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THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

Published Weekly.

Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JULY 27, 1901.

No. 47



Binder Twine

600 ft. Manilla
500 ft. Standard
Sisal

We have a limited quantity to offer. Samples and prices on application.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.
WINNIPEG

FLOUR

HIGHEST AWARDS at home and abroad:
WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, PARIS EXPOSITION.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY



INCORPORATED AD 1670

The flour manufactured by the Hudson's Bay Company has received the Grand Prize at the Paris Exhibition and the highest awards at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. All the flour made by the Company is from specially selected wheat.


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Shirts
and Smocks
of all descriptions.

All Orders receive Prompt Attention.

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CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS
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FOR THE
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Wholesale Boots, Shoes and Rubbers
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Ladies' Summer Shoes

In lace, Button, Oxford, or Sandal Slipper.

Keep your stock assorted. We have all styles and sizes.

Immediate orders shipped same day as received.

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YOU WANT
ORANGES LEMONS
BANANAS CHERRIES
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We have them, and your orders will receive prompt attention. Send us your produce. Prompt returns.

LOCK BROS. & CO.

WINNIPEG Wholesale Fruit
RE-EXPORTERS and Produce

Blouses and Wrappers



See samples of our lines for sale. They'll guide people to your store, if you have them for your town. Why not?
Samples with our travellers.

THE GAULT BROS. CO. Ltd.

Importers and Manufacturers
MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

OUR VISITORS

A Hearty Welcome
Is extended to all our customers and friends who are now visiting

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We want you to make it a point to call and be shown through our establishment.

We'll Treat You
to something fine in the shape of **GOOD BARGAINS** You'll find it worth your while to see them.
Reception hours from 9 to 6. All welcome.

R.J. WHITLA & CO.
Wholesale Dry Goods
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Importers of
Foreign and Domestic Green and Dried Fruits, Nuts, Etc.

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We shall be pleased to have you call and examine our line when in town.

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43 Rennie St., Winnipeg.
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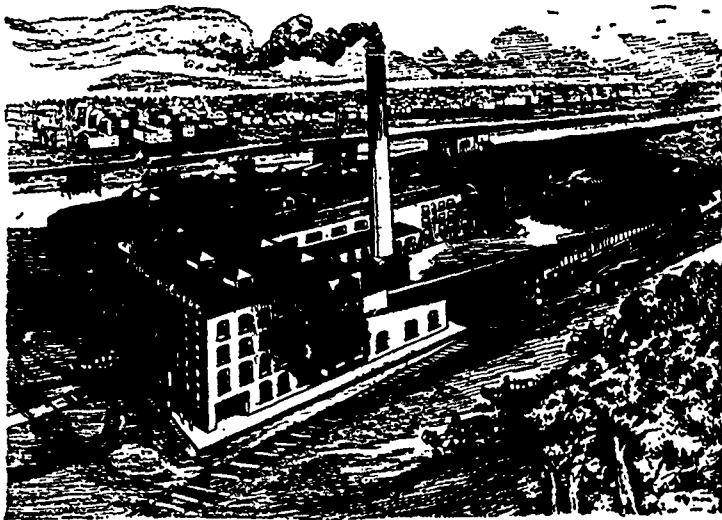
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ARE MADE FROM FINE,
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KIND THAT PRODUCE
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THEY ARE CURED AND
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LAR CARE IN ORDER TO
PRODUCE THE FAMOUS
GRIFFIN BRAND FLAVOR

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO. Pork Packers
WINNIPEG
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A New Kind of Gutta Percha.

The English acting consul for Zanzibar reports the discovery of a new gutta-percha. This substance is derived from a tree which grows principally at Dunga. When tapped with a knife a white fluid emanates, which, when placed in boiling water, coagulates into a substance which, in character, bears a very striking resemblance to gutta percha. As the material cools it becomes exceedingly hard, but will soft it can be molded into any required shape. The fruit of the tree resembles a peach in shape, but grows to the size of a small melon. Experts have experimented with this new product to see if it in any way possesses the qualities of gutta percha, and although it is not expected to prove equal to the genuine article, it is considered that it will be quite suitable for some purposes for which gutta percha is now utilized, and will thus become a marketable article. It is said to abound in Zanzibar, and will be a very cheap product.—Scientific American.

Canadian Failures.

The returns of failures in Canada for the second quarter of the year are very satisfactory. Dun's, commenting on the showing made, says: Canadian returns for the second quarter of 1901 were much more satisfactory than during the preceding three months, both in number and amount of liabilities. Compared with 1900, there was a moderate decrease in the aggregate, due to a difference of \$607,310 in trading defaults, no branch showing an increase of importance while but three exhibited any advance. Manufacturing lines were also in better condition, but the aggregate in this division was doubled by two large failures of paper mills, which made the total \$471,224 greater than last year.

New Manitoba Products.

The Manitoba Union Mining Co., which was formed some time ago for the purpose of operating the cement and gypsum deposits in this province, has now two plants in successful operation, and has begun to place the product of these factories on the market. The cement mine is located four miles west of Miami, on the Morris-Brandon branch of the Canadian Northern railway. A good plant has been put in and cement of good quality is now being manufactured. This is the first cement of home manufacture placed on the market here, and it therefore adds another article to the list of Manitoba products. The supply of the raw material is said to be abundant. In a country where building material is expensive, the addition of this cement to the supply of building materials promises to be a matter of much importance. The reduction in price will encourage the use of concrete for building.

The gypsum deposits, which are now being operated by the same company, are located on Lake Manitoba. The deposits are said to be of vast extent and of the best quality. Gypsum is the raw material from which plaster of paris is made. A fine quality of hard wall plaster is also made from the gypsum. The point where the factory has been established has been named Gypsumville. The material is conveyed by steamer from the factory to Delta, where the Canadian Northern railway system reaches Lake Manitoba. The establishment of this factory thus adds further articles to the list of Manitoba products. The plaster is giving satisfaction where it has been used. Heretofore the plaster used in Manitoba has been brought all the way from Nova Scotia. The large new Baker block on Main street, Winnipeg, has been plastered with the hard wall plaster made by this company, and the contractors were much pleased with the material.

Dealers in booting report a large trade throughout the West recently. Much of the demand comes from thrasher men, for fitting up threshing machines for handling the crop.

H. S. Middleton & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, Winnipeg, intend doing the best they can to assist the people of Manitoba and the West generally, in keeping warm next winter. While the mercury has been ranging up in the nineties, they have been thinking about the requirements of the West for next winter in warm footwear, and with this idea in view they have purchased the entire stock of an eastern factory, which they will place on the market here.

Keep Cool



*When at the Big Fair by dropping
down and taking a look at the Re-
frigerating Plant of*



R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY Ltd.

WINNIPEG

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The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company Limited



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PORT MOODY, B.C.

Manufacturers of and Wholesale
Dealers in all Classes of
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**LUMBER, LATH,
SHINGLES,
MOULDINGS, Etc.**

CAPACITY: LUMBER—60,000 feet per Day; LATH—20,000; SHINGLES—120,000.

We have the largest dry kiln capacity of any mill in B.C.; also the largest amount of sheds, and these are well stocked with Manitoba lumber. We have seven planers and are prepared to ship promptly. We understand the requirements of Manitoba dealers. Send to us for your next car. F. V. TOWN, Manitoba Salesman

THE COMMERCIAL

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.

Nineteenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

Subscriptions—Canada and the United States, \$2.00 per annum in advance, or \$2.25 when not so paid; other countries, \$2.50 per annum in advance.

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.

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D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the vast region lying between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, JULY 27, 1901.

PREFERENCES.

An interesting legal case was settled at the Winnipeg court house recently and with it the long discussed and vexing question of commercial preferences. The case was that of *Codville vs. Fraser*, which was argued before Mr. Justice Bain. The plaintiffs recovered judgment against one Rice, a storekeeper at Mintonas. The judgment was recovered on January 14, and a few days later execution was issued against the goods of Rice to levy the amount of \$525.98 and placed in the hands of the sheriff for execution. On Dec. 24, 1900, Rice, who was indebted to the defendant Fraser, executed a chattel mortgage to the latter on all the goods then in his store to secure payment of \$550, being the amount of his indebtedness to the defendant Fraser. Rice made default in the payments due under the mortgage and the defendant, under the terms of the mortgage, took possession of and removed the goods to Dauphin where they were sold, realizing 50 cents on the dollar. The plaintiffs brought action to have the court declare that the chattel mortgage given by Rice was fraudulent and of no effect as against them. They also claimed that the defendant should give an account of the proceeds of the sale held at Dauphin for the value of the goods. They argued that at the time Rice executed the mortgage in favor of the defendant Fraser he was in insolvent circumstances and that his financial condition was known to the defendant and that the latter knew it was the intention of Rice to give the mortgage as a preference to defendant. The evidence, however, showed that Rice had acted in a bona fide manner in yielding to the repeated demands of the defendant for security and that the giving of the mortgage was not his own spontaneous act. The question upon which the court was asked to pronounce was how far the transaction was affected by the Assignments Act of 1900.

His lordship held that under section 33 of this act the chattel mortgage was void and of no effect, and the plaintiffs were entitled to the benefit of the provisions of said act. He also held that the plaintiffs should be entitled to demand from the defendant an account of the proceeds of Rice's goods sold under the mortgage that the defendant should pay into court the amount found due by him on such

an account or so much thereof as might be found necessary to satisfy the judgment of the plaintiffs against Rice. The defendant was ordered to pay the costs of the action.

It has long been the opinion of the better element in the trading community of this province that the business of giving preferences in the form of chattel mortgages on mercantile stocks was unjust and unfair, and now that the courts have decided against such practice it is probable that there will be no more of it.

HOW THE DEADBEATS WORK.

No credit, however, small should be given to the unworthy. This rule, if followed by merchants would eliminate a great deal of the trouble now experienced in handling book accounts. There are always in every community a certain number of people who have well known propensities for not paying their bills, and yet, strange as it may seem they are always able to get credit, and are sometimes permitted to run large bills by merchants who know them well enough to have managed them better. Their operations at a store generally commence with cash transactions and after they have established themselves as regular customers the trusting business begins. Probably the first small accounts are paid in a satisfactory manner and then a larger one is paid in part with at the same time largely increased purchases. From this time forth they are never out of the merchant's debt, and when they have worked him for all he is worth they move on to the next victim.

Manitoba Fruits and Flowers.

At the morning meeting of the Brandon Horticultural society's convention Superintendent Bedford, of the experimental farm, occupied the chair. Owing to heavy rain the attendance was small. Those present, however, seemed deeply interested in all that was said.

The first speaker was Superintendent Bedford, who spoke on "What the Experimental Farm has done to Encourage Horticulture." He pointed out the necessity of horticulture in this province, with its bleak prairies, and the many advantages to be derived from it. The experimental farms had been fortunate in having at the head one of the foremost horticulturists of Canada, Mr. William Saunders, and he had laid out such work for the different farms as was calculated to best further the interest of the country. On the Brandon farm the work had been the importation and testing of all known hardy forest and fruit trees, shrubs and flowers. So far 65,000 trees had been sent to the Brandon farm for testing purposes. These with the trees grown from native seed give a total of 80,000 trees now on the farm. This number includes over 300 varieties, which are entirely hardy, and 100 varieties of perennial flowers. In the list are 187 varieties of apples, tested, in addition to cherries, plums and small fruits. An experiment had been made with a plot of forest trees to ascertain the actual cost of growing an acre of trees for four or five years and it was found that expense can be materially reduced by keeping trees so close together that they shade the ground and so produce true forest conditions in a few years. The experimental farm had also encouraged horticulture by the distribution of seeds and plants of such varieties as are hardy and suited to the country. Up to the present 600,000 trees have been sent out from the Brandon farm to applicants; also 1,800 pounds of tree seeds. The farm had also illustrated the proper manner of growing trees in avenues, hedges, tree belts and forest clumps. It is generally acknowledged that the avenues on the farm particularly are the best in the country. The work along the lines mentioned had not been finished by any means, but would be continued.

Apple Culture.

Mr. A. P. Stevenson, of Morden, then took up the subject of "Apple Cul-

ture." He gave a short history of apple growing in Minnesota and Manitoba, following it with some of his own experience. Mr. Stevenson is the most successful apple grower in the province and his remarks were listened to attentively. Mr. Stevenson has been raising apples for years. Clay soil, he said, was the best for apples, with shelter on the south to protect from scorching sun. His own location was not good, but he had fair success. It is necessary to give the timber of the trees protection in winter and this is done by wrapping with gunny sacking. If trees are not protected they get black heart and do not live many years. In order to get thoroughly hardy trees for Manitoba an apple is grafted on a crab apple root. Twice a year the trunks are washed with soap suds to destroy insects, which otherwise will make dangerous attacks. As to varieties the Whitney is the best Hybrid, which is hardy here. Lou and Excelsior are good trees and hardy. The hardest of the large apples is the Burnham. They have borne fruit in Manitoba for the last seven years. The Ontario apple is useless in this country. All trees that proved hardy here come from Minnesota. Among these are the Wealthy and Peerless, the former variety being the only apple which will grow here that also grows in Ontario. Apple trees must have shelter from the wind, which would blow the fruit from the trees even if the trees could be grown without such shelter.

In answer to a question the speaker explained that loam with clay sub-soil was a suitable soil for apples.

Suitable Wild Flowers.

Mr. Bartlett, of the department of agriculture, spoke upon "Wild flowers that are suitable for cultivation." For shrubbery and hedges the wild bush rose, June berry, high bush cranberry, snow berry and silver willow had all been found useful and successful. In climbing plants, the Wild Virginia Creeper was the best for cultivation. In herbaceous plants the Wild Cucumber; of bedding plants, perhaps the Blazing Star and Cone Flower are most suitable for cultivation. A pretty plant for the garden is the Bird's Foot Violet, which is one of the earliest to bloom in the spring. The common Spring Crocus does well in the garden. The Purple Cone Flower, though not attractive by itself, looks well when grown in a bunch. The Asters require to be planted in clumps. All are easily cultivated. Several Orchids, Lady Slippers in particular, thrive well under cultivation and are the most remarkable and among the most beautiful of our wild flowers.

Production of Quicksilver.

Dr. Alois Welskopf has recently communicated to the *Zeitschrift für Chemie* some useful information in regard to the production of quicksilver, which occurs in nature as a cinnabar HgS, in combination with sulphides of copper, silver and iron. It is found in sedimentary stone formations in Almaden, in Spain, similarly at Huancacoria, in Peru, and in Idria the same mineral occurs between the strata, and also mixed with bitumen and earthy deposits. Other important sources are the mines of the Napa Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Co. at New Almaden, New Idria, Altoona and Aetna, all in California, where the cinnabar is mixed with serpentine, trachite and basalt, and their adjacent chalk formations. It is also found at Kotterback and Dobschau, in Hungary, and at Monte Amiata, in Tuscany, as cinnabar; at Cornacchino and Montebuono as an ore containing from 0.4 to 1.2 per cent. of mercury. In Russia, at Nikitovka, in the district of Bachmunt, a cinnabar is mined which is similar to that of Almaden, the ore yielding from 0.6 to 20 per cent. of mercury.

The United States of America produced in 1898, 31,092 bottles of mercury, worth \$1,188,627 and in the year following 638 bottles less; but owing to the market condition, the value in the latter year was \$264,118 more. The prices in 1899 were the highest since 1890. In January, 1899, mercury was selling in San Francisco at \$42 per bottle (70½ pounds) for home use and \$37.50 for export; but in December the prices had advanced to \$51.50 for home use and \$47 for export. During the past twenty years all the American quicksilver has come from California, except 65 bottles from Oregon

In 1887, and Texas during the last year or two has supplied 1,000 bottles from the Terlingua quicksilver mining district. In Hungary the Rima Muranyer Gwerkschaft, including Dobschau, produce about 1,000 kilos per annum. The Russian output is calculated to be 200,000 pounds of mercury, 1 pound equalling 16.33 kilos. From statistics collected from the Metallurgical Society of Frankfurt, it appears that the world's production in 1899 was as follows:—

	Tons.
Spain	1,357
United States of America	493
Austria-Hungary	500
Russia	350
Italy	200

The production for the ten years ending 1899 is shown by the following table, the figures as to quantities referring to metric tons:—

Year.	U.S.A.	Spain.	Hung.	Ita.	TI.
1890	796	1,810	542	292	3,839
1891	791	1,790	570	324	3,803
1892	871	1,657	642	343	3,838
1893	1,047	1,535	512	293	3,687
1894	1,050	1,499	510	190	3,439
1895	1,179	1,508	535	434	3,835
1896	1,036	1,524	564	492	3,802
1897	965	1,728	532	617	4,034
1898	1,059	1,691	491	362	3,775
1899	983	1,357	500	300	3,416

Price in London Price in San Francisco
1 bottle 34.5 kilos. 1 bottle = 76.5 lbs.

Year.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.
1890	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1891	10 7 8	8 17 6		\$22.01
1892	9 0 7	8 0 0		22.80
1893	7 15 0	6 10 0		38.50
1894	6 17 0	5 2 6	\$43.50	\$30.00
1895	6 15 0	5 10 0	37.00	27.50
1896	7 7 6	6 7 4	41.00	35.00
1897	7 5 0	6 8 6	40.00	35.50
1898	7 7 6	6 12 6	40.50	38.00
1899	7 15 0	7 0 0	42.50	38.00
1890	0 12 6	7 15 0	51.50	40.00

In addition to the sources already named, Mexico, China, Japan, Chili and Peru also contribute to the quicksilver supply, but the amount cannot be accurately ascertained. Thus in Mexico there is a large number of small mines worked by proprietors who do not lay open their statistics; but apart from these the following has been the production in metric tons:—

Year.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	286	300	213	218	294	535	324

To this information by Dr. Welskopf we may add that the importations into London for the five months of each season to April 30 have been:—

Year.	1891.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
	33,327	24,002	29,096	34,099	34,099

The exports from London for the five months of each season to April 30 have been:—

Year.	1895.	12,014.	13,967.	12,658.	11,803.
	9,850	12,014	13,967	12,658	11,803

Since the beginning of this year there has been an entire absence of any fluctuation on the London market. Indeed, it is necessary to go back to September 7, 1900, for a move, when the quotation was reduced 2s 6d per bottle to 91 2s 6d. The absence of these fluctuations has put an end to the profitable turn-over of quicksilver in second hands, and the bulk of it is now sold at or under a commission of ¼ per cent. This is unfortunate for the middleman who bought and sold quicksilver, as the importer in many cases deals direct with the merchant, and in one or two instances where second-hand stock is held at 91 5s the holder is hoping against hope that the sudden market fluctuations which used to be peculiar to quicksilver will occur again. The quotation of 91 2s 6d is, we understand, "pegged," and it will require some important movement in the market to alter it. It may be taken that the concession which Messrs. Rothschild gave to second-hand dealers, by which a margin of, say, 6d to 2s 6d per bottle was fixed between the official and the second-hand price, has been abolished in consequence of the firm having had to pay a larger sum for working the Almaden mines, the ten years lease of which was received last July.—Chemist and Druggist.

Jones—Oh! This money I had saved for my wife to go to the Buffalo Exposition!
Robber—Well, hand it over blame quick, or she'll go on your life insurance.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital all Paid-up - \$12,000,000
Reserve Fund, - 7,000,000
Bal. Profit and Loss - 427,180.80

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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BRANCHES in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in the following cities: St. John's, Newfoundland, London, Eng., 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. New York, 59 Wall St. Chicago, 153 La Salle street.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS
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Travellers' Circular Letters of Credit and Foreign Credits issued or used in all parts of the world.
Collections made on favorable terms.
Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.
Drafts sold available at all points in Europe, United States and Canada, including Atn and Havana City.

