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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, OCTOBER 6, 1900.

No. 5

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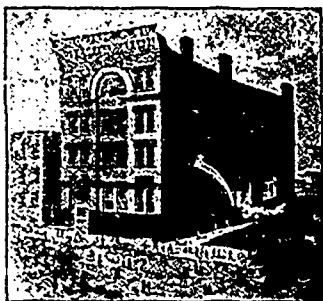
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Letter Orders shipped same day received.

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Winnipeg Business College

This institution has been largely patronized during the last few years, and is now located in splendid premises, fitted up expressly for business college work. Over 100 students have been admitted to positions through its influence last year. Full particulars on application.

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EGGS For good, fresh Eggs there is a big demand and as they don't improve with age ship promptly and receive prices paid for fresh stock.

Returns as usual 1st and 15th of each month.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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Aluminum.

The first electro-chemical enterprise to be established at Niagara Falls was that of the Pittsburg Reduction Company for the manufacture of aluminum. Aluminum is a subject in which I have always been deeply interested, having listened to Woehler's account of the discovery of aluminum, having been shown by Heinrich Rose the aluminum which he first extracted from cryolite, having known St. Claire Deville, who first manufactured the metal on a commercial scale, having been a warm friend of Castner, who, by his cheap sodium process, at one time monopolized the manufacture of aluminum, and being the intimate friend of Hall, whose electrolytic process now produces all the aluminum of commerce.

It was a remarkable fact, after all the attention that had been devoted to the subject of aluminum by St. Claire Deville and other chemists, that it remained for a young graduate of Oberlin college, Charles M. Hall, to devise the process by which all the aluminum in the world is now manufactured. It occurred to young Hall, whose attention was drawn to this subject while he was still a college student, that some way might be found for extracting aluminum by electrolysis. Satisfied that it would be impossible to employ an aqueous solution, he sought for other solvents, and finally discovered that a melted bath of the double fluorides of aluminum and metals more electropositive than aluminum, such as sodium or calcium, was a perfect solvent for alumina, taking it up as promptly as hot water takes up sugar, and dissolving as much as 25 per cent of its weight. Having thus found an anhydrous solvent for alumina, the next step was to ascertain whether the solution would yield up the aluminum promptly to electrolysis. The most gratifying success attended his experiments, and with great intelligence and patience Hall worked out the practical application of his discovery first establishing works at Kensington, Pennsylvania, and subsequently moving to Niagara Falls. At the present time the company has two works at Niagara, one takes 5,000 electrical horse power from the Niagara Power Company, the other takes an equal

The vessels or pots employed in the making of aluminum are rectangular iron boxes, thickly lined with carbon, and exhibiting a cavity in the carbon about 4½ feet long by 2¼ feet wide, and about six inches deep. The carbon lining constitutes the cathode. The anodes, 40 in number, four rows of 10, consist of carbon cylinders about 3 inches in diameter, and 18 inches long when new. They are supported above the pot, dipping into the bath of fused fluorides. No external heat is employed, the heat developed by the resistance to the current being all that is necessary to maintain fusion. Alumina is added from time to time as required. The process proceeds quietly, the resistance offered by the bath charged with alumina being very low, but the moment the alumina is exhausted the resistance increases fourfold. In order that the workmen may be made aware of the state of the bath, an incandescent lamp is attached to each bath, which emits no light during the low resistance, but which shines brightly when the resistance, and consequently the electromotive force, at each bath increases sufficiently, so whenever one of the incandescent lamps begins to shine the workmen hasten to stir in a fresh supply of alumina. The process proceeds quietly day and night. It is only necessary to keep the baths supplied with alumina, and every 24 hours tap the pots and draw off the metal. There are over 100 of these pots altogether, and the yield is about 100 lb of aluminum per pot every 24 hours, or about 10,000 pounds altogether.

Now uses are being constantly found for aluminum. One of the most important in its application is its application to the casting of steel. It is regularly used now in all the steel works, being added at the rate of 4-6 ounces per ton to the steel just as it is poured into the ingot mould, the result being an ingot which is perfectly solid and compact throughout its mass. The metal is also beginning to find important application as a substitute for copper as a conductor for large currents of electricity.—From address of the president of the Society of Chemical Industry 1899-1900.

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
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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,
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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, OCTOBER 6.

THE IRON AND STEEL OUTLOOK.

Many of the closest students of commercial affairs hold the opinion that the best indication of the true state of trade at any time is to be found in the position of the iron and steel markets. They hold that the prices of these commodities are the truest trade barometer and that they can always be relied upon as being a correct index to the whole. If this be true there is promise in the present situation of steadier times in the world of commerce than have been experienced during the past few months, and some hope of a revival where there has been weakness. Recently the bar mill men resumed operations in the United States with plenty of work ahead of them and more recently mills in other branches of the steel and iron trade have resumed operations after an idleness extending over several months in some cases. At the new scale of prices which has been fixed for steel rails, namely, \$26 per ton, at Chicago, a decline of \$9 per ton from the high water mark of about a year ago, there is decidedly active inquiry for these and railroads are contracting for next year. Consumption in other lines is also slowly increasing. So far this year there has been no heavy buying of iron or steel for future delivery and it is generally believed that stocks in buyers' hands are low, which would favor a rush of orders if the markets manifest the slightest tendency to advance. It is reported that in finished lines orders are being more freely booked this month than for some time past which is another favorable feature.

BAD MINING INVESTMENTS.

Recent experiences of Canadian investors in mining stocks go to show how risky a business this is for the inexperienced to engage in. Losses have been made by persons who could not afford the money and who have no earning powers in themselves with which to replace their losses. Dependent persons have no business dealing in this sort of investment unless they have ample reserves of cash in other and safer securities no matter how promising the proposition may be or how big the rate of interest. Trust funds should also be kept out of this class of investment. The mining industry is a most important one and is playing a large part in the enrichment of the

people of Canada, and in its place is a perfectly legitimate investment, but there is so much about it that can be made use of by unscrupulous men to trap the unwary that the only safe policy for inexperienced investors is to let it alone entirely unless under exceptional circumstances. Cases have come to light recently where widows and other dependent persons have been stripped of their means through failing to follow this safe course.

THE DOMINION LABOR GAZETTE

This new publication of the Dominion government, the first issue of which has been circulated this month, has been the subject of considerable criticism, mostly of a favorable character in the columns of Canadian newspapers, and its pages have been more widely read than any others which have appeared during the month. The Labor Gazette is being published under authority of the conciliation act of 1900, and is to be issued regularly hereafter by the Dominion department of labor. Its object is to disseminate statistical information relating to labor conditions and kindred subjects. It will be issued monthly and will not contain any editorial utterances on any of the subjects treated. The establishment of such a publication as this under government ownership and management is certainly a commendable move and properly conducted the Gazette should prove of immense value to industrial Canada.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The action of the marine insurance companies in putting up the rates of insurance to the port of Montreal to a point five times greater than the rate to New York is by far the most important event in connection with the export trade of Canada for some time past. The alleged reason for the advance is the greater risk to vessels plying the St. Lawrence route, but the ridiculously disproportionate character of the rate makes it easy to suspect that there is something more than comparative risk influencing the insurance people and the inference is that the object of the advance is to discriminate against the Canadian route. The advance was sprung upon the shipping trade on Monday, the 1st October, and created great consternation among ship-owners and vesselmen. To show how utterly absurd the new rate is it may be noted that the New York rate is 3s 4d, while the Montreal rate is 17s. So strong is the feeling in Canada that the rate has been fixed for the purpose of injuring Canadian trade that there is talk of forming a new insurance company for the purpose of handling this business on a basis of actual risk and not as the interests of powerful cities and shareholders may seem to require.

Bituminous coal advanced 15 to 20 cents per ton in the United States last week as a result of the coal miners strike in Pennsylvania.

The assessors of the city of Hamilton, Ontario, have completed their returns for this year and the results of their work show that there has been but little variation from the figures of a year ago. Following are the totals: Real estate, \$22,724,395, a decrease of \$45,050 as compared with the figures for 1900; income, \$779,620, decrease, \$6,360. Personal property, \$3,011,140, decrease, \$467,440. Total assessment, \$26,515,145, increase, \$410,030. The exemptions amount to \$3,432,610, an increase of \$94,340. The population of the city has increased 1,104, which is regarded as very satisfactory. The total population now is 62,665.

Harvesting and Threshing Notes

Neepawa, Oct. 1.—"What the damage done by the rain will amount to it is impossible to say. In some cases the grain appears to be totally ruined, while in others the damage so far amounts only to the loss of a grade or possibly two grades. However, the grain is still mostly in the stook, as there has been no weather for stacking, and unless we get dry weather soon the result will be extremely serious."

Headingley, Oct. 1.—The uncommon spectacle of hay-making in September is to be seen in the marshes nowadays. The frost has not injured the hay as yet, and it is too wet to stack.

Swan River.—The crops at Swan River are turning out excellent. Wm. Sifton, of Minitonas, threshed 3,000 bushels of oats and 1,000 bushels of wheat.—Dauphin Press.

Nesbitt, Oct. 1.—Very little threshing has been done here. If the rain does not soon stop, there will be very little wheat fit for market.

Gladstone.—Some of our farmers have threshed, with good returns; one got over 40 bushels to the acre from 35 acres of summer fallow. Owing to the wet it only graded No. 2. There is still a large amount of grain to be stacked, some that has been stacked would be better in the stook yet.

Lake of the Woods Co.'s Annual Meeting.

Montreal, Oct. 3.—To-day the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Lake of the Woods Milling company was held at the board of trade building, Montreal. The statements of the affairs of the company for the twelve months ending Aug. 31, 1900, were submitted. A dividend of 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital stock of the company was declared and a sum of \$2,500 granted to the Winnipeg general hospital and \$500 to St. Boniface hospital.

The following directors were elected: Messrs. Robert Meighen, W. A. Hastings, R. B. Angus, R. G. Held, John Turnbull, Montreal; John Mather, Ottawa; G. V. Hastings, Winnipeg. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected: Mr. Robert Meighen, president, and managing director, W. A. Hastings, vice-president and general manager; G. V. Hastings, manager, Winnipeg, and general superintendent; F. E. Bray, secretary; F. S. Meighen, treasurer, W. W. Hutchison, assistant secretary.

Lake of the Woods Mineral Wealth.

Mr. George Drewry, of Rat Portage, who has been visiting his brother, Mr. E. L. Drewry, for the past few days, was interviewed by a Free Press reporter upon the progress being made at the mines of the Lake of the Woods. Mr. Drewry said: "It is certainly the banner year in the gold mining interests of our district, and I believe we are upon the verge of getting what we have looked and waited for for so many years—a proper appreciation from the outside world of the value of the gold mining industry of Central Canada. For a number of years a few people who have never lost their faith have gone along in a quiet way developing certain properties. Their success has attracted others, until now we have fully a dozen active mines in operation fully equipped with machinery on the Lake of the Woods. Some of these have reached such a depth as four hundred feet and find their veins larger and with a greater prospect of permanency than when commenced, thus fully proving that our gold is not all on the surface. It has been a great struggle for many, but they will now reap their reward; in fact several have already done so."

"This summer a much larger number of properties have been opened up than ever before and reports from nearly all are very satisfactory. A great proportion of the new companies operating are American, and I believe it is to the United States that we will look for our capital for the next year or two at least. With this in view we propose attempting to have at the Pan American exposition to be held at Buffalo next year the most magnificent display of mineral products ever brought together. As Winnipeg should be our wholesale centre and should profit more largely than any other commercial point by a large increase in the mining population we will look for very substantial assistance from them in this enterprise. Miners are purely consumers of the product of such a province as Manitoba and produce nothing in competition. We believe if the same

ratio of increase continues as has for the past two years we should have at least one hundred thousand people in the Lake of the Woods district within a very short time. Particularly good reports are coming from the Manitoba boundary district. There are several camps at work, and it is expected the eastern part of the province of Manitoba will be a successful gold field. We have had visits this year from a number of eminent engineers and financial men and all appear to have gone away well pleased. Our district has reached the stage when we believe we have only to court investigation and the required capital will follow, and the exposition at Buffalo which will be the largest ever held in America next to the World's Fair in Chicago, we think will be means of attracting the attention of the investing public.

Irrigation in Alberta.

Calgary, Oct. 3.—M. George G. Anderson, of Denver, Colorado, one of the leading irrigation engineers in the United States, who located and had charge of the construction of the Canadian Northwest Irrigation company's ninety mile Irrigation Canal in Southern Alberta, has been engaged by the C. P. R. to go over the ground for a still more extensive irrigation enterprise which that company has in contemplation for the improving of its lands in the light rainfall section of the west. The water will be drawn from the Bow river, and it is said that the construction of the intended irrigation canal will not present nearly as many engineering problems as were encountered in Southern Alberta. The C. P. R. it is understood, has been very anxious to have Mr. Anderson and his force of surveyors go over the ground this fall, but other business engagements have delayed Mr. Anderson, though it is not unlikely that the preliminary surveys will be made in time to allow of the work of construction being begun early next season. Hundreds of thousands of acres will thus be made available for settlement, the settlers being assured, by irrigation, of both certain and abundant crops in spite of the light rainfall which has heretofore been the one great drawback of the district in question.

Comparative Prices of Staples.

	Sept. 28, 1900.	Sept. 29, 1899.
Flour	\$3.60	\$3.00
Wheat	80 1/2	77 1/2
Corn	40 1/2	40
Oats	25 1/2	25 1/2
Rye	61	62 1/2
Cotton	10 1/2	10 1/2
Printed cloth	34	34
Wool, Ont.	20 1/2	20 1/2
Wool, Eng.	20 1/2	34
Pork, mess, new	12 1/2	12 1/2
Lard, prime	7 1/2	5.80
Butter, ex-cr.	22	21
Cheese	11 1/2	11 1/2
Sugar, cen.	9	4.50
Sugar, gran.	6.16	4.76
Coffee, No. 7	5 1/2	5 1/2
Petroleum	8.05	8.80
*Iron, Besse pig	13.50	23.75
*Steel rail, ton	16.50	30.60
*Steel hills	26.00	33.00
Copper	16.75	18.25
Lead, lb	4.37 1/2	4.60
Tin, lb	28.80	32.85

—Pittsburgh. —Bradstreet's.

The San Jose Scale.

The Dominion minister of agriculture has completed arrangements for the fumigation of rail trees at the ports of entry where under the San Jose Scale Amendment Act nursery stock may now be imported into Canada. These points cover all the important places in Canada where fruit trees are brought in from the United States and other countries, from which such importations were formerly prohibited. Superintendents have been appointed and fumigating chambers built at St. John, N. B., St. Johns, Que., Niagara Falls, and Windsor Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and one point in British Columbia. The duration of the season this autumn during which the importation of trees will be permissible is from the 15th October to the 15th of December. It is not counted safe to import before the 15th October, and by the middle of December all shipments can be completed. The treatment of trees is entirely at the government's expense, and although the hydrocyanic acid gas used is intensely poisonous it can be applied by experts with perfect safety but to the total destruction of all insect pest.

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Capital all Paid-up \$12,000,000
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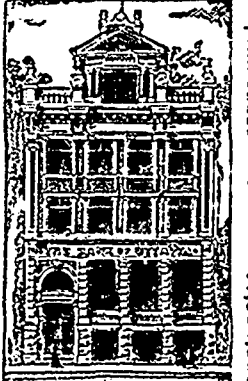
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Capital authorized, \$2,000,000
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Capital authorized, \$2,000,000
 Capital subscribed, \$1,094,900
 Capital paid up, \$1,408,310

This Bank offers to clients every facility which their Balance, Business and responsibility warrant.
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Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal
 H. Kirkman, General Manager
 J. Elmsly, Inspector.

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Head Office, Hamilton.

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JOHN Y. PAYZANT, PRESIDENT.

H. C. McLEOD, GENERAL MANAGER.

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,860,000.00. RESERVE, \$2,281,942.00.

	COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1890-1900.		LIABILITIES.	
	Jan. 1st, 1890	Jan. 1st, 1900.	Jan. 1st, 1890	Jan. 1st, 1900
Quick Assets	\$ 2,432,135.38	\$ 8,274,162.14	Capital paid in	\$ 1,114,300.00
Loans and bills discounted.	\$ 5,903,094.20	\$ 11,270,924.09	Reserve & undivided profits	\$ 72,973.81
Other assets	\$ 44,958.41	\$ 74,659.61	Notes in circulation	\$ 1,325,270.68
Bank premises	\$ 94,975.77	\$ 18,640.59	Other liabilities	\$ 194,238.36
	\$ 8,475,161.76	\$ 19,638,396.43	Deposits	\$ 5,268,378.91
				\$ 13,815,388.40
				\$ 8,475,161.76
				\$ 19,638,396.42

* Nominal value Winnipeg Branch: C. A. KENNEDY, Manager

CHANGE OF NAME

By Act of Parliament assented to June 14th, 1900, the name of THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Waterloo, Ont., was changed to

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada

As the only purely Mutual Life Company in Canada, and its business extends from ocean to ocean, a more NATIONAL AND COMPREHENSIVE NAME was found desirable. Under the new name the management will aim to perpetuate and extend the SAME POPULAR FEATURES AND SOUND PRINCIPLES which have made the Company what it is to day, and to which the UNPRECEDENTEDLY PROFITABLE RESULTS

To its policy holders are largely attributable. With the same hearty co-operation of our policy holders and the same generous confidence of the assuring public, as accorded for the last 30 years, we believe these RESULTS WILL CONTINUE to be as satisfactory to policy holders in the future as they have been in the past.
 R. MELVIN, President. GEO. WEGENAST, Manager. W. H. RIDDELL, Secretary
 Winnipeg Branch: McIntyre Block.
 P. D. McKINNON, Prov'l Mgr.; CASPER KILLER, Gen. Agt.; S. J. DRAKE, Cashier
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The Commercial in Northwestern Ontario

RAT PORTAGE TO FORT WILLIAM.

Between Rat Portage and Fort William there are several small towns, but only two of these, namely Dryden and Wabigoon, have as yet attained to any commercial importance.

