

The recognized authority on all matters pertaining to trade and progress in Western Canada, including that part of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

Changes for advertisements or stops should be in not later than Thursday morning.

Advertisements purporting to be news matter, or which profess to express the opinion of this journal, will not be inserted.

Office 219 McDermott St. Telephone 224.
D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 25, 1902

Looking at the well-developed and splendidly fattened cattle which have been passing through the Winnipeg stock yards of late en route from the ranges of the west to the markets of the old country, one is reminded of Whittier's lines in "The Drivers":—

"We drive no starlings, scraggy, brown,
Loose-legged and ribbed and bony
Like those who grind their noses down
On pastures bare and stony.
Lank oxen, rough as Indian dogs,
And cows too lean for shadows,
Disputing feebly with the frogs
The crop of saw-grass meadows.

In our good droves, so sleek and fair,
No bones of leanness rattle;
No tottering hide-bound ghosts are there,
Or Pharaoh's evil cattle.
Each stately beeve bespeaks the hand
That fed him unrepining;
The fatness of a goodly land
In each dun hide is shining."

Never before has Western Canada marketed a finer looking lot of cattle than those which are going out by the east and south this year. Old heads

in the business here and in the west testify to this effect, and visitors to the country invariably express amazement at the rapidity with which they are for the first time. And not only is this the case with those who see the cattle before they leave the country, but at eastern and southern shipping and handling points the same opinion has been expressed and this testimony we may regard as being the most reliable. It is not surprising that the tendency to say nice things which is regarded as a necessary politeness on the part of visitors who are seeing things under the guidance of the owner or producer. The Canadian cattle which recently passed through the St. Paul stock yards were greatly admired for their size, shape, and superior weight and finish to those which come from the western ranges of the United States. 'This is no doubt due, if it is true, to the almost virgin state of the Canadian pastures. It is no wonder that the American ranchers on seeing these Canadian cattle should have been tempted to do as they are doing, to move with their herds to the Canadian ranges.

Drivers of delivery wagons at Calgary have petitioned the merchants of that place not to accept orders on Saturday night for delivery the same night. The merchants, it is said, have decided to agree to this request and

have fixed Nov. 1 as the date of enforcing the rule. A great deal of the delivery work on Saturday night, and often continued into Sunday morning, is unnecessary. A great many people who could just as well place their orders for delivery as early as Saturday morning for that matter, neglect doing so until Saturday night, and then they expect merchants to deliver the goods promptly. There is no good reason why this system should continue, any more than there would be to go back to the old custom of keeping open late every night in the city. Merchants, and even the laborers, opposed the early closing movement, but now that early closing has been well established in nearly all towns and cities, very few would desire to go back to the old system. The custom of keeping open late Saturday night, compelling the drivers, and even clerks and merchants to work late, is a relic of a system that is simply an unnecessary remnant of the old system, when stores were kept open every night in the week. The proper way to protect drivers from working half the night as well as all day on Saturdays, would be to close up early on Saturdays, the same as on other nights. It would cause a little inconvenience at first, but it would be to adopt this plan, but the community would soon become used to the change and matters would in a little while run along as smoothly as they do under the present system. It would not take long for everything to become adjusted to the change, and merchants, clerks and drivers would be relieved of the extra work. It would probably cause less friction to close up Saturday night and stop all work than it would be to keep open and refuse to accept orders for delivery. An agreement among merchants to refuse orders for delivery Saturday night would be very difficult to enforce, but it is better to do so than to take the step in the direction of closing up business places on Saturday evening.

That Americans have ideas and like to convey them to others is shown by the fact that the annual product in this country of these valuable factors—pens and pencils—in civilization amounts in value to millions of dollars. In the census year 1900 the fifty-five pen and pencil manufactories of this country turned out writing material worth \$4,222,148, of which \$2,292,276 was the value of the pencils, \$906,454 of fountain and stylographic pens, \$706,078 of gold pens and \$204,340 of steel pens. The capital invested in the industry was \$1,677,741.

Who the inventor of the steel pen was is not known. France, England and the United States each has a claimant for the honors. Arnoux, a French mechanic, made metallic pens with side slits in 1750. Samuel Harrison, an Englishman, made steel pens for Dr. Priestly in 1780. Peregrine Williamson, a native of New York, while engaged as a jeweler in Baltimore, made steel pens in that city in 1800.

The first manufacture of steel pens by mechanical appliances was in England in the third decade of the nineteenth century. Before that the pens in use were made from a piece of iron, turned into a rod, and filed into the shape of a pen by hand, the joint of the two edges forming the slit. A press was contrived to do the cutting, bending and marking, and machinery was devised to produce the polished nibs. Experiments were made with the object of getting the best quality of steel, and by the year 1800, when the manufacture of steel pens was begun in this country, the article had been brought to a considerable degree of perfection.

The manufacture of lead pencils is a comparatively modern industry.

to the United States, dating from 1981, when German manufacturers established a branch factory in New York. The use, however, of the material in marking is of more recent vintage. It is one of the marking lines on papyrus; La Moine cites a document of 1387 used by Cortes found the Aztecs in 1519. The use of lead in marking on papyrus has been prepared by a process invented by Cortes, of Paris. His method was to powder the graphite and mix it with a quantity of clay. These materials, mixed in varying proportions, constitute the marking portions of the modern lead pencil. The grades of hardness are obtained by securing by using more graphite and less clay to produce the softer grades, and more clay and less graphite for the harder grades.