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Capital Authorized \$3,000,000.
Capital Paid Up, \$2,400,000.
Reserve Fund, - \$2,400,000.

President—E. B. Osler, M. P.
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General Manager—R. G. Brough.

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A general Banking Business transacted.
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Montreal, Que. Shelburne, Ont. Winchester, Ont.
Ottawa Falls
Ottawa Place

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to Rent.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Capital (paid up) - - \$2,500,000
Rest - - - - - \$1,850,000

D. R. Willis, General Manager. E. Hay, Inspector.

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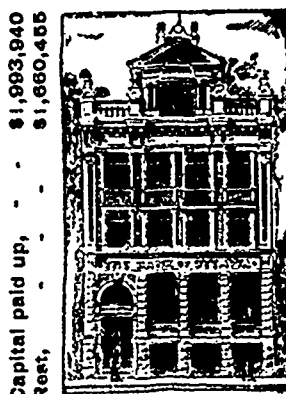
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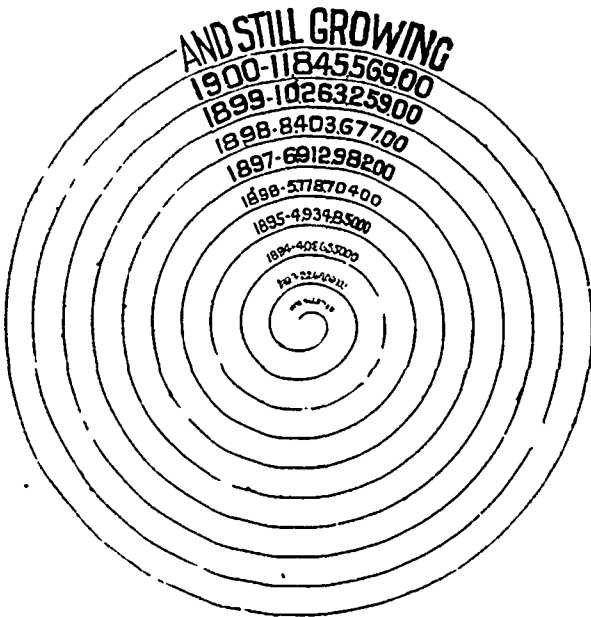
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The Brandon Exhibition.

Brandon, July 23.—The Western Agricultural and Arts association's annual exhibition opened here this morning with fine weather conditions prevailing and everything favorable. The attendance this forenoon was not large, the greater portion of those on the grounds being exhibitors and attendants who are putting the finishing touches to their exhibits, arranging and decorating. As can be readily understood the grounds presented a busy appearance. The Canadian Northern's train service to the grounds was in operation and proved a great convenience to the many people visiting the grounds.

The contingent of Northwest Mounted Police will be one of the most attractive features of this fair. The policemen are encamped in a prominent position and their routine of camp life is watched with considerable interest by a large number of people. The horses are a fine lot and get splendid care.

Exhibits Up to Standard.

A visit to the various buildings this morning reveals the fact that the exhibits are fully up to the standard of previous years. The horses and cattle are well represented and the quality is excellent. In the main building the space is fully occupied, the centre space being devoted to a very extensive and handsome display of plants and flowers. A number of city merchants are represented by creditable displays. Upstairs the vegetables and fruits are shown. Photography is one of the popular pastimes of the day, judging by the number of exhibits. The professional photographers are well represented. Ladies' work claims a large section, while art in all its branches is shown, including some fine pieces. J. A. Osborne has a collection of mineral and curiosities from Hudson Bay which are well worthy careful inspection. The school work, natural history exhibits and many other classes of exhibits are to be found in the main building.

Dairy products make an extensive showing. These classes are above the average both in quality and quantity.

The poultry building, as usual, resounds with the voices of hundreds of prize-seeking fowls. While the birds are not in as excellent plumage as they are at the mid-winter shows yet they present good appearance. Entries in all classes are large.

The Dominion building will be an attractive centre. Commencing tomorrow forenoon addresses will be delivered by several leading agriculturalists on subjects of importance. The exhibit is an instructive one.

Exhibits of farm implements are small owing to the combine among the implement men and the agreement not to exhibit. The Brandon Machine Works Co. have almost a monopoly in this line.

The number of peanut, pop-corn and lemonade vendors is not reduced, and of various slideshows there is an abundance and variety that is astonishing.

To-day's trains brought in large numbers of visitors all prepared, evidently, to stay over during the week.

The Afternoon Racing.

Brandon, July 23.—The opening day's race and special attraction programme proved most attractive and interesting. The attendance was not over three thousand, but a better quality of racing could not have been put up, and the programme was carried out fully.

First on the programme was the postillion race, in which were six entries. A. B. Fleming, Brandon, won first with Rover and Hunter. No second prize was awarded.

In the costume race A. B. Fleming again secured first with Hunter; E. J. Rowe, Brandon, on Whynot, second, and E. Stout, Rapid City, on Lena, third. The event caused considerable amusement as the costumes were not easy to get into. The rider coming in first failed to get all necessary garments on and of course lost the race. The half-mile for gymkhana ponies was won by Howard Hole, Minnedosa, with Prayer, Myrtle, owned by J. Irvine, Brandon, took second, and Lena, owned by Ed. Stout, Rapid City, was third; time, fifty-six seconds.

There were five entries in the open mile dash for hunt-club members. It was a very close race for the first half mile. One Hard, and Leon leading, and at the finish Tracy pulled up and won, One Hard being second.

Summary—Tracy, R. Nicklin, Brandon, 1. One Hard, E. J. Rowe, Bran-

don, 2; Bayonette, J. W. Fleming, Brandon, 3. Also started—Leon, E. Stout, Rapid City, Paddy, F. Hole, Minnedosa; time, two minutes.

The potatoe race resulted in a win for Fleming, of Brandon. He was much quicker in dismounting and mounting than his opponents.

Summary—Hunter, A. B. Fleming, Brandon, 1; Guardsman, K. A. Price, Moosomin, 2; Billy, E. S. Stout, Rapid City, 3.

There were six entries in farmers' half-mile dash. The race was a gift to Gipsy, owned by J. Mathewson, of Calgary, who won by a block. Ladogo was second, One Hard, owned by E. J. Rowe, Brandon, third. Silver Cloud, Leon and Foreman also started.

In the hurdle race C. C. Tudge's Semarreston won first, Rover, A. B. Fleming, Brandon, second. The race was a good one with all odds in favor of the winner.

The team race was won by Panzie Marie and Rachel Bird in a close heat.

The Attractions.

The special attractions were fully up to expectations. Great surprise was in store for the audience when the Mounted Police contingent made their appearance. The Bataclava melee was certainly something new here and was only surpassed in the excitement produced by the wrestling on horse-back, which followed. The riders were without saddles and catch-as-catch-can was the prevailing method. Sometimes there were three men on one horse, all locked in a desperate struggle to throw the other to the ground. The Terrible Turk would not have been in it for a minute. The horses took it all in good part and apparently had great interest in the contest. The public were heartily cheered as they rode on.

Mathey and Norman did a startling unicycle and rolling globe act and Kinso, the Japanese juggler, performed many marvellous feats in spite of the heavy wind which was blowing.

The Bauvards, flying aerialists, were loudly applauded for the thrilling feats they performed. Maunon and Singer gave splendid performances on Roman rings.

Evening Performance.

The principal event of the evening was a musical ride by the Mounted Police. This attraction eclipses anything ever seen given in Brandon. The musical ride was a magnificent spectacle, but when the men scattered over the field and at the word of command their horses laid down and policemen fired a volley of pistol shots over their heads the enthusiasm reached a climax. The attendance was fully up to the average of the first day.

Forestry Section.

Few portions of the Brandon fair are more instructive than the exhibit of the Dominion Forestry department. No subject can be more timely than the one so graphically illustrated there. For example the actual results of tree growing is graphically illustrated by cuttings from the trunks of different kinds of trees, the age of which is known. The common Manitoba maple is illustrated by a log seven and a half inches through out from a tree planted as a small seedling eleven years ago by Mr. H. L. Patmore. Other results are as follows:

Russian poplar, planted nine years ago, of which the cutting is 9 1/2 inches in diameter.

Dakota cottonwood, seedling 11 years ago, was 6 inches in diameter and 30 feet high.

Scotch pine, planted from seed 16 years ago, 5 inches in diameter and 25 feet high.

Willow, planted as a cutting 11 years ago, shows log 6 inches in diameter.

Birch, planted 11 years ago, as small seedling, is 9 inches through and 30 feet high.

Elm, 6 years growth, from seedling, shows 4 inches diameter, in tree 20 feet high.

All these trees were grown in Manitoba. What stronger evidence could the farmer have of the possibilities of tree growing here or what stronger incentive to go into the tree planting business as soon as possible.

Gratifying Trade Figures.

Ottawa, July 22.—The grand aggregate trade of the Dominion for the fiscal year ending June 30 last will be \$391,000,000, which is \$13,000,000 in excess of last year and last year was by far the largest in the history of the

country. The grand aggregate for 1900 was \$391,517,230. On the basis of imports entered for consumption and Canadian produce exported, the total trade last year was \$358,804,581, as compared with \$345,985,174 for the previous year. The exports of Canadian produce for both years by classes were as follows:

	1900.	1901.
Produce of mines...	\$ 24,680,246	\$ 39,982,673
Produce fisheries...	11,103,983	10,770,352
Produce forests...	29,663,648	30,003,867
Animals and their products...	50,148,807	55,899,627
Agricultural products...	27,610,000	21,977,062
Manufactures...	14,224,247	16,012,502
Miscellaneous...	208,070	44,642
Coal and bullion...	1,070,668	298,077
Total	\$165,180,878	\$177,639,192

These figures show an increase for the past year of \$12,458,314. It will also be noticed that there is an increase of \$15,000,000 in the produce of the mines and a substantial increase of exports of manufactures. The figures relative to the exports of foreign produce show that the Canadian shipping routes were more largely patronized last year than ever, the exports of foreign farm produce amounted in all to \$15,820,302 as compared with \$12,101,213 for the year previous.

The imports for consumption last fiscal year totalled \$181,225,389, and for the previous year \$180,804,316, deducting the coin and bullion the imports for consumption for 1901 were \$177,688,075 as against \$172,506,578. This shows an increase for 1901 of \$5,000,000.

The duty collected in 1901 was \$23,128,518 and in 1900, \$28,889,119. The average rate of duty imposed on the imports dutiable and free after deducting coin and bullion and the value of Canadian coin imported and subsequently exported was 16.83. On the same basis the rate in 1896 was 19.10.

It will be seen, therefore, that there was a reduction last year since 1896 of 2.30, which is equivalent to a reduction of 12 per cent. If the rate of 1896 had been in operation last year \$1,000,000 in round figures more duty would have been collected. The rate of duty in 1900 was 17.22 as against 16.83 in 1901.

Congress on Tuberculosis.

London, July 22.—The British Congress of Tuberculosis for the prevention of consumption, was opened today by Field Marshall H. R. H., the Duke of Cambridge, president of the congress, who welcomed the foreign delegates to the congress and spoke of the interest taken in the congress by King Edward. Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, also welcomed the delegates and in the name of the government promised all the assistance the government was able to afford the congress in its endeavors to combat a disease more desolating than war.

After the lord mayor of London, Mr. Frank Green, Lord Stratheona and Mount Royal and others had addressed the congress, Lord Lister, one of the British vice-presidents of the congress, in a few words conveyed the thanks of that body to Prof. Robert Koch, of Germany, and the other scientists for their welcome saying they knew the enemy they had to deal with and that it was not only the prevention but the cure of consumption that the congress hoped to effect.

A telegram was read from King Edward to the Duke of Cambridge as follows: "I pray you heartily to welcome for me the eminent delegates of almost every nation who have assembled under your presidency and to express to them my earnest hope that the result of the deliberations of the congress will be to assist the world in mitigating this dire disease which has baffled the most distinguished physicians for so long."

Prior to the adjournment of the day's session of the congress the Duke of Cambridge announced that a gift of £120,000 would be forthcoming for the purpose of establishing the first public tuberculosis sanitarium, as soon as the recommendations of the congress concerning its establishment had been formulated.

Four hundred foreign delegates attended to-day's opening session. They included a number of Americans and Canadians. Several ambassadors and foreign ministers, including Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the American ambassador, also were present.

London, July 23.—A feature of to-day's session of the British Congress

on Tuberculosis was Dr. Robt. Koch's paper, which was listened to with the deepest interest by a big gathering in St. James' hall. Lord Lister, professor of surgery in Glasgow and Edinburgh universities, and one of the British vice presidents of the congress, introduced the noted German professor to the assembly.

During his address to the congress, Dr. Koch said his experiments had satisfied him that human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis were radically different diseases and that he had amply demonstrated that cattle could not be infected with human tuberculosis. The counter proposition, that human beings were not liable to infection from bovine tuberculosis was harder to prove, the doctor said, owing to the difficulty of experimenting upon human subjects but that personally he was satisfied such was the case. He then entered into a lengthy analysis of the best methods of preventing consumption. Dr. Koch also highly complimented Dr. Hermann Biggs, pathologist and director of the bacteriological laboratory of the New York city health department upon the repressive measures concerning tuberculosis taken in New York city, where, he said, the mortality from tuberculosis had been reduced 35 per cent. since 1886 and recommended the system organized by Dr. Biggs in New York to the study and imitation of all municipalities. Dr. Koch closed his remarks expressing belief that the ultimate stamping out of tuberculosis was possible.

Foolish Competition.

The writer of the following paragraph, which, unfortunately, we are unable properly to place, hits the nail a square well on the head in regard to competition, and also puts up a good argument for trusts. He says: If competition could be regulated, or kept within certain limits, it might possibly be a benefit to all concerned. Where competition becomes intense, or passes certain reasonable bounds, it seems to be the death of trade. Suppose two retail grocers near together begin to compete and sell goods at cost. The consumers for a time no doubt save money, but in the end all concerned in a fierce competition suffer, or at least gain nothing. The two grocers, if they sell many goods at or near cost soon fail, unless they have large capital. They fail, and the wholesale grocers selling on credit are the losers. The wholesalers, however, to make up losses from bad debts, are obliged to advance wholesale prices. This advance raises the market price of goods, and in the end the consumers make no saving, although they may think they are buying goods at cost. There seems to be no way to regulate competition by law. All such legislation would (if it was possible to frame such laws to regulate prices) interfere with the rights of individuals. A trust, being in the nature of a corporation, can be controlled or regulated. If this was done, and laws enforced, the consumers would get goods lower than under the present system of competition. It may not be possible in a few words to prove this statement, but it is no doubt true. A trust saves wear and tear of a profitless competition. It costs no more sometimes to conduct a large business than a number of small transactions where there is an almost endless amount of costly red-tape that has to be paid for.—Shoe and Leather Journal.

Rubber and Coffee.

Only of recent years has rubber cultivation been seriously thought of. Before this time milk was taken from trees growing wild, and one spoke of "hunting" rubber. Some planters insist that rubber and coffee will grow on the same land, and therefore planted the rubber-tree to serve as shade for coffee and cocoa. While the coffee and cocoa would undoubtedly be benefited by the shade of the rubber-tree, the product of the latter would be of little value, as the sun would sap the vitality of the tree. Rubber trees at high elevations, though beautiful in growth, give but little milk. Not all trees produce milk even at a favorable altitude. The tree called the female yields the product; the male tree gives nothing. It is necessary, however, to plant the male species, for experience has demonstrated that a plantation of female trees alone would be fruitless and unproductive. Successful rubber planters say that among every thirty-five female trees there should be one or two male trees.—Shoe and Leather Journal.

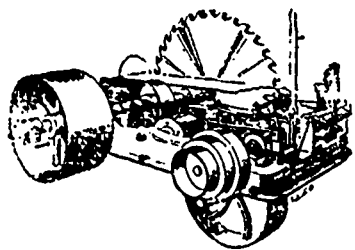
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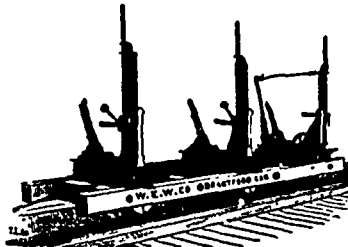


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FALL DRESS GOODS.

Dress goods for the fall are showing a good deal of activity. Values are generally firm and mail advices of an advance of 10 per cent. on the wool stuff were received from Roubaix makers last week. Among the strong features for the fall are satinfaced Venetians and Amazon cloths. There has already been a good run on these lines, the beautiful soft finish of the goods and the value offered in them making them exceedingly attractive. Pebble chevrets, in black and colors, are selling well, and plain chevrets are selling freely, being apparently regarded by jobbers as among the most staple fabrics in the market. There is no talk here in favor of fancies in any line. Plain goods are still given the preference. While fancies are always good for a certain portion of the country, the country trade more than ever follows the style set in the larger centres of trade. The large city stores are continually sending out fashion plates and pamphlets, keeping the rural shoppers educated well up to the mark in the leading styles of the day. Poplins are a strong feature of the demand for fall dress fabrics, and cashmeres in black and plain cloths are figuring well in current orders. Coating serges are selling freely in 44 to 56. Homespuns are selling well for rainy-day skirts of greys, fawns and eas. or. Homespuns in these colors and with a sprinkling of other color are good, and for outing wear and for the tourist trade are considered especially good property.

For current use piques and lawns and muslins are selling fairly well. French twilled printed opera flannels are selling better, the demand for this line being for blouses and dressing gowns, and being particularly adapted for such garments.—Globe.

DRY GOODS TRADE NOTES.

Messrs. S. Greenshields, Son & Co., Montreal and Vancouver, have been appointed selling agents for the popular D. & H. corsets for the territory from Port Arthur to Victoria, including the branch lines. The samples are now in the hands of their representatives and the trade will be called upon shortly. The D. & H. corsets are very popular with the best dressed women of Canada.

Grocery Trade Notes.

The Japan tea market firmed up a little last week on stronger cables. A letter from Smyrna reports the Sultana crop of raisins progressing favorably. The writer estimates the probable crop at 25,000 to 30,000 tons, against 18,000 tons last year.

Mail advices report the French and Portuguese sardine fishings as being poor. "The prospects," the advices state, "are somewhat gloomy." The new anchovy catch has not yet given promise of abundance and some difficulty is being experienced in replenishing stocks in the English markets.

In connection with currants advices by mail from Parvas state that the danger from peronosporous, at least to a great extent, is averted, owing to atmospheric conditions not being favorable to its spreading, though rain has fallen. But as the ripening of the fruit had not then commenced no damage was done. Should rain recur, however, a little later, when the fruit is nearer maturity, it is possible some damage may be done, so all danger is not yet passed.

In canned goods a fair amount of business has been done in new pack fruits to arrive, but the market for other lines continues very quiet with no important change in prices to note. The demand for new pack salmon has been limited, owing to the fact that wholesale buyers generally have now placed their orders with agents of the different brands. Prices show no change: Clover Leaf being quoted at \$1.60 for talls, and \$5.10 for flats; Horseshoe, \$1.60; and Rivers Inlet, \$1 per case, f.o.b., coast.—Montreal Gazette.