Dryden is situated 8 miles east of Rat Portage, in the centre of a farming section which has only during the last few years been attracting settlers. This town is only three years old and has now a population of about 250, with two general stores, a hardware, grocery and a flour and feed store as well as two sawmills and a planing mill, the latter being run by water power. The town is situated on Wabigoon river, close to Dryden falls, which, it is estimated, will furnish between ten and fifteen thousand horsepower. Last year over \$10,000 worth of firewood is said to have been shipped to Winnipeg from this station.

Wabigoon, 12 miles further east, has been brought prominently before the public of late years as a mining centre. It is situated on Wabigoon lake on which steamers ply, handling the business connected with the mines. With the exception of a few portages, good communication by water can be maintained during the summer months from this town as far south as Rainy Lake on the international boundary.

Wabigoon has a beautiful situation, being built on high ground and overlooking a lovely expanse of lake scenery. This lake also affords a means of amusement and recreation to those who are fond of the water. While the stores are not numerous they are large and well filled, the large stocks being necessary to fill the orders coming from the mines. The business places are Jno. Gardner & Co., The Davidson Co., and R. S. Robinson, general merchants; Almack & McLennan, butchers; A. A. Hunt, hardware; a bakery and a weekly newspaper, the Star.

The mining industry of this district is still practically in its infancy, but a great deal of money has been expended in opening up some of the properties and this work has, in nearly every case, increased the confidence of the interested parties in this district.

The Glass Reef has a 10-stamp mill. While there is a good showing of high grade ore this will be known as a low grade property. It has a vein of 300 feet in width. To work this profitably it will probably be necessary to erect a 100-stamp mill.

On the Eastern Townships property the work so far done has only been with a view to proving the property.

On the Independence a shaft has been sunk about 85 feet and a cross cut of 40 feet made at that depth. They have been getting ready to work on an extended scale and have a 10-stamp mill ready to erect. This is a 40 foot vein which will yield about \$10 a ton.

A branch railway has been built from the C. P. R. main line at Dymont to the Keewatin mine, formerly known as the Golden Whale. This mine is owned by the Ottawa Gold Milling and Mining Co., who have reduction works at Keewatin and it is the intention to bring the ore there for treatment. There are now two shafts down 100 feet, and a third about 150 feet, besides cross cutting, etc. An air compressor plant and other machinery is being put in. There is one six foot vein of high grade ore.

On the Barker a considerable amount of work has been done and it is reported to have produced \$15,000.

The Victory or Upper Neepawa is a low grade property, owned by the Neepawa Gold Mining Co. The vein on this property is said to be 35 feet wide.

The Sykes, on Minnetaki lake, has a 10-stamp mill.

On the Swedo Boys, Munro, Franco, Northern Queen, Edna, Lady Marlon, etc., considerable work has been done.

Quite a farming community has sprung up in this section of country during the last few years. The farming land extends for forty miles along the railway track from Eagle River to Dinosaur and comprises an area estimated at about 170,000 acres. The land is rolling, with very little low or

swampy ground, and the soil is a grey colored clay. The timber is small, consisting mostly of Jack pine, with some poplar, spruce and tamarac. In many places the country has been burned over, leaving large areas which are almost ready for the plow, but where it is necessary to clear the land this will be found to be not a very expensive or difficult task as the timber ranges only from three to ten inches in thickness and the stumps are easily removed. Another feature which reduces the expense of clearing the land is that when the trees are cut into cord wood a ready sale can be found for shipment to Winnipeg. While it is unlikely that farming will ever be carried on profitably in this district on the same extended scale as on the prairies of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, still for the man who is willing to go in for mixed farming there appears to be a good opening here, as the towns of Keewatin, Rat Portage, Dryden and Wabigoon, which are close at hand, will assure a good market for his products, such as beef, pork, butter, eggs, vegetables, hay, oats, etc. This section, it would seem, is particularly well adapted to dairying. Timothy and clover yield two to three tons per acre. The Ontario government has established an experimental farm of 310 acres

will be realized, and as prices are now better than last year, the farmers will have in many cases more than half of what they got last year.

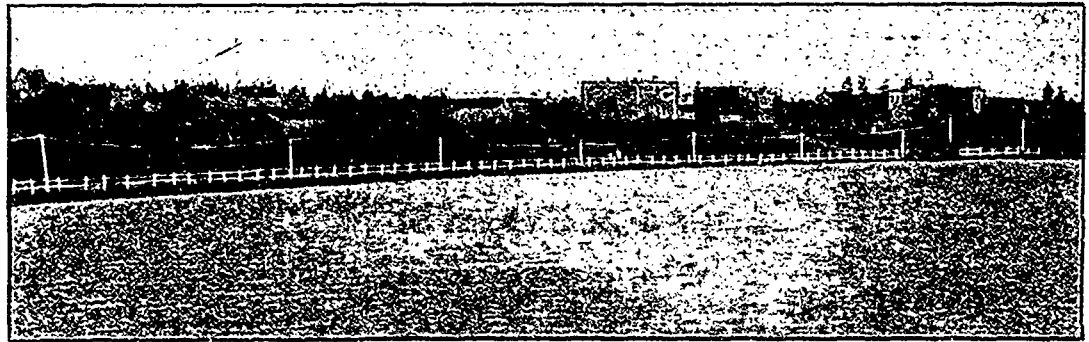
In any case, the Manitoba farmers are not so badly off. They depend much less now than formerly upon their wheat. Many go in for dairying, cheese factories and creameries are common and many fine herds of stock give promise of a great future in this direction. Moreover, many of the farmers are well-to-do generally, they are now out of debt and have laid by money in the banks or the post office savings department.

The great want near Winnipeg Mr Hague thinks, is a well developed system of drainage. There are hundreds of thousands of acres within thirty or forty miles of the city, which would be almost doubled in value if they were drained. Even as it is the land is exceedingly good and admirably fitted for pasture, and in some cases for crops. But draining would improve it so greatly that it is a wonder that neither the provincial government nor the city of Winnipeg either acting together or separately, in conjunction with the owners, have devised an efficient system long ago.

Quite a large number of Americans have lately made their way into Manitoba, some taking up prairie lands and others buying good improved farms at a high price. Many of them are the sons of Canadians, who emigrated to Minnesota or Dakota, and are now once more returning under the shelter of the old flag. It will take some time to assimilate the Doukhobors, as they are slow to learn, but on the other hand, they are sober, industrious and willing.

speaks a great deal for the industry of the agricultural section of the community. This will be especially so when it is borne in mind that our average yield per acre at the best of times is by no means superlatively high. I may just as well mention here that the best crop yield which South Australia has yet reaped was in 1883-84, when the total product was 14,619,230 bushels. An idea of what has been done in the way of shipments will be gained from a perusal of the following figures which are obtained from official sources. They show in a striking manner the dire effects of drouth of recent years. The figures, which represent the exports from all parts of the province to all parts, of wheat raised in South Australia, are as follows: 1890, 7,775,800 bushels; 1891, 6,205,120; 1892, 1,821,378; 1893, 4,588,192; 1894, 6,303,052; 1895, 3,527,022; 1896, 453,324; 1897, 9,280; 1898, 97,072; 1899, 3,114,784.

"The series of drouths through which we have just passed has been the most severe ever experienced here, and it was quite exceptional, therefore, for exports to fluctuate in the remarkable way they did between 1896 and 1899. According to present promise we shall have as large an exportable surplus at the end of this year as we have ever before possessed. In addition to wheat a regular trade with outside markets is maintained in flour. The following figures show the extent of this branch of commerce during the same period: 1890, 66,633 tons; 1891, 62,639; 1892, 59,705; 1893, 41,377; 1894, 53,757; 1895, 56,971; 1896, 51,117; 1897, 17,327; 1898, 22,749; 1899, 50,071. In addition about 6,000 tons of bran and pollard are ex-



Wabigoon, from the Lake.

near Dryden, on which experiments are being made with different grains and roots to find out just what kinds are best suited to the district.

A Bank Manager on the Western Situation.

Geo. Hague, general manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, returned to Montreal recently from a trip to the Northwest. On being interviewed by a Gazette reporter, he furnished the following information about his trip: He spent two or three days in Winnipeg and expresses himself as very much pleased with the great progress that the city has made since his last visit, two or three years ago. On Main street many handsome buildings have been erected, which are used for banks, offices and wholesale warehouses, and are already fully occupied. The suburbs, too, have been greatly improved and as nearly all the streets are now paved, the black mud, with its proverbial stickiness, is now a thing of the past. Altogether there is throughout the city a very noticeable general air of life and prosperity.

At the same time many people indulge in gloomy forecasts for the next year on account of the poor outlook for the crops, which were scanty in the first place, and have since suffered much through the bad weather at the time of cutting and since. Mr Hague travelled 250 miles beyond Winnipeg on the Manitoba and North-western railway, and saw very fair crops lying on the ground. It was cut, but not much had been stacked, and the greater part was still in the stooks when it had got very wet. The yield would certainly not be nearly as much as it would have been if the weather had been more propitious; but many think that about half an average crop

Many of the men are working on the railroads or are engaged in other than farming pursuits, but the women, in their absence, attend to the home duties.

Summing it all up, Mr Hague said, that although the present year will not be nearly as good as some of its predecessors, there is no reason for the gloomy forecasts which prevailed in some quarters during the present summer.

Australia as a Wheat Exporter.

A special correspondent of the Northwestern Miller writing from Australia on this subject, says: "In my first letter, dispatched a month ago, I endeavored to give an idea, for the benefit of those in particular to whom Australia may be little more than a name, of the capabilities of the country in the matter of wheat production. I showed that, with the exception of the southeastern portion of the continent, wheat cultivation has not yet extended very far inland, but that, notwithstanding this, the mainland states produce (to take the latest figures) about 40,000,000 bushels of grain, or equal to about a leading state in America. In the present article it will be my endeavor to give some idea of what Australia has done in the direction of supplying the outside world with what she has produced. I will begin with South Australia, which was the pioneer exporting colony. Breadstuffs were first shipped from here in 1843, and the aggregate value of exports from that time to the end of last year amounts to no less than \$51,463,773, or in round numbers to \$248,000,000. Even readers of the Northwestern Miller in America who are accustomed to big totals will grant, I think, that the record of the wheat exports of so young a colony is creditable and

ported annually. Great Britain is the largest customer for our wheat, taking last year 2,009,251 bushels of the total 3,114,781 bushels. Next came Cape Colony, to which we sent 639,332 bushels.

"For years past there have been regular shipments to the Cape, but last year they were much larger owing to the fact that we had more to ship, and the demand being greater on account of the war. Several cargoes are as a rule sent every season to South America. The following will show at a glance the destination of our wheat shipments last year: To Great Britain, 2,009,251 bushels; Cape Colony, 639,332; Victoria, 21,924; New South Wales, 53,936; West Australia, 13,272; Queensland, 39,481; Northern Territory, 162; Tasmania, 25; Natal, 40,681; St. Helena, 293; New Caledonia, 21; Delagoa Bay, 900; Java 44; Egypt, 125,008; Peru, 91,935; Italy, 10,642; Belgium, 18,052; Germany, 18,888. We have not yet obtained a footing on the London market for South Australian flour, and though several trial shipments have again recently been made it is problematical whether a regular business will ever be established. We always look to the Cape to relieve us of a portion of the manufactured product, and millers are pushing matters in the far east where they are brought into competition with American brands. The following shows the exports of flour last year, from which it will be seen that intercolonial markets are as yet our great standby. Great Britain, 51 tons; Victoria, 75; New South Wales, 16,732; West Australia, 7,945; Queensland, 3,635; Northern Territory, 452; India, 3; Ceylon, 272; Hong Kong, 5; Straits Settlement, 401; Fiji, 174; Mauritius, 299; St. Helena, 230; Cape Colony, 2,592; Natal, 9,352; Japan 49; New Caledonia, 406; Delagoa Bay, 2,782; Java, 4,618.

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but we'll be there with a line of eye openers in . . .

Spring Clothing
for 1901.

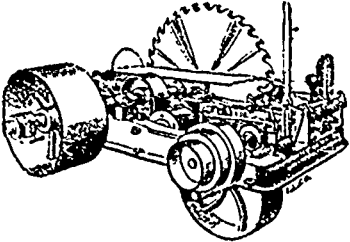
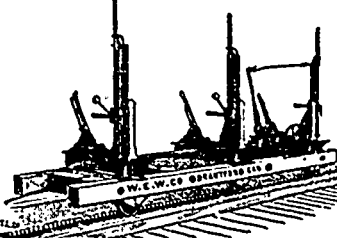
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Estimates given on every description of Monument, Headstone or Fence.
This monument, 27 feet 8 inches in height, manufactured of Manitoba granite, was erected by us in Brandon cemetery during 1899.



Coming to Victoria it will be seen that the adjoining state has been over-hauling this colony of recent years in the matter of wheat exports. The following, likewise taken from official sources, gives the exports of wheat during the same decade: 1890, 601,382 bushels; 1891, 4,744,907; 1892, 3,698,025; 1893, 4,629,905; 1894, 5,673,710; 1895, 3,460,104; 1896, 4,023,387; 1897, 9,117,023; 1898, 1,810,572; 1899, 9,088,885. Great Britain likewise provides the largest outlet for Victorian wheat, the quantity dispatched thither last year being, 3,074,160 bushels. In addition to this, about a similar amount was cleared for that mythical destination, "Guam" which may be accepted as being the United Kingdom or continent. The inclusion of this destination in the official returns makes it more difficult than in the case of South Australia to give a really reliable idea of the quarters to which the Victorian exports (which it should be mentioned include a small quantity of produce from the districts across the River Murray which are in New South Wales territory) are made. In addition to the particulars already given, 627,657 bushels of wheat were last year sent from Victoria to Germany, and 182,370 bushels to Cape Colony. Exports of flour from Victoria during the same ten years have been as follows: 1890, 39,451 tons; 1891, 48,039; 1892, 49,372; 1893, 41,445; 1894, 45,010; 1895, 28,957; 1896, 3,205; 1897, 743; 1898, 15,330; 1899, 35,829. The list of countries to which Victoria sent flour last year is as follows: Great Britain, 823 tons; New South Wales, 15,187; Queensland, 11,118; South Australia, 162; Tasmania, 15; West Australia, 2,035; Fiji, 115; Asia Minor, 55; Cape Colony, 1,117; China, 27; Delagoa Bay, 10; Guam, 1,116; Hong Kong, 76; India, 40; Java, 32; Natal, 2,450; New Caledonia, 144; Philippine Islands, 26; St. Helena, 10; Straits Settlements, 112; Thursday Island, 103. There are a few other smaller destinations not worth enumerating.

New South Wales can scarcely be taken into serious consideration as yet as an exporter, though there is little doubt that the time is not far distant when the produce of this colony also will figure on the markets of the world. Up to a couple of years ago the state imported more breadstuffs than it exported. In 1896 the excess of imports of wheat and flour over shipments was not less than 3,588,406 bushels. Owing, however, to the extension of wheat growing—largely due to the adoption of the "halves system" to which I made reference in my first letter—the excess of imports over exports was reduced in the following year to 622,912 bushels, while in 1898 the tables were turned, and more breadstuffs were shipped away than were imported by 122,748 bushels. Last year, however, owing to the crops being shorter there was a reversal to the former condition of affairs, and the excess of imports over exports was 2,120,413 bushels. This year the colony again has a surplus and some of the grain has been shipped to the London market.

The question of handling and shipping grain in bulk is at present occupying some attention in these colonies. Till now nothing has been done in this direction, though a good deal has been heard of the saving which would be effected. As a matter of fact, as far as South Australia is concerned the local marine board and navigation act would have to be amended before the practice could prevail. Among those who are most largely concerned in shipping grain a good deal of skepticism exists as to the advantages of the scheme as applied to South Australia.

Along the stretch of coast line of over 2,000 miles in length there are at least half a dozen ports from which wheat is regularly shipped, and unless transhipping were to be largely resorted to—a policy, by the way, which would be strenuously opposed by the outports—a great deal of expense would be incurred in providing elevators at each distributing centre. Then, in addition, floating elevators would be required at some ports, and it is doubted whether the advantages are sufficient to warrant the expense, and whether the saving to the farmer would repay the outlay. In Victoria, where the bulk of the grain is shipped from one port, the matter has rather a different aspect, and there the subject is being taken up with a great deal of spirit. The government has instructed the railway commis-

sioner to proceed to America to inquire into the working of the system there. He has already set out on his investigations, in which he will have the assistance of J. M. Sinclair, who represents the Victorian produce department in London.

Streets of Mexico.

It is said of the Midway at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo next year that it will be the most extensive, as well as the most expensive, aggregation of amusement features ever brought together at any Exposition. It will have more than a mile of frontage. Among the large concessions is that of the "Streets of Mexico," which occupies 95,000 square feet upon the south side of the Midway near the main eastern entrance. This concession will present a graphic picture of Mexican life, both the old and the new. The vista, as one stands at the entrance to the Streets of Mexico, is extremely picturesque and invites a closer examination. Two tall towers, with a high arch between them, form the entrance. Entering the street, stores may be seen on either side, where Mexican wares of all kinds will be on sale. The large number of

and in the markets and stores will be sold Mexican products. The theatre will be conducted after the manner of Mexican play houses, and every feature will produce Mexican life. In the village will be shown Aztec Indian relics and in the shops will be blanket makers, cane carvers, onyx and filigree jewelry workers, leather workers, oval polishers, pottery makers and others who are skilled in Mexican handicraft. There will also be a Mexican band playing peculiar native instruments. Surrounding the Plaza will be portales, or open arcades where the visitors may sit at tables, partake of a luncheon and view the interesting scenes upon the Plaza. This concession has the approval of the Mexican government which has lent its assistance heartily to make it a true representation of the various phases of life in that country.

Products of the West.

A special dispatch to The Globe from Montreal, says: Within a month a new outlet for the products of the west will be opened to the seaboard. It is the Great Northern railway, which, starting at Quebec, runs across country to Hawkesbury, where, having

agent The party first inspected the Hawkesbury bridge, and then had a run over the line.

