

that now prevail; and if there should be no unexpected setback, and if everything should move favorably, there probably would be a well defined famine of white pine before next spring.

THE WOOD ALL GONE. (Springfield Republican.)

A large lumber mill in northern Wisconsin, after being in operation for nearly half a century, sawed its last stick of timber Saturday. It will saw no more for the reason that there is no more in the region round about to be sawed. The country has been stripped, skinned, devastated of its trees and forests, until not enough is left to render the saw mill of Knapp, Stout & Co., of Menomonie, of any further value. The white pine supply of Wisconsin has been exhausted, as Michigan's had been before, and the lumber men are moving elsewhere in search of what little more is left of forest in the country to destroy. They are worse than a plague of grasshoppers, for the fields devastated by the latter can be restored in a year, but it will take a generation of effort to restore what the lumbermen are recklessly destroying by permission of a heedless public policy.

LUMBER TRADE NOTES.

Ottawa river lumbermen complain of difficulty in securing men to go to the woods this year. Wages are higher than they have been for fifteen years and still men are scarce.

Business in hardwood lumber is reported to be a little quiet by United States dealers at present. Export trade shows more activity than the domestic. Basswood is the most active line.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association was held at Minneapolis on the 20th inst. The business transacted was of a routine character.

The members of the Ontario Lumbermen's Association have agreed among themselves to curtail operations until conditions surrounding the trade are more favorable for profit making. They claim that wages, tools, provisions and stumpage are all costing more than ever before and prices of lumber are not high enough to cover the expense of production.

Live Stock Trade Notes.

The first shipment of cattle from Yorkton, Assiniboia, this season, was loaded on Saturday last, consisting of five hundred head. The shippers were Gordon, Ironside & Fares, and Mullins & Wilson, and the cattle were consigned to England via Portland. It is expected that over six thousand head will be shipped from Yorkton.

Gordon Bros. started a shipment of 325 fat steers for the railway on Thursday last. Mr. Robert Gordon, who selected them, says they are the finest he has seen, and is of the opinion that no better lot will reach Winnipeg this season. They fully sustain the reputation of this district as a first-class feeding ground for cattle. Other shipments will follow shortly.—Battler Herald.

According to cable advices received from Glasgow this week, the trade in Canadian and American cattle was not as good as the week previous, and prices were lower on account of heavy supplies. The demand for cattle in the western market for export account was limited, and as the offerings were fairly large the feeling was easier and prices ruled lower. The best lots sold at \$4.00 to \$5.00, and medium at \$4.10 to \$4.60.—Montreal Gazette.

THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

ADVANCE IN PLOWS AND OTHER SPRING GOODS.

The Northwestern Plow and Implement Association, after duly considering the increased cost of various materials used by its members, has decided that a general advance of 10 per cent on the entire spring line is essential, says Farm Implement News. A resolution recommending this advance was adopted at a meeting held in Chicago Tuesday, Aug. 20. Not only plows, but all of the implements made by the concerns represented in the association, such as planters, harrows, cultivators, disk harrows, stalk cutters, seeders, etc., are included. The recommended increase is 10 per cent over the prices at which contracts

were made last fall for spring delivery.

The meeting, which was the first the association has held for several months, was called by the directors. J. Harley Bradley, of Chicago, president of the association, presided and J. A. Craig, of Janesville, Wis., was chosen temporary secretary. Several hours were devoted to a careful consideration of the conditions in material markets and comparison of notes by the manufacturers present. Some of the latter felt that an advance of 10 per cent would not be sufficient to preserve normal margins, but a majority were of the opinion that the figure named was equitable.

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

The retail implement dealers of Manitoba are arranging a trip to the Buffalo exhibition, going on September 8th and returning October 8th.

Farm wagons are now in big demand throughout Manitoba. Some dealers are not able to fill their orders as rapidly as they would like owing to slow deliveries from factories. Factories report that they have never been so busy as they are this year.

Dealers here hardly know yet what to look for in the way of fall plow trade. If threshing and kindred operations are delayed very much by bad weather there will not be much demand for plows, but, if the fall is fine and dry and winter holds back to the dates of some previous years there will be a lot of plowing done. In the meantime dealers are not stocking up very heavily.

The demand for threshing machinery in Manitoba has exceeded all expectations this season. Every one of the companies doing business here have had far more orders than they could fill and have had to pigeon-hole a lot of orders that would have been filled if the machines could have been obtained in time. Nothing but the local people have been able to get new machines this year as agents have had to pick out the best from among their orders.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

THINNER SOLES.

It is claimed by several that the thick sole idea in women's lines has been overdone, and there will be a return to thinner soles in a very short time. The great trouble with any pronounced fashion of this kind is that manufacturers are not content with sending it out in a modified form, but go to such extremes that people tire of it and demand something different. It is hardly probable that thick soles will depart altogether, but the outre styles will be abolished, and only the moderate ones remain. The same thing happened when the Piccadilly toe was introduced. The fashion was carried to such a ridiculous point that the whole style was killed, and the life of the razor toe was a very short one. In the present style, however, there is so much that appeals to the common sense and comfort of the wearer that it will take considerably longer for the style to die out entirely. Had the idea been confined to fall and winter lines it would have been a great deal better. The trouble was that manufacturers were so eager to have something different to someone else that they overdid the matter altogether. When cloth skirts are worn women will favor thick soles, but when, as was so pronouncedly the fashion this summer, all light, gauzy materials are in vogue, thin soled shoes are preferred. Manufacturers of fine footwear are turning their attention to lighter soles, and next spring will no doubt see a return to this style. If a happy medium could be struck and the heavy goods sent out for fall and winter wear, and light goods for summer and spring it would be very much more satisfactory all around.—Shoe and Leather Journal, Toronto.