On salmon the San Francisco Trade Journal has the following: "Columbia River advices continue to note an improvement in the run. It is also stated that the size of the fish averages slightly larger. The run, so far as our advices tend to show, is about the same as it was at the corresponding time in 1900. We still hold to the opinion that the July and August

catch will be larger than during the corresponding months last year. Puget Sound telegraphic advices state that the run is of a scattering character. Next week the run ought to be of a more pronounced character. Cannery on the Sound had not generally at last mail advices started up; those who started up did so only to test their machinery to see if everything would work smoothly. The cannery on the Sound are prepared to pack 50,000 cases a day, and will do so if the fish run. The same quantity can be packed on Fraser River. On the latter river there is the same old labor trouble."

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Fall Styles—The heavy-soled, extension edge styles are an assured fact in women's lines for fall wear. The fact that women are wearing these heavy styles this summer is an evidence of their extreme popularity, as in general the lightest shoes are the ones in demand in warm weather. It is surprising how strong a hold these mannish shoes have secured in the short time they have been showing. It has come about no doubt very largely through the increased interest women have taken in outdoor sports and athletics during the past few years. The golf fever has been instrumental in a marked degree in establishing the use of heavy soled shoes, as it was found that tramping over rough ground was very unpleasant with thin soles. From use for that purpose they have come to be generally adopted, and as they are extremely sensible and comfortable it is very probable they will have a long run. In regard to heels, the narrow Cuban heel and the more sensible high military heel, as well as the all-leather Louis heel, will be in high favor. The low, common-sense heel and the opera heel will have a certain demand but not nearly as great as a couple of years ago.—Shoe and Leather Journal.

SHOE AND LEATHER TRADE NOTES.

Notwithstanding all the attempts that have been made to run out the tan shoe this season, it still holds a large place in popular favor, particularly with men. Efforts have been made by some manufacturers to replace the tan with a patent leather shoe but for the purposes which the tan shoes serves they are not to be compared.

A good suggestion has been made to the shoe trade in the east and that is that when selling boxes of paste they supply therewith free of cost a polishing cloth. There are a good many men boarding in cities and towns who find it not an easy matter to secure a suitable cloth for use in connection with their shoe polish and these would be more than grateful to the merchant who would give with every box of polish sold a polishing cloth. The cost to the merchant would be small in comparison with the advantage to the customer.

Lumber Trade Notes.

Red cedar shingles are still very high in the United States markets. At Minneapolis best grades are being held at \$2.75 per thousand. Still higher prices are expected.

The British war office has promised the Canadian high commissioner that henceforth Canadian timbers and lumber will be considered when the contracts for new barracks or other buildings are being let.

Very extensive forest fires have been raging in the valley of the Ottawa river and have destroyed large quantities of standing timber. The losses amount to over \$500,000 and the losers are Gillies Bros., Alex. Lumsden, J. R. Booth and the Hull Lumber company. All the limits destroyed were in the province of Quebec.

THE IMPLEMENT TRADE

THE TWINE MARKET.

The demand for twine from territory in which harvesting is now in progress—a fairly active demand in spots—has disclosed the fact that wholesale stocks in many distributing centers are of meager proportions. Indeed, it is true that at some points orders have been refused or shipments delayed because available stocks were exhausted. Certain jobbers have been eager buyers

of odd lots and impatient seekers for twine still due them on old contracts. Some of the largest are now said to be sold up completely and unable to procure additional stock from their usual sources.

It appears that the dealers in the oats districts anticipated a lighter demand than has developed and made their purchases accordingly. Evidently they were conservative to a fault, since the greatest damage to oats has occurred since July 1. Had favorable weather prevailed this month oats would have required so much more twine than the dealers in some localities bargained for that serious complications must have resulted. The only thing that would have saved a famine in certain quarters was the fact that with favorable weather harvest would have been delayed, thereby affording additional precious time to provide stock.

Of course there are many dealers who have not been able to entirely dispose of their first purchases, but the number is comparatively small. It begins to look like a clean sweep in the great middle territory. Some of the larger houses have already moved surplus stocks from eastern and southwestern distributing agencies to the northwest, where all indications point to a large demand and where prices have thus far held strong. Only one concern has been reported as shading the 5/8-cent rate in that territory.

Under existing circumstances prices in the earlier territory have strengthened. If the houses which were so eagerly seeking business at minimum rates still have twine to sell they have determined to obtain better prices for the remainder of the stock. At all events opportunities to purchase twine at the deeply cut prices are not now afforded.—Farm Implement News.

Products of the Fertile Plains.

Portage la Prairie, July 24—Although the clerk of the weather was not in smiling mood this morning, the energetic management of the Portage and Lakeside Agricultural society were early on the grounds putting on the final touches and getting all in readiness for the crowd.

The main building was the scene of great activity as the displays were all in position and partially judged. On the first floor is to be found the special exhibits of business men, bread, and household exhibits; also dairy fruits and vegetables. In bread and similar products there is a fine showing and the thrifty housewife of Portage and district has done herself proud in her effort for the fair. The dairy exhibit is all that could be desired as far as quality is concerned, but the competition has not brought out a large enough field of competitors. These remarks also apply to the vegetable display. In wild and garden fruits and preserves there is a good showing made.

Upstairs there is a great deal to be admired. The flower department looms prominently into view at the head of the stairs and the picture presented is indeed a most pleasing one to the eye. The chief exhibitors are Mr. E. H. G. G. Hay, Mr. I. W. Thomson, Mr. J. Dodds, and in hothouse and garden flowers. Almost every variety known to thrive in Manitoba is to be seen and it may be mentioned that the exhibit of begonias excels anything yet placed on view in the province. The showing of Manitoba wild flowers also attracts a great deal of attention. This collection is chiefly owned by W. Kitson, who has paid great attention to the prairie blossoms of different varieties. A portion of the flower exhibit which is indeed unique is the pressed flower display of Mr. Kitson.

Ladies' Fine Work.

Ladies fine work occupies the north wing of the hall upstairs. The judges state without hesitation that the class of work shown this year has never been equalled. It consists of fancy cushions, laces, doilies, and in this section is always to be observed a large number of the fair sex.

Oil paintings, drawings and crayon work are placed in good position. There is quite a bit of keen competition in these lines and the class of work is good.

The special exhibits which are placed largely for advertising purposes, are extremely interesting. Undoubtedly the best of these is shown by J. & F. Brown and D. McKillop, who occupy a wing on the main floor. Drawing room, dining room and bedroom suites are shown, while organs, pianos and house furnishings are tastefully arranged. The decorations here are most artistic and speak well for the firms interested.

Campbell & Co. have a large display of furniture and household effects. C. Graban occupies a central position with musical instruments, gramophone, etc. The cream separator and sewing machine display is also commendable. A. H. McIntyre has on view an exhibit of beautiful articles in his line. P. J. Harwood, jeweller, makes a tasty and elegant showing on the second floor. Here may be found gold and silver in profusion.

Livestock.

The live stock was all on the grounds this morning and judging commenced in good time. The horse, cattle, swine and poultry exhibits are generally good and will be given a more lengthy description.

Altogether over 1,000 entries have been received and if good weather continues the success of the fair is assured.

Canada's Exports.

The May statistical report of the customs department shows Canada's imports for consumption during the eleven months of the fiscal year ended May 31 to have been exclusive of coin and bullion, \$158,745,062, an increase of \$635,380 over the imports during the corresponding period of last year. Exports of Canadian products amounted to \$155,118,252, an increase of \$17,772,000. There was an increase of ten millions in products of the mine, of gold-bearing quartz, gold dust, nuggets, etc. Canada exported during the period \$18,270,000, nearly all of which, namely \$18,006,598 worth, went to the United States. Of copper ores and matte we exported in the eleven months \$2,376,318 worth, practically all to the United States, besides \$2,164,735 worth of lead in ore, of silver in ore or matte \$2,230,634; of nickel matte \$824,915. Thus Canada in the period mentioned sent \$7,696,501 worth of her mine products to be refined in the United States; or if gold be included, \$25,763,699 worth, which ought to have been refined and minted at home.

OVERALL CLOTHING

Overalls
Pants
Smocks
Shirts



OUR GOODS ARE WELL MADE.
They will please your customers.
You will be pleased yourself.
Send us your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed

The Hoover Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Maw's Block WINNIPEG.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES

The manufacturing public are invited to examine our plant over the Imperial Dry Goods Co.'s store, doing perfect work at the rate of from 3,000 to 4,000 stitches per minute.

BLACKSMITH WANTED.

Good opening for the above. 37-75 and set of tools to rent cheap. Mar. speaking German preferred. Fine opening for really good mechanic. Merchants kindly mention to your customers. Apply for particulars to G. A. E. H., Hyde, Assa. East.

Hardware Stock For Sale.

A small, well assorted stock of hardware, amounting to about \$700.00; will be sold cheap; present owners wishing to clear out hardware from general stock carried. For further particulars write W. and S., care Commercial, Winnipeg.

Flour and Grist Mill Wanted

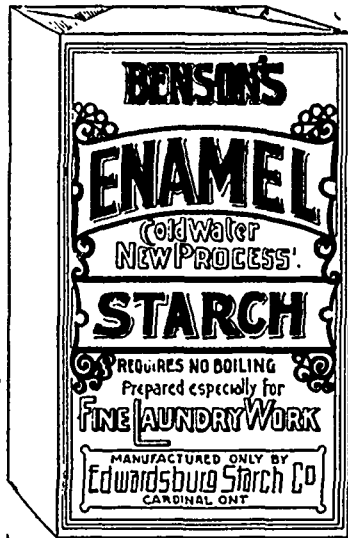
Napinka is the centre of one of the best farming and wheat raising districts in Manitoba, possesses exceptional railway facilities and water privileges, and is prepared to grant liberal assistance for the erection of a grist and flour mill. Correspondence solicited. A. E. Slater, Sec. Business Men's Association, Napinka.

WANTED

A good business at a point in the Northwest Territories, comprising a general stock of merchandise, also lumber. There are two elevators and season's receipts average 80,000 to 125,000 bushels. There is no opposition and reasonable terms will be given to right party. For full particulars apply J., The Commercial Office, Winnipeg.

THE **HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE**

IN

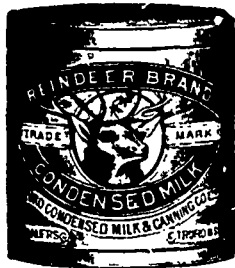


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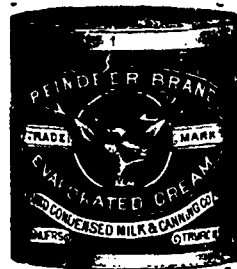
Trade Winners

Trade Winners



3

Trade Winners



They delight and satisfy consumers For sale by all Winnipeg Wholesale Grocers.

E. NICHOLSON

WHOLESALE AGENT
115 Bannatyne St. East, Winnipeg

THE **IMPERIAL**

FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO'Y
WHOLESALE

We handle all kinds of green fruits and are prepared to fill your orders for same promptly.

We also buy or handle on commission everything in the way of country produce at highest cash prices and lowest rates of commission.

Settlements made promptly.

330 Elgin Avenue, Winnipeg

An Effervescent Tonic

Such is a fair description of our

Refined Ale

"Which Sparkles like Champagne."

Both for women who require building up after illness, or for men to keep up their strength, a good, matured, sparkling ale like this is a grand "tonic."

E. L. DREWRY Manufacturer and Importer, Winnipeg



Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works

SOMERVILLE & Co., PROP.
BRANDON, MAN.

Estimates given on every description of Monument, Headstone or Fence.

This monument, 27 feet 8 inches in height, manufactured of Manitoba granite, was erected by us in Brandon cemetery during 1899.

W. R. JOHNSTON & CO.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

Wholesale Manufacturers

READY MADE **Clothing**

Corner Bay and Front Streets
TORONTO

Western Representatives: A. W. LASHER, W. W. ARMSTRONG.

WM. FERGUSON

WHOLESALE

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th STREET, BRANDON

SADLER & HAWORTH

Formerly Robin, Sadler & Haworth

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL AND TORONTO

JOHN A. CARRUTHERS, Selling Agent,
120 King street, Winnipeg, Man.

CANADA JUTE CO. LTD., MONTREAL

WHEAT

BRAN

SHORT

POTATO



FLOUR

JUTE

AND

COTTON

PRINTING A SPECIALTY

HESSIANS TWINES

Complete Stock Carried in Winnipeg
Prompt Shipment

E. NICHOLSON, Agent, 115 Bannatyne St. E., Winnipeg

BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

BRITISH COLUMBIA BUSINESS REVIEW.

Vancouver, July 22, 1901. The feature of the week in British Columbia is the settlement of the fishery strike. The settlement was brought about by a committee of citizens who volunteered to act as intermediaries and who, not having any purpose to serve beyond settling the matter, were given every encouragement by the fishermen and cannerymen.

Wholesalers this week report business very dull and money unusually tight but now that the fishery strike has been settled they expect that business will revive. The fishermen are all more or less hard up for money and as they get in the cash returns for their fish they will pay it out for necessities.

The Kootenays are still suffering from industrial disputes. It is said that the speedy termination of the Rossland strike is out of the question as both sides to the dispute have taken a very determined attitude. Reports come from Klondike that business is very much overdone up north. The Yankees got the cream of the trade last year and this year the Canadians were allowed to get it with the result that the majority of shippers who laid out to make money have barely made interest on their investment.

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

(By wire to The Commercial.)

Vancouver, July 27. The provincial creameries are again cutting prices of butter, and there is no set price this week for local creamery. Eastern creamery is almost shut out. Potatoes are more plentiful and lower. Window glass has advanced 2c per case.

GRAIN—Wheat, \$30 per ton; oats, \$35 per ton; corn, \$28 per ton.

FLOUR—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$4.50; strong baker's, \$4.60; Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel; Larderton, B. C. patents, \$4.70.

FEED—National Mills chops, \$25 per ton; bran, \$21; shorts, \$23; oil cake meal, \$35 ton f.o.b. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.

HAY—Shuswap, double pressed, \$22 per ton; Fraser River valley, \$18 per ton; ordinary hay, \$12.

MEAL—Rolled oats, 90lb sack, \$3.00; two 45lb sacks, \$3.10; four 22 1/2lb sacks, \$3.30; ten 10lb sacks, \$2.60; oatmeal in 10lb sacks, per 100lb, \$3.50; in 50lb sacks, \$3.25 per 100lb.

HIDES AND WOOL—Sound heavy steers 7 1/2c per lb; medium, 6 1/2c; light cows, 5 1/2c; sheep pelts, November killed, 30c each; deer skins, green, 8c lb; deer skins, dry, 20c lb; wool, 22c lb.

LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$4.50@\$5 per 100 lb; sheep, \$3 per 100lb; lambs, \$4.25@\$4.50; hogs, 7c.

POULTRY—Chickens, \$3.00@\$4.50; fowls \$5.50@\$6.00.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 5 1/2c; mutton, 10c@10 1/2c; pork, 9c@10c; veal, 10c@10 1/2c.

CURED MEATS—Hams, 10c@11c; breakfast bacon, 17c; backs, 10c; long clear, 12c@13c; rolls, 13c; smoked slices, 13c@14c.

LARD—Tins, 13 1/4@13 1/2c per lb; pails, 12 1/2c; tubs, 12 1/2c.

BUTTER—Local creamery, 25c; Manitoba creamery, 20c@22c; dairy, local, 10c; Manitoba dairy, 14c@16c.

EGGS—Fresh local, 20c; Northwest, eggs, 16c; eastern, 10c per dozen.

CHEESE—Manitoba—10c@11c.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes, 1c@1 1/2c per pound; cauliflower, \$1, beans, 8c, peas 8c; red onions, 1 1/2c; silver skins, 2c per pound; tomatoes, \$1.50 box; cabbage, 2 1/2c.

FISH—Flourders, 5c; smelts, 5c; sea bass, 4c; whiting, 5c; sole, 5c; halibut, 6c; salmon, 10c; cod, 6c per lb; crabs, 60c per dozen; smoked salmon, 10c; smoked halibut, 10c; smoked herring, 9c; shrimps, 20c.

GREEN FRUITS—St. Michael and Valencia oranges, \$3.50; lemons, \$3.75@4.50; cherries, local, \$5.00@6c; apricots, \$1.15; coconuts, \$8.50; plums, \$1.15; peaches, \$1.10; pears, \$2.25; apples, \$1.40@1.60.

NUTS—Almonds, 16c@18c; almonds, 12 1/2c; peanuts, 14c; Brazil, 18c; walnuts, 11c per lb; coconuts, 30c@31c per dozen.

GRAINS—Powdered, feeding and bar, 7 1/2c; Paris lump, 6 1/2c; granulated, 5 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/2c; yellow, 4 1/2c@4 1/4c per pound.

SYNTHES—30 gal. barrels, 2 1/2c lb; 10 gal. kegs, 2 1/2c; 5 gal. tins, \$1.75 each; 1 gal. tins, \$4.50 case of 10; 1/2 gal. tins, \$5.25 case of 20.

CANNED GOODS—Corn, \$1.00; peas, \$1.05@1.10; tomatoes, \$1.20; beans, \$1.25.

HARDWARE—Bar iron, base, 3.00. Horse shoe nails, discount 50 and 10 per cent; horse shoes, kegs, \$4.75; nails, base price, cut, \$3.35; wire, \$3.70; rope, Manila, 14c; hotted oil, 90c; white lead, \$5.00; putty, \$3.50; barbed wire, \$4.50 per 100lb; glass, first break, \$5.00.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.

Special to The Commercial.

Nelson, July 27. New railway construction work in progress is helping trade a little, but on the other hand the Rossland mining strike is depressing it. Butter holds unchanged and dull. Eggs have advanced 2c. Potatoes are down 1/2c, and flour 10c. Oats have advanced \$10 per ton.

Butter—Fresh Manitoba creamery, 15 to 18c; dairy, 13 to 14c.

Eggs—19 cents.

Cheese—New, 11 1/2 cents.

Milk—Per ton, \$40.

Milkfeed—Bran, \$20; shorts, \$22 per ton.

Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$5.10.

Potatoes—New, 2c per pound.

B. C. BUSINESS NOTES.

H. P. Large has opened a tobacco store at Midway.

D. Thomas is opening a wholesale liquor store at Rossland.

A. A. Clark is opening in the general store business at Cambarne.

Ward Bros., grocers, Kamloops, are adding a butcher shop to their other business.

The stock, book debts, etc., of the late W. T. Beadles, of Salmon and Eric, B. C., will be sold by tender on the 20th of August to the highest bidder.

Cameron & Milton, wood and coal dealers, Kamloops, B. C., have dissolved partnership. John Milton continues the business.

H. A. Brown has succeeded to the business of the Revelstoke Cigar Company at Revelstoke. He will continue it under the name of The Union Cigar Factory.

A joint stock company has been organized at Calgary, Alberta, to take over the music business of the Alberta Music Company. Gerhard Heintzman, of Toronto, is president.

The Anacortes salmon cannery, owned by Winch and Bowers, of Vancouver, has been purchased by the Alaska Packing Co. for \$300,000 cash. This is the second largest cannery on the coast.

The Pacific Fish and Cold Storage Company will establish a plant and enter into business at that place. The company is capitalized at \$100,000 and will engage in halibut fishing on a large scale.

Notice is given of the incorporation of Earsman-Wilson Co., Limited, of Victoria; Dill & Hill Company, Limited; The Elks Club, of Vancouver; Golden Crown Mines, Limited; Lucky Bog Gold Mining Company, Limited, and the Sable Creek Gold Mining Company, of Lardeau, British Columbia.

Jos. Wiseman, a prospector, claims to have discovered coal on the north fork of the Kettle river, six miles from Grand Forks. He is showing specimens weighing over twenty pounds. At the Grandy smelter they are pronounced black bituminous coal. Wiseman states that he discovered three parallel seams, averaging four feet in width. He was outfitted several weeks ago by George A. Frazer and R. R. Gilpin, for whom he located 1,250 acres.