The train of two passenger coaches, drawn by a construction engine, ran from Lachute to Joliette, 58 miles, in one hour and seven minutes, or at the rate of a little over 52 miles an hour. The roadbed has just been finished, but there was very little vibration, showing that the work was carefully done. The total length is 222 miles. The first half runs through an old settled and prosperous farming country, dotted here and there with thriving towns and villages. It was certainly a revelation to many of the party, who had an idea that at that distance from the St. Lawrence agriculture was at a low ebb. On the eastern half of the road towards Quebec the character of the country changes, becoming rough and hilly, but it is along here that the great water-powers are found, which are the sources of industrial activity undreamt of a few years ago. The consequence is that, although the line was projected for through traffic, the company will have at once a large local traffic all along the line. At Shawinigan Falls a stop was made to examine the enormous water-power



Mexicans who will be in charge of the concession will be attired in their native dress and one may readily imagine himself suddenly transported to the heart of the thrifty republic. At the extreme right of the stores are the army headquarters for the convenience of the company of 100 mounted men or as they are known in Mexico, "rurales," who will attend the Exposition by order of President Diaz of Mexico. At the left is the Mexican restaurant, and east of the restaurant the theatre. Proceeding southward we come to a large open space, the southern part of which is known as the "Plaza de Flowers." In the center of this is the band stand where a company of expert musicians will play Mexican airs. The architecture all about the Plaza is of strictly Mexican style and very elaborate. On the right is a Mexican dance hall, and south of the dance hall a Mexican market and an old rural village with its adobe huts and a representation of the cliff dwellers of Mexico. At the extreme southern end of the Plaza is a Mexican cathedral most gorgeous in detail. At the extreme southeast corner is the "Plaza de Toros" where Mexican equestrian and other sports, characteristic of Mexico, will take place. It should be remembered that the dances in the dance halls will be of the Mexican character, that the restaurants will serve Mexican food

crossed the Ottawa river, it connects with the Canada Atlantic & Parry Sound railway system. The bridge over the Ottawa is a magnificent seven-span structure, built by the Hamilton Bridge Company. Two spans remain to be constructed, but they will be completed, and trains will be crossing by the middle of October. But on the first of the month the line will be open for traffic from Quebec to Lachute, about ten miles from the Ottawa river. An informal inspection of the road took place on Saturday. Among those present were Messrs. H. H. Melville, Col. McNaught and John Ross, directors of the company, Charles Magee, president, and D. Murphy, director of the Bank of Ottawa, F. L. Mathey, of the banking firm of Andrew McKinney & Co., New York, William MacKenzie, of the Canadian Northern railway; Frederic Nicholls, of the Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto; Morley Donaldson, mechanical superintendent of the Canada Atlantic; J. P. Mullarkey, managing director of the Montreal Terminal railway; Arthur Davis, Manager of the Pittsburg Reduction Company, Bradley Palmer, Boston, J. E. Aldred, H. S. Holt, Thos. McDougall, R. Lacy Dillon, F. Van Bruessel, Robert Wilson, of Montreal; John Ross, contractor for the road, and W. J. Fraser, who has just been appointed freight and passenger

development going on, second only to Niagara. The works of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company will be completed in the spring, and with the different companies which have contracted to use power there the railway expects to do a business of 1,000 tons a day next summer. Two years ago the site was a wilderness, and to-day there is a thriving village, whose prospects are so good that the Bank of Ottawa has established a branch, and the Quebec bank will establish one this week. The buildings of the Pittsburg Reduction Company, which has contracted for the use of 15,000 horsepower, are rapidly nearing completion. The walls are of brick made of the clay found in immense quantities on the spot, and the brick yard is still doing a big business. Mr. Arthur Davis, the manager of the Pittsburg Reduction Company, says that his works have a capacity of twenty tons of aluminum output a day, and as the works at Niagara are unable to meet the demand it is probable that these works will be run at their full capacity. The proportion of raw material required is more than five to one, so that these works alone mean a business of over 100 tons a day for the railway. Besides, they will employ about 300 men, and that addition to the village means a large importation of the necessaries of life. It is interesting to note that the raw

materials for aluminum are brought literally from the four corners of the earth—the ore from France and Ireland, the pyrolite from Greenland and the clay from Arkansas.

In order to take care of its export grain trade, the Great Northern railway has built a million-bushel elevator of the most modern type at Quebec at a cost of \$300,000 without the aid of the company of course. The company has arranged with the Leyland line to send next summer to Quebec four of its largest vessels, of 10,000 tons, and to give a service about every eight days. If the Hawkesbury bridge is finished when the company expects, the first grain will be shipped out of Quebec on October 10. In view of the possibility that the bridge is not finished, then the company has made an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific railway to carry from Ottawa to Lachute the grain which it has contracted to receive from the Canada Atlantic. The steamboats necessary for this fall have also been provided. The company has also secured an entrance to Montreal.

The Chateauguay & Northern has a charter to build from Montreal to Joliette, on the Great Northern, a distance of 36 miles, and last session a substantial subsidy was granted for the line and for a bridge over Riviere des Prairies at Bout de l'Isle into Montreal. Right of way has been secured from Bout de l'Isle over the Montreal Terminal railway, an understanding has been reached between the three companies, work will begin at once, and by next fall the Great Northern will be in Montreal. By its connection it will, therefore, be in direct communication with the three important centres—Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa.

October Ladies' Home Journal.

A score of writers and artists contribute to the October Ladies' Home Journal, and the issue is one of commanding excellence. The number opens with "The Story of a Young Man," which, portraying Jesus as a man, and viewing him in the light of his humanity, fills a unique and unoccupied place in current literature. The first of "A Story of Beautiful Women," tells of the romance of an American girl who married a Bonaparte, and a series of stirring adventures are narrated in the first of the "Blue River Bear Stories," by the author of "When Knighthood was in Flower." Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's new novel, "The Successors of Mary the First," which has to do with domestic and suburban life, and is exceedingly funny, is begun in the October Journal. Edward Bok arraigns the Pullman Palace Car Company for teaching false standards of decorative art. Of the special features of interest are: "The Longings of a Secluded Girl," "A Minister Among the Cowboys," "Romances of Some Southern Homes," "How We Can Lead a Simple Life," and "Criticizing the Clothes of the Minister's Family," "A Georgian House for \$7,000," and "A Farmhouse for \$3,500" are given, with building plans and details, and "A Successful Country Home" pictures the exterior and interior of a house of log construction. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

Mme. Patti has for some time held the record for the largest sum that has been earned in a year by a woman. Her highest total for twelve months is \$350,000.

The great London surgeon, Sir William MacCormac, said recently that no hospital can be satisfactorily carried on unless it is in debt, as there would then be no scope for charitable feelings and manifestations.

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Manitoba.

Arckell & Co. are opening a drug store at Sidney.
H. B. Cooper, general merchant, Rossburn, died last week.
J. Williams has re-opened his confectionery store at Cartwright.
H. Reid has opened in the butcher business at 275 Fort street, Winnipeg.
H. Brown has succeeded J. Kennedy in the management of the Manitoba hotel at Morden.

The furniture, scenery, etc., in the Grand opera house, Winnipeg, will be sold at auction on Monday afternoon by the bailliff.

The Boissevain Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, of Boissevain, is applying to the provincial government for incorporation.

The Winnipeg Creamery and Produce Company, Limited, Winnipeg, are applying for incorporation. S. M. Barre will be one of the managing directors.

The firm of Russell & Co. booksellers and stationers, Winnipeg, changed this week to Russell, King & Co. Lisgar Lang, who has been connected with the firm for some time, entering as a partner.

Burrows & Steele, blacksmiths, Boissevain, have dissolved partnership. Wm. Morris, carriage maker, has bought out Mr. Burrows' interest, and the business will in future be carried on by Morris and Steele.

Following is the new Manitoba cabinet. Premier and president of the council, Hon. R. P. Roblin; treasurer, Hon. J. A. Davidson; attorney-general, Hon. C. H. Campbell; minister of public works, Hon. D. H. McFadden.

The following Dauphin merchants will open branch stores on the Gilbert Plains extension. Morton & Pearson and Hedderly & Co., grain dealers, John Sinnott and T. A. Burrows, lumber dealers, and Sam H. Roseborough, jeweller.

Mrs. Isabella Macaulay, milliner, Carnan, who made an assignment recently to F. J. G. McArthur, will be sold out at auction on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at a rate on the dollar. The stock is valued at \$925.47. The sale will be held at the office of Campbell & Crawford, Winnipeg.

The Balmoral hotel building at Pipestone was destroyed by fire last Sunday night. The building has not been in use for some weeks and it is surmised that the fire was the work of an incendiary origin. The owner of the building was Geo. Bonfield. Its value was placed at \$1,500.

H. Leadlay, who, with his brother, A. Leadlay, has taken over the business of the Toronto, Hide & Wool Co., Winnipeg, has been manager of the business for the past fourteen years. A Leadlay has also been connected with the business for a number of years. Both young men are therefore familiar with the hide and wool trade here, and now that they have become proprietors of the business, they will no doubt be able to conduct it even to better advantage than in the past. The business has been established about sixteen years.

The twelfth annual exhibition of the Morden Agricultural Society was held on Thursday and Friday, the 24th and 25th of September, at the society's grounds. The exhibits were not very numerous, but considering the year display was very good. The number of entries in the domestic manufactures and in class 23, the ladies' work, was large and it was an attractive and interesting part of the fair. The horticultural department was not nearly as well filled as in other years. The exhibit which was most interesting to visitors at the fair and to the general public of Manitoba was that of A. P. Stevenson. It consisted of some samples of fruit grown on his farm at Nelson, and included several varieties of apples, crab apples, small fruits and grapes, giving ample proof that with sufficient protection and care for their gardens, Manitobans may yet produce sufficient fruits for home consumption. Mr. Stevenson has sold several barrels of crab apples in Morden, obtaining \$1 per barrel, and he says that the crab apple trees pay splendidly for the care expended on them.

Saskatchewan.

The new steam ferry "Battleford" was launched at Edmonton on the 20th Sept. It is intended for use on the North Saskatchewan river between Battleford and Edmonton.

Assinibola.

R. D. Smith, proprietor of the Qu'Appelle Valley Hotel, has sold out to a gentleman from Ontario, who takes possession on the 15th inst.

Northwest Ontario.

Jas. Snider is opening a restaurant in Keewatin.

E. G. Hall, of Rat Portage, is opening in dry goods in Keewatin.

James Baker, who has for several years been at the head of the dry goods department of the Hudson's Bay stores at Rat Portage, has been promoted to the management of the Fort Frances post.

An excelsior factory is to be built near Port Arthur by Wilay & Co. There are large stretches of poplar in the neighborhood which will be used in the manufacture of this article. Excelsior is largely employed in stuffing mattresses, etc.

The town council and board of trade of Rat Portage, Ontario, are reported to be endeavoring to arrange for the erection of a large hotel at that town with C. P. R. assistance. They will also arrange for an exhibit of ores from that region to be sent to the Pan-American exposition to be held in Buffalo next year.

J. L. Melkie, of Port Arthur, dealer in books, stationery, musical instruments, fancy goods, etc., writes The Commercial that he is building a four storey solid brick warehouse in that town to be completed early next year in which he will carry on a general trade in these lines, shipping to all parts of the west as far as the coast. He will have travellers covering all the ground from Port Arthur to Vancouver.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

There has been an advance in the rate of flour from Montreal to Aberdeen at 2s 6d per sack, to 27s. 6d, and is 6d per sack advance to Dublin, the rate being 25s. The Hamburg rate is 17s 6d.

The C. P. R. has notified the department of agriculture that henceforth carloads of purebred stock will be carried to British Columbia at \$150 per car, and \$225 per palace horse car. This is a reduction of \$50.

One of the most expensive pieces of railway line in Canada is from Robson to Midway, which cost \$10,000 per mile. This is one of the series of spurs which the C. P. R. has recently built, connecting the main line with the various mining camps.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:
Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 69 1/2, store Fort William.
Flour—Local price per sack. Patent, \$1.85; best bakers', \$1.65.
Oatmeal—\$1.80 per 60lb sack to the retail trade.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$10.50 per ton; shorts, \$12.50, delivered to city dealers.
Oats—Carlots on track, new oats 25 1/2c. Harley—27 1/2c per bushel for new.
Corn—In carlots, 40 1/2c per bushel of 60lb.
Flax—\$1.00 per bushel.
Butter—Dairy, 25 1/2c per lb; creamery, 26 1/2c at the factories.
Cheese—Regular sizes, 12c.
Eggs—17c for Manitoba fresh.
Hides—No. 1 green hides, 7c per lb.
Wool—70c for unwashed fleece.
Sawed root—30c per lb.
Hay—Haled, \$1.70 (\$1.50 per ton on cars.
Potatoes—Choice new potatoes, 25c per bushel.
Poultry—Turkeys, live weight, 10 1/2c per lb; fowl, 5 1/2c per pair; ducks, 6c per pair; geese, 6 1/2c each; wild ducks, 2 1/2c per pair.
Dressed Meats—Beef, 6 1/2c; fresh killed mutton, 10 1/2c; lamb, 10 1/2c; hogs, 6 1/2c; veal, 7 1/2c.
Live Stock—Cattle, 36 1/2c for good to choice steers; sheep, 4c; hogs, 5c off cars, according to weight and quality.

The assessment roll of the city of Toronto for the tax levy of 1901 was completed on Saturday last and presents evidence of substantial progress in both the number and wealth of the citizens. The total assessment of the city is \$128,914,144, which is an increase over that of last year of \$3,218,175. Following are the classified totals and increases over last year: Value of land \$56,559,577, increase \$131,557; value of buildings \$58,276,507, increase \$1,751,288; personal property \$9,225,878, increase \$931,419; taxable income \$4,892,182, increase \$978,871; exemptions \$23,428,833, increase \$206,762. The population of the city is given as 121,043, an increase of 6,136.

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

Returns for the Winnipeg Clearing House for the week ending Thursday, show as follows:

Week ended Oct. 4, 1900 ... \$2,032,159
Corresponding week, 1899 ... 2,778,772
Corresponding week, 1898 ... 2,001,777

The monthly totals are as follows:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. ...	\$9,900,007	\$7,683,052	\$6,311,168
Feb. ...	6,702,640	6,259,471	5,317,310
Mar. ...	6,922,812	6,724,121	6,732,375
April ...	7,001,510	6,910,451	6,710,114
May ...	4,762,579	7,412,855	8,885,304
June ...	9,012,081	8,211,710	7,390,799
July ...	9,359,423	8,169,335	6,310,238
Aug. ...	8,175,030	7,955,251	6,180,385
Sept. ...	7,529,147	8,231,159	6,414,651
Oct. ...		12,089,000	9,347,692
Nov. ...		14,435,219	11,353,659
Dec. ...		12,006,303	10,768,721
Totals ...		\$107,780,814	\$90,674,325

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The American Bankers Association opened its 26th annual convention at Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday morning with over 1,000 delegates in attendance.

Dominion Government Savings Bank returns at Winnipeg for September are as follows: Transactions for the month ending Sept. 30, 1900. Deposits, \$21,205,900, withdrawals, \$20,000,000. Deposits exceed withdrawals by \$1,205,900.

The question has been asked whether a bank has a legal right to refuse payment of a cheque on which a memorandum, as, for instance, "in full of account," or "for services rendered," has been erased or cancelled by a pen. Hand & McNair's bankers' Monthly says that the bank has a perfect right to refuse this, as the cheque with the endorsement indicated is not an unrestricted order for payment of the money, and in any event the cheque in the form presented is an "altered instrument."

INSURANCE MATTERS.

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Several years ago, Sheppard Homans wrote an article for the North American Review on the "Origin of Life Insurance," and although it has been published before, we republish herewith an extract therefrom regarding the manner in which the "doctrine of probabilities, or the scientific basis upon which all insurance rests, had its origin in a game of cards. That is to say the foundation upon which this great economy depends, and upon which it owes its claim to the confidence and patronage of the community, originated from the investigations regarding games of chance. It happened in this way: About the year 1650, the Chevalier de Mere, a Flemish nobleman, who was both a respectable mathematician and an ardent gamester, attempted to solve the problem of dividing equitably the stakes when a game of chance was interrupted. The problem was too difficult for him, and he sought the aid of the famous Abbe Blaise Pascal, a Jesuit priest, author of "Night Thoughts," and one of the most accomplished mathematicians of any age. Pascal solved the problem, and in doing so enunciated the "doctrine of probabilities," or laws governing so-called chance. Upon this depends not only the laws governing insurance of all kinds, but also the laws governing the motions of the planets in space, and, in fact, all astronomical science. This doctrine of theory Pascal illustrated by the throwing of dice. When a single die is thrown the chance of turning up an ace is precisely one out of six, or one out of the total number of sides or faces. But if a large number of throws are made, it will be found that each face will be turned up an equal number of times. From this Pascal laid down the proposition that results which have happened in any given number of observed cases will again happen under similar circumstances, providing the numbers be sufficient for the proper working of the law of average. Thus the duration of a single individual is one of the greatest uncertainties, but the duration, or rate of mortality of a large number of individuals may be predicted with great accuracy by companies, or with the observed re-

sults among a sufficiently large number of persons, of similar ages, occupations and climatic influences.—The Indicator.

Winnipeg Waterworks.

At the regular meeting of the Winnipeg board of works this week, City Comptroller Curry made a full report in regard to the new waterworks plant, the substance of which is that Rudolph Hering, C. E., of New York, who was engaged by the city to make investigations as to the best water supply available, reported in favor of the artesian well system, which he estimated would cost \$700,000 for a system to include 4 1/2 miles of pipe. A by-law was submitted to the ratepayers and approved by them authorizing an issue of \$700,000 of debentures for this purpose.

The report shows that this estimate has been greatly exceeded and that it will require \$185,000 additional to complete the works.

At a special meeting of the city council held this week the water rates were adjusted on the basis of a 10 per cent. reduction on the rates previously charged and a further discount of 10 per cent. to be allowed on all accounts paid on or before the 16th day of the first month of the quarter.

Big Premium on No. 1 Hard.

