND WOOL COMPANY
 200 to 212 First Avenue North, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

No duty on raw fur, deerskins, or seneca.
 There is a duty on green hides over 20 lbs. and dry hides over 12 lbs. of 15 per cent of the Winnipeg wholesale price, less freight to Winnipeg. Hides under these weights admitted free. WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.



J. MAY & CO.
 Manufacturers tents, awnings, mattresses, flags, wagons and horse covers, etc. 184 James street, Winnipeg.

BROOMS

Write us for a sample order, say Six Dozen. We will Pre-Pay same.

E. H. BRIGGS & CO.
 Broom Manufacturers.
 312 to 320 McDermott Ave.
 Telephone 1554. WINNIPEG, MAN.

WM. FERGUSON
 WHOLESALE

Wines, Liquors and Cigars
 8th STREET, BRANDON

HICKS BROS. & Co.

TEA IMPORTERS
 And wholesale dealers in Fancy Groceries, Butter, Eggs, Chees
 Packers of Britannia, Beaver and Buffalo Brands of Packet Tea, and sole Agents for Thos. Lipton's Package Tea for Manitoba, N. W. Territories and British Columbia.
 277 Rupert Street.
 274 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg

The Best Union Made Overall in the West

Mail orders promptly attended to.
THE WINNIPEG SHIRT AND OVERALL MFG. CO.
 Corner Main and James Streets.
 WINNIPEG.

The Angle Lamp

Produces a brilliant light, superior for stores, hotels, factories, halls, etc. All the disadvantages accompanying the use of coal oil done away with. Write the Hilton Gibson Co., 274 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, P. O. Box 281, Phone 282.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

The Only Direct Line

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Atlantic and Pacific

The Shortest Route to All Points in

Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces

Western and New England States, all North Pacific Coast and California Points.

Through Tickets on sale at all Ticket Offices to

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First-class cars on all through trains. Our dining car service is unequalled. Full information apply to any C. P. Agent, or to

C. E. McPHERSON,
General Passenger Agent.

W. BRODIE,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
Winnipeg, Man.

IMPLEMENT TRADE.

The Twine Market.

The most noteworthy change of the past week affecting the general twine market was the temporary withdrawal from the market of the International Harvester Company of America. For the past ten days the company have been doing little in the way of pushing steel and standard, and on Tuesday last announced a temporary suspension of selling efforts on all grades. This action does not signify that the company have sold their output, for although the bulk of it has been disposed of they still have a large amount to market. It has been customary with the leading harvester name to temporarily withdraw from the market about this season of the year, so doing they were enabled to determine their exact position with regard to volume of sales, and to locate the territories where orders appeared to be in excess of probable requirements and those in which they apparently did not provide sufficient stock. With an army of

Office: 391 Main St. Tel. 464.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

EAST WEST SOUTH

California and Florida Winter Resort. Also to European Points. Australia, China and Japan.

Pullman Sleepers. All Equipment First Class.

For further information apply to H. SWINPOD, General Agent, 391 Main Street, Winnipeg, or CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger and Traffic Manager, St. Paul, Minn.

salesmen sending in new orders from all parts of the country these calculations could not be made with desired accuracy. The only plan to insure correct figures was to suspend selling. This, it is said, drew international's object in withdrawing from the market and their action merely represents the continuance of a plan formerly pursued by the leading companies now in the consolidation. It is expected that two weeks will elapse before the company resumes canvassing.

The big concern is not the only one that has quit selling. Some of the outside manufacturers have withdrawn because their product for the season has been sold, and others, having sold nearly as much as they will be able to produce at this time to hold the remainder until later in the season. In some cases this attitude reflects the belief that higher prices will prevail as harvest approaches, and during the cutting period in the southern and central territories. In others it merely indicates a desire to supply regular customers' late requirements.

On the question of future prices opinion is divided. Some factors in the trade profess to believe that a sufficient amount of twine will not be produced. They admit that the glowing reports of the condition of winter wheat constitute the chief basis of their opinion, although they point to the fact that the number of active mills is smaller than usual. They assume, apparently, that oats and spring wheat will in due time give the same promise now held out by winter wheat. Other students of the situation, while conceding the probability of an extraordinary winter wheat crop, call attention to the unfavorable conditions attending the seeding of oats and spring wheat. They are unable at this time to figure out more than a normal demand for twine. This view is strengthened by reports from the southwest, later than the government's latest bulletin, which are to the effect that rain is badly needed, and the wheat crop in that section is in imminent danger.

Careful estimates of the probable production of twine for the coming harvest have been made by some of the leading manufacturers. These estimates indicate a total output in excess of the largest amount ever produced in this season. These calculations, of course, exclude any unlooked-for interference with the plans of growers. It is noted that a small grain harvest has ever consumed more than 90,000 tons.