A new Canadian life insurance company has been organized with headquarters at Vancouver, to be known as the Century Life Insurance Company. The new company is essentially a British Columbia one, its provisional directors being all residents of this province. Among the list of directors are many well known business men. The company is incorporated under the Dominion Act, and is capitalized at \$500,000. The capital stock is divided into 5,000 shares of \$100 each. Of this stock one half is to be offered for sale under specially favorable terms, the books being now open.

A wire from Vancouver on July 10 said: The fishermen's strike was settled to-night. A committee of citizens acted as intermediaries and suggested that the fishermen offer to take 1 1/2 cents for a quarter of the pack and 10 cents for the remaining three-quarters. The grand lodge accepted the suggestion and made the offer subject to the ratification of the Vancouver union, who had not empowered their delegates to act. The Vancouver union ratified the offer to-night and the cannerymen have accepted the proposition. Salmon have commenced to run.

VICTORIA BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual meeting of the Victoria, B. C. board of trade was held in the board rooms on Friday, July 12. The report of the council gave a complete review of the industrial situation in British Columbia, referring more minutely to the mining business. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, L. G. McQuade; vice president, C. T. Todd; secretary, F. Elworthy; council, J. G. Cox, Lindley Crane, Henry Croft, Thomas Earle, A. B. Fraser, H. M. Grahame, D. R. Ker, Simon Lelzer, C. H. Lugin, J. A. Mars, A. G. McCandless, James Patterson, John Piercy, E. G. Prior, R. Seabrook; board of arbitration, E. V. Bodwell, Gavin H. Burns, J. G. Cox, F. C. Davidge, Thomas Earle, A. B. Fraser, H. M. Grahame, Richard Hall, H. D. Helmecken, D. R. Ker, G. A. Kirk, A. G. McCandless. The name of the board was changed from "The British Columbia Board of Trade," to "The Victoria, B. C., Board of Trade."

MINING MATTERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The St. Eugenie mine, at Moyle City, has been closed down and the men laid off, with the exception of about 50, who are engaged in development work. The reason assigned for this action is the low price of lead. Caron, Assu. Limited.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

The managing director of the Reliance Mining Company, Lower Manitoba, is now making an inspection of the company's properties there, with a view to resuming operations. A road will be opened to the mine this summer. The machinery plant is already on the ground.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The big Helen iron mine at Michipicooten, owned by the Clergue syndicate, has been "jumped" by Julius George, a prospector, who re-staked the property a few days ago. The mine is estimated to be worth between ten and fifteen million dollars. George claims the company has not owned the mine which it has been operating the past year under a miner's license. A patent was applied for but had not been granted at the time of the re-staking, and George alleges that at the expiration of the proper period the company had not complied with the law, and it was therefore an open claim.

When the Republic and Grand Forks Railway is completed \$8,000,000 worth of gold and silver ore now on the dumps of mines in eastern Washington will be carried a short two score of miles to the smelters of southern British Columbia and there subjected to treatment for the extraction of their precious contents. Rolling stock and other equipment have already been purchased by the company for the operation of the road. Fifteen mines are already waiting to ship ore to Canada via the new road and others will commence operations as soon as it is ready for traffic. The total length of the railway now under construction is 3 miles and connection will be made at Grand Forks with the C. P. R. The first train is expected to run early in November.

The Commercial Men.

The annual picnic of the Winnipeg Commercial Travellers' Association was held at River Park on Saturday last. The day was a perfect one for an outing and the travellers enjoyed themselves in their own way all afternoon. A good programme of sports was got through and the day was considered by the travellers as a very successful one.

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

Returns for the Winnipeg Clearing House for the week ending Thursday, show as follows: Week ending July 25, 1901, \$1,800,168; Corresponding week, 1900, 2,115,359; Corresponding week, 1899, 1,923,576.

The monthly totals are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year (1901, 1900, 1899), Month, and Amount. Rows include Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov., Dec., and Totals.

There is a good demand for money in this market, and the prospects are that all available funds will be profitably employed for the balance of this year. Interest rates hold steady at 6 to 8 per cent for bank loans and about the same range for mortgage loans.

INSURANCE

PROFITS OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Among the claims recently paid by The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York were two for small amounts but which showed admirable results as investments. One policy issued in 1846 to Theodore Canfield, of Philadelphia, Pa., was for \$500. The sum paid to his heirs by the company amounted to \$1,426.

The large increase was brought about by the payment of each year's premium in cash and in full. The insured paid premiums on this policy amounting to \$561, while the dividends reached the sum of \$906, or nearly twice as much as the original insurance.

It will be noticed that after affording an insurance protection for over fifty years, the company, on the death of the insured, paid the face of the policy, \$500, returned all premiums paid, \$561, besides an excess in dividends of \$135, making in all \$1,496.

INSURANCE NOTES.

At a special meeting of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association held in Toronto on Monday, a schedule was framed along the lines of advances agreed on at the annual meeting last spring.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending July 13 there were 197 cars of grain inspected which graded as follows:—

Wheat—1 hard, 18; 2 hard, 47; 3 hard, 72, 3 northern, 0, no grade, 60; rejected, 0; condemned, 0 cars.

Oats—No. 2 white, 0; feco, 0. Barley—None. Flax Seed—None.

D. J. Beaton, managing editor of the Nelson, B. C. Miner, who was at one time a prominent newspaper man in Winnipeg, died on Sunday last from the effect of injuries received through being thrown from a street car while it was rounding a sharp curve.

J. W. Bigelow, president of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, says in a recent communication to the trade: "From the most reliable information obtainable the apple crop generally is a comparative failure in Ontario, and the same is true of the apple crop in New York and most of the eastern states and a general average of the apple producing territory east of the Mississippi river gives less than 50 per cent. of an average crop. Our Nova Scotia crop may be safely estimated at 70 per cent of good apples, and it packed strictly in accordance with the fruit market act now in force we may reasonably expect the highest price paid for apples during the past ten years."

Why Be Satisfied



with a small profit when a big margin can be made selling our Tobaccos? Choicest goods in the market.

Our Black Prince Tobacco at 40c per pound is best value going in Chewing Tobacco.

A 10c caddy of Pride of London retails at 3 for 25c, and gives profit of 33 per cent. A Trade Winner.

Manufactured by the London Tobacco Co.

THE MACPHERSON FRUIT CO.
LIMITED

491 Main St., Winnipeg

Sole Agents for these Goods

Bicycles Bicycle Supplies

Send for Catalogue

MARSHALL-WELLS CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
WINNIPEG

Lime Juice

We have just received a consignment of LIME JUICE of rare quality, which we offer in barrels, or in pint and quart bottles at a figure that will make you money.

We have just what you want. Write for quotations. Order Early.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
P.O. Drawer 1461. WINNIPEG.

S. Greenshields, Son & Co.

MONTREAL

Wholesale . . .

**DRY GOODS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
CARPETS, ETC.**

Winnipeg Sample Rooms:

412-414 McIntyre Block

Represented by—R. R. GALLAGHER
G. M. NEWTON

BAR SHEET STEEL PLATES
ANGLES, Etc.

Imported promptly at Lowest Prices.

Cold Rolled Steel Shafting

"Cambria" make.

Sanderson's Cast Steel

In Stock

A. C. LESLIE & CO., Montreal

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

DOMESTIC
BRITISH
FRENCH
GERMAN
AMERICAN

**Dry Goods
Men's
Furnishings**

Small Wares and Fancy Goods

347 and 349 St. Paul St., Montreal

Represented in the West by

A. C. McLAUCHLAN, Box 208, Winnipeg.

Bargains in Winter Footwear

We have purchased the entire stock of an Eastern felt factory at a bargain, and have placed these goods on the market here. We can offer warm winter footwear in Men's, Women's and Children's Felt Shoes at a great reduction on regular prices. The stock is first quality. A rare opportunity to stock felt goods.

Merchants in the city for the Exhibition should not fail to call at our warehouse and examine these goods and get prices.

H. G. MIDDLETON & BRO. 139 ALBERT STREET
WINNIPEG

In rear of Leland Hotel.

THE GOLDIE & McCULLOCH CO.

GALT

Manufacturers of

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Great West Saddlery Co. Limited

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The Largest and Most Up-to-date Business in Canada Capital \$250,000

Our saddles good, made of leather and wood.

Make riders shout with glee. Smooth and bright; strong but light. Those made by the "G. W. S. Company."

Our harness best, that stands the test, however severe it be. Construction strong; never wrong. Those coming from the "G. W. S. Company."

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Our trunks and valises; the very best made. They'll suit you to a tee. Handsome, neat and can't be beat. Furnished only by the "G. W. S. Company."

Now dealers shrewd, please be subdued; And to this factory flee. Their saddlery sells, you're treated well By this wondrous "G. W. S. Company."

Send for our new and beautifully illustrated Catalogue and Price List.—Free.

Great West Saddlery Co. Ltd.

122 and 124 Market St. East.
WINNIPEG, MAN.



IT PAYS TO USE THE BEST.
WOLVERINE IS UNEXCELLED.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.
MICHIGAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
Branch Warehouse foot of James Street, WINNIPEG.

British Columbia Fruit

WHOLESALE

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Peaches

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WATER MELONS

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CHEAP FLOUR

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Several thousand sacks of prime flour. 1st and 2nd patents in splendid condition. Samples on application.

WILSON, GEORGE & WILSON

Millers, Etc.

INDIAN HEAD, N.W.T.

Manitoba.

M. and C. Snyder have opened a general store at Kawende.

Frank Phillips has gone into the hardware business at Morris, Man.

M. Slater, of Reburn, was fined \$2 or four months in gaol on Wednesday for selling liquor without a license.

Louis Trett is about to start business as a general merchant in Minnedosa.

C. C. Baker & Co., hardware merchants, Neepawa, have sold out to W. Bristow.

The city of Winnipeg will call for tenders for 26 feet of five inch suction hose capable on standing an internal pressure of 100 pounds.

Thos. Stalt has bought out the general store business of A. B. Dalzell, at Kawende, and will continue it in connection with his implement business at that point.

It is announced that Andrew Carnegie will present the city of Winnipeg with a gift of \$100,000 towards the establishment of a free public library.

E. H. Rodgers, inspector of buildings for the city of Winnipeg, reports that up to date 409 buildings permits had been issued, involving an aggregate cost of \$1,145,050. At the same date last year 235 permits had been issued, the cost being \$868,250.

Myron McBride & Co., wholesale dealers in men's furnishings, Winnipeg, who have been winding up their business for some months past will finally close out the stock by auction on Wednesday next. The goods will be offered in assorted lots to suit the trade at a rate on the dollar.

The Dominion government has disallowed the Real Property Act of Manitoba passed in 1900 owing to failure of the provincial government to properly recognize Dominion land surveyors in connection with the administration of the act. This leaves the old Torrens Title Act in force.

The new car sheds of the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company, at Main street bridge, will be constructed shortly. D. D. Wood and G. E. Mitchell have been awarded the building contracts, while the Vulcan Iron Works have the contract for supplying the steel. The building will be up to date and will be a brick, stone and steel structure.

S. Houle, of St. Boniface, has decided to build a store in Letellier, between McEae's hotel and his store, which he rented to Mr. Comeault. It is one of the finest sites of the place. He expects to be able to do business early in September. The store will be general. It is the prospect of a good crop which has decided Mr. Houle to open up this new branch in Letellier.

There has been more or less talk all through this season among the carpenters of Winnipeg looking to a increase in wages and reduction of hours of work. At present journeymen carpenters are paid 27 1/2 cents per hour and work 10 hours per day. This wage does not compare well with that paid to bricklayers and stone-masons and consequently the men are not satisfied. They are considering united action with a view to securing better terms.

A report from Holland last week said: Everyone is wearing a hopeful smile at the prospects of a bountiful harvest and things are already beginning to boom. H. J. McLean is erecting a fine brick block on Main street, with capacity for two stores, and a town hall above. Five cars of St. Boniface white brick have already been received and several more are expected. R. J. Stewart has just completed a fine implement warehouse with a large hall above, on Railway avenue.

Assiniboia.

C. C. Smith will build a 50,000 bushel elevator in connection with his Antler Roller Mill at Caraduff, work to commence August 1st.

Owing to the death by drowning of the late Geo. E. Nugent, general merchant, Wapella, it has been deemed advisable by the administratrix (Mrs. Nugent) to wind up the entire estate, consequently an assignment has been made by the surviving partner and Mrs. Nugent to H. J. Rawson, of Wapella; the estate is expected to pay 100 cents on the dollar.

Alberta.

M. G. Seaman, tobaccos, etc., Lethbridge, has made an assignment to Collin J. Addison.

W. Vogel has sold his retail butcher business in Strathcona to Alfred Cover & Son. He is going more extensively into the wholesale meat business and is now erecting a cold storage warehouse on his premises at Strathcona.

Northwestern Ontario.

C. R. Langstaff, general merchant, Barwick, has sold out his business to M. Cathcart.

The town council of Hat Portage proposes expending an additional \$16,000 in extending its waterworks system.

Reports from Wabigoon says: It has been some years since such a crop of blueberries has been known in this district as that now being harvested. The Indians are bringing them down every day in carloads and they are being placed in baskets and shipped west. In 1899 the crop brought about \$10,000 into the town, a large proportion of which was distributed amongst the pickers, but if the present weather continues for two weeks 1899 will be outdone.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

Stocks of wheat in Canada at principal points of accumulation are reported as follows:

Montreal	150,000
Toronto	42,000
Coteau, Que.	180,000
Depot Harbor, Ont.	175,000
Kingston	50,000
Quebec	50,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and	1,195,000
Kewath	25,000
Winnipeg	25,000
Manitoba elevators	37,000
Total July 13	2,257,000
Total previous week	2,750,000
Total a year ago	1,670,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's July 13, were 23,377,000 bushels, as against 22,810,000 bushels for the previous week.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 22,287,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on July 1 were 3,228,000 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended July 20 was 27,381,000 bushels, being a decrease of 298,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 45,631,000 bushels, two years ago 29,072,000 bushels, three years ago 23,210,000 bushels, four years ago 16,022,000 bushels, five years ago 47,142,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 12,310,000 bushels, compared with 6,410,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 13,212,000 bushels, compared with 13,525,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

Stocks of wheat in America and Europe and also for Europe July 1 in each year for a series of years, were as follows—Bradstreet's report:

1961	118,000,000
1900	128,000,000
1899	112,000,000
1898	80,000,000
1897	78,000,000
1896	121,000,000
1895	148,000,000

CROP MOVEMENT.

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States spring wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop movement, Aug. 1, 1900, to date, compared with the same period of last year.

Minneapolis	78,462,655	88,820,202
Milwaukee	10,011,727	11,801,432
Duluth	18,875,741	22,779,200
Chicago	40,432,641	24,417,620
Total	147,782,764	147,828,454

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States winter wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop movement, July 1, 1900, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

This Crop.		Last Crop.	
Toledo	50,071	401,628	
St. Louis	5,710,000	1,799,512	
Detroit	170,000	14,878	
Kansas City	2,200,000	1,920,000	
Total	8,030,071	4,136,028	

Grain and Milling Notes.

The Caron Elevator company will build a 4,000 bushel elevator at Caron on the main line of the C. P. R., in Assinibola.

In speaking of the British grain crops the Mark Lane Express says: Wheat will be fine in quantity and quality, on 25 per cent. of the area, but the remaining 75 per cent. of the area sown will inevitably produce a short crop. The straw crop will be the smallest since 1893.

A Moscow cable says reports from 27 provinces show crop prospects far less promising than a month ago. The Russian harvest is now not expected at the best to exceed the average, while some districts have been almost destroyed by heat and drought. Elsewhere rain has washed seed out of the earth or hailstones have cut crops.

The W. W. Ogilvie Milling Company have decided to erect a large warehouse on their property on Point Douglas, Winnipeg, which will give a storage capacity of 50,000 barrels. The building will be 130x150 feet, two storeys high, and when completed this will give the company the largest flour storage capacity directly connected with a mill of any milling institution on the continent. The present mill offices will also be enlarged and connected with the new building by a covered driveway for the convenience of the farmers.

The bumper crop of wheat which is being raised in Manitoba this year will, if safely gathered in, tax the carrying capacity of our railroads to the very utmost to convey the grain to market. This condition of affairs will demonstrate as nothing else, perhaps, could the practical utility and necessity of the proposed Georgian Bay and Ottawa River route. The Canada Atlantic and Grand Trunk systems in Ontario will never be able to handle the grain as fast as it offers to them, whereas if the other water route were open it would permit the shipment of wheat direct from Fort William to the markets of the Old Country. With this route in operation Canada would reap all the profits to be made out of handling her own western products, whereas now a good share of this goes to foreign carrying concerns because of the sheer inability of our own routes to handle it.

A report from Chicago on July 20 said: Heat and drought hold sway in the west. The great heat has invaded the Dakotas and has now spread in uniform thickness, to judge from 100 to 98 degrees temperatures, from Texas to the Canadian border. Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas, with one-fourth of their total corn acreage this year, may be largely eliminated from any calculations as to the size of the corn crops and rains in this territory will now be valuable, not for the corn they will make, but to make pasturage and fodder for farm animals. A month of high temperatures, without moisture during the period when the corn crop was coming into tassel, has killed all but the very latest planted fields and while rains might now restore the color plant and new growth of blades, they would not produce even a growth of nubbins. Hot weather, with a temperature of above 100 degrees, and chinch bugs, have destroyed the splendid promise for a wheat yield in the sixteen southern and southeastern counties of Minnesota. A considerable acreage will not be cut, so complete has been the destruction by the bugs.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 1,211,083 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on July 15. Receipts for the week were 27,000 bushels, and shipments were 118,755 bushels. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 1,512,000 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Kewatin, Winnipeg and interior points are estimated approximately at 2,175,000 bushels, compared with 2,161,000 bushels a year ago, 4,800,000 bushels two years ago, 5,500,000 three years ago.

A writer in one of the southern employment papers says that it is not impossible that something bordering on a ruine famine may be felt in Minnesota and other northwestern markets when the harvest season sets in.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 81c in store Fort William.

Flour—Jobbing price per sack: Patent, \$2.50, best bakers, \$2.15.

Millicuffs—Bran, \$13.50 per ton; shorts, \$15.50 per ton delivered.

Oats—Carlots on track, 34c @ 42c, according to quality.

Barley—15c per bushel for cars on track. Market nominal.

Corn—in carlots, 52c per bushels of 50m.

Flax—Nominal.

Butter—Dairy, 12c @ 14c per pound; creamery, 17c per pound at the factories.

Cheese—New cheese, 9c @ 9 1/2c, laid down here.

Eggs—13 1/2c for Manitoba fresh, less expense.

Potatoes—New potatoes, 80c per bushel.

Beef—6c @ 6 1/2c per lb.

Hides—No. 1 hides, 60c @ 70c.

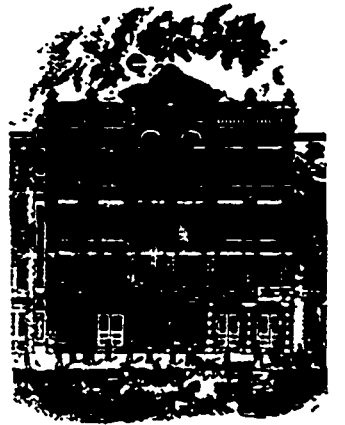
Wool—Sorts for unwashed fleeces.