Owing to the scarcity of high grade wheats in Manitoba this season, the price of choice wheats will rule very high, compared with the value of lower grades. The choice wheat will be bought by home millers at prices far above export value, while the low grade stuff will be left for export, as naturally exporters cannot afford to pay more than export value for the lower grades, there will of course be a wide difference between the price of choice grades and low grades. The bulk of the crop will probably grade No. 2 hard leaving hardly enough high grade wheat to supply the demand of home millers. The farmers will therefore receive some benefit as a result of this unusual condition from the duty on wheat and flour. That is, of course, the farmers who have choice wheat. The big premiums on high grade grain is therefore purely a result of the commercial situation arising from exceptional crop conditions.

Boot and Shoes Trade Notes.

For many years Montreal was the principal boot and shoe manufacturing centre in the Dominion, but Quebec has now come forward as a strong rival, although in the higher class of goods Montreal still leads. Probably two-thirds of the boots and shoes made in Canada at the present time come from these two cities. In Quebec there are over thirty factories, one of which produces between 1,000 and 2,500 pairs per day, and thirteen turn out from 500 to 1,000 pairs daily.

The puddlers of the Norristown Rolling mills, Norristown, Pennsylvania, held a meeting on Wednesday, and decided to accept a cut of one dollar a ton in wages. Instead of receiving \$1.40 a ton they will now receive \$1.40. Fires were lighted that day after an idleness of six months.

In connection with the failure of the Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Co., D. J. McGillis, secretary of the company, and Alex. McCulloch, of Croll & McCulloch, were arrested on the 25th September on the charge of conspiring to defraud the Merchants Bank of Halifax out of \$220,000 on bogus warehouse receipts. It is expected that several well known Montreal financiers may be involved.

The Fargo Edison Co., of Fargo, N. D., have been testing coal from the beds recently discovered north of Bismark, N. D., on the line of the Washburn road. These tests showed that this coal, which is lignite, gave 63 per cent. of heating power as compared with bituminous coal. No clinkers were left and there was an entire absence of the heavy black smoke which nearly always accompanies the use of bituminous coal.

Owing to the receipt of many enquiries from Great Britain and other countries, the Dominion department of agriculture is preparing for publication and distribution a list of exporters of Canadian farm products. In order that it may be as complete as possible when printed, this list will be held open for a short time longer to receive the names of firms not yet upon it. Any firm exporting Canadian farm products, by sending a business card to the commissioner of agriculture Ottawa, may have its name put upon that list free of charge.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Saturday, October 6.

This has been a quiet week in trading circles. The wet and gloomy weather makes it difficult to keep up any interest in business. Country roads are in very bad shape, which prevents traffic, thus cutting off the little farm trade there might otherwise be. The grain movement is light and deliveries of country produce are also being interfered with. Not much headway has been made with threshing operations this week. There is a big demand for money to meet maturing obligations and for general business purposes, which has stiffened interest rates considerably. Mortgage companies report a great many loans going through. Labor of all kinds seems to be well employed and there is still some demand from the harvest fields for hands.

WINNIEG MARKETS

Saturday, October 6.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Shipments of goods to country points have tapered off to a decidedly small point. The sorting trade is very slow owing to the bad weather which not only prevents country consumers from buying even where they have the money. Traversers started out this week with full lines of spring goods and will do the best they can to improve a doubtful situation. It is believed that spring orders would assume fair proportions if the weather was at all settled and the work of threshing what is left of the crops under way as the faith of the trading classes in the future is not at all impaired by the unfavorable present conditions. As regards prices of spring lines it may be said that they are to be firmly held at the old range. While there have been no important changes either one way or the other the tendency is if anything in an upward direction and prices will be firmly held at list figures. Makers assert that their raw material has cost them as much or more than that which went into last year's goods, and moreover they do not believe that lower prices would add much if anything to the volume of sales and it might have the contrary effect.

DRY GOODS

Local jobbing houses find business very dull the continued wet weather having taken the heart out of the market. A few sorting orders and a little house trade constitutes the entire movement. There is little demand for woollen dress goods, underwear, hosiery, etc. for fall and winter wear, and other lines drag slowly along behind these. The strength in cottons has attracted some interest here, and jobbers are following the advances at mills. Full particulars of these have been given in our news columns recently. The difference in prices here is slight.

DRUGS

The drug market shows a great deal more activity than any other in this market and trade is fairly brisk. The volume of business being done is considerably in excess of what it was a year ago. The feature this week in regard to prices has been the advance in quinine, which is now 1c per ounce higher. Other lines are unchanged. For quotations see "Prices Current" page.

FISH.

Fresh white fish are now practically out of the market, as the season closed yesterday, October 5. The market is being supplied with fish from the freezers, and the price remains the same. Pike and pickerel are plentiful and unchanged in price. Oysters are in plentiful supply at last week's prices. Finnan haddies are expected. In shortly we quote Whitefish, fresh caught, 5c per lb., pickerel 4c pike 3c trout 10c salmon 12c halibut 12c mackerel 10c salt cod, 7c Labrador herring, half barrel, \$4; oysters, select, \$2.40 per gallon.

FUEL.

The cool weather is creating some demand for fuel for heating purposes, and the strike in the hard coal regions has caused many nervous peo-

ple to buy where they might not otherwise have done so. There has been no change in prices here notwithstanding the fact that in nearly all cities east and south there have been advances. With the improved prospects for a settlement of the strike there is now not so much likelihood of higher prices. Canadian coals remain unchanged in price also. Stocks of wood in the city are large and there is consequently very little demand for wood in carlots from the yards. Winnipeg quotations for both wood and coal will be found on our "prices current" page.

GREEN FRUITS.

The demand for seasonal lines of fruit is good. Snow apples are now in the market at \$3 per barrel. Fall apples are plentiful at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel. Ontario grapes are lower. We quote: California lemons, \$6.50 per box; bananas, per bunch, \$2.50; sweet potatoes, per barrel, \$6.50; Ontario fall apples, per barrel, \$2.50 to \$3.50; snow apples, per barrel, \$3; Washington box apples, per box, \$1.75; Ontario crab apples, per barrel, \$4 to \$5; Montana box crabs, \$1.90; California peaches, per case, \$1.20; Washington blue plums, \$1.25, with a rebate of 10c per case for five case lots or over; Washington pears, per case, \$2.25; California pears, \$2.50 per case; Ontario grapes, Concord, 27c; Rogers, 40c; Niagara, 27c; Delaware, 40c; Tokay grapes, per crate, \$2.75; basket pears, 45c; basket crabapples, 60c; basket tomatoes, 50c; green tomatoes, per pound, 1 1/2c; celery, per dozen, 90c; cabbage, per dozen, 50c; cauliflower, per dozen, 60c; onions, per lb., 3c; Grenville walnuts, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; ragona almonds, 15c; filberts 10 to 11c; peanuts, green, 9c; roasted, 12c; pecan nuts, 15c per lb.; maple sugar per pound, 5 cents; maple syrup \$6.00 per case of 1 dozen 1/2 gal. tins; apple cider, 35c per gallon in barrels and half barrels; fruit cider put in 20 and 30 gallon kegs, per gallon 35c; cold storage figs, \$1.00; dates, 7c per lb; honey in 1-lb glass jars, per dozen jars, \$2.50; cranberries, per barrel, \$8.50; Spanish onions to arrive, per crate, \$1.50.

GROCERIES.

Trade is steady. Collections slow. New pack corn is now in and is quoted at \$2.00 to \$2.10. Other lines of canned goods are unchanged. Labrador herrings in half barrels are very scarce and cannot now be obtained at old prices, the regular quotation being \$3.00 for best. The catch of herring is said to be very light. New figs are expected in shortly. New Valencia raisins are now in the market having arrived on Wednesday. They are quoted at \$2.35 to \$1.90, which is a sharp advance over opening figures of a year ago. It is expected that later shipments to this market will show still higher prices the opening markets having advanced since first purchases were made. Sugars have declined 20c per hundred during the week owing to further trouble among the United States refineries. New York prices have been cut sharply and Canadian refineries have had to follow suit. Other lines are unchanged here. For Winnipeg jobbing quotations see "prices current" page.

HARDWARE.

Trade is quiet and prices here unchanged. Recent eastern changes have not gone into effect here. The very small volume of trading being done makes the question of prices of much less interest than it would be under normal conditions. There is a small demand for building material and also for some lines of heavy hardware. Sporting goods are moving slowly. Orders for some lines of winter goods, such as skates, have been booked. Prices are given elsewhere.

LEATHER.

Winnipeg jobbing business is very light and the market is without feature, although there is some possibility of lower prices in the early future. Outside markets report trade light and prices unchanged. If anything they are a little firmer.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

The situation remains unchanged. Business is as good as can be expected considering the weather, which is not favorable for anything but inside work. Prices are given elsewhere.

SCRAP.

We quote: No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$13 to \$14 per ton; No. 2, \$5 ton; wrought iron scrap, \$5 ton; heavy copper, 10c

per pound; red brass, 80 per pound; yellow brass, heavy, 7c per pound; light brass, 3 1/2 to 5c per pound; lead pipe or tea lead, 2c to 2 1/2c; rags, country mixed, 50c per 100 pounds; rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and per lb; bones, clean, dry and bleached, articles, 5 1/2c per pound; zinc scrap 1c \$6 per ton.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The market has been very steady this week with no special features attending it. The weaker tendency manifested at the end of last week did not develop further, but gave place to a firmer tone at the beginning of the week, which with slight fluctuations has continued up to time of writing, quotations showing prices unchanged to half a cent higher for the week. The weekly statistics so far as they referred to the general movement of wheat over the world and the accumulation of reserves were not favorable to the bull side of the market, as they told of large world's shipments, exceeding weekly requirements of importing countries, large increase in English stocks, and increase of amount on ocean passage, also large increase in world's reserve stock. On the other hand the situation in the United States and Manitoba would seemingly favor the expectation of higher prices, as there has been no improvement in the weather over the spring wheat country where much of the wheat is still in the field and threshing is still being delayed. The primary receipts are now showing the want of the movement of the spring wheat, in a considerable falling off in quantity as compared with a year ago. The percentage of higher grades in the spring wheat crop is going to be extremely small. The only weak feature in the American situation is the large visible supply, now amounting to over 55,000,000 bushels. Export trade is reported as fairly good. The Argentine crop is just beginning to show itself as a factor in the market situation, and the prospects and outcome of this crop will have much to do in shaping values later on. During the week reports regarding the crop have been published which state that the acreage has been increased 25 per cent, and that the wheat is doing unusually well. These reports have in some measure been contradicted by others, stating that there has been too much rain and the growth is too rank and thus the prospect is not satisfactory as in previous years such a condition at this stage has resulted in a poor crop. Reports on the Australian crop continue favorable, and the same in regard to the prospects in India. The American visible supply increased 416,000 bushels, compared to an increase of 1,065,000 bushels the previous week, and the aggregate is now 55,409,000 bushels, against 42,143,000 bushels a year ago. The world's shipments were 8,350,000 bushels, compared to 7,936,000 bushels the previous week, and 7,900,000 bushels the same week last year. The world's visible supply according to Bradstreet's increased 4,318,000 bushels against an increase of 4,631,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 1,561,000 bushels the same week a year ago.

The local market remains stagnant with almost no business doing, owing to the delay in the movement of the new crop, which continues to be held back by the unpropitious weather preventing threshing. Prices are unchanged on the week, a little old 1 hard changing hands at \$3 to \$3 1/2c spot Fort William, 2 hard and 1 northern, 3c less than 1 hard, and 3 hard 10 to 11c less than 1 hard, all in store Fort William. Low grade wheat is various prices according to sample and grade, but sales have been made as follows: Tough 2 hard 75c, tough 3 hard 67c, tough 3 northern 65c, all in store King's elevator Fort Arthur.

FLOUR—There is a steady demand for flour at unchanged prices. We quote: Ogilvie's Hungarian, \$2.30 per sack of 48 lbs; Glenora Patent, \$2.15; Lake of the Woods, Five Rows, \$2.50; Patent, \$2.15; Medina, \$1.70, and XXXX \$1.35 per sack.

MILLFEED—Demand is moderate and prices unchanged from a week ago. Bran in bulk is worth \$12.50 per ton, and shorts \$11.50, delivered here.

GROUND FEED—Prices maintain their previous level and the small supply of coarse grains is keeping the volume of sales down to a very low point. We quote: Oat chop, \$25 per ton; barley chop, \$21.50; mixed barley and oats, \$22; corn chop, \$22; oil cake, \$26 per ton.

WHEAT—The very backward state of threshing operations is keeping down country deliveries to small proportions. At many of the buying points nothing at all has been done yet.

OATS—Like all other grains oats show very little movement at present. Receipts here from country points are the smallest they have been for some time and dealers find difficulty keeping up their supplies. There is, however, only a hand to mouth demand as nobody wants to buy a quantity at present figures. New oats have hardly begun to arrive. Considerable correspondence has passed between city dealers and country shippers regarding new oats and quite a few cars are booked to arrive, but so long as the wet weather continues there can be no movement to speak of. The outlook for oats is certainly gloomy. Wet, as they are, no one will want to store them in large quantities as they would not keep through a warm spell. The trade had one experience of trying to store damp oats and they do not want another. We quote carlots on track here worth 30 to 32c per bushel.

BARLEY—New barley has scarcely even been talked off yet, much less offered for purchase and there is nothing at all doing. Old barley has long been out of the market.

CORN—There is some demand for feed grades at 18 1/2 to 30c per bushel in carlots on track here.

HAY—The hay business is in bad shape. Some of the leading hay districts are partially under water and the stacks are everywhere completely soaked. Balers find it increasingly difficult to carry on their work as they cannot move their machines about, the ground is so wet. Many of the stacks are said to be more or less rotted by the rains. One man reports that he threw down several feet of one stack and found the hay completely rotten as far as he went. This would seem to indicate that marketable hay will be scarce. Others, again, report that they have plenty of good hay. The price in the city has advanced this week about \$1.50 per ton, which shows that the feeling is very firm. We quote: Fresh baled hay, in cars on track, \$8.00 to \$8.50 per ton; loose hay, on street, \$5 to \$10. There is very little loose hay offering owing to the bad roads.

BUTTER—Creamery—There is a good demand for creamery butter for shipment and the city trade is also taking some. Choice September makes are now worth 22c per pound at the factories, an advance of about 2c over a week ago. Earlier makes do not sell so well. About 20 to 21c is the ruling price for held stock.

BUTTER—Dairy—There is nothing new to note. Offerings are fairly large, but the quality is not very choice as a rule. In fact there is no really choice dairy butter obtainable at city warehouses. We quote 12 to 14c per pound for all offerings according to quality, commission basis.

CHEESE—The feeling is somewhat weaker this week although prices here remain unchanged. The make in Manitoba has been large this year. Factory cheese is worth 9 1/2 to 10c per pound, delivered here, and dairy cheese 9c to 9 1/2c.

EGGS—Dealers are quoting 12 to 12 1/2c per dozen for case eggs, delivered here, subject to candling.

VEGETABLES—Bad country roads are retarding deliveries of potatoes, and prices are at a comparatively high level, having advanced 5c per bushel since a week ago. We quote: Potatoes, 40c to 45 cents per bushel; rutabarb, 20c per dozen; lettuce, 10c per dozen; parsley, 20c; green onions and radish, 10c per doz.; carrots, 10c; beets, 10c per dozen; turnips, 25c per bus.; cabbage, 25c to 40c per dozen; ripe tomatoes, 3c per lb; imported tomatoes, 30c per basket; green tomatoes, 30c per bushel; celery, 20c per dozen.

DRESSED MEATS—In plentiful supply. We quote: Choice beef, 5c to 6c per lb; veal, 6 to 8c; mutton, 9 to 10c; lamb, 10 to 11c; hog, 7 1/4 to 7 1/2c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Poultry is in a little better supply at steady prices. Live hens are worth 9c per pound, dressed fowl, 10c; dressed chickens, 12c; ducks, live weight, 8c; dressed, 10c; turkeys, live, 10c; dressed, 13c.

GAME—Wild ducks are scarce in this market. Dealers pay 25 to 30c per pair, according to size and vari-

ety. Geese are scarce and worth about 60c each.

HIDES—Hides are coming in in very dirty condition. Receipts are only moderate: We quote: No. 1 inspected hides, 6c per lb for all weights; No. 2, 5c per lb, No. 3, 4c; shearing sheepskins, 20 to 25c for late killed; calfskins, 8c; deakins, 25 to 35c each, horse hides, 75c to \$1.25 each.

WOOL—Receipts are practically nil. We quote 8 to 8 1/2 per pound for unwashed fine and 12 1/2 per pound for washed.

TALLOW—Quoted at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4. **SENECA**—The market is firmer, and prices have advanced to as high as 30 cents for choice root. From 27 to 30 cents is the regular range. Receipts are very light owing to the wet condition of the ground, which prevents digging. Some of the best root sections are reported to be partially flooded. A wire from Minneapolis to The Commercial yesterday noted an advance of another 3c per pound there, which will naturally strengthen this market.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—This has been another heavy week in the export trade, about 2,000 head having been shipped east. Buyers are operating in stockers at some country points and are paying 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c per pound for these, but there are not many moving. We quote. Choice export steers, off ears, here, 3 1/2c, butchers' cattle, 2 1/2 3/4c.

SHEEP—Sheep are now coming in from the western ranges, but the demand is light. Choice grades of sheep are quoted at 1c per pound off ears here.

HOGS—Offerings are very light. Prices hold firm at 5 1/4 to 6c per lb for hogs weighing from 150 to 250 pounds. Thick fats and heavies 4 1/2 to 5c.

MILCH COWS—These are very scarce and readily bring from \$30 to \$40 each.

