

British Columbia

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

VANCOUVER BUSINESS REVIEW.

Vancouver, Sept. 14.
September trade is far in advance of last month, and money is fairly easy. There is an unprecedented demand for the residential part of the city and the builders are unable to get carriages enough to supply the demand occasioned by the erection of homes. Plans are also being prepared for the erection of a new hospital to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000, and a new high school to cost \$75,000.

The foreign shipments of lumber keep up well and the local lumber market continues very active owing to the building activity. The shingle business is still dull owing to over supply.

There are not many changes in the local markets. The dairy market is strong, as this is house cleaning time, and the lines and held stores are being slaughtered, which has a tendency to push up the prices of fresh stock. There is a great abundance of fruit in the market and prices have a low, tendency.

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

Special To The Commercial.

Wheat.—Vancouver, Sept. 13. Manitoba flour has advanced 20 per barrel, corresponding to the advance in the east. Other grades unchanged.
FEED—Northern Mills ship, 87¢ per ton; sea, 101; shorts, 13¢; oil cake, 10¢ per ton; **W. Vancouver**, landing duty paid on imported stock.

WHEAT.—Manitoba, 82¢ per ton.
100-125—82¢ per ton.
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MEAT.—Manitoba, 82¢ per ton.
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ation. Two hundred and fifty, of them will be located at Morrissey, and an equal number at Michel. When the ovens are completed the company will have 425 at Michel, 425 at Morrissey, and 250 at Morrissey. All the new ovens will be ready to fire within the next two months.

The recently organized Retail Merchant Association is to establish a black list of Morrissey and Michel members, with a rating of good customers as well as bad ones will be included in the list. The list will be so managed that the only man who will know what merchants are doing with it will be the secretary of the association who will manage the black list. As it is intended that 200 members will participate in the privileges a very small fee will be charged.

PROTECTING THE FUR ANIMALS.

The following paper, written by Harrison S. Young, was read before the Gun Club of Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T., on June 26:

At a meeting of your club I read to you an article dealing with the matter of the better protection of feathered game, deer and fur-bearing animals in the district of Alberta, and I think that better, owing to the support given it by your organization, has aroused considerable interest in the matter, and has, I think, done some good along the lines we are aiming at, the better protection and preservation of fur animals and game birds.

In this letter I will only deal with the question of protection of the fur-bearing animals in the unorganized districts of the north. In these districts the protection of game and all animals is one coming under the control of the Dominion government, and the importance of the matter of protection makes it a matter deserving all attention.

It is strange that though there are many thousands of Indian hunters in Canada, some of them have never been represented in the Dominion parliament, while American firms have always been represented. Edmonton to-day is one of the largest markets for the sale of raw fur direct from the hands of the trader.

It may be that many of you not very familiar with the trade to learn that the large quantity of fur annually brought in here, not more than one half will grade No. 1, and a quarter of it will grade No. 3, and the balance of the fur will be of a lower grade. What would you think of a farmer who killed or sold his steers when they were in poor order or cut his crop before it was ripe? Yet that is exactly what is being done in the fur trade to-day. Bears are killed in summer, value 50 cents, same skin killed in season, value \$15; silver fox, same skin, value 10 cents in the season and worth perhaps 45, same skins killed in season, worth often \$500; and the same is true of all other furs of the fur. Neither the Hudson's Bay Company or any other trader wants these poor skins. The only reason they trade them is that the trapper says to both "buy my poor furs or if you don't I will put my gun for good fur when I have any." Competition is keen, and one trader is afraid of another, so the trapper forces his trade on it. The Indian trapper has, I suppose, a vested right in the fur of the north, but he certainly does not own it. The fur of the north is a valuable asset of the Dominion, as much so as timber and feld. An Indian has no care for to-morrow, so I think the government should step in and prevent them from recklessly destroying their only present means of making their living, and preserve, as far as possible, the rich fur preserve of the north.

There is a very good idea only one way to stop this evil, and that is to prohibit the export of furs of a low grade. I have seen many traders found they could not sell these skins they would cease buying them, and the trader would be glad to get rid of them. The Indian would stop killing because he would not be able to sell either, and would have no complaint against the government for any stoppage of rights he may consider himself possessed of.

I have spoken of this subject with such well-known men in the fur trade as Messrs. McDougall & Secord, Ross Bros., Bredin & Cornwall, James Har-

lop, of Hishop & Nagle, W. Connor, Falk & Swiggert, Colin Fraser, Sten-nett & Gilmer, Thomas Hourston, representing Ullmark & Co., and many others.