Baled Hay—50c @ 55c per ton on cars.

Live Stock—Hog, beef cattle, 2 1/2c @ 3 1/2c per lb, sheep, 15c; hogs, 4 1/2c @ 5c.

The Manitoba Building Paper Co. shipped a carload of building paper, Job's brand, to Vancouver this week.

Edgar Trip, commercial agent for Canada at Trinidad, writes to the department of commerce that trade between that country and Canada is progressing. Pickford & Black, who run a steamship line between Canada and the West Indies give figures to show that their steamers carried from Canada 10,300 barrels of flour for the first six months of 1901, as compared with 5,500 last year and 2,757 the year previous. There was a somewhat similar increase in oats, butter and cheese.



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

President WM. MARTIN
Vice-President, Sec'y-Treas.,
C. A. YOUNG. CHAS. N. BELL.

ALEX. MCFEE & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.
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KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

MONTREAL.
Consignments of Grain and Manitoba Produce solicited.
F. O. B. offers of wheat, Barley, etc., requested.
Established 1860. Manitoba Grain Code used.

WHEAT Ask for Prices Before Selling

All grades handled on commission. We make liberal advances on car lot shipments, get best prices and make prompt returns.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WINNIPEG.
(Incorporated and Bonded under Man. Grain Act)

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, July 27

There is a fairly active trade moving at local wholesale houses. In some lines the activity is more noticeable than in others, notably groceries, dry goods, and boots and shoes. These lines being staples are reaping the benefits of the prospective good crop a little earlier than others. We hear some complaints among jobbers of business not being up to expectations, but as a rule reports indicate a good summer trade being done. Fall shipments are going out in several lines. The principal drawbacks to trade are the amount of old debt being carried forward and the scarcity of money for immediate requirements. The clearings of Winnipeg banks from week to week reveal the weakness of the financial situation as they are nearly always smaller than last year and there was no great amount of financial activity then. The encouraging feature of the whole situation is the splendid condition of the growing crops. The exhibition next week will bring a lot of country merchants into the city and the wholesale houses here are making ample preparations for the entertainment of visitors.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, July 27.

(All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reductions on large quantities, and to cash discounts.)

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fall shipments still continue to engage the bulk of attention. These are large and will in all likelihood be followed by an active fall sorting trade. Summer sorting is still quite active. Values for all kinds of leather goods are firm and likely to remain so, as the markets at manufacturing points are strong.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Building operations are going ahead uninterrupted and material is in better demand. Prices remain unchanged as follows: Rubble stone, \$4 per cord, footings, \$5.50 per cord; broken stone, \$1.25 per cubic yard; white lime, 20c per bushel, gray lime, 15 to 16c per bushel, Veneer brick \$11 per thousand; kiln run, \$9 per thousand.

HINDER TWINE.

Most local dealers have sold all their available stocks and consequently there is very little business passing. The market holds firm at 9c for ideal and standard, 11c for manilla and 12½c for pure manilla, f. o. b. here. In wholesale quantities, what the outcome as regards twine is to be it is difficult to say. Some are of the opinion that there will not be enough to go around while others claim that the surplus from southern harvests will make up any deficiencies there may be in the quantities ordered for Manitoba account. During the earlier part of the harvest the former opinion will probably prove to be correct and during the later weeks the other idea will hold good. At present there are some dealers who are not in a position to handle a single new order while others are waiting for advice from their factories before saying what they can do. Manilla and pure manilla grades are particularly scarce.

CURED MEATS.

The market for cured meats and lard is particularly strong. Hogs are becoming scarce and the large demand for products is rapidly absorbing stocks. On Thursday local dealers advanced their prices on a number of lines. Compound lard is now 10c dearer at \$2.00 for best in 20-lb. pails. Sugar cured smoked hams are 2c per pound dearer, and so also is breakfast bacon hollers. Backs are 1c dearer at 14c, shoulders 1c dearer at 10c, and picnic hams 1c dearer at 10c. Dry salt shoulders are 1c dearer at 9½c, and boneless dry salt ½c dearer at 12½c. In view of the strong market for hogs these advances were to have been expected. Quotations are given on page 1120.

DRUGS.

There is a good trade doing here in this line and the market holds steady at last week's prices. Quinine is very firm. Quotations are given on page 1120.

FISH.

There is a good steady demand for fresh and salt fish and prices hold steady. Supplies are ample for all requirements of the market, especially of the native varieties. It is reported that one big fishing concern has quit fishing owing to the fact that sufficient fish have already been caught to supply the season's requirements. We quote: Whitefish, fresh, 5c per pound; pickerel, fresh, 4c per pound; pike, fresh, 3c; goldeyes, 2c; trout, 10c; salmon, 11c per pound; halibut, 12½c; Lake Superior herring, 20c per dozen; salt cod, 6½c; Labrador herring, per barrel, \$1; salt mackerel, \$2 per kit; boneless fish, 5½c per pound; fresh sea cod, big, 7c per pound, smelts, 5c, mackerel, 12½c; fresh shad, 10c.

GREEN FRUITS.

Fruit men have grumbled a great deal this week owing to their inability to obtain adequate supplies. The hot weather makes a big demand which it is difficult to always supply promptly. The extremely hot weather south has made shipping and transportation operations more difficult than usual. Lemons have advanced another 50c per case. Bananas are unchanged in price, but difficult to obtain. California plums are 25c dearer. Apples in boxes are 30c dearer. Watermelons are \$1 per dozen lower. Red currants and gooseberries are out of the market. Washington peach plums are offering at \$2.00 per case. We quote prices as follows: California oranges, late Valencia, 9½c, per case, \$1.50, 11c, \$1.75, 12c, \$1.75. California lemons, per case, \$1.50. California peaches per case, \$1.75. Plums, \$2.25. Bartlett pears, \$1. Washington peaches, per case, \$1.50. Peach plums, \$2.00. Apples, in boxes, \$1.00. Pineapples, per dozen, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Watermelons, per dozen, \$5. Bananas, per bunch, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Native blueberries, per pound, 7c. New potatoes, imported, per pound, 2c. Egyptian onions, per pound, 1c. Celery, 60c per dozen. Cabbage, 60c per dozen. Tomatoes, \$1.00 per case.

GROCERIES.

There is a good trade doing in groceries and prices here are for the most part steady. Prices fixed for canned vegetables by canners are likely to advance as it is claimed that the pack will be short, owing to unfavorable weather, especially corn and peas. Another factor that will have the effect of maintaining prices is the agreement to limit the pack to 70 per cent of the quantity put up last year. It will be readily seen from this that the chances are strongly in favor of higher prices. Pitted cherries are very hard to obtain this season, the crop being almost a total failure in most districts. Several of the canning concerns which usually put up large quantities are packing none this year and the price of those that are packed will be about \$1 per case. Rolled oats have taken an enormous jump in United States markets, owing to unfavorable crop reports, and are now quoted to the wholesale trade in carlots at from \$2.75 to \$2.70 per sack. In the meantime stocks on hand are being sold at from \$2.15 to \$2.25. Cornmeal has advanced in sympathy with corn and is now worth \$1.50 per sack. Suburban matches advanced 20c per case yesterday. All other lines are unchanged. Quotations are given on page 1120.

HARDWARE.

There are no changes to note in the hardware market this week. Prices on all staple lines hold steady. Harbed wire is scarce. Business is fairly active.

LEATHER.

The market for sole leather firmed up this week and we note an advance of 1c per pound all around on Listowel, Penetang and Acton sole, making the quotations now 28 to 30c. Harness leathers hold firm at the recent advance and all other lines are unchanged. At tannery points the markets are all reported firm. Winnipeg jobbing prices will be found on page 1120.

LUMBER.

Demand is active for both city and country trade. The expected advance in shingles materialized this week and these are now quoted 15c per thousand higher with every prospect of another advance of 10c. Shingles are scarce and in good demand.

OLD MATERIALS.

Receipts from country points are large and as prices of iron hold firm there is a good trade being done here in old metal. Cast iron is in particularly good demand and is worth as high as \$17 per ton here. Rubber is lower and so also are copper and brass. We quote: No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$14.00 to \$17.00 per ton; No. 2, \$5.00 to \$11.00 per ton; wrought iron scrap, \$5 per ton; heavy copper, 10 to \$12c per pound, copper bottoms, 10 to 11c per pound, red brass, 10 to 11c per pound, yellow brass, heavy, 8c per pound, light brass, 5 to 6c per pound; lead pipe or tea lead, 2 to 2½c per pound, rags, country mixed, 50c per 100 pounds rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and arctics, 5c per pound, zinc scrap, 1c per pound; bones, clean, dry and bleached, \$5 to \$6 ton; bottles, quarts, 25c per dozen, pints, 15c per dozen.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Prices are steady and the market is without special feature. Business is not so good as the activity in other lines would warrant, but there is still a fair volume of trade doing.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The advance in the American markets reported by us last week continued into the present week and resulted in an excited spurt on Monday, when there was an advance of 3c to 4c per bushel over Saturday's close. On Tuesday there was a set back of nearly 2c, which was natural after the unreasonable bulge on Monday. Wednesday and Thursday markets were stronger and steadier but yesterday they again showed weakness and declined ½c to 1c. On the week there is an advance of 1½ to 2½ cents according to market. The lowest point of the present depression in value was on the 9th inst., and in the interval there has been a gain of about 9c per bushel, taking the top point reached, since which, there has been a moderate recession and prices are still 6c to 7c over the low point reached 17 days ago. In view of the time of year and the high condition of the wheat crop and probable large yield over America, it is not improbable that present prices are quite as high as are warranted by present conditions and prospects. The cause of the advance in prices has been an over-sold market on the large crop prospects, which was made to turn round and so the other way when it was seen that a serious deterioration of the corn crop was taking place, through extreme drought and hot weather. On the advance there was heavy buying all round, and the more buying the faster the advance. Buyer's requirements being filled to a great extent for the present, and good weather for wheat crop continuing the bull movement has paused, and while prices may not recede much, it is recognized that they are probably high enough under present circumstances. The primary movement of wheat in the States, where much of the new winter wheat is being marketed is very heavy, and shows a large increase as compared with last year. The primary shipments are correspondingly large, showing the wheat is going forward to the consumer and not piling up in storehouses. The exports of wheat and flour from the North American continent continue on a large scale, and for the present week beat all previous records, being equal to 6,374,000 bushels, or almost 1,000,000 bushels per day. There is nothing new about crops in other countries. In Europe the harvest is proceeding apace and is in progress over all Central Europe, being finished in the South. The total European crop is estimated at 100,000,000 bushels under last year, and as reserve stocks are considerably less, there will be a good demand from Europe for American wheat in the coming twelve months. Last week the American visible supply decreased 280,000 bushels, against a decrease of 1,000,000 bushels for the previous week, and a decrease of 450,000 bushels for the same week last year. The world's shipments were 7,614,000 bushels, compared to 7,014,000 bushels for the previous week and 7,375,000 bushels for the same week last year. The world's visible supply according to Bradstreet's, decreased 650,000 bushels, compared to a decrease for the previous week of 4,442,000 bushels, and a

decrease of 1,025,000 bushels for the same week last year.

The local market is quiet and inactive, there being very little wheat to work with. At the end of last week the value of 1 hard was 68½c, in store, Fort William. On Monday, with the bulge in Chicago, etc., 71c was the price, and by Wednesday, with a little more confidence in the situation, 72c was offered. Since then the feeling is easier, and at the close of yesterday's market 70½c was the best price for 1 hard and 68½c for 2 hard. In store, Fort William. No. 3 hard is worth 63c in the same position, but latterly there have been no buyers for anything but 1 and 2 hard. The market for Manitoba wheat has kept dull and easy in face of the spurt in American markets and buyers are scarce, several firms are not in the market at all at present. It is the far end of the season and most dealers are more intent clearing up the old year's business and preparing for the new, than engaging in the little there is to do at present.

FLOUR—The market is steady with a fairly good demand. We quote: Hungarian brand, \$2 per sack of 48 pounds, Five Roses, \$2, Glenora Patent, \$1.85, Red Patent, \$1.85, Alberta, \$1.65, Manitoba, \$1.50, Medora, \$1.45; Imperial XXXX, \$1.20, XXXX, \$1.15.

MILLFEED—There was some talk of an advance in feed this week, but so far prices are unchanged at \$11.50 per ton for bran and \$13.50 for shorts delivered. There is a big demand for all that the mills can produce.

GROUND FEED—Pure oat chop is now selling at the very high price of \$30 per ton here, delivered, while mixed barley and oats are not to be had at all. Corn chop advanced \$1 per ton this week and is now worth \$21 delivered.

COUNTRY WHEAT—The market is very quiet as farmers' deliveries have almost ceased. Prevailing quotations range from 34c to 60c per bushel, according to quality and rate of freight.

OATS—Manitoba oats are practically out and the market is being supplied from Ontario. Carlots on track are worth 47 to 48c per bushel.

BARLEY—There is no barley offering and the market is in a nominal condition.

CORN—The dry, hot weather in the corn sections of the United States has adversely affected the crop to such an extent that prices have jumped fully 8c per bushel since last week, and, consequently, prices are higher here. Carlots on track to-day are worth 49 to 61c per bushel, a prohibitive price, and no business is being done.

HAY—Fresh hay is plentiful and of good quality. Prices declined 1½c per ton this week for baled, which we quote now at \$6 to \$7 per ton in carlots on track here. Least hay on the street is also lower at \$5 to \$6 per ton.

POLTRY—There is little or nothing doing in this line. A few fresh killed spring chickens sold this week at 24c per pair and that is the extent of the business done so far as we can learn.

DRESSED MEATS—The hot weather is cutting off a large part of demand for fresh meat and trade is not very brisk. Meat is scarce and prices hold steady as follows: Fresh killed beef, 6 to 6½c per pound; veal, 7 to 8c mutton, 10 to 11c; hogs, 8½c.

BUTTER—Creamery. The market is steady at 15c per pound for chobley creamery f.o.b. factory points.

BUTTER—Dairy. Receipts are liberal and the market unchanged at 10½ to 12c per pound commission basis. Shippers are advised to see that butter is packed in tubs as it handles better that way.

CHEESE—The market is well supplied with cheese and prices are a little easier at 7 to 7½c per pound at point of shipment.

EGGS—A good many eggs are coming in in poor condition owing to hot weather. We note an advance of ½c per dozen in the price, which is now 11½c delivered here.

VEGETABLES—New native potatoes are now in and the market is largely being supplied with these. Old potatoes are practically out. Gardener's complaint of the ravages of grub among their green stuffs. We quote: New native potatoes, \$1.00 per bushel; Egyptian onions, \$2 per bushel; carrots, 20c per dozen bunches; beets, 1 1/2 turnips, 15c per dozen bunches; cabbage, 40 to 50c per dozen; native cauliflower, 20c per dozen; cucumbers, 7c to 10c per dozen; lettuce, radish, 1 1/2 watercress, 20c per dozen; rhubarb, 3c per pound.

HIDES—The market is steady and without special feature. Buff hides are easier at Chicago. We quote: No. 1 hides, 5½¢ per pound, delivered here, No. 2's, 4½¢, No. 3's, 3½¢, kips, 5½¢ to 6½¢, veal calf, 7 to 8¢, deanks, 25¢ to 40¢; slunks, 15 to 20¢; horse hides, \$1 to \$1.50.

WOOL—Manitoba wool is worth 7½¢ per pound here. Receipts are very light.

TALLOW—The regular quotation for No. 1 tallow, delivered here, is 4¢ per pound, No. 2 is worth 1¢ less.

SENECA ROOT—The market has firmed up this week and we note an advance of from 1 to 1½¢ per pound over the top price of a week ago, making the quotation now for good root delivered here, 20 to 20½¢ per pound. Some dealers advise digging.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Fat steers are very scarce and butchers are supplying their trade mostly with cows and heifers. Prices range from 2½ to 3½¢ per pound for butchers' cattle, weighed off cars. Stockers are worth \$14 to \$16 per head for yearlings at point of shipment, and \$20 to \$22 for two-year-olds.

SHEEP—Choice mutton sheep are worth about 5¢ per pound and the range of prices for both sheep and lambs is from 4½ to 5¢.

HOGS—The market holds firm at 6¢ per pound for choice packing hogs. Heavies and inferior grades range from 5¢ up.

MILCH COWS—Supply is limited and there is not much demand. We quote \$30 to \$40 per head, according to grade.

HORSES—Work horses are fetching all the way from \$125 to \$200 each, according to weight and quality.

Canadian Cheese at Buffalo.

Ottawa, July 25.—J. A. Ruddick, assistant dairy commissioner, returned to-day from the Pan-American. Mr. Ruddick states that all the Canadian cheese in the July exhibit at the fair won awards. The awards to all cheese exhibited scoring as high as 91 out of a possible 100. All the Canadian cheese not only reached this limit, but passed it, scoring from 96 to 100. The cheese for the exhibition was selected at Toronto some weeks ago by Mr. Ruddick, and a committee of dairymen, from cheese sent in by factories. In the butter tests at the model dairy there are ten herds of cattle, five to a herd. Five of the herds are Canadian. The Canadian cattle, especially the Ayrshires, are creating a great impression among American stockmen.

A cable announces that Prof. Robertson, Dominion commissioner of dairying, called from England to-day on the Parisian.

Comparative Prices of Staples.

Comparative prices of staples in New York are as follows:

	July 19, 1901.	July 20, 1901.
Flour	\$3.45	\$3.50
Wheat	84	84
Illinois	84	84
Corn	36	41
Oats	37	38
Rye	57	58
Clay	87	87
Printcloths	2	2
Wool	20	20
Pork, mess.	12.50	12.50
Lard	8.00	7.00
Butter	19	19
Cheese	24	24
Sugar, gran	5.25	6.10
Coffee, No. 7	6	10
Petroleum, fld.	6.50	7.50
Iron, Hess.	15.25	17.00
Steel billets	21.00	21.00
Steel rails	21.00	21.00
Copper	17.00	17.75
Lead, B.	4.27	4.00
Tin, B.	24.00	25.50

Crop Notes.

Roland, Man., News: "Never were the crops in better condition or the prospects brighter for a bountiful harvest than now. The wheat is tall and thick, the heads being long and well filled, and in some parts just a little shade of yellow can be seen. In three weeks or four at the most a good deal of the wheat around here will be fit for cutting, and if we can get enough men to take off the crop we may look for good times this fall."

Forrest Station, Man., July 20.—The crops in this vicinity are at present looking grand, and the weather has at last become a little clear, and we have enjoyed the fairest of weather for about two weeks. Many of the grains (wheat) here are three feet tall.

and every field is as good as if it was summer followed the year before. If we had any more rain we would probably have to have our grain cut with a mower. Some fields now are badly lodged, but if fine weather continues it will be all right.

Sapton, July 19.—Perpetual heavy rains for 20 long days have left us in a chronic state of disorder and despair; the early loss of grain by grubs, and the garden stuff likewise devoured, is doubled sadly by the present outlook of hay land under water. A better crop could not be imagined, but it would seem almost impossible to cut it, if rain continues longer.

Melita, Man., Enterprise. On all sides we are confronted with the fact that the present crop outlook is unprecedented. Fully 50 per cent of the wheat crop is headed out and promises an extraordinary yield. Forty bushels to the acre will not be an uncommon thing, and on the other hand we may look for as low as 20 bushels to the acre off a very poor field. At this time of the year the crops never looked better, and judging by reports from different parts of the province and Territories the outlook is most encouraging. The growth has been extraordinary during the entire season.

