

selling so high as it has. Assuming that October seed was "cornered," the fact that an avalanche of seed from this 25,000,000 crop might be expected during succeeding months would cause relatively low prices. It is unquestioned that there is a shortage of seed for October delivery, due to light receipts, but this does not of necessity indicate unusual speculation; nor does it account for high prices for November, December and January deliveries.

Population of the United States.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The official announcement of the total population of the United States for 1900 is 76,203,220, of which 74,627,907 are contained in the 45 states, representing approximately the population to be used for apportionment purposes. There is a total of 134,163 Indians not taxed.

The total population of 1890, with which the aggregate population of the present census should be compared, was 63,069,750. Taking the 1890 population as a basis there has been a gain in population of 13,225,464 during the past ten years, representing an increase of nearly 21 per cent.

The tabulated statement shows that the population of New York State is 7,268,000, against 5,997,853 in 1900. The number of Indians in the state not taxed is 4,711.

By States.

The following is the official announcement of the population of the United States by states for 1900 and the second for 1890 and the third column when given represents the number of Indians not taxed:

	1900	1890	Indians.
Alabama	1,825,097	1,513,017	—
Arkansas	1,311,604	1,128,179	—
California	1,480,433	1,089,678	154
Colorado	539,700	412,198	397
Connecticut	908,355	746,258	—
Delaware	181,735	168,493	—
Florida	328,542	391,422	—
Georgia	2,216,329	1,837,033	—
Idaho	161,771	84,385	2,297
Illinois	4,821,550	3,826,351	—
Indiana	2,156,403	2,102,401	—
Iowa	2,251,829	1,911,836	—
Kansas	1,469,496	1,427,096	—
Kentucky	2,147,174	1,858,035	—
Louisiana	1,331,627	1,118,587	—
Maine	634,366	601,086	—
Maryland	1,189,926	1,042,396	—
Mass'tts	2,803,346	2,238,943	—
Michigan	2,419,782	2,093,889	—
Minnesota	1,751,395	1,301,825	1,768
Mississippi	1,551,372	1,239,600	—
Missouri	3,107,117	2,679,184	—
Montana	343,280	132,150	10,746
Nebraska	1,068,901	1,058,910	—
Nevada	43,334	43,761	1,665
N. Hampshire	411,558	376,630	—
New Jersey	1,835,669	1,144,033	—
New York	7,268,000	5,997,853	4,711
N. Carolina	1,891,627	1,617,917	—
N. Dakota	310,010	182,710	—
Ohio	4,157,545	3,672,316	4,692
Oregon	415,532	313,767	—
Penna	6,301,365	5,258,014	—
Rh. Island	428,556	345,506	—
S. Carolina	1,340,312	1,151,148	—
S. Dakota	401,550	328,808	10,392
Tennessee	2,022,723	1,767,518	—
Texas	3,018,821	2,235,623	—
Utah	276,565	207,965	1,472
Vermont	345,041	332,422	—
Virginia	1,854,164	1,655,989	—
Washington	517,672	349,300	2,533
W. Virginia	958,900	762,791	—
Wisconsin	2,068,963	1,686,880	1,657
Wyoming	92,351	60,705	—
Total	74,627,907	62,116,811	44,617

Territories.

Alaska (Est.)	44,000	32,032	—
Arizona	122,212	59,629	24,644
D. of Columbia	218,718	230,392	—
Hawaii	154,001	89,990	—
Indian Ter.	331,969	180,182	50,033
New Mexico	193,777	133,633	2,337
Oklahoma	398,345	261,834	5,927

Total 1,067,313 952,945 89,541

The Alaskan figures are derived from partial data only and all returns for Alaska and for certain military organizations stationed abroad, principally in the Philippines, have not been received.

Trades Unions and the Apprentices Question.

One of the past defects of trade unionism has been that it has not supplied any rational opportunity to young men of learning the trade, says the American Lumberman. The time of apprenticeship was limited, and in some cases they were restrained from doing the sort of work necessary in order to arrive at a mastery of the craft. The Chicago Masons & Builders' Association and the United Order of American Bricklayers & Stonemasons' Union have adopted a new agreement and working rules under which apprentices are required to

attend both public and technical schools. The applicant must be under 18 years of age and the contractor to whom he is apprenticed engages to keep him at work nine months of the year and to send him to school during the other three months. During the first two years of his apprenticeship he attends a public school through January, February and March, and during the third year he attends a technical school. For the first year he draws \$200, for the second year \$300, and the third and last year \$350. If a fourth year is required in order to enable him to learn the trade completely he receives \$100 for it. This is the most liberal and advanced apprenticeship arrangement that any trade union has yet provided.

Extensive Demand for Gasoline Engines.

