

Canadian Minerals.

The *Inter-Ocean* newspaper of Chicago, has the following to say regarding the mineral display made by Canada at the World's Fair:—

From an economic standpoint, one of Canada's greatest resources is the inexhaustible supply of minerals which are stored away under Canadian soil. Large deposits of economic minerals in absolutely unknown quantities and of unestimated value are to be found in the mountainous districts of almost every province in the Dominion.

The display which the country makes in the Mining building is a fair index to the natural mineral resources of the country. The Canadian section comprises an area of 10,000 square feet, and is on the main floor west of the central aisle extending back under the west gallery. The courts are similar to all other Canadian courts, in so far as large and prominent signs are concerned. Canadian flags and bunting give a gala day appearance to this most interesting section. The arrangement of the courts is good. The largest and wealthiest province assuming the most prominent position, and the smaller provinces with less important exhibits modestly coming after. The tout ensemble is exceedingly pleasing, and a careful inspection of the different courts is highly instructive. Upon entering the large central court the visitor is immediately interested with the great pyramids of gold blocks representing the yield of that precious metal throughout Canada since it was first discovered in the far western province of British Columbia. The total yield of gold from British Columbia alone is estimated at something over \$53,000,000 while across the continent, 3,700 miles, the surf-beaten province of Nova Scotia on the Atlantic ocean has produced from her gold deposits since 1864 over \$8,640,000. In the banner province of Ontario, extensive deposits of gold quartz are being worked, largely by American capitalists, and here the output is estimated at nearly \$1,600,000 annually.

The samples of coal from British Columbia show the excellent quality in both anthracite and bituminous of the inexhaustible coal fields of that province. Black diamonds are also taken out in large quantities in the province of Nova Scotia, and the sparsely wooded and illimitable areas of farming land in the great Northwest of the Dominion have a plentiful supply of excellent coal from the large deposits about Banff springs, near the Rocky mountains. The province of Nova Scotia makes a poor showing of coal samples, despite the fact that she has some of the greatest coal areas on the continent. One mine in this province has a shaft running two miles out under the bed of the Atlantic ocean, and the seam of coal is said to be the richest in the world.

The showing of nickel and nickel ore from the Sudbury district of the province of Ontario is one which has attracted the universal attention not only of mining experts but also of naval officers. The quality of these ores can best be indicated by the results of recent tests made by the naval departments of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, in which Canadian nickel was found to have the greatest power of resistance, and was by all means the most suitable for the purpose of making armor plates for improved war vessels. Following the result of these tests American capital at once found its way into Canada, and even now thousands of tons of Canadian nickel ore are being mined by the Sudbury Nickel Company to fill a contract made with the neighboring authorities at Washington. This metal will be used for making armor plates for our proposed new war ships.

The displays of asbestos and mica and phosphates from the extensive mineral areas of the province of Quebec show the economic value of the deposits there. The scientific collection of mineral ores and fossils made by the geological survey of Canada is one which cannot

fail to interest students of mineralogy. Silver ore, argentiferous galena, copper ores, iron ores, marble granite, building stones of all kinds, graphite, crude and prepared, gypsum, lime and limestone, pigments, salt in great profusion are scattered through and tastefully arranged in pyramids in this fine Canadian collection. Topographical and geographical maps, showing the situation of mineral areas, photographs of mines in operation, section maps and drawings are also arranged on the walls, so that the visitor at once gets a good idea of where the economic minerals of the country are situated. The gold from Canadian mines is worth at the mint in Philadelphia from \$19.40 to \$20 per ounce. Some of the quartz specimens taken from the Nova Scotia mines assay as high as \$75,000 a ton.