Hartney, Man., Star. The fine appearance of the crops has been further improved by some refreshing showers. Wheat is everywhere fully headed out and on many fields in this district the heads are in blossom. Oats that were sown early are showing clusters of grain above the straw and in a few days will be all shot out. Farmers say that binders will be at work on the wheat fields, along the Souris, in less than four weeks.

Medicine Hat, Assn., Times: The grain crops in this district are well advanced, and headed out. Early planted grain promises to be a wonderful crop. If the present warm weather continues it will not be long until harvesting commences.

Treherne, Man., Times. Now that practically all the wheat is out in head, it is possible to make an estimate, with some degree of certainty, as to what the yield might average. While the grains are all in a satisfactory condition, still, the wheat is by all odds, far and away the best crop of any of the grains. It is safe to say that if harvested without accident, the average around the district, including Indianford, Wilson Glen Rathwell, and the immediate vicinity of Treherne, will be nearly thirty bushels of number one hard to the acre."

Tenders.

Tenders are wanted, open to August 15, for the erection of an elevator at Caron, with capacity from 35,000 to 50,000 bushels. Address, A. H. Powell, sec.-treas., Farmers' Elevator Co.

Tenders, addressed to F. Gellman, department of public works, Ottawa, and endorsed "Tenders for Immigrant Building, Lethbridge, N. W. T.," will be received until Friday, 31st of August, inclusively for the construction of an immigrant building at Lethbridge, N. W. T.

Tenders marked "Tenders for Timber Dam and Pipe Line," will be received at the office of the chairman of the water power committee of Port Arthur, Ont., up to noon, August 31st, 1901, for the construction and erection of a timber dam on Current river, about twelve miles up from its mouth. And also for the construction and erection of about 1,200 feet of wood stave pipe and certain concrete work in the vicinity of the present electric power house.

Movements of Business Men.

K. J. Johnston, of Bright & Johnston, wholesale fruit dealers, Winnipeg, returned early this week from a three weeks' trip to Ontario and the Pan-American. Mr. Johnston attended the St. Catharines' Old Boys re-union and renewed old time friendships among the thousands who came from all parts of the continent to the Garden City of Canada. In speaking of the fruit crop outlook in Western Ontario, Mr. Johnston states that early small fruits were disappointing, the apple crop is light, but grapes will yield an abundance. With the Pan-American exhibition Mr. Johnston was highly pleased.

C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending July 21 were \$24,000; for the same week last year, \$531,000.

THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY LIMITED

Good Reasons Why OUR CORRUGATED IRON
Is preferred by those who know.

We use only best Apollo or English sheets.

The corrugations are pressed one at a time—not rolled—fitting perfectly, both at ends and sides without waste.

No scale, pin holes or other defects are ever found in our goods.

The galvanized sheets are coated on both sides with all the galvanizing material that can adhere to them.

The painted sheets are coated on both sides with Sherwin-Williams best quality paint.

We furnish any size or gauge required—either curved or straight.

If you desire durable quality and certain economical satisfaction, send us your specifications or write for further information.



IRON

TORONTO, CANADA.

THOS. BLACK, Selling Agent, 131 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg

To ice a cake is quite a job unless you use



Pure Gold Iceings

And then its ONLY PLAY.

No eggs required and you never fail.

Samples free.

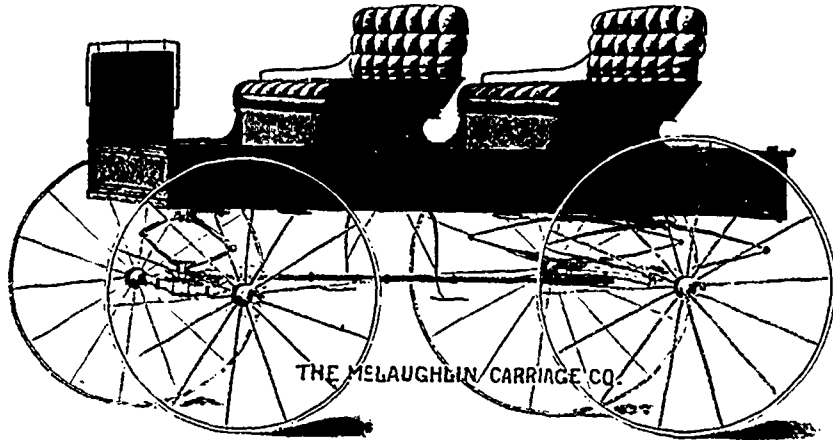
PURE GOLD CO.

Toronto

DEALERS in the city attending the Industrial Exhibition, are cordially invited to call on us at our warerooms at 144 Princess Street, Market Square, at any time during Exhibition Week. We will be very glad to show you the latest we have in the vehicle line, also samples of cutters for the coming winter's trade.

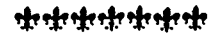


We will not have an exhibit at the Fair Grounds on account of the very inadequate accommodation and the poor quality of the buildings assigned for the display of carriages, but we will have samples at the above mentioned address and will appreciate a visit from you, however brief.



We are building an exceptionally full line of cutters, double seated light sleighs and steel and wooden bobs with or without body and seats.

It would pay you to see our goods before placing an order elsewhere.



McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE CO.

WINNIPEG

The Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal



CAPITAL \$2,000,000.00

Winnipeg Warehouse: 89 Princess Street



We carry the LARGEST STOCK WEST OF MONTREAL of

**Rubber Shoes,
Armour Proof Boots,
Cardigans,**



**Rubber Heels,
Rubber Belting,
Hose, Packing, Etc.**

MERCHANTS VISITING THE EXHIBITION will find a visit to our Warehouse of interest to them.

See our EXHIBIT IN MAIN BUILDING, Exhibition Grounds.

THE CANADIAN RUBBER CO.

-

Winnipeg Branch

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

The Question of Railway Freight Rates

At the instance of the Dominion government an inquiry is being made by a specially appointed commission into the whole question of railroad freight rates in this country.

In response to the arguments of this committee the railway companies will file a written reply and the commissioner will proceed with his investigations at other shipping centres.

Railway and Traffic Matters.

The Canadian Northern Railway company expects to receive 15 new locomotives from the south and 500 new box cars for its fall grain trade.

General Manager McNeill of the C. P. R. promised the citizens of Hamilton a new station building while passing through their town on a tour of inspection on Monday.

The work at the northern end of the C. N. R.'s lines is progressing nicely, according to a statement made by Neil Keith this week.

There has been no improvement in the ocean grain freight market during the past week, says the Montreal Gazette; in fact, the demand for room has been much quieter.

A. CARRUTHERS & CO.

Dealers in and Exporters of

Hides, Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Seneca Root and Raw Furs

Liberal advances made on shipments against Bill Lading. Wild Sacks, Hide Ho., and Tags furnished on application.

Office and Warehouse: 120-122 King St. WINNIPEG, MAN.

GROCERIES

Prices to retail dealers for ordinary lots, with usual discounts for cash or large lots.

Table of grocery prices including Canned Goods, Dried Fruits, and Matches.

Table of grocery prices including Cured Meats, Nuts, and Syrup.

Table of grocery prices including Coffee, Cereals, and Salt.

Table of grocery prices including Cured Fish, Dried Fruits, and Spices.

Table of grocery prices including Cigarettes, Assorted Herbs, and Allspice.

Table of grocery prices including Cured Fish, Dried Fruits, and Spices.

Table of grocery prices including Dates, Cases, and Raisins.

Table of grocery prices including Raisins, Val., and Macce.

Dried Fruits

Table of dried fruit prices including Raisins, Val. Layers, and Imperial Cabinet.

Table of dried fruit prices including California Evaporated Fruits and Peaches.

Table of dried fruit prices including Matches and Brazil.

Table of dried fruit prices including Nuts and Syrup.

Table of dried fruit prices including Sugar and Rock Salt.

Table of dried fruit prices including Dairy, white duck sack, and Common, fine.

Table of dried fruit prices including Spices and Assorted Herbs.

Table of dried fruit prices including Allspice, pure ground, and Cassia.

Table of dried fruit prices including Cloves, pure ground, and Pepper.

Table of dried fruit prices including Pepper, black, pure ground, and Ginger.

Table of dried fruit prices including Nutmegs, (per pound), and Macce.

Table of dried fruit prices including Macce (per pound).

Teas

Table of tea prices including China Blacks and Indian and Ceylon.

Table of tea prices including Young Hysons and Japan.

Table of tea prices including Tobacco and T. & H.

Table of tea prices including T. & H. 1-12 pkgs, cut and T. & H. 1-5 pkgs, cut.

Table of tea prices including T. & H. 1-5 pkgs, cut and T. & H. 1-5 pkgs, cut.

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CURED MEATS, ETC.

Table of cured meat prices including Lard, pure, in 3, 5 and 10 lb.

Table of cured meat prices including Smoked Meats and Hams.

Table of cured meat prices including Dry Salt Meats and Barrel Pork.

Table of cured meat prices including Meat Sundries and Ham.

Table of cured meat prices including Ham and Sausage.

Table of cured meat prices including Sausage and Ham.

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See Our Fruit Prices

Canned or Dried, before placing an order. Also our New Japan Teas and Green Ceylons.

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL, Wholesale Grocers, Hamilton

C. R. DIXON, CALGARY.

Visible Wheat Supplies.

Wheat stocks fell off nearly everywhere in June, says Bradstreet, the sole exception being in Argentina, which cuts little or no figure at this time of year. The heaviest decrease, too, was in the great surplus-producing section, America, which accounted for three-fourths of the entire decline. The total stock of wheat in the leading countries of the world on July 1 compares with preceding periods as follows:

	(000's omitted.)	July 1, 1901.	July 1, 1900.	June 1, 1901.	June 1, 1900.
U. S. and Canada	42,515	61,428	51,781		
Europe and Africa	71,100	61,400	76,300		
Australia	7,300	7,400	8,600		
Argentina	2,914	2,900	2,400		

There is shown a decline of 12,192,000 bushels during the month of June, against a loss of only 4,400,000 bushels a year ago, and comparing with a gain of 3,000,000 bushels in June, 1899. Of the total decrease the United States and Canada contributed 9,236,000 bushels, against only a fractional loss of 60,000 bushels in June a year ago and a gain of 4,200,500 bushels in June, 1899. This decrease was, in fact, about the normal one, the decline in June during the six years from 1893 to 1898, inclusive, averaging little more than the decline last month. Since January 1 the American supply has fallen off 54,052,000 bushels, against a decrease of only 35,000,000 bushels a year ago. This decrease in the American supply, by the way, is the measure of the entire decrease in American and European supplies combined, because the gain in Europe alone since January 1 was nearly 3,000,000 bushels. Pursuing the subject of American supplies still further, it will be found that the American stocks have fallen off considerably more than half since January 1.

In the following table are given the details of the movement of stocks in the United States and Canada, monthly, since January 1, 1901:

	East of	Pacific	Total U.S.
	Rockies.	Cont.	& Canada.
Jan 1	57,011,000	8,684,000	65,695,000
Feb 1	56,324,000	8,717,000	65,041,000
Mar 1	56,704,000	8,925,000	65,629,000
April 1	55,501,000	8,325,000	63,826,000
May 1	56,238,000	8,044,000	64,282,000
June 1	47,109,000	4,672,000	51,781,000
July 1	39,317,000	3,228,000	42,545,000

The position of American, United

States and Canadian supplies on July 1 for seventeen years past is shown in the following:

	July 1.	East of	Pacific	Cont.	Total.
		Rockies.			
1901	39,317,000	3,228,000	42,545,000		
1900	57,011,000	8,684,000	65,695,000		
1899	46,511,000	8,404,000	54,915,000		
1898	18,038,000	2,835,000	21,004,000		
1897	27,000,000	1,112,233	28,112,233		
1896	61,351,000	1,927,000	63,278,000		
1895	53,668,000	6,649,000	60,317,000		
1894	67,250,000	8,252,000	75,502,000		
1893	72,466,000	2,842,000	75,308,000		
1892	33,287,000	2,372,000	35,659,000		
1891	21,054,000	1,091,000	22,145,000		
1890	26,334,000	2,395,000	28,729,000		
1889	20,350,000	618,000	20,968,000		
1888	32,571,000	3,235,000	35,806,000		
1887	42,230,000	6,100,000	48,330,000		
1886	35,461,000	6,400,000	41,861,000		
1885	43,193,000	1,106,000	44,299,000		

The position of European supplies on the first day of July compares with preceding months and years as follows:

	(000,000's omitted.)	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Jan.	89.8	79.2	71.0	61.9	63.2	71.4	
Feb.	79.8	77.5	71.3	61.7	60.1	72.7	
Mar.	73.3	70.2	69.0	68.2	66.3	74.5	
Apr.	69.0	64.7	63.9	67.7	71.7	78.2	
May	63.1	55.9	61.5	65.5	70.2	78.1	
June	62.0	55.5	67.2	70.5	68.1	76.3	
July	61.4	59.3	59.3	63.4	64.4	74.1	
Aug.	48.0	48.0	44.8	63.6	61.3		
Sept.	40.2	44.1	37.0	65.0	62.2		
Oct.	53.5	57.3	39.7	66.0	67.0		
Nov.	78.8	61.0	48.0	71.0	74.4		
Dec.	89.2	70.5	54.4	71.1	72.4		

The combined American and European stocks on July 1 make the following comparison:

	(000,000's omitted.)	1901.	1900.	1899.	98.	97.	96.
Jan. 1	103	107	117	132	150	194	
Feb. 1	107	102	118	127	148	177	
March 1	102	109	124	118	133	172	
April 1	100	101	123	114	122	163	
May 1	113	148	117	95	107	146	
June 1	128	132	110	99	94	133	
July 1	116	128	119	80	78	124	
Aug. 1	123	110	68	64	64	108	
Sept. 1	135	111	63	68	68	107	
Oct. 1	154	134	67	65	65	127	
Nov. 1	160	150	88	111	102		
Dec. 1	170	160	100	127	172		

Touching the present position of supplies, it will be noted that European supplies are 10,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago, and the largest, in fact, held on July 1 since 1895. On the other hand, American supplies are 22,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago and over 3,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1899, but are nearly

double those held in 1898. The combined American and European supplies are 12,000,000 bushels less than a year ago and 3,000,000 bushels less than in 1899, but 30,000,000 bushels larger than in 1898. Supplies in other countries are also well down, so that it will be seen that so far as the matter of immediate supplies is concerned the outlook is not at all a bearish one. As to future supplies, however, the situation is a rather different one. All indications favor the production of the largest wheat crop ever gathered in this country and Canada, and the prospects are for a surplus sufficient to allow of record-breaking exports to those European countries whose yield promises to be curtailed. As to prices it may be remarked that a heavy decline has occurred already, and, while it is not unreasonable to expect that his decline may go further, the fact that cash wheat is now 2 11-16 cents below that of a month ago, 6 1/2 cents below that of January 1 and 1 1/2 cents lower than at this date a year ago will render caution necessary lest the balance now apparently reached between supplies, present and prospective, and prices be seriously disturbed.

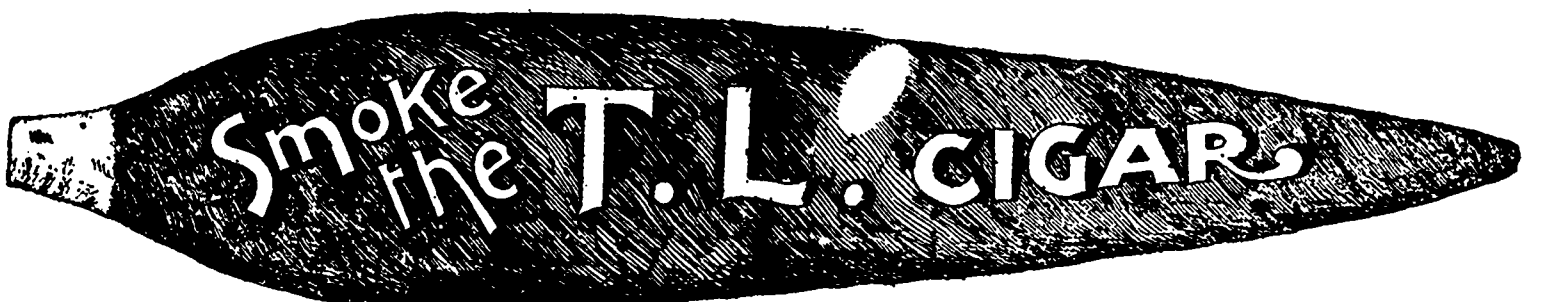
Hardwoods.

There is a fair volume of business in hardwoods, says the American Lumberman, of Chicago, but no improvement can yet be recorded in prices. Consumption is going forward at an enormous rate in all woodworking channels, but stocks of lumber continue to be freely offered and even those who are disposed to ask better prices find themselves unable to obtain them if they wish to keep in touch with their trade. The only hope of dealers and conservative holders is that when those who have been foremost in forcing their lumber on the market shall have disposed of their lumber there will then be an opportunity for the balance of the trade to secure better values. As demand is keeping up and consumption is steady and heavy it is hoped that such a desirable condition of affairs may be reached early this fall. It is evident that present conditions will not last much longer if consumption keeps up at its present

sent gait, which now seems likely. The crop prospects are fair in most localities and in some places are above the average, with the result that the manufacturers of agricultural implements will probably show a heavier output this year than ever before. For the furniture woods also demand is heavy, but stocks of raw material remain heavier. The interior finish factories are having plenty of work, while in the car building and wagon manufacture the quantity of lumber used is uncommonly heavy. With such a fluttering industrial showing there is no reason why the hardwood industry should not soon share in the prosperity that within a few months has come to other departments of the lumber business.

Plain white and plain red oak are still moving more heavily than any of the other hardwoods, but have scarcely been helped in the matter of price. Quartered white oak sells fairly well and ought to be a good investment on the basis of present quotations. Quartered red oak remains low and is practically a drug on the market, but according to all precedent ought also to be a good stock to invest in. Dimension oak is active and is really about the only kind of material in the oak line that brings a fair price to the producer. Ash and hickory are not moving well excepting in the wagon sizes, which are in good request. Of the other southern woods, cottonwood and gum, which are usually active, are now quiet with prices rather soggy.

In the line of northern hardwoods basswood is the undoubted leader. It is in excellent demand and moves readily at fair prices. Maple is rather dull and values are not being as well maintained as earlier in the season. The maple flooring men, however, say that they are having a splendid trade and that their stocks are reduced to practically nothing. Should this situation in manufactured stock continue it should ultimately exercise a favorable influence upon rough stock. Birch is going heavily into consumption, but stocks are so large that little hope is experienced by manufacturers that prices will show improvement this season. Black ash and elm are in evident oversupply and values continue low.



Built to do business, and its doing it daily everywhere.—Pure Havana Filler and Sumatra Wrapper.

THOS. LEE, Prop.

WESTERN CIGAR FACTORY, Winnipeg, Man.

