

Mr. E. P. Whalley, of the Hall Mines, has returned from Rossland, where he purchased on behalf of the company 400 tons of Nickel Plate and Kootenay and Columbia ore for treatment at Nelson. He has also obtained options over ore from other mines.

SLOCAN.

The new wagon road to the Ruth is now completed, and about 16,000 feet of lumber for use in the mine will be hauled at once. Accommodation for about 75 men will be provided in the additions to the bunk house. Hammond Bros. have the contract for hauling out the ore.

T. Mitchell has the contract for building the new mill at the Noble Five. It is expected to be in working order by the first of November. The town of Cody, where the mill is situated, is growing into existence.

A miner named John Pryor met with a serious accident at the Wonderful. He was standing on a board supported on some rock, which gave away and precipitated him to the ground, breaking his leg badly.

A three-foot vein of carbonate and galena has been discovered on Thomson and Sutro's claim near Sandon. The mine is within 500 feet of the railway.

ROSSLAND.

The War Eagle is shipping about 30 tons of ore a day to the Trail smelter.

A great strike of high-grade ore has been made on the Mugwump. This fractional claim lies between the City of Spokane, Pilgrim, Iron Mask and Virginia. Local papers describe the strike as the biggest of all the big ones.

The shaft on the Iron Mask is down 40 feet in good ore. It has a first-class hoist, capable of working to the 500-foot level. This shaft when complete will be the main working of both the Iron Mask and War Eagle mines.

The new main shaft of the Le Roi is nearly down to the 500-foot level. The ore that is being taken from this shaft is the richest that has yet been found in the mine. It is a fine-grained chalcopryite with little or no gangue matter.

From the British Columbia official *Gazette* of 13th August is taken the following list of new incorporations: The Channe Mining Co. Ltd. Capital \$1,000,000 in \$1 shares. Head office, Vancouver. Directors—Percy N. Smith, Joseph Sheasgreen, Geo. W. Willis, Gordon Drysdale, A. C. Brydone Jack. Objects general.

Eastern Star Gold Mining Co. (foreign). Head office, Spokane. Capital \$500,000 in \$1 shares.

Fairview Gold Mining Co. (foreign). Capital \$1,000,000 in \$1 shares. Head office, Seattle.

Morning Glory Mining Co. Ltd. Capital \$500,000 in \$1 shares. Head office, Vernon. Directors—A. E. J. N., and Jas. E. Morden.

It is stated by the British Columbia Mining *Record* that Rossland is suffering from want of better transportation facilities, and some of the mines are, in consequence, holding back shipments. "For this reason alone, the amount of ore shipped this year will probably show little, if any, increase over last. A great deal of development work, however, is being done, and a number of mines made ready to become shippers, so that next season the output will probably be more than doubled."

Mr. George Gooderham has returned to Toronto from the Kootenay district. He states that he has secured a controlling interest in the Crown Point mine, a partly developed mine in the Rossland Camp, and also the control of three adjacent properties, the Uncle Sam, the Tiger and the Pilot, which are supposed to contain a continuation of the Crown Point vein. Mr. Gooderham has put a force of men at work and will shortly have on the ground a 10-drill compression engine and pump, as well as other necessary machinery. In Mr. Gooderham's opinion the Crow's Nest railway is very much needed, and he makes the suggestion that the Government should push its construction, so that Eastern Canada may furnish to a vast mining region supplies now furnished by the United States.

FOR DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

Toronto dry goods merchants have made very creditable window displays, with the intention of attracting exhibition visitors.

An American trade journal estimates that 60 to 75 per cent. of the woolen goods machinery in the United States is idle. There is little wonder that Canadian wool markets are quiet.

Our Montreal correspondent writes that the flannelette war is still being carried on. Houses which have booked large orders, however, for these goods complain that they cannot get delivery of anything like the quantities ordered.