Chicago Hide Market.

Most descriptions of country hides fully as firm as a week ago. Previous trading and the influence of the stronger packer situation have sustained the country market since our last report rather than immediate trading, which was mainly confined to small lots of a peddling character. Sales of the two preceding weeks had placed dealers in the position where they were not compelled to press for orders while tanners, on the other

hand, confined their purchases to immediate requirements rather than work up the market. Few hides, therefore, changed hands the past week.

No. 1 heavy steers, free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and over, continue steady at 10½¢. This price governed a carlot transaction and was also paid for several hundred in connection with enough heavy cows at 9½¢ and bulls at 8½¢ to constitute a car. Receipts of heavy steers are not abundant in the country market.

Branded steers and cows, of heavy average, are wanted by sole leather tanners at 8½¢, while light branded are in accumulation awaiting buyers at much lower figures. A Wisconsin purchaser secured a couple cars heavy western packer hides, 55 to 57 lb. average at 8¢. About a car of immediate weights brought 1½¢, while 300 or 400 old hides, running part long-hair, sold at 5½¢. A couple of cars of the lighter average were let go at 6½¢. With packers heavy Texas bringing 13½¢, tanners regard heavy country branded as good property at prevailing prices.

No. 1 heavy cows, free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, are in moderate supply, and pretty closely sold up to tanners of harness at 8½¢. The week's trading was limited. As in other descriptions of hides, receipts run largely light average.

No. 1 bulls, free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., were taken at last week's close by a prominent upper leather concern at 5½¢ and 7½¢. Probably 5,000 changed hands. A local tanner compelled to purchase hides with which to "fill in" paid 1½¢ higher for 500 bulls in connection with an equal number of extremes at the same price. Subsequent trading was light and confined principally to seconds at 5¢, which at this season are regarded practically equivalent to a B selection and better property at 5¢ than No. 1's at a cent higher. The market is stronger at outside points and while making deliveries on previous 5½¢ sales dealers are soliciting bids at 9¢ and 8¢. Tanners apparently hesitate to advance their bids over 5½¢, although one dealer reports sale of one or two cars at 9¢.

No. 1 extreme light hides, 25 to 40 lbs., are about on a parity with bulls at 5½¢, with trading effected at both prices. The latter figure governed the bulk of trading. Present receipts run largely fresh, short-haired hides.

Bulls constitute a very small percentage of present country receipts as is usual at this season; quoted, 5½¢ flat. A local broker picked up a car of spready bulls at 9½¢ to 9½¢.

No. 1 calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs., brought 11½¢ for two lots of 2,500 and another purchase of 4,000 city skins. Countries are in fair supply and moderate demand at 11½¢ to 11½¢. Present calfskin receipts contain a smaller percentage of "grassers" which are excluded from calfskin selections although within calfskin weights. The uniformity of foreign skins in both measurement and substance recommend them to tanners in preference to domestic stock.

Deacons and light calf are wanted at 60 to 80¢ and good butcher stock tak-

en as offered at these figures. The week's trading embraces two lots of 2,000 each and several smaller parcels.

Stunks, 25¢ to 30¢. Small receipts include much trading.

No. 1 kips, 15 to 25 lbs., found a taker recently at 9½¢ for 3,000 desirable short-haired skins and a few hundred choice veals brought a trifle more. Another 1,000 also brought 9½¢ and a few less than a carload, containing some old skins sold for 9½¢ in connection with 300 extremes at 8½¢. The few long-haired kip found in current shipments are usually taken at 8½¢.

Horsehides sold last week to a prominent Wisconsin purchaser to the extent of 1,200 at \$1.15, which also governed sale of a lesser lot. Subsequently a car of summer receipts was had at \$3. Buyers regard this price the full market. Gluehides and ponies quoted \$1.15 to \$1.25, colts, 35 to 50¢, according to size.

Hugskins 25 to 30¢ flat. Sale of 1,000, gives out, at 27½¢.—Hide and Leather.

Preserving the Forests.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—One of the matters brought to the attention of the deputy minister of the interior during his visit to the west was that with reference to timber. In addition to a consultation with the timber agents of the department Mr. Smart made inquiries from other sources with respect to the timber belonging to the government of Canada in the various sections. From his observations he is more than satisfied with the policy which the department of the interior has recently adopted regarding the preservation of timber.

There are districts in British Columbia, and no doubt very many in the Territories as well, where fire has destroyed billions of feet of timber. Mr. Smart states that the loss of timber by the ravages of fire is beyond calculation, and he believed that fully fifty times more timber has been destroyed by fire than has ever been cut. It is very satisfactory to know that through the efforts of the officers of the department this year there has been a great saving of timber. Rangers have been appointed to guard the various districts and the result of the efforts of these men has been that millions of feet of timber have been saved. During the present year immense fires have destroyed a great portion of the forest wealth of Oregon and Washington territories. In addition to the very serious loss to the community in which the timber is situated there is also involved an enormous loss of revenue to the government as it controls all the timber of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and the railway belt of British Columbia. The department is now urging upon all officers connected with the management of the timber the importance of exercising the greatest care and diligence to prevent fire during the coming autumn.

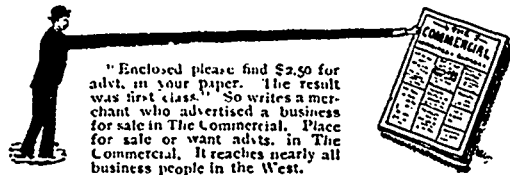
Shykes—You are still devoted to vegetarianism, I suppose?

Glizard—I'm still preaching it, but I'm not practising it just now. Meat is cheaper.—Chicago Tribune.

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