The Bread Question.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, in discussing the bread question says: "The profits which bakers are making on the sale of bread is something enormous; and although the subject has been before referred to in the *Trade Bulletin*, it will bear further discussion. When it is stated that the price of flour used by the bakers of Montreal cost from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per barrel, and that the profits for turning it into bread range from \$3 to \$5 per barrel, one can see at a glance the immense profits made. It is estimated by one of our well posted flour men that some of the largest bakers are making at the rate of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 per year; and yet," said he, "it is harder work to sell 'them to day than ever, a, they will fight 'over a matter of 5 cents per barrel in 'price, as if they were plying \$10.00 per 'barrel instead of \$3.50 to \$3.75." One hundred per cent. profit and over is certainly, to say the least, phenomenally big in these times of generally small profits. As we have before stated, bakers as a rule never apply the decline in the price of flour to that of bread, although they are quick to observe an advance as soon as flour goes up. It cannot be gainsaid that bakers never before made such large gains as at the present time, and it seems only fair that consumers should derive some benefit from the extraordinarily low values of flour. All other manufactured articles are regulated by the cost of the raw material, and why bread should be an exception to the rule it is not easy to explain.

Freight Rates.

The ocean freight market for grain, says the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, shows some improvement, engagements having been made at 2s 3d Liverpool, which is 3d better than last week. Glasgow is quoted at 2s, Bristol 2s 3d, and London 2s to 2s 3d. The rate to the Continent is quoted at 2s 6d. Sack flour is quiet at 12s 6d Liverpool and Glasgow, and 12s 6d to 13s 9d London. Provisions are lower to Liverpool at 15s, but 20s is quoted for Glasgow and London. Butter and cheese 27s 6d Liverpool, 25s London and Glasgow, and 32s 6d Bristol. Deals are quiet at 42 6d to 45s by regular steamers. Cattle 40s to 50s. Eggs 15s measurement. From Chicago to Kingston, 3½c wheat and 3c corn. From Kingston to Montreal, 2½c wheat and 2½c corn.

The new Canadian Pacific through line to central western states points is open for traffic. The company begins receiving freight to-day. The company now has direct connection with Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the extension of the "Soo" line across the states of Minnesota and North Dakota to the Canadian boundary south of Estevan, and thence northward, connecting with the Canadian Pacific main line west of Regina.

Live Stock Markets.

The Liverpool cable of Sept 11 says:—The falling off in supplies have toned up the market and prices have advanced. Receipts of

Canadian and United States cattle have been light and general supplies fair. To day's quotations are as follows:

Finest steers	0 11½ to 0 12
Good to choice	0 11 0 11½
Poor to medium	0 10 0 10½
Bulls	0 09 0 09½
Inferiors	0 07½ 0 08

Humphrey & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, St. John, N.B., have assigned with liabilities of \$95,000. The creditors will not likely receive more than forty cents on the dollar.

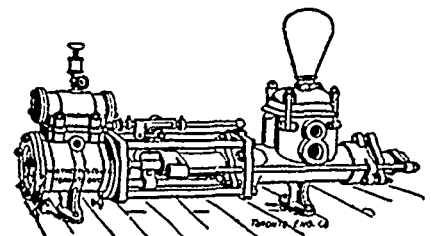
The Patrons of Industry have been so successful with their binder twine industry and in their opposition to the salt combine, says a Toronto telegram, that they have established at Brantford a manufactory of self-binders and reapers. The new venture will be in full operation next year.

A writ has been issued on behalf of Henry Griffith, of Quebec, who is the principal creditor against the firm of Wm. Griffith & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, of Hamilton, Ont., for \$22,000. Judgment for that amount has been obtained and the sheriff is in possession. The liabilities are about \$70,000 and the assets will probably realize fifty cents on the dollar.

Secretary Bell, of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, has received a letter from Thos. Tweed, that the territorial legislature has adopted a system of collecting and publishing statistics regarding the crops of the Territories. Heretofore no reliable data concerning the acreage under crops in the Territories or the crops produced have been available and made the quoting of statistics regarding the Territories very vague and unsatisfactory.

On Tuesday, the village of Golden, British Columbia, was disturbed by an alarm of fire, and on the inhabitants turning out it was found to be at work in the lumber piles surrounding Caclin, Lake & Company's mills. The whole village turned out en masse and by dint of hard work saved the mill, although a large amount of lumber was consumed. The fire is supposed to have originated from the yard engine. The lumber was insured.

At the regular meeting of the general court of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America in London, England, a dividend of 35 shillings per £50 share was declared. H. J. G. Kendall, a member of the court of directors, who presided, referred to the freedom from all financial panic exhibited by Canada at the present time, when so much depression existed elsewhere, and declared that it showed the soundness of Canadian banks and the stability of its banking system.



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