Graphite, or plumbago, the material now universally used for true surface writing, has been known for more than 500 years. The material resembles lead no more than chalk does. Graphite is a nearly pure form of carbon and has many peculiar qualities. It is only one-fourth as heavy as lead, cannot be fused, is one of the softest minerals from the earth; if subjected to a very hot fire it will not melt, but will gradually waste.—Bradstreets.

Sixty-three per cent. of Great Britain's \$2,500,000,000 of imports are supplied by the United States in 1909, amount the United States in 1909 supplied only \$15,000,000, leaving 84 per cent. to be supplied by other countries. This country, however, supplies a far larger percentage than any other. Of the total the United States supplied Great Britain 1909, 63 per cent. Germany, 5.01 per cent.; the Netherlands, 3.90 per cent.; France, 3.80 per cent.; Russia the same; Denmark, 3.30 per cent.; Egypt, 3.81 per cent.; Italy, 3.20 per cent.; Belgium, 2.90 per cent.; Asiatic Turkey, 1.02 per cent.; and twenty other countries less than 1 per cent. Each of the British colonies 24.31 per cent. of its food was received. These figures are from the Department of Agriculture. The agricultural department has issued a report which shows that the percentages of the following commodities are: wheat, 10.00 per cent.; breadstuffs, 54.85 per cent.; meat, 10.00 per cent.; products, 51.75 per cent.; cotton, 73.50 per cent.; wool, 100 per cent.; sugar, 75 per cent.; wood, 10 per cent.; sugar, 0.10 per cent.

ton, live animals, 69.74 per cent; tallow, 34 per cent; hides and skins, 20 per cent; corn, 12.86 per cent; wool, 12.30 per cent; tallow, 12.30 per cent; total of 122.50 per cent of all Great Britain's imports. The United States furnished 70 per cent of the Argentinean. We send 83 per cent of the wheat flour also. Of corn the United States furnish 70 per cent. We send 52 per cent of Great Britain's oats, while the United States supplied 28 per cent. The United States furnish 70 per cent of the meat imported by England. The United States furnished 53 per cent of the butter, 50 per cent of the lard, 44 per cent of the bacon, 40 per cent of the ham, 34 per cent of the pork. We also furnished 74 per cent of the fresh beef, 70 per cent of the salted beef, 25 per cent of the tallow and a few sheep, though the great bulk of mutton from Great Britain comes from Australia. Bradstreet

The Gay Bros. Co., Limited, wholesale dry goods. Winnipeg, gave a representative of The Commercial Appeal and Globe a look at the samples of the lines which they will show for the coming winter and spring. The goods, both in dress materials and fancy goods, is one of which they have good reason to be proud. In the line of dress goods, they have a large range of colored armures, wool checks, fancy shot effects, serges, silk and wool remailings, black velvet, and a large line of black and white natural colors. Linen voiles with silk stripes. Beafast crashes for skirts. English and French crapes. English stripes to retail at 30c. French delaines in all the new shades, with spots, stripes and fancy effects, mus-

[illegible]

In veillings this firm is showing a fine range of magpie and jackdaw effects, besides the staples and a good range of fancy effects.

Their ribbons include all the staple lines and a fine selection of fancies in the new shades, to sell at all prices. Neck ribbons are a prominent feature of this display.

For Christmas and holiday trade there is here shown a most complete selection of handkerchiefs, neatly put up in fancy boxes, bearing on their covers excellent prints of leading celebrities and places of interest in various parts of the world. These assortments are made to sell at all prices, and include all qualities, from cheapest cottons to the finest linens.

One of the most attractive lines being shown by this house is a range of collar tabs in white, creme, butter and Paris, in a multitude of patterns, and at various prices. They have also a fine line of fichus and ruffles in the new shades, and also in jackdaw and magpie effects.

The children have not been forgotten in the selection of this stock, and some very pretty silk and muslin dresses are shown for their use, besides a large range of linen and cotton

In the way of waterproof coats for ladies' wear the Gault Co. has a stock of which it is justly proud. They are all well-made English goods, and the best obtainable at their respective prices. The leaders are the Cornwall, Ashley and Bramley for adults, and Countess, Lilly and Victoria for misses and children.

In addition to the above mentioned lines of staple and fancy goods the house has an exceptionally complete stock of men's ties, shirts, collars, cuffs, hosiery, etc. Their "Black Lama" hose, to retail at 50c, is a leader, and "Our Corker," to retail at 25c, is another. For boys they have ready-to-wear suits to sell at from \$1 up. A sailor suit of imported serge to sell retail at \$1.00 is one of their

Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn, formerly director of the Dominion geological survey, died at Vancouver on October 18, after a long illness. Deceased was 78 years of age.

At leading American centres there has been a decline in the price of opium, notwithstanding the fact that at producing points the market is firmer. This is due to large stocks.

A proclamation has been issued at Ottawa bringing into force the Act of last session respecting the coasting trade of Canada. This Act provides that no foreign built British vessels shall engage in the coasting trade without first obtaining a license and paying a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem of the value.

A revolution in brick-making is promised by Wm. Owen, C.E., London, England, who has just arranged with a London firm to sell the American rights on a machine which, he states, will produce daily 150,000 bricks as hard as granite. This is fifteen times the ordinary capacity of the present-day brick machines. The new machine does away with the use of clay and with a brick kiln, as the new brick is not burned. The raw materials are mixed in a mill, the brick is pressed and is then put through a hardening process, involving chemical reaction, which occupies about five hours.