In the line of gas and gasoline or oil engines there has been a remarkable progress during the last few years. They have gone into common use in all the civilized parts of the world where gas or oil could be obtained at a reasonable cost. In Europe the demand for them has greatly increased lately on account of the advancing tendencies of coal and the difficulty in getting it, and orders for engines of large capacity are quite common. In fact, the European manufacturers of these engines are overwhelmed with orders for all styles and sizes for both domestic and foreign trade. Everywhere agriculture is increasingly calling for them on account of their simplicity, convenient handling and comparative cheapness.

At our fairs this fall these engines were notably in evidence, and the exhibits showed much variety and many improvements. As now constructed, and of sizes to meet the various requirements, they are adaptable to almost every purpose for which light power is needed upon the farm, and they have been reduced to such simplicity and cheapness as to bring them within the means and capacity of almost every farmer. No other mechanical motive power except the wind mill can be operated with such light expense and little skill. Many farmers are now satisfactorily using them for grinding feed, cutting fodder, pumping, etc., and the demand for them for such and other purposes is steadily increasing.

On account of the use of many of these engines for pumping, and especially for doing the work when the wind mills fail through lack of sufficient wind, some contend that eventually they will generally displace the wind mill for this purpose. They may do so to a certain extent in the eastern states, but not in the west. In this prairie country there is wind enough at any time of the year to furnish power for pumping all the water that is required on the average farm. If the wind mill is of proper size and is placed so the wind may strike it from any direction, and if storage be provided for enough water to last three or four days, there will always be a supply of water unless the pump or mill gives out or some unusual accident interrupts the work. Many farmers we know, who have for years depended entirely up on the wind mill for furnishing them with water, have never been a day without a sufficient supply, their storage carrying them over the very short calms of this country or interruptions for repairs. As a wind mill, simply for pumping, costs less and lasts longer than any other power and runs itself for nothing it will hold its place for this purpose against anything that has yet been produced.—Farm Implement News, Chicago.

Comparative Prices of Staples

	Oct. 20, 1900.	Oct. 27, 1899.
Flour	\$3.40@3.60	\$3.40@3.65
Wheat	75 1/2	73 1/2
Corn	45 1/2	40 1/2
Oats	25 1/2	23 1/2
Rye	57	55
Cotton	9 7/16	7 5/16
Printcloths	34	24 1/2
Wool	28 1/2	34 1/2
Pork, mess	12.50@13.50	9.00@9.50
Lard	7.35	5.60
Butter	22 1/2	24
Cheese	10 1/2	12
Sugar, 96.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Sugar, gran.	6 1/2	6 1/2
Coffee, No. 7	8 1/2	8 1/2
Petroleum	7 1/2	7 1/2
Iron, Besse pig	12.25	24.50
Steel bill. ton	17.50	40.00
Steel rails	28.00	35.00
Copper, lb	10 1/2	17.50
Lead, lb	4.37 1/2	4.60
Tin, lb	27.87	30.75

—Bradstreet's.

Edmonton District Road.

Edmonton, Oct. 27.—The council met Monday night for the purpose of finally considering the terms of the agreement under which Mackenzie & Mann would take over the old Edmonton district railway charter, and commence construction and operation of the line. After consideration the agreement was passed and executed by the town. Under the new agreement the town agrees to release the original purchasers of the charter, (Pugsley-McAvity and others) from all liability under their old agreement of purchase. The agreement reads that the company will, by the first of May, 1900, commence and thereafter with all convenient speed continue and by the first of October complete so as to admit of the running of trains thereon, the construction of a railway from some point on the present line of the Calgary and Edmonton railway at or near Strathcona across the Saskatchewan river to some point within a mile of the present post office in the town of Edmonton. At such point the company agrees to erect a station and erect suitable and sufficient buildings for the storage of freight and the accommodation of passengers. After the 1st of October, 1901, so long as the C. & E. is operated, the company agrees to continuously operate the said railway. Trains to run in close connection with and at least as frequently as trains on the C. & E. It is provided that in case the operation be not bona fide commenced by the 1st of Oct., 1900, after three weeks' notice in writing being given by the town, then all the conditions in the old agreement will be revived. The station to be maintained so long as the line is operated, that the company may at any time change the site of the station to any other site within the limits described. The town grants, so far as in its power, free right of way over the bridge, the town reserving to itself the right to grant to any other railway company concurrent rights of no greater extent. The town also grants running rights over certain streets within the town.

Mr. Moore, who left Tuesday morning, took with him copies of the agreement for execution by Mackenzie & Mann and the other parties to the agreement.

Southern Alberta.