However, some who lean to the higher price side of the argument have shown their faith by their works and announced an advance in steel and standard of 1/2 cent over the schedule. Prices on the whole are practically nominal in the absence of



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Don't Speculate—
Get a sure thing

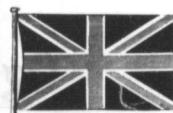
A MILD AROMATIC CIGAR—FULL OF SATISFACTION TO THE LAST WHIFF.

IF YOUR DEALER DON'T SELL 'EM, GET YOURSELF A NEW DEALER.

Western Cigar Factory

THOS. LEE, Prop.

WINNIPEG.



SPRING LINES

FIREWORKS—order now. Full list of these goods in a stock, on application.

FLAGS—Dominion, Red Ensign, White Ensign, Blue Ensign, Jacks, Tri-color and Stars and Stripes. Procession Cans, etc.

BASE BALL GOODS

Express Wagons, Velocipedes, Dolls' Cabs, Croquet, Hammocks, Floor Wax, Furniture Polish, Tops, Balls, Kites, etc.

THE CONSOLIDATED STATIONERY CO. Limited

244 McDermott Ave.

WINNIPEG

any considerable number of sellers. As a matter of fact little twine is being offered.

It is extremely difficult to determine the exact status of the market with respect to prices. Of the few concerns selling some have made no change from the schedule announced March 30, while others, as stated above, are asking advanced rates on steel and standard. It is not believed that the International's resumption of soliciting will be signalled by any change in that company's prices.

The following schedule is believed to represent the prevailing quotations as nearly as they can be determined:

Steel	10 1/2 @ 11
Standard	10 1/2 @ 11
Standard manilla (500 ft)	11 1/2
Manilla (400 ft)	12
Pure manilla (500 ft)	13
Carloads, 1/2 cent less.	
Five-ton lots, 1/2 cent less.—Farm Implement News, Chicago.	

THE SESSION'S JOKE.

The joke of the session at Ottawa is the vote by which the House of Commons declared that the manufacture and sale of cigarettes should be absolutely prohibited. Afterwards, when Mr. Fielding, in his budget speech, spoke of the increase of the revenue from cigarettes (1901, \$362,626; 1902, \$406,935) the House broke into laughter. This is a notable characteristic of the House; it amuses when it is acting foolishly and when it votes for political or moral effect rather than for the vindication of an earnestly-held principle. The cigarette and "Home Rule for Ireland" resolutions are examples of actions of which the House is modestly ashamed.

—May Canadian Magazine.
Some men are surprised when they discover that the truth answers better than a lie.

Baseball
Lacrosse
Lawn Tennis
Football
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SPORTING GOODS

We are carrying a very complete line this year.
Write for Catalogue.

CLARK BROTHERS & CO.

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The W. H. Malkin Co.

LIMITED.

Importers and Wholesale Grocers

Packers of the Celebrated VICTORIA CROSS Evaporated Fruits, Teas and Coffees.

HEADQUARTERS for Sago, Tapioca and all classes of English Groceries.

Prompt attention to all letter orders

137 Water St., - VANCOUVER, B.C.

Wholesale... **ARTHUR CONGDON**

Boots, Shoes AND Rubbers




"MALTESE CROSS BRAND" Tennis and Lacrosse Shoes and Leather Shoes of every description. Let us have your repeat orders on these goods. Prompt attention. Quick shipment.

ARTHUR CONGDON

PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG.

John L. Waller & Co.

Successors to Sterling & Waller.

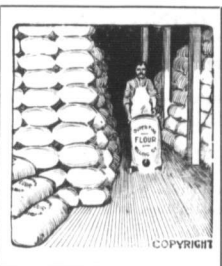
Wholesale Men's Furnishings

Sorting orders for Men's and Ladies Waterproof Coats will have our prompt and careful attention and immediate shipment.

We handle the Scottish Rubber Goods exclusively, and always carry a full stock.

214-218 Princess Street. WINNIPEG.

An Inexhaustible Supply of Flour



Our mills are at work for you—night and day—and you need but order

Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour

to get the very best article and plenty of it. Ask for Ogilvie's Hungarian and OGILVIE'S GLENORA PATENT and insist on getting these brands.

OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO.

SADLER & HAWORTH

Tanners and Manufacturers of all kinds of Leather Goods

Dealers in OAK LEATHER, AND RUBBER AND GANDY BELTING

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A. P. MACDONALD, Sales Agent Western Canada Block, Winnipeg

CITY BOX FACTORY.

Czorwinski & Grand

Manufacturers of all kinds of boxes, crates, butter and egg cases and all kinds of Lock corner and printed boxes.

93 AND 95 LOMBARD STREET WINNIPEG.

Caruthers & Co. TANNERS

And Dealers in Hides, Furs, Wool, Sheepskins, Etc.

Consignments Solicited.

9th Street. BRANDON, MAN.

UPTON'S PURE FRUIT

JAMS, JELLIES AND ORANGE MARMALADE

Our New Season ORANGE MARMALADE is very fine. ASK FOR IT.

Toes & Persse

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