HORSES—A carload of mixed drivers and workers, of rather an inferior quality were sold at auction on Thursday, bringing on an average about \$45.00. There is a fair demand for drivers for delivery and livery purposes, those weighing about 1,000 pounds bringing the best prices. The demand for heavy horses is light.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Toronto, Oct. 6.
SEGARS—Granulated, delivered Toronto to \$5 1/2 to \$5.20 yellows, from \$4.35 to \$4.68.
Syrups—Imperial gallons, medium, 32c; special bright, 35c.
MOLASSES—West India, barrels, 22 1/2 to 40c; New Orleans, 22 1/2 to 28c for medium, and 35 1/2 to 47c for bright.
COFFEES—Hilo, green, 10 1/2 to 14c. Mocha, 22 1/2 to 25c. Java, 22 1/2 to 32c.
TEAS—Japan, low grade, 16 1/2 to 20c per lb; Young Hyson, seconds, 16 1/2 to 18c; firsts, 22 1/2 to 25c. Indian, 18 1/2 to 20c. Congo, low grade, 10 1/2 to 12c, medium, 22 1/2 to 25c. finest, 30 1/2 to 35c. Ceylon 17 1/2 to 25c. Formosa oolong 24 1/2 to 30c.
CANNED TOMATOES—Tomatoes, 50c; peas, 50 1/2 to 52c; corn, 52 1/2 to 55c; beans, 52c; sliced selected peas, \$1.00 to \$1.25; pumpkin, 5c; raspberries, 2c. \$1.75 to \$2.25; peaches, 2c. \$1.85 to \$2.25; apples, 2c. \$2.50 to \$3.00; plums, 2c. \$2.25 to \$2.75; do. 2 1/2 to 3c. do. 3c. \$2.50. plums, 2c. \$1.10 to \$1.25. Salmon-Cohoos, prime dark pink fish, 1 1/2 to 2c. sockeyes, red, \$1.00 to \$1.15; northern canneries, \$1.15 to \$1.30. Salmon, halves, \$1.50 to \$1.60; tall, 10c, \$2.50, fats, \$3.25.
FRUIT—Hilo Java, 3 1/2 to 7c. Java, 6 1/2 to 7c. Siam, 6 1/2 to 7c. Japan, 6 1/2 to 7c.
SPICES—Cinnamon, 5c; Cloves, 20c; Cloves, Zanzibar, 20 1/2 to 22c; Amboy, 22 1/2 to 24c; Penang, 20 1/2 to 22c; all spice, 20c; nutmegs, 50c to \$1; cream tartar, pure, 22 1/2 to 25c; compound, 15 1/2 to 20c; pepper, black, pure Singapore, 15c; Penang, 17c; compound, 12 1/2 to 14c; pepper, pure white, 28 1/2 to 30c.
DRIED FRUITS—Raisins, Valencia, selected, 10c; fine cut, 9c; California, 3-crown loose Muscatels, 9c; Phila-tras, currants, 12c; Patras, 14c; dried fruits-Apricots, 11 1/2 to 12c; peaches, 12 1/2 to 15c; prunes, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 to 9c; do. 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 to 14 1/2; Sultanas, 10 1/2 to 11c; Hallowe dates, 10 1/2 to 11c.
NUTS—Shelled Valencia almonds, 30 1/2 to 35c; shelled Jordan almonds, 45c; imported walnuts, 10 1/2 to 11c; shelled walnuts, 14 1/2 to 15c; Greenlies, 12 1/2 to 14c; Sicily Almonds, 10 1/2 to 11c.
PICKL—Orange, 12 1/2 to 13c; onion, 10 1/2 to 12c; citron, 17 1/2 to 20c.
PROVISIONS.
BONK—Canada mess, short cut, \$10.50 to \$11.00; heavy, \$13.00 to \$13.50; shoulders, \$14.50.
DRIY SALTED MEATS—Long clear bacon, car lots, 9 1/2 to 10c; ton and case lots, 10c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2 to 14c; backs, 12 1/2 to 14c; shoulders, 10 1/2 to 12c; hams, 12 1/2 to 14c; rolls, 11 1/2 to 13c. Green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.
LARD—Teresa, 9 1/2 to 10c; tubs, 10 1/2 to 11c.

Toronto Hardware and Paint Prices.

Toronto, Oct. 6.
ANTIMONY—11 1/4 to 1 1/2c per lb for Cook soup.
HARDED WIRE—Car lots, f.o.b. Cleveland, \$2.25, Toronto, \$3 per 100lb.
HEAT IRON—Base, for common \$1.70 to \$1.75 per 100lb.
ROHS—28 gauge, \$3.40.
BOLTS AND NUTS—Norway bolts, full square, 45 per cent; common carriage bolts, full square, 65 per cent; do. 5-16 and under, 60 per cent; do. 3/4 and larger, 65 per cent; machine bolts, all sizes, 60 per cent; coach screws, 70 per cent; screw shoe bolts, 75 per cent; blank bolts, 60 per cent; bolt ends, 65 per cent; nuts, square, 4c off, nuts, hexagon, 4 1/2c off; tire bolts, 4 1/2c off; stove bolts, 4 1/2c off; 4 1/2c off; rough bolts, 3c per cent.
HINDER TWINE—Pure seal, 9c; mixed, 8 1/2c; pure Manila, 12 1/2c.
BRASS—Sheet and rod, discount 10 per cent.
BUILDING PAPER—Plata building, 30c per roll, tarred linings, 40c.
CANADA PLATES—All dull, \$3.15 per 100lb; half polished, \$3.25, and all bright \$3.35 per 100lb.
CEMENT—Canadian Portland, \$2.80 to \$3; English do., \$3.00, Belgian, \$2.75 to \$3.00, Canadian hydraulic cements, \$1.25 to \$1.50; calcined plaster, \$1.00, asbestos cement, \$2.50 per barrel.
CHAIN—3/4 in., \$7.50 to \$8; 1/2 in., \$4.75 to \$5.10; 3/8 in., \$4.25 to \$4.55; 7-16 in., \$4.80 to \$5.15; 1/2 in., \$5.75 to \$6.1; 3/4 in., \$5.50 to \$5.75; 1 in., \$6.25 to \$6.50; 3/4 in., \$5.25 to \$5.50; 1 in., \$5.15 to \$5.25.
COPPER—Ingots copper, 10 1/2 to 20c per lb, sheet copper, 23 1/2 to 24c.
CUT NAILS—\$2.00 per keg f.o. To Toronto, Hamilton and London.
FENCE WIRE—Woven, 7 1/2c per rod, FINE STEEL WIRE—Discount 15 per cent.
GALVANIZED IRON—28 gauge, \$4.55 per 100lb for English and \$4.60 for American.
GALVANIZED WIRE—0 gauge, \$3.10 to \$3.15; 12 gauge, \$3.25; 13 gauge, \$3.35; No. 10, \$3.15.
GLASS—Star, first break, in 50 foot boxes, \$2.10, and in 100 foot boxes, \$4.00, double diamond, under 25 united inches, in 100 foot boxes, \$4.00; Toronto, Hamilton and London. Terms 4 months or 3 per cent 30 days.
GREEN WIRE CLOTH—\$2.00 per 100 square feet.
HARVEST TOOLS—50, 10 and 5 per cent.
HOOP STEEL—Base price, \$3.25.
IRON NAILS—Standard oval head, 50 per cent, 60 and 40 per cent.
RONSHESHOES—No. 2 iron shoes, light, medium and heavy, \$1.75 f.o.b.; snow shoes, \$4.00.
IRON PIPE—Black pipe—3/4 to 2 1/2 in. 40 per cent; 2 1/2 in. 60 per cent; 3 to 2 in., 65 2/3 per cent; larger sizes, 50 and 3 per cent. Galvanized pipe—3/4 in., 40 per cent; 3/4 to 2 in. 50 per cent.
LEAD PIPE—Ordinary pipe, 7c; discount 15 per cent.
OLD MATERIAL—Agricultural scrap, 50c per cent; machinery cast 50c per cent; stove scrap, 40c; No. 1 wrought scrap 50c 100lb; new light scrap copper, 12 1/2c per lb; bottom, 10 1/2c; heavy copper, 13c; light scrap brass, 7c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 10c; heavy red scrap brass, 10 1/2c; scrap lead, 2 1/2c; scrap rubber, 6 1/2c; good country mixed rags, 65 to 75c; clean dry bones, 40 1/2 to 50c per 100lb.
PIG IRON—Hamilton f.o.b. cars at farm, \$15 for N. 1 and \$17.50 for No. 2.
PIG LEAD—Imported, at 50 1/2c per lb.
PIG TIN—5 1/2c per lb.
WOLPHRY NETTING—Discount of 40 and 5 per cent.
RIVETS AND BIRRS—Iron 60 per cent; iron bars, 55 per cent, copper rivets, 35 per cent.
ROPE—Sisal, 5 1/2c; pure Manila, 12 1/2c.
SCREWS—Flat head bright, 50 per cent off the list. round head bright, 75 per cent; flat head brass, 75 per cent; round head brass, 67 1/2 per cent; flat head bronze, 67 1/2 per cent; round head bronze, 67 1/2 per cent.
SHEET ZINC—3 1/2 to 3 1/2c for cast lots; 7c for part cases.
SHOT—Common, 65.50 per 100lb; chilled, \$7 ball seal and ball, \$7.50 discount, 7 per cent.
SMOOTH STEEL WIRE—The base is \$3.00 per 100lb f.o.b. factory.
SPADES AND SHOVELS—40 and 5 per cent.
SPELTER—66 1/2c per lb.
SULPHUR—Half and half, 2 1/2 to 2c. red and 3 1/2 to 4c.
TERRA PLATES—I. C. \$5.20; I. X., \$18.50.
TINNED SHEETS—24 gauge, 66 1/2c.
WIRE NAILS—Base price at \$3.00 to \$3.10 f.o.b. Toronto and west.
PAINTS AND OILS.
CASTOR OIL—East India, in cases, 9 1/2 to 10c per lb, and 10 1/2 to 11c for single tin.
GIM CHELLAC—In cases, 22c. In less than cases, 25c.
LINSEED OIL—Raw, 1 to 4 barrels, 5c; boiled, 5c.
LIQUID PAINTS—Pure, \$1.20 to \$1.50 per gallon; No. 1 quality, \$1 per gallon.
PARIS WHITE—30c.
PARIS GREEN—Petroleum base, 15c; arsenic base, 25c; greens, 50 to 100lb, 15c; drums, 25c; 10 1/2c; tubs, 10, 20c; packages, 10, 10 1/2c.
PLASTER PARIS—New Brunswick, \$1.50 per barrel.
TUMICE STONE—Powdered, \$2.50 per 100lb for barrels and 40 1/2c per lb in small quantities; lump, 10c per lb in small lots, and 8c per lb in barrels.
PUTTY—Bladder, in barrels, \$2.10; bladders, in 100lb kegs, \$2.25; built in barrel, \$1.50; in less quantities, \$2.10.
RED LEAD—Genuine, in casks of 500 lb, \$3.50; ditto, in kegs of 100lb, \$3.75; No. 1 in cask of 500lb, \$3.75 to \$3.75; do., kegs of 100lb, \$3.85 to \$3.90.
REFINED OIL—American water white, 18c in barrels; Sarnia water white, 17c in barrels; Sarnia prime, 16c in barrels.
SICAL OIL—5c per gallon, and yellow seal at 4 1/2c.
TURPENTINE—In single barrels, 60c; 2 to 4 barrel lots, 58c.
WHITING—10c per 100lb; gliders' whiting, 7 1/2c.
WHITE LEAD—Ex-Toronto, pure white lead, \$4.65; No. 1, \$4.25; No. 2, \$3.87 1/2; No. 3, \$3.50; No. 4, \$4.75; dry white lead in casks, \$4.00.

BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

Business at Vancouver.
 Vancouver, Oct. 1, 1900.

The stoppage of an active northern trade is being felt in the province. The hardware business is quieter and wholesalers complain of slack trade. There is an upward tendency in provisions of all kinds, and the bright dry weather has been very beneficial to the retail trade.

British Columbia Markets.

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.)

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.
 (By wire to The Commercial.)

Vancouver, Oct. 6.
GRAIN—Oats, \$25 per ton; wheat, \$27.
LOUR—Delivered R. C. points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$5.40, strong bakers, \$4.80; Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel.
FIELD—National mills chop, \$25 per ton, bran, \$18, shorts, \$20, off scale meal, \$25 ton, f.o.b. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.
HAY—Per ton, new \$12, old \$10.
MEAL—Rolled oats, 50lb sack, \$2.60, two 50lb sacks, \$2.70; four 25lb sacks, \$2.90; ten 7 1/2 sack, \$2.50; oatmeal in 10lb sacks, per 100lb, \$3.25; in 50lb sacks, \$3.50 per 100lb.
LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$3.75 per 100lb; butchers' cows, \$3 per 100lb; sheep, \$4.50 per 100lb, lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.50 each, hogs, \$6.50 per 100lb.
DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 7 1/2c; mutton, 10 1/2 to 12c; pork, 8 1/2c; veal, 11c.
GAME—Mallard ducks, 65c per pair, grouse, \$1 per pair; seaion, 8c.
CURED MEATS—Hams, 15 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 14 1/2 to 15c; backs, 13 1/2c; long cured, 12c; roils, 12 1/2 to 13c; smoked sides, 12 1/2c.
LARD—Tins, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2c per lb; pigs, 11 1/2c; lubs, 10 1/2c.
BUTTER—Local creamery, 30c; Manitoba creamery, 24 1/2 to 25c; fresh dairy, 15 1/2 to 16c.
EGGS—Fresh local, 35c, Manitoba eggs, 20c.
CHEESE—Eastern, 13 1/2 to 14c.
VEGETABLES—Potatoes, \$16 per ton; Ashcroft potatoes, \$18.00 per ton; silver skin onions, 1 1/2c per lb; Callifornia onions, 1 1/2c per lb.
FISH—Flourers 3c; smelts, 5c; sea bass, 4c; whiting, 6c; sock, 6c; halibut, 6c; salmon 8c, cod 6c per lb. crabs, 60c per dozen.
GREEN FRUITS—Pomegranates, \$1.75; lemons, \$4.00 to \$4.50; California leaches, \$1.00 per box; imported plums, \$1.00 to \$1.10; local plums, \$2.50 to 3c; California leaches, \$1.10, pears, \$1.50; tomatoes, 30c; California apples, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2c per box; quinces, 1 1/4 box sweet potatoes, 2 1/2 lb; peaches, 10c; pitted plums, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2c; prunes, French, 2 1/2 to 3c; London layer raisins, \$2.25 to 2.50 per box; Muscatel raisins, 2 crown, 8c; 3 crown, 8 1/2c; 4 crown, 9c; dates, 9c; black figs, 6c; white figs, 9 1/2c; layer figs, 10lb box, \$1.45; all other fruits, 4 1/2c; quartered pears, 11 1/2 to 12c; half pears, 12 1/2 to 13c; nectarines, 14c; Valencia raisins, 1 1/2c; Sultanas, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2c; blackberries, 15c; raspberries, 25c; seeded raisins, 10c.
NUTS—Almonds, 15c; Gilberts, 12 1/2c; pecans, 8 1/2 to 10c; Brazil, 12 1/2c; walnuts, 15c per lb; coconuts, 10 1/2c.
SUGARS—Powdered, 10c and bar, 7 1/2c; Paris lump, 6 1/2c; granulated, 5 1/2c; extra C, 5 1/2c; fancy yellows, 5c; yellow, 4 1/2c per lb.
SRRILUS—30 gal. barrels, 2 1/2c; 10 gal. kegs, 2 1/2c; 5 gal. tins, \$1.75 each; 1 gal. tin, \$1.50; case of 10; 1/2 gal. tins, \$3.25 case of 20.
TEAS—Congo, fair, 11 1/2c; good, 18c; choice, 22c; Ceylon and India, fair, 20c.
BARBARIAN—Raw, iron—Base, \$3.00. Horse shoe nails, discount, 40 per cent; horse shoes, kegs, \$5.25. Wire nails—base price, \$1.10, cut \$3.00. Rope, Manila, 16c. Hotted oil, \$1.10. White lead, \$3. Ditty, \$3.50. Barbed wire, \$4.75 per 100 lb. Glass, first break, \$5.

British Columbia Notes.

The Palace Clothing House Co., Ltd., Vancouver, has assigned.
 Hiram Brown, furniture dealer, Grand Forks, has assigned.
 Sawyer & Manning, sash and door manufacturers, Revelstoke, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Sawyer Bros.
 At the Westminster open market this week the egg supply was far below the demand. 10 cents a dozen was offered when the supply ran out.
 Indians are driving deer from the mountains, and slaughtering them on the edge of the water for their hides only, leaving their carcasses to rot in the sun.
 Another deep sea fishing company is starting in Vancouver, halibut fishing is good and the steamers engaged are making bigger hauls than ever.
 One hundred and fifty Scotch miners have arrived to take the place of Chinese miners discharged from the Dunsmuir mines.
 Messrs. Lequitm. & Powers, who last year established a sash and door factory at Midway, on the Kootie River, have decided to remove it to Greenwood, which is a larger and more central town and consequently a much better point for the operation of such an industry.
 W. R. McInnes, C. P. R. freight agent at Winnipeg, and the district agent, Mr. F. W. Peters, of Nelson, are now in the Boundary country looking into freight matters and ascertaining what preparation will be required to be made for an anticipated early considerable increase in the tonnage coming into the district.
 Two telephone companies operating in the Boundary district are in competition for the business in their line is now on the increase. The Vernon and Nelson Company has lately strung a special wire to connect the Old Ironsides and Knob Hill mines with the Granby smelter at Grand Forks, and the Columbia company is extending its system 12 1/2 miles to Brewster, Washington.
 C. R. Gilbert, secretary of the British Columbia Mainland Board of F.R.O. Underwriters, recently paid a visit to the Boundary district in the capacity of inspector of risks and adjuster of rates. Following this visit a schedule of special rates on mining plant and other mining property risks has been issued, coming into effect on October 1st. This is in accordance with a resolution of the board to place all such rates under its own jurisdiction.
 The miners and other union men of Rossland district are opening a co-operative store in that city. Groceries and provisions will be handled in the meantime and other lines will be added later on. The concern will do business under the name of The Rossland Co-operative Society, Limited. About thirty members have already joined the society and some \$4,000 have been subscribed in \$5 shares. The promoters are all wage earners. There is no limit fixed for the company's capital, but no individual can hold more than 100 shares in his own name. Eight per cent is the limit on dividends on sales and interest on stock. The society will do a purely cash business, but stock holders will be given 30 days credit to the amount of 75 per cent of their stock. The society will sell to the general public as well as to its own members and at the same prices.
Well known Broker Dead.
 John E. Dingman, who has been known to the business community of Winnipeg for many years, as a grocery commission broker, died on Friday morning at his residence on Carlton street of typhoid fever. Mr. Dingman had been in a critical condition for some days. Deceased was 45 years of age and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. He was very highly esteemed by those with whom he associated.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.
 Special to The Commercial.