C. H. FORRESTER

O. M. HATCHER

FORRESTER & HATCHER

Blatchford, Goderich and Doherty Organs
Agents for Williams and Weber (New York) Pianos

Wholesale and Retail

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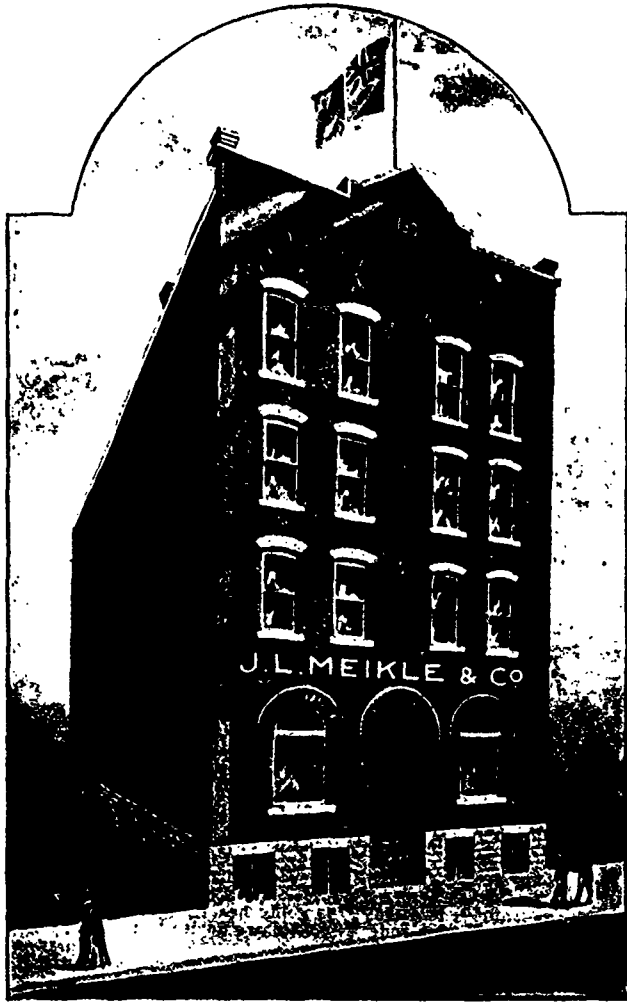
Local Agents wanted in every town on commission. Exclusive territory given.

Write us or call when in the City.

Y.M.C.A. BLOCK

PORTAGE AVENUE

WINNIPEG



NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE WITH NEW GOODS

Pipes
 Pocket Books
 Toilet Soap
 Perfumes
 Companions
 Smokers' Sets
 Jewellery
 Inks
 Note Papers
 Pads and Envelopes

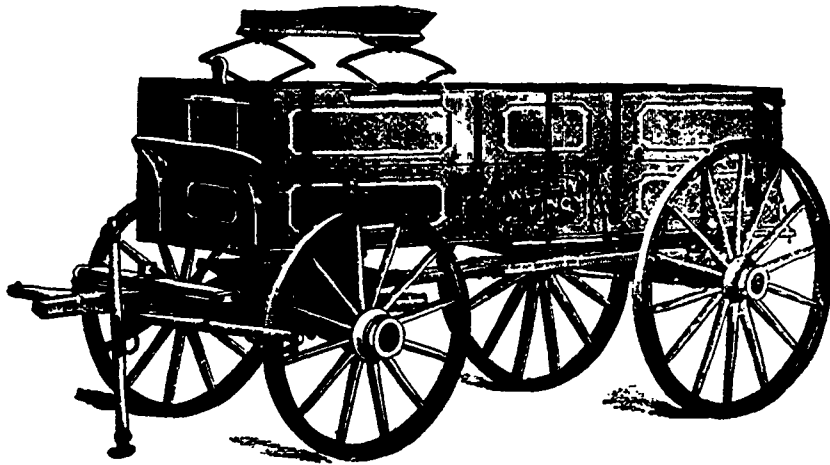


Dolls
 Toys
 Fancy China
 Smallwares
 Combs
 Druggist Sundries
 Violins
 Guitars
 Banjos
 Musical
 Merchandise

Our representatives, Mr. W. C. Cooper and Mr. W. A. Milne will occupy Room No. 3, Sanford Block from July 29th to August 12th, where they will be pleased to show the trade samples of our large assorted stock of beautiful goods.

J. L. MEIKLE & CO. Port Arthur
 Canada

Western Canada's Largest Toy, China, Fancy Goods and Musical Instrument House.



Travelers will call on you.
 Reserve your orders.

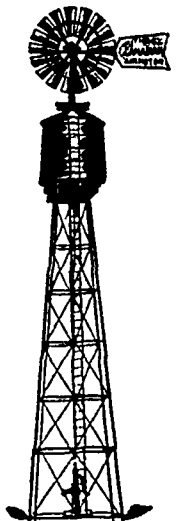
The Up-to-Date Line of Farm Implements

J. I. CASE TRIUMPH SULKEY PLOW, RACINE, WIS.
 " TRIUMPH GANG PLOWS,
 " CELEBRATED WALKING PLOWS,
 " DISK HARROWS,
 " BOSS HARROWS,
 " DIAMOND CHANNEL STEEL HARROWS "

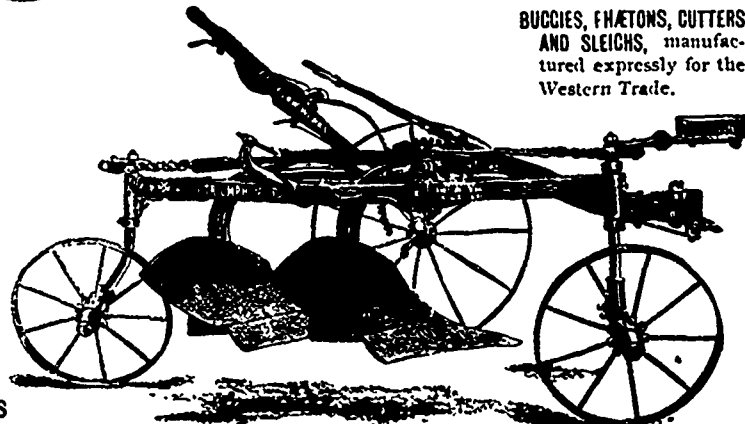
FOUNTAIN CITY CRAIN DRILLS,
 all sizes, Lacrosse, Wis.

THE FAMOUS WESTERN KING
 WAGONS & FARM SLEIGHS,
 made by the Woodstock
 Wagon & Manufacturing
 Company.

BUCCIES, FRATONS, CUTTERS
 AND SLEIGHS, manufac-
 tured expressly for the
 Western Trade.



Sole Agents for the
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STORAGE & FORWARDING AGENTS

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The Summer Fair.

The success of the annual summer fair of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association has been so complete in the past that many would feel inclined to doubt the truth of the statement that this year's fair will surpass all that have heretofore taken place, but nevertheless this is the assurance given by Manager Heubach. The number and quality of exhibits of all kinds and classes promises to exceed anything heretofore and the plans for the amusement of the visitors to the exhibition have been laid carefully and not only will they be of a very superior quality but the variety is such as would be an eye-opener to those who have not realized the importance of Winnipeg and the Canadian Northwest.

The prospects for the coming fair combined with the realization that Mankoba is on the verge of a sprint for the premier position among the Canadian provinces have resulted in a large increase in exhibits and a like increase in attendance is expected. The plans for housing and feeding the vast concourse who will doubtless assemble in the metropolises of the west during next week are proceeding apace and are more complete than in any former years. The hotel-keepers, restaurant proprietors and boarding house keepers are making preparations for handling a small nation and look forward to sharing in the general prosperity which is now assured for this year. Accommodation can be arranged for by applying to the accommodation bureau, Winnipeg city hall and many are already availing themselves of this means to obtain the many comfortable quarters which are now open for engagement.

On the Grounds.

With regard to the exhibits, Alderman Barclay has charge of the horticultural building, where great improvements have and are being made, a bumper exhibition being assured in his department. The fountain is being put in the centre and will cast its spray over a multitude of Japanese gold fish, which will haunt the waters in the basin.

Upstairs in the main building the east annex has been arranged in a very convenient manner for the exhibits of ladies' work.

In the way of improvements the attraction platform has been enlarged by an addition at the rear ten feet in width. The east portion of the old grand stand has been raised six feet and these seats, which in previous years put the spectator at a disadvantage, now equal the best, and the west end of this grand stand will doubtless be the headquarters for turf enthusiasts as the position gives an unequalled opportunity for judging the finish, the finishing wire being directly in line with the grand stand at this point.

Turf Attractions.

Ahead of the racing track is simply in grand condition this year and the fact of the little lake, which in former years lay behind the attraction platform, having been pumped out to fill the large pond gives perfect drainage and will assure a good track in the event of wet weather, which, however, according to the meteorologists, is not likely to occur. The steep chase course has been laid out pretty much as it was last year with the exception of the water jump, which will this year take place immediately in front of the main grand stand.

The grand stand accommodation is 12,000, of which 1,740 consist of reserved seats, besides which there are fifteen boxes, each seating eight people. The press box, which is nearly completed, will hold 100 people at a pinch, seating accommodation for fifty having been provided. The only means of admission to the box will be the press badge, "The Fair Welcome the Press," which is a novelty in the way of badges, being made of celluloid, on which appears the figure of a fair female bowing a welcome to two pressmen with uplifted silk hats. Press representatives throughout the country have already been sent one of these badges and they will admit to the grounds once, the badge being punched and warning is given to pressmen to get their passes arranged at the office in the grounds.

Siege of Tien Tsin.

The erection of the scenery for the spectacular production of the siege of Tien Tsin is being rapidly completed. The men-of-war, torpedo boats and other dangerous naval equipment is

being got into shape. The men-of-war and torpedoes were launched on Thursday and the mines laid which will blow the Chinese to ———!!! The vessels taking part in this interesting scene have not yet been named and Manager Heubach will break a bottle of the sparkling fluid to-morrow, when they will receive their christening.

A Wonderful Feat.

Chas. Marvellous Marsh will give one of the most thrilling and dangerous exhibitions ever witnessed in Canada and although the management suggested providing catch nets, Mr. Marsh refused this as it would spoil his exhibition, the interest in the feat largely centering in its great danger. Marsh starts on a bicycle along a narrow plank erected some 62½ feet above the level of the ground. The plank is 130 feet long and the incline is 32½ feet, the distance from the ground at the point where he leaves his wheel being 30 feet. His wheel drops in a us below and Marsh makes a somersault into the air and lands in a tank of water five feet deep, the nearest edge of which is 45 feet from the point where he leaves his wheel. The speed at which he travels when he leaves his bicycle must be simply ———!!!

Area of Buildings.

That the area covered by the Winnipeg fair grounds and buildings is no small one may be shown by the following figures:

Grand stand, including paddock, 18,000 capacity.
Main building, 210 feet by 90.
Dining hall, 85 feet by 60.
Horticultural hall, 60 feet by 30.
Agricultural hall, 100 feet by 30.
Dairy building, 60 feet by 50.
Carriage building, 200 feet by 50.
Machinery building, 300 feet by 60.
Manufacturers' building, 75 feet by 30.
Refreshment booths, 21 in number.
Horse stables, nine stables with a total length of 1,600 feet, containing 218 open and 130 box stalls.
Cattle stables, ten stables with a total length of 75 feet, containing 190 double stalls, also an annex with nine double stalls.
Sheep building, 200 feet by 100, containing 144 large pens.
Pig pens, 135 new, 80 old.
Poultry, 180 feet by 25, containing 392 pens.

Grand Stand.

No better object lesson of the growth of the industrial could be given than the evolution and expansion of the grand stand. In 1871, when the Winnipeg exhibition was started, the stand that was erected would only accommodate 2,000 people. A few years later the seating capacity was doubled, but still it was too small. An addition was made at the back, which raised the capacity to about 7,000. The stand was then moved back so as to enlarge the paddock. Last year the old stand was cut in two, one section being moved 75 feet to the east and the other 75 feet to the west. In the space between, an addition was erected, 150 feet in length and 510 feet in depth, increasing the seating accommodation to nearly 15,000. It is a question whether the stand will be large enough this year to accommodate the crowds who will be present.

An Electric Theatre.

Seligfried's electric theatre will be one of the attractions on the exhibition grounds. Seligfried was born in the city of Berlin, Germany, and made his first success at the world's fair, Chicago. He possesses the power to imitate well known men of the past and present. He can make one slide laugh and the other weep. At the Pan-American he imitated Phillip Sousa so that the head official of the exposition could not tell which was Sousa and which was Seligfried. The star attraction with this show is Miss Clara de Forest in illustrated songs. There are three shows combined in one with Seligfried's electric theatre. His entire company came direct from the Pan-American, where they performed at Shea's theatre. This is an entertainment for the elite, being high class in every respect.

Advantages of Tin Roofing.

There is strong competition between the different forms of roof covering—terne plate, slate, gravel, shingles, tile and paper, says Tin and Terne. The cause of terne plate has been injured by the close competition of the mills a few years ago, because very inferior

products were put on the market. The conditions are now very much improved. Competition between mills is practically eliminated, and such disparities as made inferior plates have been weeded out. The terne plate now put on the market and recommended by the manufacturers is with scarcely an exception of excellent quality and should give better results as a roof covering than any other material.

But roofing plate now suffers, and always will suffer, from the serious disadvantages that its efficiency may be impaired or destroyed by improper laying or by improper painting. Care must be exercised in both these directions, but the much better results with roofing plate, properly laid and painted, as compared with other roof coverings, fully justifies the watchfulness necessary.

It is the duty of all dealers in roofing plate to help educate their present and possible customers to the advantages of terne roofing and the proper methods of laying and preserving a tin roof. Money and effort so expended will be amply repaid by a growth in the use of tin roofing and an increase in the business of the dealers.

When constructing the roof of a building the material used should always be of the best quality and of the most serviceable kind. Terne plates (roofing tin), of good trustworthy quality, are the ideal roofing material, embodying all the characteristics that are requisite for a perfect roof covering. Roofing tin is practically impervious to all the external and internal attacks to which a roof is exposed. Roofing tin will not freeze in cold weather, it will not get soft in the hot sun. It withstands the destructive ravages of a storm. It is non-combustible. The licking flames of a conflagration cannot feed on it. Roofing tin is light in weight and therefore adapted equally well for stone, brick or frame buildings. It does not absorb dampness. It will not break if a stone or the limb of a tree falls upon it. It is suitable for roofing under all possible conditions and from the flat to the steepest pitched roof. The greater safety of a tin roof is well proved by the fact that the insurance rates on buildings covered with tin are less than on buildings covered with any other material. None of the many other materials which are offered for roofing purposes possess the universal advantage of tin roofing; the inflammable wooden shingle, the heavy and porous tile, the breakable slate, the dangerous paper, and the damp gravel all possess disadvantages which are fully overcome by terne plates of good quality. A large majority of architects and builders strongly favor terne plates (roofing tin) as the best material for roofing, provided that they can be assured that the quality is first class and that good workmanship is employed in the construction.

With the establishment of the fact that a roof constructed of good terne plates is far superior to any other kind of roof, it must, nevertheless, not be overlooked that even a tin roof may, under certain circumstances, prove to be a bad one. There are two causes which may produce such a result; either the terne plates were bad, or the workmanship in laying the roof was not good. Some years ago, when a craze for cheap material had taken hold of the people, it was not unusual for large quantities of the most inferior material to be dumped on the market and used for roofing in order to reduce the cost. The evil result of this craze have made themselves apparent. The cheaply constructed roofs are decaying by reason of the false economy practiced in their construction. Proof is furnished that material higher in price and first-class in quality would have been the cheapest. Fortunately conditions have changed again. The general prosperity of the country and the practical spirit which is animating the American public is now more than ever manifesting itself and the general demand is for materials of the highest grade.

The American tin plate manufacturers, who in the short space of ten years have succeeded in building up a tin plate industry as large as, or even larger, than that of any other country in the world, are ever anxious to satisfy the demands of the people. American products in this line are admitted to be the most excellent the world over, which fact was recognized by the International Board of

Judges of the "Exposition Universelle" at Paris, when they awarded to American tin and terne plates the first prize.

Anyone who desires to have a perfect roof can obtain it if he but goes to the trouble of making sure that he gets the proper quality of material, put down by experienced workmen. The American tin plate manufacturers, with their unequalled facilities in their vast resources and the best obtainable skill in the manufacture of terne plates at their command, have made a special study of the roofing plate branch of the business. The result is that to-day American tin plates stand pre-eminent. Different qualities of terne plates may be used in different districts. A quality of roofing plate suitable for one district may be totally unadapted for another district. But to meet all conditions terne plates are made to-day that will stand any climate. For a standing seam roof a poorer quality may be used than for a flat seam roof, but observing the truism that the best is the cheapest in the end, none but the best qualities should be used in all cases and, if this rule were adopted universally, all objections and prejudices against tin roofing would soon disappear. Roofs made from good plates,manship. To guard against this a few hints are given here, the observance of which are of the utmost importance to the proper construction of a tin roof.

Roofs with less than one-third pitch are made with flat seams, and should preferably be covered with 14x20 sheets of roofing tin rather than 20x24 sheets, because the larger number of seams stiffens the surface and helps to prevent buckles and rattling in stormy weather. For flat seam roofs one inch barbed and tinned roofing nails should be used, not over six inches apart, well under the edge. The nails must never be exposed.

Steep tin roofs should be made with standing seams, and from sheets 20x23 inches, fastened down with cleats, not over two feet apart. One end of the cleat is folded into the seam and the other nailed down. Nails should be driven in the cleats only.

While it is always cheapest to use the best material, a lesser coating is permissible on steep standing seam roofs than for flat seam roofs with small pitch. IC roofing plates, in which the iron body weighs about fifty pounds per 100 square feet, are more suitable than IX plates, which weigh about sixty-two and one-half pounds per square foot, because the seams in the lighter plates will not suffer as much from contraction and expansion as the thicker plates. The amount of terne coating on the lighter sheets should in all cases be fully as heavy as on the heavier plates.

For spouts, valleys and gutters heavily coated IX plates should be used.

The use of acid in soldering seams in a tin roof is to be carefully avoided, acid coming in contact with the bare iron on the cut edges and corners where the sheets are folded and seamed together will cause rusting. No other soldering flux than good rosin should be used.

Every roof should be carefully cleaned and all rosin spots and detrimental substances should be removed as the tinner's work is being finished. Lumps of rosin left on the roof will melt in the sun, stick to the roof, cause blisters in the paint, and prevent it from adhering.

For valleys, spouts and gutters of a tin roof no other metal than terne plate should be used, because the galvanic action produced by different metals coming in contact with each other will cause disintegration under atmospheric influences.

The sheeting boards underlying the roofing tin should be put close together. The wood should be well seasoned, dry, and all knots should be culled out. It is also advisable to cover the boards with good building paper before the tin is laid on. When no paper is used the tin must, in all cases, be painted before it is laid and fastened on the roof. The outside should receive two coats of paint as soon as the roof is finished.

To make tin roofs last for generations they should be repainted every three to five years with good iron oxide and linseed oil paint, while the frequency of the intervals will depend largely on the climatic conditions of the country.

THE PEOPLE'S CARNIVAL

Winnipeg, July 29th to August 3, 1901

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In the past will in any degree equal
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Will this year sur-
pass in every way
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Already the entry lists give promise of a wealth of display in

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Hudson's Bay Co.