I know they all endorse my idea on this subject, both as to the extent of evil and means to be adopted for its suppression.

There is no organization existing in Canada to-day which can count among its members so many men having a knowledge of the matter I am writing about to-night as your club, and for this reason I am pleased to have your endorsement of my views on this question, and trust you will be able to take such action as will bring the matter to the notice of the governing authority to stop the present waste and loss to the country now going on by the killing of fur out of season.

I would wish to make a special plea for the beaver. This most valuable but defenceless animal is surely and rapidly being exterminated, and I would wish to impress on you the necessity of having it protected. I myself have seen it disappear from large tracts of this country. In Peace River, once thought to be the very home of the beaver, it is about killed out—another year or two will see the business all over the country. It is the same. There are now only two places where they are really plentiful, and that is the country north and west of Fort de Liard, on the Liard river, and the country tributary to it. Here they are being surrounded, and it will be only a short time when the beaver will be nowhere. Wherever they happen here. The beaver is a valuable animal, and if given a decent chance to live, will be a source of livelihood as well as revenue to Indians for years to come. They are being protected now all over the country in places where they are practically all most extinct. Would it not be wise in this case of the north-country to afford a measure of protection while there are still some in existence.

If this letter only succeeds in drawing attention to the extermination of beaver now going on and secure some measure of protection for the future I will feel satisfied at having written it.

ODORLESS PETROLEUM.

A process has recently been introduced by the Rutgerswerke Aktiengesellschaft for manufacturing tar oils and inodorous mineral oils, which consists in mixing the oil with oxides or with hydrated oxide of heavy metals, or else with solutions of salts from these metals, and in causing steam to be introduced for a while into the oil, which is then warmed. Preferably, an ammoniacal solution of copper is employed, though combinations of other metals (such as iron, manganese, chrome, etc.) can be used. When it is desired to obtain a specially viscous oil of a dark color, it is as well to introduce some air or some into the oil, with the addition of metallic combinations, the whole being then heated. To give an example, 1,000 parts of oil should be mixed with 10 parts of the concentrated ammoniacal solution of oxide of copper; this is then heated to about 120 degrees C., after which some steam is passed into the oil for an hour. It is already generally known that the odor of oil can be diminished by the extraction of the bases and acids contained therein, though the odor cannot be entirely suppressed in this manner. It is, however, claimed by the inventors of the process in question that an entirely odorless oil can be obtained, and that the odoriferous compound of the oil enter into combinations employed, thus rendering them extraction useless. In order to insure the success of this operation—or, in other words, to suppress the odor in tar and mineral oils—this should be carried out warm by introducing steam, because in the opposite case the odoriferous substances do not enter into combination with the metal. The employment of alkali enables the oil to mix more readily with the deodorizing agent—Paint, Oil and Drug Rep-er.

As compared with the same months last year July and August show an increase of \$10,000,000 in Canada's import trade and \$6,000,000 in exports. The total volume of imports for the two months was \$42,342,306 and of exports \$44,174,749.

It's an Injustice to Yourself

Not to Use Reliable
**Sheet Metal
Building Materials**

In All Your Building Operations.

We carry ya complete stock of Metal Shingles, Ceilings, Sildings, Cornices, and every other building requisite. Trustworthy goods, made by The Metallic Roofing Sheet Co., Ltd., Toronto. Not more expensive—but more durable, handsome and easier to handle and apply. Tell us what you need and get an estimate.

THOS. BLACK

131 BANNATYNE AVE. - WINNIPEG

B. C. Business Notes.

R. M. Okell and Robert William Clarke have formed a partnership and will conduct a general agency business at Victoria.

There are wild stories in circulation in British Columbia regarding the new gold discoveries at Poplar Creek in the Klamath. It is said that the district is very rich.

The Kamloops College Co., Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, to purchase and equip and carry on an institution of learning for both sexes.

Joseph W. Lee and J. T. Mills have transferred their interest in the Cascade Lumber Company and their interest in the Northern Trading Company at Vancouver to Peter and Donald McTavish and A. O. Walker.

McIntosh & McLeod, of Vancouver, have sent an adverse report to Ottawa on the applications for foreshore rights at False Creek, Vancouver, by the Great Northern railway and the Royal City Mills, whose present site will be partly occupied by the railway company.

The Crown's Nest Pans Coal company is now building 500 coke ovens in operation to the 455 it already has in operation.