This is the season for autumn fairs, great and small, and we have elsewhere noted the dates of the principal ones. It is quite the thing now for commercial travelers from the larger cities to attend the fall fairs at towns or smaller cities and worm themselves into the attention of country store keepers or milliners. By this means they sell quite a number of bills.

During the seven months ending July 31, 1896, linen goods to the value of \$93,609 were exported from the United Kingdom to Canada, as compared with \$89,999 during the same period 1895, and \$72,058 in 1894. Canadian trade in bleached and finished linens with Belfast has been quiet during the past two months. The volume of business done in July decreased 7.6 per cent. as against last year.

The only transatlantic arrivals to record this week are Mr. R. B. Paterson, of Messrs. Brock & Paterson, St. John, N.B., and Mr. A. W. Grasett, of Wyld, Grasett & Darling, Toronto; Mr. D. Morrice, Montreal; Mr. Robert Darling, Toronto; Mr. W. H. Lusk, Chicago; Mr. A. J. Greenshields, Montreal; Mr. S. Hird, Montreal; and Mr. John Saunderson, of Messrs. J. Macdonald & Co., Toronto.—*London, Eng., Drapery World, Aug. 22.*

The Kidderminster carpet trade is very fair for the season, and in some places manufacturers have difficulty in finding time to make and try new patterns. Some very considerable wholesale contracts for next season have been settled successfully. The yarn trade is neglected, although a fair amount is being delivered from old orders. There is no inclination on spinners' part to press for business, and without there being any visible change in values, the market appears to be a turn stronger.

Linen handkerchiefs have been in request for assortment purposes, but cambric makes, plain and woven bordered, have sold freely at best prices. Damasks, towelings, and housekeeping goods generally, have met with a full average share of attention, and turn-over tends to increase rather than the reverse. In Ballymenas there is no quotable change to report. Stocks are light and about equal to those existing last month, while prices are well maintained. The same remarks apply to the various makes of Co. Downs, whilst the production of all descriptions of hand-loom goods is but trifling at present.—*Irish Textile Journal.*

The bulk of the Upper Canadian buyers who have during the past two weeks been making their purchases in the city wholesale houses, says the *Drapery World*, are now on their way back to the Dominion, or have already returned, for the opening of the season's trade which takes place in September. There are, however, still a few Canadian buyers in the market, but the majority of these are from the lower provinces, in which the trade of the season opens rather later in the year. The purchases made on this side by our Canadian visitors have on this occasion been very light, a condition of affairs mainly attributable to the uncertainty which exists as to what action the new Canadian Liberal Government is likely to take over the tariff question. Until something definite is known on this score, buyers in the Dominion will confine their purchases as far as possible to immediate requirements.

Values in alpaca and mohair are not altered, but as the *Drafter's Record* points out, in order to correctly estimate the present situation it should be borne in mind that although at the commencement of 1895 the price of mohair was, perhaps, 5d. per lb. under to-day's quotation, the greater part of the business last year was arranged for at prices very little, if any, under to-day's prices. The Bradford makers, who, during the crepon rage, made a sudden grasp at the trade in higher class fabrics, seem to have made up their mind to keep it, and recent distinct improvements in both dyeing and finishing should aid greatly to this end. It is not wise to prophesy; authorities say that there will be a considerable trade in bright goods for the spring of 1897, a feature of which will be the permanent finished silk and wool combination fabrics. Export merchants do not seem to have many orders from their foreign customers. Enquiries are numerous, but are confined, for the most part, to bargain-counters.

FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

Stocks of long clear bacon are low; a number of Toronto packers say they are completely sold out.

At the Strathroy canning factory all the hands are kept busy putting down corn and tomatoes, the supply being unusually large this year.

The bean crop in the Chatham district is declared to be ruined beyond recall, owing to the heavy rains which have prevailed during this season.

A Woodstock apple buyer, Mr. Burgess, predicts that the ruling price for winter apples this year will be from 50 to 60 cents per barrel. Mr. Burgess was offered 4,000 barrels at 60 cents recently, but did not buy.