Nelson, Oct. 6.
 The business outlook in the Kootenay is very much improved, but the Boundary district is quiet. Merchants are now arranging to put in winter stocks. Prices are steady. The only

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, October 6.

Dry Goods—Warm sultry weather is checking sales of heavy goods. Payments are better. Further advances have been made in Canadian cotton goods this week. The Dominion Mills have advanced prints made by Margot mills from 5 to 10 per cent. for spring lines. Low grades are 1/2c per yard dearer. Linens are 1/2c higher. Canadian cretons have been advanced 1/2c per yard this week by the Colored Cotton Company. They have also advanced shirtings 1/2c to 3/4c, ticks, 1/2c, and denims, 1/2c to 1c. It is said that these linens will advance again.

Hardware—There is a good demand for fall lines and but few changes. Pig iron is unsettled and users refuse to meet foundry men's prices.

Gruceres—The feature of trade this week is a decline of 20c per hundred on all refined sugars, 10c Wednesday and 10c on Thursday. Extra standard granulated is now \$9.15 to \$9.20, a year ago it was \$1.70. Teas are firm owing to the China war. Salmon is firm, and it is reported that of 10,000 cases of Horseshoe brand ordered by local jobbers, only 400 cases are yet delivered. Prices will, undoubtedly, be very firm. New illiara curants are expected in next week and will sell at 12 1/2c for the first shipment. New Valencia raisins are here and are selling at 9 1/2c for fine off stock. Hog products are firm. Lard is scarce and not sufficient is being made to supply the demand.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, October 6.

Grain deliveries are larger owing to more favorable weather. There is some enquiry for flour for export and prices are firm. There is a fair enquiry for barley. Oats are dull and easier. Receipts of eggs are falling off and the market is firmer. Dairy butter is more plentiful but most of the receipts are not choice. There is a moderate demand for hides at unchanged prices.

Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$1.70. Manitoba bakers, \$1.40 for carlots at Toronto. Ontario patent, \$2.70 in buyers' bags.

Wheat—Ontario new winter wheat, 65 to 65 1/2c for red and white west, Ontario spring 65c east. No. 1 hard, \$1.00, grinding in transit. Toronto and west, 58c. Midland, 60c.

Oats—21 to 24 1/2c as to quality. No. 2 white 22 1/2 to 23c, on cars at western Ontario points.

Barley—40 1/2c for No. 3 extra on vessels east.

Millfeed—Shorts, \$14 per ton for cars west, bran \$12 per ton.

Oatmeal—\$3.10 in bags per barrel, and \$3.20 in wood for carlots, Toronto.

Hay—Carlots on track, \$9 to \$9.50 per ton.

Eggs—16 to 17c for best per dozen, seconds, 8c to 8 1/2c.

Butter—Choice fresh dairy, in tubs, and pails, 17 to 19c, as to quality, second grades, 14 to 15c. Creamery packages, 21 to 22c, prints, 22 to 23c.

Cheese—1 1/2c to 1 1/2c for job lots. Hides—7 1/2c for No. 1 cows, No. 1 heavy steers, 8c, country hides 1/2c under these prices, calfskins, 8c for No. 1, and 7c for No. 2; lambskins, 5 1/2c each; tallow 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c.

Wool—Washed fleeces, 15 to 16c; unwashed, 9 to 10c.

Beans—\$1.45 to \$1.50 per bushel for hand-picked, job lots.

Dried Apples—5 1/2 to 6c for round lots, evaporated, 6 1/2c to 7c.

Honey—7 1/2 to 8 1/2c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, 40 to 45c per pair; turkeys, 10 to 11c per pound ducks, 65 to 70c per pair.

Potatoes—15c per bushel for car lots.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, October 3.

Receipts at the semi-weekly market yesterday were 600 cattle, 700 sheep and lambs and 500 hogs.

Export Cattle—No sales reported. Comparatively few exporters on the market. Two loads bought in the country were delivered here. Choice exporters are worth \$4.00 to \$4.80.

Butchers' Cattle—Trade quiet at steady prices. Good to picked lots are worth \$4 to \$4.00 per cwt., the latter price being for prime fat beasts medium to good, \$3.50 to \$4.00, inferior cows, \$2.50 to \$3.25.

Export bulls—Moderate supply sold to a fair demand at from \$3.50 to \$1.25, according to weight and quality.

Feeders—Buyers are absorbing this line of cattle at steady prices, ranging from \$3.50 to \$3.85 per cwt. for average heavy, \$3 to \$3.50 for lighter stock. Short-keep feeders brought \$3.90 to \$4.25.

Stocker—Feeling is a little easier. Prices for steers from 400 to 700 lbs. were easy at \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

Sheep—Demand not brisk and prices were easier. Export ewes were quoted 15c to 25c easier at \$1.25 to \$3.00 per cwt.

Lambs—Sold a trifle easier at \$3.50 to \$3.90 per cwt.

Hogs—Unchanged at \$6.25 per cwt. for selections of 100 to 200 lbs. natural weight and \$5.50 per cwt. for lights and fats.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto, October 6.

At the semi-weekly market yesterday receipts were 35 cars of cattle, 500 sheep and lambs, and 1,500 hogs.

Export cattle were slow sale. Butchers are in fair demand and steady.

Export bulls sold higher at \$4.00 to \$4.25. Feeders are in good demand and firm. Stockers are easier at 2 to 3c. Export ewes are easier at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Butchers' sheep are firmer at \$2.50 to \$3.25 each. Hogs firm and unchanged.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Oct. 6.

The grain market is more active. Spring wheat closed last night 1c higher on the week. Barley is 1/2 to 1c lower. Oats are also 1/2c lower on the week. Flour is firm and in good demand. Manitoba strong bakers is 10c higher and Ontario winter patents has advanced 40 to 50c per barrel. Rolled oatmeal quiet and steady. Feed scarce and firm, hay a little but easier in price. Receipts large. Cheese quiet. The cheese market has declined 1/2 to 3/4c this week. Butter has been rather firmer and a shade advance has been obtained for some lots. Good dairy butter is none to plentiful. Eggs in good demand and firm. Honey steady. Hides unchanged. Lambskins 10c higher.

Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, 76 to 76 1/2c.

wheat, 71 to 70 1/2c.

Barley—10 1/2 to 47c.

Oats—1/2c lower on the week at 25 to 25 1/2c at lot.

Flour—In fair demand. Manitoba patent, \$1.70, seconds do., \$1.40; Manitoba strong bakers, \$1.20 to \$1.40; Ontario winter wheat patents, \$1.25 to \$1.40, straight rollers, \$3.35 to \$3.50.

Rolled Oatmeal—\$3.25 to \$3.30 per barrel, and \$1.57 1/2 to \$1.60 for bags.

Feed—Market in good demand. Manitoba bran, bags, \$10; shorts, \$18.

Baled Hay—Firmer, with upward tendency. Choice, \$9.50 to \$10, No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.

Cheese—Western makes rule at 11 1/2c for September, eastern at 11 1/2c; Sept., Quebec, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4c.

Butter—Finest creamery, 20 1/2 to 20 1/2c, seconds, 19 1/2c, dairy, 17 1/2 to 17 1/2c.

Eggs—Prices firm, active. No. 1 candled, 17 to 18c, No. 2, 13 to 14c, culls, 10 to 12c.

Maple syrup—Quiet at 6 1/2 to 7c in wood; thin, 50c to 60c.

Honey—Demand fair with light supply. White clover, comb, 12 to 12 1/2c; extracted, 8 to 8 1/2c.

Hides—In good demand. No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; No. 3, 6c; calfskins, 8c and 7c; lambskins, 70c for good fresh skins.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK PRICES. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Oct. 2.

Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir market yesterday were 500 cattle and 2,000 sheep and lambs.

Market quiet. Number of common cattle were not sold. Lambs declined heavily, and a number were in consequence withdrawn. Choice cattle sold at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c per lb. good at 3 1/2 to 4c. Common stock at 2 1/2 to 3c, and inferior at from 1 1/2 to 2 1/4c per lb. Shippers paid 3 1/2c for good sheep, and butchers stock sold at 2 1/2 to 3 1/4c per lb. A few choice lambs sold at 3 1/2c per lb, but the ruling prices were 2 1/2 to 3c per lb, and one bunch of over 200 sold for 3c per lb. Fat hogs sold at 5 1/2 to 6c per lb for good straight lots, weighed off the cars.

The market for ocean space is weaker and agents are now asking

50s to 55s for space to Liverpool and London and 60s to Glasgow.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 5.

At the East End abattoir yesterday receipts were 600 cattle, 700 sheep, 500 lambs and 250 hogs.

The market was quiet and a weaker tendency prevailed. Prices for cattle were lower. Choice sold at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c, good at 3 1/2 to 4c, fair at 2 1/2 to 3c; inferior at 2 1/2 to 3c. Sheep were in better demand at 2 1/2 to 3 1/4c; lambs lower at 3 3/4c. Hogs firmer at 6 1/2 to 6c off cars.

MONTREAL GROCERY TRADE. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Oct. 6.

Syrup unchanged. Sugar has experienced a drop this week of 20c per 100 pounds all around. Molasses is in good demand and the market is firm. Valencia raisins maintain their firm position and the market is 1/4c higher this week, which adds another notch to the boom in prices on this line. Canned salmon is scarce and the market continues strong. Canned vegetables are selling well, with a firm feeling. Spices unchanged. Teas quiet and firm.

Prices are: Sugar, granulated, \$5.00 per 100 lbs, yellows, \$4.20 to \$4.50, molasses, 40 to 41c. Valencia raisins, fine off stock, 8 1/4c; selected, 9c, layers, 9 1/2c; canned goods, tomatoes, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c, peas, 75 to 80c; corn, 80 to 90c, salmon, \$0 to \$6.75 per case, Japan teas, 17 1/2 to 20c.

Provisions—The market is firm. Quotations are: Pork \$19 to \$21, lard, pure, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c; hams, 10 1/2 to 11c; bacon, 12 to 14c.

MONTREAL HARDWARE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Oct. 6.

The hardware market is experiencing a good demand for reasonable lines and prices have held fairly steady this week. Coal tar has been advanced 7c to \$4 to \$4.50. Cordage is 1/2c lower. Cement stocks here are reported to be large.

Pig iron, summerize, No. 1, \$24 to \$24.50, Nova Scotia, \$23 to \$23.50; bar iron, \$1.70 to \$1.80, tin plates, cokes, \$8.85 to \$4.00; charcoal, \$1.25 to \$1.50, Canada plates, \$2.80 to \$2.90; terne plates, \$1.50 to \$3.00; Ingot tin, 32 to 33c; copper, 18 to 19c; lead, \$1.15 to \$1.25, manila cordage, 12 to 13c, sisal, 9 to 10c; linseed oil, raw, 70 to 80c; boiled, 82 to 83c; seal oil, 47 1/2 to 50c; turpentine, 57 to 58c; cement, German, \$2.40 to \$2.60, English, \$2.30 to \$2.40; Belgian, \$1.80 to \$2.00, Canadian, \$2.10 to \$2.25, white lead, standard, \$6.50; coal tar, \$1 to \$4.50.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

Cattle unchanged at 11 1/2 to 12 1/4c dressed weight. Sheep 12 to 13c.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

Cheese, 5 1/2s 6d for white and 5 3s 6d for colored. This is a decline of 6d on both white and colored during the week.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

London, October 5.

Beet sugar is quoted at 9s 11 1/4d for October and 9s 9 3/4d for November. Markets are weak and unsettled.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, October 1.—The market remains weak. Best Canadian cattle are 1/2c lower than last Monday. Choice United States cattle sold at 12 1/2c, best Canadians at 11c, and ranchers at 10 1/2c.

Liverpool, October 1.—The market was weak. Canadian cattle sold at 10 1/2c and sheep at 11c.

ONTARIO CHEESE MARKETS.

Campbellford, Oct. 2.—Nineteen hundred cheese were boarded. Sales as follows: Watkins, 120 at 11 1/2c, Rollins, 210 at 11 1/4c, Cook, 330 at 11 1/4c, McGrath, 70 at 11 5/16c, McGrath, 50 at 11 3/16c.

Ingersoll, Oct. 2.—Offerings to-day, 25 boxes first part September make, 11 1/2c bid, but no sales. Salesmen still holding for 11 1/2c. Fair attendance of salesmen, but market quiet.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending September 29 there were 144 cars of grain inspected, which graded as follows:—

Wheat—1 hard, 10, 2 hard, 13; 3 hard, 20, 2 northern, 1; 1 rejected, 3; no grade, 77; condemned, 2 cars.

Oats—1 white, 1, 2 white, 1; feed, 1 car.

For the corresponding week of last year there were 1,529 cars of grain inspected.

Most of the wheat now moving is new grain, though a considerable portion of the high grade stuff is old wheat.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 965,000 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on Sept. 29. Receipts for the week were 65,000 bushels, and shipments were 110,000 bushels. For the corresponding week last year receipts at Fort William were 726,000 bushels. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 1,437,000 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg, and interior points, were estimated approximately at 2,570,000 bushels, compared with 3,800,000 bushels a year ago; 1,875,000 bushels two years ago.

Seneca Root Again Higher.

The McMillan Fur and Wool Company, of Minneapolis, advised The Commercial by wire yesterday that they are prepared to pay 35c per pound for good, dry seneca root delivered there. This is an advance of 3c over their price of a week ago.

The Money Market.

Both banks and loan companies are experiencing a large demand for funds and interest rates are consequently firmly held. The bank rate for mercantile loans is 6 to 7 per cent. Mortgage companies charge 7 to 8 per cent for city property and 8 per cent for farm loans.

Canada Permanent Meeting.

A general meeting of shareholders of the Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation was held in Toronto on the 21st Sept. As this was the first general meeting of the amalgamated loan companies, there was no financial statement presented and the principal business transacted was the election of directors, which resulted as follows:—George Gooderham, J. Herbert Mason, W. H. Beatty, Ralph K. Burgess; George F. Galt, Winnipeg, Man.; Alfred Gooderham, C. H. Gooderham, W. G. Gooderham, George W. Lewis, W. D. Matthews, George W. Monk, S. Nordheimer, R. T. Riley, Winnipeg, Man.; J. M. Robinson, St. John, N. B., and Frederick Wyld. At a subsequent meeting of the board George Gooderham was elected president, J. Herbert Mason, first vice-president, and W. H. Beatty second vice-president.

Western Business Items.

Mr. Hunt is opening a butcher shop at Weyburn, Assa.

S. L. Lester is opening a grocery store in Nelson, B. C.

J. H. McPherson has opened a tailor shop in Kamloops, B. C.

Geo. Delasala, candy manufacturer, Winnipeg, has sold out to Hazelwood & Co.

Woods & Scott, butchers, Roland, Man., have dissolved partnership, Woods retiring.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., Winnipeg, will move into the warehouse on Bannatyne street east, known as the Turner, Mackeand building, about November 1.

It is reported that William F. Wilson, of the firm of Wilson & Rankin, Brandon has sold his interest in this business to A. D. Rankin. This is one of the leading general store establishments of Brandon.

Auction Sale of Apples.

Several car lots of apples have been sold by auction in Winnipeg this week, some bringing as high as \$2.50 per barrel. These are mostly apples which were shipped up from Ontario in poor condition and which the trade would not touch.

The receipts of cattle at the Toronto stockyards for September showed a decrease of 5,000 head, as compared with September, 1899.

THE COMMERCIAL MEN.

R. H. Clime and family left this week for Los Angeles, Cal.
J. E. Richardson, representing the seed house of J. A. Simmers, Toronto, is in the west.
C. H. Fildes, representing Waldron, Drouin & Co., of Montreal, was in the city this week.
C. R. McClachlin, traveller for the Dingwall company, Winnipeg, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is now convalescent.

W. B. Macnamura, western representative of Wyld, Grassett & Darling, Toronto, has recovered from an attack of typhoid fever, and has left for the east on a business trip.

E. H. Taaffe went west this week. E. F. Crowland has been on an extended trip through the west in the interests of the well known seed house of Steele, Briggs, Co., Toronto. He has driven about 2,500 miles by team.

R. R. Gallagher, western representative of S. Green Shields, Son & Co., returned this week from a trip to headquarters at Montreal. He says business is good in the eastern provinces.

J. F. Whiting, formerly a resident of Winnipeg, but now with M. Erb & Co., manufacturers of gloves, upholstered goods, etc., of Berlin, Ont., has been in the west for some time on a business trip. Mr. Whiting was taken ill and was obliged to spend some days in the hospital here, but he has now fully recovered and will return east shortly.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Winnipeg council of the United Commercial Travellers association of America is making arrangements for a series of monthly entertainments and informal hops to be held throughout the coming winter. The first will be given on the second Saturday evening in November. The council was organized July, 1899, with 19 charter members, and, on its first annual anniversary, had a membership of 118. Several have been added since that time and there are now more than 40 applications on file awaiting initiation. A membership of 300 is expected by next spring.

R. G. Galna, traveller for R. A. Rodgers & Co., Winnipeg, has been laid up with an attack of typhoid fever at the Leland house, Birtle, since Sept. 12. He is reported to be slowly recovering.

Weather and Crops.

Since the heavy rain of Sept. 23, there have been no heavy general rains, and farmers in some sections have made a little progress with their crops. The weather, however, has continued unsettled and threatening, with occasional light rains, which have kept the surface damp and prevented the satisfactory prosecution of work in the fields. At some western points some snow has fallen. A great deal of the crop is still in the stook, while it is to be feared that a considerable portion of the grain in stack is out of condition, having been stacked before properly dried. The new wheat moving to market shows a large percentage of damp grain.

Minneapolis Markets.