Lord Strathcona presided, on July 3, at the Cannon Street hotel, London, over a general meeting of the Hudson's Bay company. In moving the adoption of the report the governors stated that the profits for the year had been £108,536, as compared with £155,015 for the year ended May 31, 1900. Adding the amount brought forward, £10,550 was the sum to be dealt with, and the directors recommended a dividend of 15s a share, tax free, leaving £15,650 to be carried forward. The less satisfactory result compared with that of the previous year had been owing almost entirely to a continued diminution in the volume of returns, together with the fall in prices. In most of the varieties of furs which the company received. The reduction per cent. in the prices of the various furs sold in January and March last had been very marked in several cases. The descriptions of furs which in 1900 showed the highest increase in value, such as foxes and lynx, had exhibited the greatest diminution in quantities—less than half as large as last year—while the fall in prices had bordered on 50 per cent. He might mention that in these two descriptions of furs alone there was a decrease in the amount realized at the last March sale, as compared with the same period of the preceding year, of over £50,000. The decrease, too, would have been more marked but for the fact that a portion of last winter's collection was exposed at the spring sales of 1900 at the high price then prevailing, which in the ordinary course would not have been sold until the spring of the present year. The prices obtained for several varieties of furs last year were unprecedented in the history of the fur trade, and they had had a very prejudicial effect on the trade since, greatly increasing competition. The results of the spring sales this year, showing as they did a marked tendency for prices to return to usual figures, had checked much of the reckless speculative trading of the previous spring. This, with the good reports which had come to hand of the more or less periodic increase in fur-bearing animals and of the augmentation in the company's collection in various districts, gave reason for thinking that the prospects of this primary branch of the company's business were for the coming year fairly good. With reference to the business of their sale shops the net results of the year's operations were much the same as for the previous year. Some small decrease was shown in the general volume of business, owing to minor local causes, the chief of which had been the lesser trade on the West Coast with the Yukon and Klondike, the facilities of transportation, etc., offered by the American cities on the Pacific drawing much of the trade there. However, this was now to a large extent being counteracted by the employment of suitable British steamers for the traffic between Victoria, Vancouver, and the Alaska ports. The growth which had taken place in towns and cities like Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, and Winnipeg would be of interest. Winnipeg and Vancouver, in particular, making great progress. An important feature to be noted in the growth of these cities was the solid and permanent character of the expansion. The result of the land department for the year ended March 31 last gave cause for congratulation, the balance to the credit of the department for the year amounting to £28,457, or only about £750 less than the profit from the same source last year, which was the best for many years. The total receipts for the year amounted to £50,507, and the expenses to £22,011. Of the latter sum £18,106 was for taxes, which showed a slight increase over the previous year, owing solely to the larger amounts paid under the new Local Improvements Act in the Territories. In 1900-01 there were sold 71,703 acres of farm lands for £70,300, compared with 64,538 acres for £60,340 in 1899-1900. The amount for town lots sold was £12,036, as compared with £10,600 for the previous year. The sales for April, May and June of the present year were £10,920, and the receipts £6,360 in excess of those of the previous year for the same months, and this in spite of the comparative failure of the wheat crop in the province of Manitoba last season. The proprietors were aware that the farm lands were sold payable by instalments extending over from eight to ten years. The steamer Erik, which took out the supplies for Labrador and Hudson's Bay, unfortunately struck on a rock in the vicinity of York Factory on the outward voyage. She, however,

delivered her cargo in good order, but on being surveyed she was found to be so damaged that she had to be sold for the benefit of the underwriters. To replace her the sloop of war Pelican had been purchased from the government, and the vessel had been adapted to her new work.

The company's stores at the important centres of Winnipeg and Vancouver having been found inadequate for the business conducted there, considerable additions had been made in the buildings at those places; and the expenditure there and for a new store at Nelson accounted mainly for the increase in the inventory of £26,000 attaching to "buildings and other property." With regard to the prospects for the current year, the indications were most promising. The total acreage under crop amounted to nearly 3,000,000 acres, and, if favorable conditions continued, the result of the harvest should be more advantageous than that of any previous year. Last year the immigration into Manitoba and the Northwest far exceeded that of any former year, and one very gratifying feature of this accession of settlers is that about 12,000 or 14,000 of them came from the United States, of whom many were of British and Canadian birth. It was of the greatest importance that as many settlers as possible should be coming into the country, and he might state that none made better British subjects than those who came from the United States. (Hear, hear.) So far, the prospects of immigration for the present year showed a considerable improvement over those of 1900. This was hardly to have been expected, looking at the condition of affairs in South Africa, and it was most gratifying to find that so many were going out from this country now to better their condition. Altogether he thought that they might congratulate themselves that the prospects of the company were in every way satisfactory. He ventured to say that no corporation were in a better position to avail themselves of the opportunities offering for profitable trade than they themselves were, and they had a staff of officers and employees of matured experience, thoroughly acquainted with the country and its requirements, all of whom, under the able management of their commissioner, were making every effort to advance the best interests of the company. After expressing great regret at the loss which they had sustained by the death during the past few days of Mr. William Halsey, the company's late fur broker, who served them for 23 years, he read the following telegram, dated the 4th inst., from the commissioner in Winnipeg: "In Manitoba and territories acreage under crop considerably larger and conditions more favorable than last season. Ranching and dairying also show improvement. Superior class of immigrants coming into the country. Land sales being well maintained and the outlook promising. General business expected to show improvement over last year. Latest intelligence indicates better collection furs." The Earl of Lichfield (deputy governor) seconded the motion. In reply to Mr. Henry Clarke and Major Biggs, the governor stated that of late years the accounts of the company had been submitted in a much clearer form, enabling the shareholders to judge better than they could before of the relative profits from one portion of the business and another. He feared, however, that it would not be easy to show the results of the shop business separately, as it was mixed up very much with the fur business. He believed that the area of land actually in their possession at the present time was about 4,000,000 acres, and he had no doubt that a very large portion of the country would be surveyed within the time that the company were entitled to participate to the extent of one-twentieth. So long as they felt any assurance of having the lands ultimately, the longer the actual possession of them was deferred the better for the company, there being no taxation while there was no possession. It was during the Victorian era that Canada had become what it was now. When the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York visited the Dominion in the autumn they would assuredly receive a welcome not less cordial than that which had been given to them in the Commonwealth of Australia. The motion was unanimously adopted. Mr. Clarke, in proposing a vote of thanks to the governor and directors, referred in warm terms to the raising of

Strathcona's Horse, and congratulated the governor that he had been able to meet the force on their return after doing so much for the glory of Canada and for their own credit. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

Chicago Hide Market.

Western tanners neglected the buff market in Chicago this week, says Hide and Leather, with the result that little business has been done. Dealers endeavoring to boost up prices to 9½c last week forced tanners to either stop or seek other markets. There has been quite a good deal of trading at country points on a 9c basis. Eastern tanners have been slow buyers, expecting cheaper hides in the near future. If the damage to crops is as bad as reported, it is expected there will be a large number of light cattle sent to market, which will have a tendency to cause a surplus of light hides. The packer hide market is less rigid on all classes of lightweight hides.

The buff market is decidedly weak to-day; 9c is the full quotation. Tanners are mostly out of the market. Stocks are reported only moderate and are running largely short haired.

No. 1 heavy steers, 60 lbs. and over, free of grubs and brands, sold in less than car lots at 10½ to 11c. One car choice selection brought 11c. Sales at country points have been reported at 10½. No. 2, 9½c f. o. b. to western tanners.

No. 1 heavy cows, 60 lbs. and over, free of grubs and brands, are still scarce, and have been in good demand. One car changed hands at 9½c; prices are a trifle easier to-day, now quoted at 9½ to 9½c.

Branded cows and steers, moving in less than car lots at 8½ to 9c for heavyweights; lightweight, neglected. Nominal quotations, 7½ to 8½c.

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs, free of grubs and brands, have been held at 9 1-4c. One car was let go at 9 1-8c. It is now reported dealers are willing to sell at 9c. Several cars were sold at country points at 9 and 8c. Market considered weak.

No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs, free of grubs and brands, short haired stock, have recently sold at buff prices. There is but little demand for long haired stock. Quotations for late receipts 9c; No. 2, 8c.

Bulls are selling from \$ 1-2 to \$ 3-4c flat for original lots of short haired stock, branded about one cent per pound less.

No. 1 city calf skins, \$ to 15 lbs, are reported offered at 12c. It is claimed this price was finally paid two of the city salters for their July collection. Outside cities have sold at 11 3-4c probably 10,000 skins taken. No. 2 at 1 1-2c less. Prices last year this week 11c.

No. 1 country calfskins, \$ to 15 pounds, command 11 to 11 1-4c. The movement is rather moderate. Tanners not actively in the market at these prices. Sales, one car at 11c; No. 2, 1 1-2c less.

D-eacons are steady in price; about 80c is all the buyers are paying for light skins; 7 to 8 pounds, if well taken off and good spread would sell for 82 1-2c.

No 1 kips, 15 to 25 pounds, all short-haired, selling at 9 to 9 1-2c. One dealer sold several thousand all qualities, long and short hair; terms private, supposed to be around \$ 1-4 to \$ 1-2c; No. 2, 1 1-2c less.

Horse hides, which run well for sizes and take off, selling at \$3.25 to \$3.50. The price is governed entirely by the quality. Some of the tanners are out of the market unless they can obtain first-class hides. Several small lots were taken this week at quotations. The No 2 went at \$1 less; rejects and points, \$1.25 to \$1.50; colts, 50c.

Deciduous Fruit Outlook.

In connection with the 1901 crop of California deciduous fruits, the movement of which has already begun, statistics and data gathered by a large fruit company indicate that a decided shortage is developing in shipping prunes and plums. The quantity has suddenly and materially lessened, and will, so the advices state, continue to do so during the rest of the season. As showing the difference in shipments it may be stated that last year, from the commencement of the season to the end of June, the total shipments numbered 345 carloads. For the same period this year the movement amounts to only 298 carloads—a shortage of 47 carloads. The most marked decline, however, is noted during the past ten

days, the total shipments being only 157 carloads, as against 242 carloads during the same period last season. It will be noted that the shipments last mentioned show a startling decrease, and from this it is argued that a very material falling off may be looked for in later shipments. Continuing the advices state:

"So far early shipments of Bartlett pears have been exceedingly light. One year ago at this time there were fairly heavy shipments going forward, but this season up to the present time but very few pears have gone forward, and several days will elapse before any considerable quantities are shipped. The pears promise to be bright and clean and of excellent quality. The Bartlett pear crop of the present season is confined to the central portion of the state and will be gathered and shipped mostly from within a radius of 75 miles around Sacramento. Districts which have heretofore made made reasonably heavy shipments, such as Anderson, Cottonwood, Red Bluff, Biggs, etc., on the extreme north, and Bakersfield, Tulare, Visalia, Fowler, Fresno, etc., on the extreme south, are more than deficient, and, in many instances will not be able to gather and ship a single carload. The crop of Bartlett pears for this season will be confined almost wholly to the Sacramento River, Suisun, Vacaville and Winters districts. A few struggling lots will be shipped outside of these sections. The supply for canning purposes is short and canners are making unusual efforts to obtain their share of the fruit."—Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.

The Euromon Speculation.

The past six and twelve months have far surpassed all records in Wall street. Many deals of phenomenal magnitude have been initiated, and, as is well known, speculation at times assumed tremendous activity. The first six months of 1901 alone show an increase of about 300 per cent. in the transactions in listed shares and 40 per cent. in unfisted shares. The effect of this activity on values will be appreciated when it is stated that the average price of twenty leading railroads on January 12, 1901, was 97.25, and had risen to 117.65 on June 17, falling to 115.35 on July 1. On July 2, a year ago, the average value of these same stocks was 75.28, showing an advance of over 50 per cent. in twelve months. With the cause of these advances this article has no concern, it simply being the purpose to present the record; but the contrast exhibited should receive attention. The twelve leading industrials average 64.77 January 19 and 77.03 July 1, against 58.40 same time last year.

Another important element in the Wall street situation is the condition of the banks. On January 5, 1901, loans stood at \$503,000,000. The date of greatest expansion this year was March 9, when they figured at \$918,700,000, followed by a drop to \$882,000,000 on April 20, a rise of \$102,700,000 on June 22 and then a decline to \$859,400,000, as shown in Saturday's statement. The surplus reserve was highest on January 26, at \$30,700,000, fell to \$5,817,000 on April 6, rose to \$21,288,000 on May 27, and is now down to \$5,211,525, as against \$15,589,000 the same time last year. Call money rates also show some interesting fluctuations.

For the six months of the current calendar year the sales of listed stocks on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to 151,890,094 shares—an increase of more than 100,000,000 shares comparing with the six months, January 1 to June 30, in 1900. For the entire fiscal year ending June 30 the sale of listed stocks reached the unprecedented total of 205,910,835 shares, comparing with but 98,730,994 shares for the year preceding. In the matter of bond transactions the record is almost as spectacular, the sales of (listed) state and railroad bonds footing up in par value to \$42,430,000 for the six months of 1901—January 1 to June 30. The figures are \$27,273,400 more than for the corresponding months of 1900. For the full fiscal year the sales reach the par value of \$514,438,500, comparing with \$322,529,100 for the preceding fiscal year.—Journal of Commerce.

A severe wind storm damaged the summer residence of Chas. N. Bell, secretary of the Winnipeg board of trade, on St. Helen's Island, Lake of the Woods, a few days ago. Fortunately no one was living in the house at the time.

The Indian Shoe Maker.

There are in Hindostan swarms of native shoe makers. No "station" is too small to accommodate one or two of the fraternity. In infinitesimal places such as Aoula, Serampore and Konnager, in the northern half of India, and in the diminutive Madras "stations," as, for instance, Kurnool, Mysore and Seringapatnam in South India, the "mochi" is to be found. At Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bandra, and other Bombay presidency "stations" he piles his trade; while at Sialdra, Jhelum, and elsewhere in the Punjab he follows his calling. And, it may be added, that the oriental representatives of the craft appear to find it pays them to make "boys' laced boots for school wear" at four rupees (five shillings), patent leather buttoned boots at six rupees (eight shillings), pumps at three rupees (four shillings), and Wellingtons at seven rupees (eight shillings) and four-pence.

In the large towns, such as Lucknow, Allahabad, Cawnpore, in the northwest provinces, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Lahore in the Punjab, Hyderabad and Karachi in the Madras presidency, and Nagpore in the central provinces, it is said there are almost as many "mochis" as inhabitants. Madras and Bombay find employment for a vast number of them, though, in the latter city, the Parsee element somewhat cut into the business. In Calcutta there are no operatives of the latter description, but the Chinese keenly competes with the Aryan craftsman. And when the Celestial encounters the "olive, almond eyes glare at those of a shade and mud color; black blood stains Calcutta's metropolitan thoroughfares.

It is, perhaps, interesting to note that the oriental boot maker has few expenses. His living, including clothing, fuel, lighting, and the education of his progeny, works out at about 4s to 5s a head a month. It is thus apparent to the most limited understanding that the "mochi" can afford to work at the very lowest rates, especially if he is not encumbered with a nursery. And although the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian members of his clientele may cut him down in price, there always remains to him an appreciable profit.

The exact rate of profit at which he works is, perhaps, somewhat difficult to determine, since his charges are based upon a sliding scale. Roughly speaking, however, 5 per cent satisfies him. He usually purchases his leather in small quantities, and from a local leather merchant ("chumra-wallah"), who will, in all probability, experience a difficulty in obtaining a settlement of his account. "Cash on delivery" is therefore apt to be the hard and fast rule of the European merchant when accepting an indent from his "Aryan brother."

The supplying of the various schools in Simla, Darjceeling, Poonah and Patchmari provokes much competition amongst the local "mochis." The indigenous boot maker would also be very happy to tender for the supplying of footgear for the troops. He is, however, not in a sufficiently large way of business to undertake such contracts, much as he would like to.

This patronage is bestowed upon the Cawnpore factories, whose workshops turn out "Wellingtons," riding boots, gaiters, and ammunition boots worn by our English and native troops in India. And not only in times of peace do they serve their purpose, but when engage in frontier warfare they appear to afford satisfaction to their wearers. Indeed, they are stoutness and durability personified. The "mochi" is also to be found in the emporia of the European boot makers of Lahore, Kurachee, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Poonah, Allahabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Simla, working under Anglo-Indian supervision. When subject to control his work is less unsatisfactory than when work-but he, unfortunately, does not make on his own account. But inspection by the European manager of Anglo-Indian tendencies does not necessarily result in satisfactory work—far from it.

The tools employed by the "mochi" correspond with those used by members of the craft in civilized countries; the same skillful use of them. The late Mulchund, a Fyzabad boot maker, on being asked why he could not cut out his boot properly, replied that "old tools did not agree with new leather." The English of this sapient speech was that he could not afford to replenish his equipment, as 5 per cent of his pro-

fits went in bribing the domestics of his European clientele. India is the land of "palm-off."

On completing the execution of a patron's order, the mochi will demand a "chit" (certificate), which will be placed in a book containing, amongst others, the following:

"Blnsar.

"Aug. 1st, 1858.
"I certify that Budri Dass made me an excellent pair of boots for two rupees.

"Colonel."

(In those days the English equivalent of the rupee was two shillings and sixpence.)

"Alipore, Sept. 15, 1879.
"Budri Dass is a capital mochi. He works well and cheerfully. He should, however, seek extended knowledge."

"C. S."

"Budri Dass is an idiot, and can't make boots for nuts.—Cawnpore."
"Budri Dass is a good working fellow. He will jump high. He had made me English boots of fabulous fineness. He is quite the good workman. God bless him.

"Ram Chunder Bux,
Darjceeling, Aug. 30th, 1881."
"Great Eastern Hotel,
Calcutta.

April 2, 1900.
Budri Dass is wasted as a repaier of boots. He and Barnum should become acquainted.

GEORGE CECIL."

It is difficult to determine when boots and shoes of English pattern were first introduced to the favorable notice of the native shoe makers of India. Rossetti, in his work on Egyptian antiquities mentions the sandal—the forerunner of the shoe—as being of great antiquity in the orient and east generally. But he makes no reference to European footgear being copied by the original mochis. In all probability the Indian followers of Saint Crispin, and Cispinian, his brother, took to making boots of European pattern about the beginning of the last century, whilst for many hundreds of years they have manufactured the sandal peculiar to India. It may, however, be added that in boot making lore of Hindoostan there is no mention made of the Aryan contemporaries of Saint Ananias. It is, perhaps, interesting to note that the "mochi" does not invite the help, as a general rule, of other operatives. (Unless he is in a comparatively large way of business, he is his own shoeman, bootman, and boot closer, though his spouse (singular or plural, according to whether he is a Mohammedan or Hindu) sometimes delicately as a shoe closer. On the same principle, he himself cuts out the boot, tacks the upper leather to the insole, undertakes the sewing in of the welt, the stitching to the welt of the top sole, as also the building and sewing down of the heel. He also attends to the setting, besides polishing and final cleaning up. He is his own cutter and designer and his knowledge extends to lasting and shank pieces.

The position employed by the "mochi" when working is much the same as is utilized by the European operative. In addition, he sits upon the floor. The hollow at the base of the breastbone occasioned by the pressure of the last, which is noticeable in English St. Crispinites, is by no means uncommon in India boot-making centers. Indeed, the more ancient Hans Sachs of Aryan mercantile circles are as bowed as was the hunchback Quasimodo of "Notre Dame" notoriety. The "standing-bench," however, is not favored by the fraternity in India. Their forebears in the shoe-making line have sat on the ground, and they continue to do likewise. Were their descendants to adopt any other method of accommodating their vile bodies, the wraiths of long departed "mochis," stretching back many generations, would rise in wrath, for the oriental is an animal of conservative tendencies; he is opposed to progress. As he had clothed himself in the colored turban, white pyjamas, and short linen jacket of the pattern affected by his great-great-grandfather, so he has inherited that ancestor's methods of working; and ideas in general.—George Cecil, in *Leather Trade Review*, London, England.

It is told of a bishop that he was mistaken for a salesman and when asked what line he represented, replied, "spiritual."
"Is that so?" said the questioner.
"But my, what an awful price you've run gin up to."

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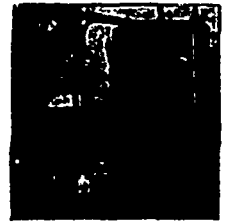
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