F. Lightcap, hide and wool dealer, Winnipeg, returned this week from a trip to the ranching districts of Western Assinibola and Southern Alberta. Mr. Lightcap says the ranching industry in that region is becoming a great thing. The sheep raising industry is expanding, and the ranchers find a good market for their surplus stock in British Columbia. Cattle on the ranges are in fine condition. The British Columbia market takes all the butchers' stock or lighter animals, leaving the heavy animals for export to British markets. About Pincher Creek, and in the vicinity of Cardston, the settlers have been growing good crops. C. Kettles, of Pincher Creek, told Mr. Lightcap that he had grown fair wheat for five years in succession, and always had a good crop. Some of the Cardston settlers had also secured good crops of winter wheat, some of which had been purchased for the Calgary flour mill. At Medicine Hat the town is going ahead with a new waterworks system, which will be operated by power obtained from natural gas, which abounds in that vicinity. A lime kiln at Medicine Hat now uses natural gas for burning the lime.

Reports from the Paris exhibition state that all the Canadian exhibits of furniture, carriages, office and school desks have been eagerly purchased by Parisians. Canadian cheese is now advertised as a specialty by the best Parisian grocers.

The Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette is authority for the statement that Seybold & Dicksted, of Sheffield, England, the largest manufacturers of crucible steel in Great Britain, contemplate erecting a plant in the United States. An option on a site providing excellent water and rail-shipping facilities, near Wheeling, W. Va., has been secured, and it is proposed to erect thereon a modern plant, costing upwards of \$3,000,000, which from the first will employ about 3,500 men. The object of the move is to get into the American market. The constantly increasing cost of coal in England is also a prominent factor, acting as an impetus to the move.

Strathcona on Our Progress.

Toronto, Oct. 30.—Lord Strathcona's speech at the complimentary banquet in his honor last night was remarkable for its patriotic tone, and reference to the Canadian west.

The following sentences are taken from this portion of his speech:

"You, sir, have spoken of my connection with the Hudson's Bay company. You have also referred to my connection with the Northwest. Then Rupert's Land was a wilderness under the control of the Hudson's Bay company, and let me say—what I feel most deeply—that I consider the people of Canada and the people of Great Britain are under a very great obligation to that company for the admirable way in which they administered that great territory, (applause), the admission of which territory to the Dominion became for the reason a very easy thing indeed, (applause), while on the other side of the line we know how sad are the relations between new-comers and the aborigines, who were for years and years the only occupants. It has been one of the most pleasant parts of my life to have acted for the same company, because of the fact that they did their duty towards their country, did it well and loyally to their own country and to the mother country. (Cheers). There was but one other great corporation that gave an empire to the British crown, the East India company. I look upon it as only second to what the Hudson's Bay company did in conserving to the British crown that great inheritance. But, I have been speaking of the past. I do not wish that I should weary you. Only 30 years back the provinces of the Dominion were separated and disunited. Patriotic men thought that they should be more closely united. The result was that Canada became one nation, and one of the new nations within the empire, a nation complete in self-government, but at the same time united in the closest possible way and desirous of being so united with our great mother. Everything in her history shows this to be the determination of her people. In no place is this loyalty warmer than in this good city of Toronto. We are progressing and we are progressing rapidly, so that while many of us look back 30 and 40 years we see that we had no idea that we should ever live to see Canada what it is now."

The speaker touched on the great change of feeling that had taken place lately in England towards Canada. "Many of you have," he said, "been in the mother country, and have had the best opportunities for knowing our English friends and fellow subjects, and we know that the feeling is now that we should be regarded as one people, as one great empire of Englishmen, no matter from what part of the empire we sprang. (Cheers). There is one agency which I trust within a very short time will be an established fact, and which I believe will be a factor in promoting and strengthening that feeling. I trust that we may have confidence in ourselves and in its success, and that within a couple of years, by the end of 1902, we shall have cable connection direct between Canada and Australia. (Cheers). While we have very little trade connection at present with that great confederation, doubtless it will increase when the cable facilities are afforded." He closed with a reference to the duties of the high commissioner, remarking that in his opinion the best interests of Canada depended on the office being kept non-political.

E. T. Carter, who was for thirty years connected with the hide and wool business of the late John Hallam, of Toronto, has issued a circular announcing that he has purchased the stock and good will of that business and will carry it on in future in his own name. The premises are at 83 and 85 Front street east.

The big drug and chemical house of Tarrant & Co., New York, was burned recently. Several terrific explosions occurred early in the progress of the fire, causing immense destruction and great loss of life. The property loss is placed at \$1,500,000, and about 40 persons were killed and many injured by the explosions.

WANTED—An active man of good character, to deliver and collect in Manitoba, for old established manufacturing wholesale house. \$300 a year, sure pay. Honest more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.