Flour prices in barrels: First patents \$4.05 to \$4.10; second patents, \$3.85 to \$3.95.
Millfeed—Shorts in bulk, \$12.25 to \$12.50 per ton; bran in bulk, \$12.00 to \$12.25 per ton; corn feed, \$14.50 to \$15.25 per ton.
Oats—No. 3, 23 to 24c; No. 3 white, 24 to 24½c.
Barley—Feed, 40 to 45c; malting 45 to 55c.
Corn—Quoted at 30¼ to 30½c per bushel for No. 3.
Flax Seed—Cash flax, \$1.60¼c; Dec. \$1.53¼.
Eggs—15 to 15½c for strictly fresh, including cases.
Butter—Creamery, 19 to 21c for choice to extras; seconds, 18 to 19c; dairy, 17 to 19c for choice to fancy; seconds, 16 to 17c.
Cheese—Sc to 12c per pound.
Poultry—Roosters, 4 to 5c, hens, 6¼ to 7c; spring chickens, 7½c, turkeys, 6 to 9c; geese, 5c; ducks, 4 to 5c; spring ducks, 6 to 7c. These prices for live weight.
Dressed Meats—Veal, 6 to 5½c, mutton, 5 to 6c; lamb, 8½c.
Potatoes—22 to 25c per bushel.
Hides—Green salted hides, light, 7½c for No. 1; 6½c for No. 2; steers,

over 60 lbs. No. 1, 8¼c; No. 2, 7½c; sheepskins, 20c to \$1.10 each; veal, calf, 6¼ to 8¼c for No. 2 and No. 1; seneca root, 20c to 22c, according to quality; tallow, 3¼ to 4c.
Wool—Unwashed, fine, 13 to 14c; medium fine, 14 to 16c; medium, 15½ to 16½c; coarse, 14 to 15c.
Hay—Timothy, \$12 to \$13 per ton, as to quality, prairie, \$9 to \$12.50.
Beans—Fancy hand picked, \$2.40; medium hand picked, \$1.85 to \$2.10; medium, \$1.50 to \$1.75.
Apples—Duchess, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per barrel.

New York Wheat.

New York, Oct. 1.—Wheat, Oct. closed 80½, Dec. opened 82½, highest 83¼, low 82½, closed 83¼c.
New York, Oct. 2.—Wheat, Oct. closed 80½, Dec. opened 83¼, highest 83½, low 82½, closed 83¼c.
New York, Oct. 3.—Wheat, Dec. opened 82½, highest 83½, lowest 82½, closed 83½c asked.
New York, Oct. 4.—Wheat, Oct. closed 80½, Dec. opened 83¼, highest 83½, low 82½, closed 83¼c.
New York, Oct. 5.—Wheat, Dec. opened 82½, highest 83½, lowest 82½, closed 83¼c bid.
New York, Oct. 6.—December wheat closed at 83¼, May closed at 69¼c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Wheat, Oct. opened at 79¼, highest 79½, lowest 79c, closed 79½, Dec. opened 77½, highest 78¼, low 77c, closed 77½c.
Nov. opened 79¼, highest 79½, lowest 79c, closed 79½c.
Corn, Oct. opened 38½, highest 38¾, lowest 38c, closed 38½c.
Nov. opened 38½, highest 37¾, lowest 38c, closed 38½c.
Oats, Oct. opened 23¼, highest 23½, lowest 23c, closed 23¼c.
Nov. opened 23¼, highest 23½, lowest 23c, closed 23¼c.
Pork, Oct. opened \$12.15, highest \$12.65, lowest \$11.60, closed \$11.75.
Nov. opened \$12.65, highest \$11.60, closed \$11.75.
Lard, Oct. opened \$7.87, highest \$8.00, lowest \$7.60, closed \$7.87.
Jan. opened \$7.17, lowest \$7.10, closed \$7.17.
Jan. opened \$6.77, highest \$6.85, lowest \$6.77, closed \$6.77.
Flax, cash, \$1.45; Oct. \$1.45; Dec. \$1.47.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Wheat, Oct. opened at 79½, highest 79½, lowest 79c, closed 79½, Dec. opened 77½, highest 78¼, low 77c, closed 77½c.
Nov. opened 79¼, highest 79½, lowest 79c, closed 79½c.
Corn, Oct. opened 38½, highest 38¾, lowest 38c, closed 38½c.
Nov. opened 38½, highest 37¾, lowest 38c, closed 38½c.
Oats, Oct. opened 23¼, highest 23½, lowest 23c, closed 23¼c.
Nov. opened 23¼, highest 23½, lowest 23c, closed 23¼c.
Pork, Oct. opened \$12.80, highest \$13.20, lowest \$12.75, closed \$12.80.
Jan. opened \$11.75, highest \$11.80, lowest \$11.75, closed \$11.75.
Lard, Oct. opened \$8.20, highest \$8.50, lowest \$8.00, closed \$8.20.
Jan. opened \$7.20, highest \$7.20, lowest \$7.20, closed \$7.20.
Jan. opened \$6.80, highest \$6.80, lowest \$6.80, closed \$6.80.
Flax, cash \$1.55, Oct. \$1.51, Dec. \$1.51.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Wheat, Oct. opened at 79½, highest 79½, lowest 79c, closed 79c, Dec. opened 77½, highest 78¼, low 77c, closed 77½c.
Nov. opened 79¼, highest 79½, lowest 79c, closed 79½c.
Corn, Oct. opened 38½, highest 38¾, lowest 38c, closed 38½c.
Nov. opened 38½, highest 37¾, lowest 38c, closed 38½c.
Oats, Oct. opened 23¼, highest 23½, lowest 23c, closed 23¼c.
Nov. opened 23¼, highest 23½, lowest 23c, closed 23¼c.
Pork, Oct. opened \$13.05, highest \$13.25, lowest \$13.05, closed \$13.15.
Jan. opened \$11.77, highest \$12.72, lowest \$11.77, closed \$12.02.
Lard, Oct. opened \$8.25, highest \$8.25, lowest \$8.25, closed \$8.25.
Jan. opened \$7.22, highest \$7.22, lowest \$7.22, closed \$7.22.
Lard, Oct. opened \$6.80, highest \$7.00, lowest \$6.80, closed \$6.80.
Flax, cash \$1.50, Oct. \$1.50, Dec. \$1.50.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Wheat, Oct. opened at 79½, highest 79½, lowest 79c, closed 79c, Dec. opened 77½, highest 78¼, low 77c, closed 77½c.
Nov. opened 79¼, highest 79½, lowest 79c, closed 79½c.
Corn, Oct. opened 38½, highest 38¾, lowest 38c, closed 38½c.
Nov. opened 38½, highest 37¾, lowest 38c, closed 38½c.
Oats, Oct. opened 23¼, highest 23½, lowest 23c, closed 23¼c.
Nov. opened 23¼, highest 23½, lowest 23c, closed 23¼c.
Pork, Oct. opened \$13.00, highest \$13.25, lowest \$13.00, closed \$13.00.
Jan. opened \$11.77, highest \$12.72, lowest \$11.77, closed \$12.02.
Lard, Oct. opened \$8.25, highest \$8.25, lowest \$8.25, closed \$8.25.
Jan. opened \$7.22, highest \$7.22, lowest \$7.22, closed \$7.22.
Lard, Oct. opened \$6.80, highest \$7.00, lowest \$6.80, closed \$6.80.
Flax, cash \$1.50, Oct. \$1.50, Dec. \$1.50.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Wheat, Oct. opened at 79½, highest 79½, lowest 79c, closed 79c, Dec. opened 77½, highest 78¼, low 77c, closed 77½c.
Nov. opened 79¼, highest 79½, lowest 79c, closed 79½c.
Corn, Oct. opened 38½, highest 38¾, lowest 38c, closed 38½c.
Nov. opened 38½, highest 37¾, lowest 38c, closed 38½c.
Oats, Oct. opened 23¼, highest 23½, lowest 23c, closed 23¼c.
Nov. opened 23¼, highest 23½, lowest 23c, closed 23¼c.
Pork, Oct. opened \$13.00, highest \$13.25, lowest \$13.00, closed \$13.00.
Jan. opened \$11.77, highest \$12.72, lowest \$11.77, closed \$12.02.
Lard, Oct. opened \$8.25, highest \$8.25, lowest \$8.25, closed \$8.25.
Jan. opened \$7.22, highest \$7.22, lowest \$7.22, closed \$7.22.
Lard, Oct. opened \$6.80, highest \$7.00, lowest \$6.80, closed \$6.80.
Flax, cash \$1.50, Oct. \$1.50, Dec. \$1.50.

opened \$8.02, highest \$8.07, lowest \$8.02, closed \$8.01, Jan. opened \$8.32, highest \$8.40, lowest \$8.22, closed \$8.37, Lard, Oct. \$7.25, highest \$7.27, lowest \$7.22, closed \$7.27, Jan. opened \$7.10, closed \$7.10, cash \$1.04 to Oct. \$1.02, Nov. \$1.00, Dec. \$1.00.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—December wheat opened at 78½c and ranged downward to 78c. There appears to be a corner on October pork. Closing prices were:—

Wheat—Oct., 78½c; Dec., 78½c
Corn—Oct., 40¼c
Oats—Oct., 23¼c; Dec., 22½c
Pork—Oct., \$17.00
Lard—Oct., \$7.27½
Ribs—Oct., \$7.07½

A week ago October option closed at 70c. A year ago December wheat closed at 72½c; two years ago at 62½c, three years ago at 91½c, four years ago at 60c, five years ago at 60½c, and six years ago at 53c.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

No 1 northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows for each day of the week:—

Monday—Dec. 80¼c; May, 83¼c.
Tuesday—Dec. 80¼c; May, 83c.
Wednesday—Dec. 81c; May, 83¼c.
Thursday—Dec. 81c; May, 83¼c.
Friday—Oct., 80¼c; Dec., 81c; May, 83¼c.
Saturday—Oct., 80¼c; Dec., 80¼c; May, 83¼c.

Cash No. 1 hard closed on Saturday at 82½c and cash No. 1 northern 80¼c.

A week ago December wheat closed at 79½c. A year ago December wheat closed at 69½c, two years ago at 60½c; three years ago at 85¼c; four years ago at 67½c; five years ago at 77½c.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis Oct 6.—Wheat closed at 78½c for Dec. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 81¼c and cash No. 1 northern at 79¼c.

CHICAGO FLAX MARKET.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—The market for flax seed closed to-day at \$1.57½ for cash, Oct., \$1.50, an advance of 10c per bushel this week.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT.

The market is very dull to-day and lower, with prices about nominal at 88½ to 89½c for No. 1 hard, about Fort William.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.—Wheat closed ½ to 1½ higher.

It is said there are 400,000 pounds of last season's Canada fleece wool still in warehouses in the United States.

A hay famine is reported at Grand Forks, North Dakota, and the price has advanced to \$13 to \$14 per ton. A lot of late hay was cut, but it was ruined by the wet weather.

Tenders will be received by Hough & Campbell, Winnipeg, up to the 12th inst., for grubbing, clearing and breaking 250 acres of land, situated about 25 miles from Winnipeg.

A cable from England on Saturday reported that the crop of Malaga raisins had been damaged 40 per cent. by the recent rains and bad weather. The weather conditions still continue bad.

T. J. Chisholm, who was manager of the bankrupt Montreal Cold Storage Company, of Montreal, was arrested on Wednesday in connection with the investigation into the company's accounts and business methods. He is charged with issuing bogus warehouse receipts.

W. L. Parrish of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, has received a wire from Duluth to the effect that the Consolidated Elevator Co., of that city, will put in a plant at once for drying damp wheat. Arrangements have been made to allow the drying of Manitoba wheat at Duluth, in bond. This will be a great convenience to Manitoba exporters who ship out grain via Duluth.

During the week ended September 29 there were 2,917 head of cattle, 318 sheep and 34 horses shipped to British markets from Montreal. The shipments for the month of September amounted to 13,715 head of cattle, 7,291 sheep and 173 horses. The season's shipments of cattle amounts to 70,210, of sheep 23,686, and horses 2,421.

Winnipeg Lumber Prices.

Following are wholesale prices, delivered at Winnipeg, for pine lumber.

1 INCH AND DIMENSION—Timber, 4x10 and 12, 6x10 and 12, and 8x8 to 12x12, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, \$20, 11m ber, 6x6 to 6x8, 4x4 to 4x8, and 3x2 to 3x12, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, \$18; dimension, 2x4 to 2x12, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, \$17.50, dimensions, 2x4, 10 feet long, \$19, dimensions, 2x8 to 2x12, 10 feet long, \$17.50; dimensions, 2x8, 10 feet long, \$16.50, dimensions, 2x4 to 2x12, 6 and 8 feet long, \$15, cull plank, all widths, \$12; cull plank, re-sawn \$12, \$1 per M advance on each inch of r 12 in. in depth and width, \$1 per 2' advance on each 2 feet over 16 feet.

BOARDS—First common boards, red pine, 10 to 18 feet, \$23; second common, 10 to 18 feet, \$18; third common, 10 to 18 feet, \$17.50, culls, 10 to 18 feet, \$16; ½ inch sheathing, S.I.S., 10 to 18 feet, \$14, second common stock, 12 in., 10 to 18 feet, \$13.50; second common stock, 8 to 10 in., 10 to 18 feet, \$13.50; No. 1 wide box boards, 10 to 18 feet, \$29; No. 2 wide box boards, 10 to 18 feet, \$20.50, \$2 per M less for 6 and 8 feet. Re-sawn boards \$1 per M extra.

SILL LATH—Shiplap, 8 and 10 in., \$19; shiplap, 6 in., \$18; shiplap, culls, 8 and 10 in., \$16.50; culls, 6 in., \$13.50, \$2 per M less for 3 feet and under.

FLOORING, SIDING AND CEILING—Flooring and siding, 8 and 10 in. culls, \$20.00; flooring and siding, 8 and 10 in. culls, \$16.50; flooring, siding and ceiling, 4, 5 and 6 in. first white pine, \$30; do., second white pine, \$22, do., third white pine, \$25, do., 5 and 6 in. first and second red pine, \$27.50; do., 4 in. first and second red pine, \$25; do., 5 and 6 in. third red pine, \$22.50; do., 4 in. fourth red pine, \$21.50; do., 5 and 6 in. fourth red and white pine, \$19.50; do., 4 in. fourth red and white pine, \$17.50; do., 4, 5 and 6 in. culls, \$15.50, \$2 per M less for 8 feet and under \$1 per M advance for dressing two sides, 1½ and 1½ in. flooring, \$1 per M advance over 1 in. bevel siding, No. 1, \$20 10 in., \$21.50; bevel siding, No. 2, \$16 10 in., \$18.00.

FINISHING—1½, 1½ and 2 in. first, second and third clear white pine, \$45.50; do., select white pine, \$35.50; do., shop \$30.50, \$5 per M advance on 2½ in. and thicker, 1½, 1½ and 2 in. clear red pine, \$31.50; do., selected red pine, \$27, 1 in. first and second clear white pine, \$48, do., third clear white pine, \$37, do., B. select white pine, \$36.50; do., B. select white pine, \$25.50; No. 1 stock white pine, 12 in., \$42.00; do., 8 and 10 in., \$40; No. 2 stock white pine, 12 in., \$37, do., 8 and 10 in., \$35; No. 3 white and red pine, 12 in., \$30; do., 8 and 10 in., \$28; 1 in. clear red pine, \$31.50; do., select, \$28.50. Selected culls, \$2 per M extra.
Mouldings—Parting strips, per 100 lineal feet, 40c, window stops, do., 50c, door stops, do., 75c, quarter round and cove, do., 50c; 4 in. casing, do., \$1.00; 5 in. casing, do., \$2; 6 in. casing, do., \$2.40 5 in. base, do., \$3.25; 10 in. base, do., \$4. All other mouldings, 60 per cent. discount off universal moulding list. Lath, per M, \$1.50 pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts, per M, \$1.15.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

Liverpool, Oct. 5.—Wheat—No. 2 red western winter steady at 6s 4d. No. 1 California quiet at 6s 7d. Futures quiet, Dec. 6s 7½d, Feb. 6s 4½d.

BRITISH STOCKS.

London, Oct. 5.—4 p.m.—Consols for money 98 9-16; do. for the account 98 13-16; Atchison 25½; C. P. R. 90¼; St. Paul 117½; Illinois Central 119¼; Louisville 74½; U. P. preferred 76¼; N. Y. E. 134½; Erie 12½; Pennsylvania 68¾; Reading 84; Erie first preferred 35¾; N. P. preferred 74½; C. T. R. 64; Anaconda 4 1/8; Hamilton 21½. Live silver steady at 25½d per oz. Money 3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 7¼ per cent; do. for three months bills 4 per cent.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

It seems that the young King of Italy, economically inclined though he be in all other respects, intends to indulge in good music and plenty of it. Both he and his queen are passionately fond of music.

Dr. Parker, the famous London Congregationalist preacher, pastor of the City Temple, who has announced his intention to retire next year, is 70 years old. He has been contemplating retirement ever since the death of his third wife last year.

It appears that they are very fond of pet names in the royal family. The Duke of York is called "Macduff" and the Duchess of Fife "Her Royal Highness." Little Prince Edward of York has always been known as "the new boy." The Princess Patricia of Connaught, born on St. Patrick's day, is frequently dubbed "Paddy."

The serious, earnest-minded Czar of Russia recently said to his royal cousin, the Duke of York, "The position of an emperor carries with it many hardships, many anxieties, but of all my duties I dread most that of having to speak publicly, no matter how small the audience. People generally expect too much from an emperor. When I speak I feel how little they are getting."

THE DAIRY TRADE

BUTTER AND CHEESE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Butter and Cheese Union will be held in the city hall, Winnipeg, on November 8 and 9 for the purpose of rallying all those engaged in active dairying and sizing up the present situation. It is urgent to look into the requirements of our trade, to inquire into the quality of the goods we are now producing, and to define the nature of the work required for their improvement. We need to investigate, if all the forces which we have at our command are used in a way to produce the most good. In fact we mean to study as much as possible all the conditions required for successful dairying in the province.

At 9 a. m. a business meeting will take place. At 1.30 p. m. a general meeting will take place. At 7.30 a special meeting will be held for the benefit of the French people engaged in dairying. Friday morning, business meeting for the adoption of reports submitted by different committees, etc.

All those interested in the welfare of the province are requested to attend.

S. M. Barre, Pres. A. E. Hunter, Sec.

NEW DAIRY SUPPLY CO.

R. A. Lister, president of R. A. Lister & Co., Limited, of Dursley, England, left Thursday evening for the east on his way to the old country. He has been in Winnipeg for three weeks, accompanied by his son, who manages the Montreal branch and works.

The increase of the company's business in the west has necessitated some changes. The creamery at Morris has been sold to some local business men, amongst whom are Marshall Lawrie, Mr. Hackney, Mr. Smith, Mr. Chisholm and Alex. Scott. The butter from this factory has won a very high reputation, winning the sweepstakes at the late Winnipeg industrial fair. There is a steamboat running in connection with this creamery for collecting cream from the farms adjoining the Red river.

The Winnipeg business in the famous Melotte Cream Separators has been sold to a strong and newly formed company, consisting of C. C. Macdonald, late government dairy commissioner, E. A. Mott, D. J. Taylor and Fred B. Smith, of Winnipeg, and two wealthy business men in the east. The new firm will trade under the style of the Melotte Separator Co. and have taken premises at the corner of Alexander and King streets. The future success of this company is assured, as the ability of the personnel of the staff and the excellence of the machine they are selling are beyond question. The Melotte cream separator is well established and a great favorite on account of its ease of operation and capacity.

The Northern Elevator Company will place its new grain drying apparatus in its elevator at West Lynne. The machinery comes from Milwaukee and it will represent an expenditure of more than \$5,000 to have it installed. The plant will have a capacity of 3,000 bushels of wheat in 24 hours. It is expected the dryer will be in operation in about six weeks, and will likely be kept running day and night during the winter. A brick building will require to be erected on the elevator property to accommodate the new machinery.

At Sault Ste. Marie another great centre of electro-chemical industry is springing up. A company has been organized with a capital of \$80,000,000 to develop the water power on both the Canadian and United States sides. On the Canadian side 11,000 horse-power are now being used, while 10,000 horse-power will be taken by the American Alkali Works, and other industries, such as nickel reduction works and chemical works, are contemplated. The cost at which this power can be furnished is not yet known. The power company at Niagara Falls are charging \$20 per annum per horse-power, while it is claimed that in some localities it can be furnished for \$7, and one company at Shawinigan Falls, 110 miles northwest of Quebec, is reported as having offered to furnish 275,000 horse-power at \$2 per annum.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

GROCERIES

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

Table of grocery prices including Canned Goods (Apples, Beans, Corn, etc.), Dried Fruits (Almonds, Raisins, etc.), Nuts, Syrups, Molasses, Coffee, Cereals, Rice, Tapioca, Cigarettes, Athlete, Cured Fish, and Dried Fruits (Currants, Dates, etc.).

Dried Fruits

Table of dried fruit prices including Raisins, Almonds, Pecans, Walnuts, Cashews, and various nuts and dried fruit products.

Tobacco

Table of tobacco prices including various brands of chewing tobacco, cigars, and pipe tobacco.

DRUGS

Table of drug prices including various medicinal products, chemicals, and health supplements.

George Taylor, of Taylor & Sons, coal dealers, Winnipeg, left this week for Estevan, Assa., where he will have charge of coal mining operations during the winter months. The firm operate a mine near Estevan, and are now preparing for the regular winter trade.

F. B. Hope, until recently traveler for the Hobbs Hardware company, London, Ont., has arrived in Winnipeg to take the British Columbia territory for the Marshall Wells company, wholesale dealers in hardware.

Dr. McEachran, Dominion veterinarian, passed through Winnipeg on Thursday from the west, en route to Montreal. The doctor says that he has never found the western cattle in such splendid condition as they are this year. He is shipping three train loads of export cattle to the seaboard.

Advertisement for Calcium Carbide, featuring the text 'Best quality, price \$4.50 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Winnipeg, or \$3.25 f.o.b. St. Catharines.' and the name 'R. A. WYLLIE WINNIPEG'.

Preparations are already being made for the annual winter cut of saw logs, railway ties, cordwood, etc. in the woods. Supplies are being taken in for camps before the close of navigation, in the wood districts tributary to navigable waters, such as the Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg and Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis water systems. A large force of men will be at work in the woods this winter—probably a larger number than in any previous year. Some large tie contracts are reported to have been awarded this week, one to E. H. Strand and another to G. H. Strovel for about 250,000 ties each, for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Last winter was a very unfavorable season for work in the woods, owing to the remarkably light snow fall, and this is one reason why more work will be done in the woods the coming winter.

New Dairy Association.

The new Manitoba dairy association called the Butter and Cheese Union, is looked upon in some quarters as a rival to the Manitoba Dairy Association, which has been in existence for over a dozen years. The promoters of the new association, however, disclaim any intention of injuring the old association. They say in effect that Manitoba cheese, particularly, is not what it should be, and as a result there is a difficulty this season in disposing of the product. The object, they say, is to take practical steps to improve the quality of Manitoba dairy products, so that Manitoba goods will be in demand and able to supply the western markets, in preference to Ontario products. There is possibly also a feeling in some quarters that the old Manitoba Dairy Association is not as aggressive nor as practical as it might be in furthering the interests of the dairy industry in Manitoba. The Commercial does not, of course, make this charge against the old association, but statements to this effect have been made. If the two associations can unite upon some plan of action, it will, no doubt, be for the best interests of the dairy industry. Certain it is that the dairy interests in Manitoba have not made the progress that was hoped for a few years ago.

In this connection we publish the following letter which has been handed in:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE UNION.
 Mr. Editor.—We have read with surprise in the Free Press, a correspondence signed by Miss Cora Hind, as secretary, and by direction of the executive of the Dalrymen's association, connecting the organization of the Butter and Cheese Union with certain creamery work, and attempting to show that such an association had been organized for selfish purposes. The correspondence states that a number of directors were nominated without their knowledge or consent. We have followed in this connection the general rules prevailing in all such associations seeking to have, as much as possible, every dairyming district fairly represented. Some of the parties were not present, but all were duly notified of their appointment. Some may refuse to accept, but when the public understands the object of our association, we feel satisfied that we will get the good will of everybody interested in the welfare of the province.

We emphatically deny of the association having given anyone instructions to canvass cream for any creamery in particular. If such a thing has been done it is without the association's knowledge or consent. We are surprised that the Dalrymen's association should attempt to throw discredit upon the Butter and Cheese Union, taking in view the object of the association and the present condition of the dairy industry.

Our cheese industry has to be followed more closely and be brought to a standard that will command it on all markets. Our exports in cheese this year have decreased to a large extent. Our butter industry also requires a closer attention. You will admit that the people who are trying to make a living by the dairy industry should not be blamed for taking the matter in their hands and looking after their own interests. In the near future the public will know who represents the dairy interests of the province.

S. M. BARRE, President.
 CHARLES MIGNAULT,
 Acting Secretary.

(By order) of the executive of the Butter and Cheese Makers' Union.
 Winnipeg, Sept. 23.

Canadian Labor Parliament

Mr. John Appleton, of the Franklin Press, who was one of the delegates from Winnipeg to the Dominion Trades Congress at Ottawa, has returned to the city. Mr. Appleton, who represented the Typographical union, speaks of the congress as being a decided success, and one of the largest ever held in Canada. This year the congress was exceptionally representative of the Dominion in all trades, and one of its features was the large delegation from the Maritime Provinces, which have hitherto been very poorly represented.

"One of the most satisfactory signs of the development of trades unionism," said Mr. Appleton to a reporter, "was the presence at the congress of an increasing number of representatives from the small

manufacturing towns of Ontario, whose wages are perhaps lower than in any English speaking community. Of course the interest in the congress was largely enhanced by the proximity of the general elections; and the recent legislation, which was granted in compliance with the demands of congress which have been made annually since its inception, were a source of gratification to the labor workers of the Dominion. Of course it remains to be seen whether the existing government, if returned to power, will put the new labor department into thorough operation. Personally I feel convinced from various interviews I had with Mr. Mulock, incidental to the business of the congress, that the minister of labor has a very intelligent idea of the scope and work of such a department as has been instituted. In this respect he has grasped with singular completeness the aspirations of the labor bodies, and the various offices which have been established in connection with this department, and the election of representatives and the establishment of bureaux is a good indication that the work is going on as it should.

Mr. Kling, the editor of the Labor Gazette, is the right man in the right place. His training in economics and what is still more important, his intense sympathy with the efforts of the industrial population to improve their condition, peculiarly fit him for the position. Nearly all the chief officers of the congress were unreserved in their expressions of satisfaction at the labor policy of the government, but the congress still feels that the only safe way to maintain this policy and to carry it out successfully is the presence in the House of Independent labor representatives. Labor people all through the Dominion are looking to Winnipeg to return Mr. Puttee. His conduct in parliament has elicited expressions of satisfaction from all parts of the Dominion and those who had occasion to mention his name or discuss independent labor representation made it clear that labor people were bent upon having representatives of their own.

Probably the most popular action of the congress was its determination of the Winnipeg delegates to request the Miners' Union of Newfoundland to take action in securing the nomination of Mr. R. Smith, their agent, for a seat in the House of Commons. Mr. Smith is regarded as the strongest labor man in Canada. Everybody feels that if he could be induced to enter Dominion politics he would naturally assume the labor leadership for the Dominion. His great work in British Columbia is recognized all over Canada and in every part of Canada he would be accepted by Trades Unionists as their political leader. His good sense and moderation and his thorough trades' union training make him a leader who inspires confidence. I would like to say in connection with the story that he is going to be a government supporter, that I cannot believe it to be true. I was closely associated with Mr. Smith in Ottawa and he not only publicly but privately asserted that if he was nominated for the Dominion House it would be as an independent labor representative and to come out as anything else would be simply a violation of the principles to which he has adhered since his advent in the labor movement. He is naturally too independent in his labor convictions to submit to any party machine. Very interesting discussions took place, among other things upon manual training in schools, to which congress is opposed and also the application of the Socialist League for representation on the congress to which it is also opposed.

Mountain Streams to Run Trains

The Great Northern railway, says the Railway Engineer, is going to try to run some of its trains by means of the motive power supplied by mountain streams. In other words, J. J. Hill intends to operate that portion of his road from Everett to Leavenworth, in Washington State, by electric motors, doing away with locomotives. The abundant water power now running to waste beside the tracks is to be harnessed to furnish electricity. There are numerous mountain streams, each one being a succession of falls and cataracts and little work will be necessary to utilize them. The district where this experiment is to be tried is in the Cascade mountains, and it is claimed that the operation in winter of the electric motors will possess a great advantage over locomotives. It is believed that the overhead trolley will be used.

Canadian Iron and Steel Industries.

A great development has taken place of late years in the iron and steel productions of Canada. Many large deposits of iron have been discovered and are now being worked, some of them on a very extensive scale, and several blast furnaces have been blown in and others are now in the course of erection. This is due, partly, to the act passed by the Dominion government in June, 1897, enacting that certain bounties be paid on the manufacture of steel ingots, puddled iron bars and pig iron, containing the Canadian product in proportions which were stipulated in the act.

In 1894 the production of pig iron in Canada was first ascertained from the manufacturers, in which year it was found to have amounted to 44,791 gross tons. In 1895 the production only amounted to 37,829 tons, but in 1896 it increased to 60,030 tons, and in 1897 to 94,077 tons of all kinds, including spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese. These latter two were produced in the Dominion in the spring of 1897 for the first time. Of the nine completed blast furnaces in the Dominion, four were in blast on December 31, 1897. On the 31st December, 1899, there were sixteen completed rolling mills and steel works, of which number three were lying idle. During 1899 work was commenced on the erection of a rolling mill at Belleville, Ont., which was completed this year. In 1899 also work was commenced on the erection of a charcoal furnace at Midland, Ont., of an annual capacity of about 30,000 gross tons of pig iron. One of the largest enterprises recently started is that of the iron and steel works at Sydney, C. B., begun in the fall of 1899. There are to be four blast furnaces 85 ft. high and 17 ft. in diameter at the base, with an annual capacity of about 400,000 gross tons of pig iron. The same company is also erecting ten 50 gross ton open-hearth furnaces of an annual capacity of about 350,000 gross tons. Both acid and basic steel will be made. This company has very extensive deposits of hematite iron ore in Newfoundland, so situated that the ore can be loaded on the vessels and brought to the works at Sydney without being re-handled, thus making the cost of shipment very small. Large coal deposits have also been secured in Cape Breton and the company will manufacture their supply of coke which will be the fuel used. This year a 2-ton Tropenas converter was erected at Owen Sound, Ont., for the manufacture of steel castings. A company with a capital stock of \$18,000,000, has secured a charter and will erect works at Ottawa and Welland, Ont., for the manufacture of pig iron, Bessemer and open-hearth steel, steel rails, plates, etc. The first plant is to be erected at Welland, and it is reported that this will be completed early next year and will have a capacity of 1,000 tons per day.

In 1899 the production of open-hearth steel rails and iron rails amounted to 855 gross tons, being an increase of 235 tons over the previous year. The production of Bessemer and basic and acid open-hearth steel ingots and castings amounted in 1899 to 22,000 gross tons, being a small increase over that of 1898; 235,981 kegs of 100 lbs. of cut nails were made in 1899, and 152,688 kegs in 1898. In 1899, 2,220 tons of plates and sheets were turned out, being double of the amount of the previous year. The total amount of all kinds of iron and steel rolled into finished products for the year 1899, exclusive of such intermediate products as muck and scrap bars, billets, etc., amounted to 110,642 tons against 90,303 tons in 1898.

The unsold stocks of pig iron in Canada held by manufacturers and their agents amounted to 3,952 tons on the 31st December, 1899, which showed a slight decrease as compared with the previous year and was 10,333 tons less than on the same date, 1897, a little less than one-half of the stock on hand 31st December, 1899, was charcoal pig iron, the remainder being coke.

We hear of the erection of other blast furnaces being now under consideration, one to be at or near Fort William, Ont. Immense stretches of iron deposits have been discovered at many points in Western Ontario, and development work is now proceeding on some of these properties, with very gratifying results, so that the erection

of blast furnaces at some point convenient to these deposits may be looked for in the near future.

Ontario's Apple Trade.

There has been considerable purchases of winter apples in Ontario, sales of over 150,000 barrels being reported to us at prices ranging from 40 to 75c per barrel for the fruit. A Montreal firm has secured between 30,000 and 40,000 bbls. of winter varieties at 40c to 50c for the fruit, which will be packed and culled by his own expert packers. We also hear that sales have been made at \$1.10 to \$1.20 per barrel for winter assortments delivered on cars. Owing to the tight shipments the Liverpool market was strong at an advance, sales ranging from 10s 9d to 12s 9d for averages showing an advance of 2s 6d to 3s per barrel.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Mother I noticed that your husband put five dollars in the plate at church this morning.

Daughter—Yes, I noticed it, too. He must have done an awfully mean thing in business to somebody last week N. Y. Telegraph.

"Hallo, Jasper," exclaimed Spenders, stopping his rich uncle's valet. "How's uncle this morning?"

"Well, sir, he thinks he needs a change of hair."

"So he's sent you for the doctor, eh?"

"No, his lawyer."—Philadelphia Press.

The young man was after pointers. "What do you consider the secret of success?" he asked.

"Wealth," replied the great man, promptly.

"And what is the secret of acquiring wealth?"

"Success."

Then the young man went off and communed with himself and tried to figure out what he had learned.—Chicago Post.

Jack—I hear you lost a whole lot of money on Wall street while you were drunk?

Tom—I wasn't drunk, but the stock I bought took a drop too much.—Ex.

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

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Bakery Business for Sale.
 One of the best bakery and confectionery businesses in the Northwest for sale. Here opening for a hustler. Capital required, \$1,000.00 to \$2,000.00. Poor health cause of selling. Possession given at once. Write C. O. N., care Commercial, Winnipeg, Man.

For Sale.
 A good paying general store business, in a first-class mixed farming district in Northwestern Manitoba, on the M. N. W. Ry. Stock about \$3,000.00. Store can be purchased or leased for any length of time. Apply to N. O. N., care of the Commercial, Winnipeg.

For Sale.
 A general store business, thoroughly established, in good town. Good will and lease of premises to right buyer. Address N. Y., care of Commercial.

We want a live, active representative in your territory at once to engage in a very profitable business. General and local agents wanted. From \$5.00 to \$10.00 a day. Advancement rapid. Good references required. Those out of employment or wishing to better themselves address Department K, corner Perkins and Union streets, Akron, Ohio.

Live, active men and women can earn from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a day by canvassing for Frank G. Carpenter's book, "South America: Social, Industrial and Political." This book is just out and is having an enormous sale. Everybody wants it. As it is being sold by subscription only, we desire representatives who are hustlers at once to introduce the work in your territory. Most liberal terms. Write to-day for territory and full particulars to the Standard Publishing Company, Akron, Ohio.

*If You Want in bulk or packets
Ceylon or Indian Teas*

*See C. R. Dixon's Samples before buying. He also has
Samples of Ceylon, Fannings and Green Ceylons.*

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL, Wholesale Grocers **Hamilton**
C. R. DIXON, CALGARY.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CHINA TEAS.

Wisner & Co., writing from Shanghai, under the date of September 1, say of teas: Black Teas—We have again to report a large business as having passed. Prices generally show some small decline; at the close sweet clean teas, rather better than the United States government standard, can be obtained at taels 15½ per picul; clean common teas, but with dark infusion, are selling at taels 14 per picul. Settlements reported since the 11th of August amount to 15,778 half-chests; stock 16,000 half-chests. Green Teas—Although the volume of business done during the interval has been fully up to the average for the time of year we have had a quiet and easy market. We quote a decline of half a tael per picul on all kinds of country packs from prices ruling on the 11th ultimo. The demand for anything over "good medium" appears dull, teas below this in quality find, however, fairly ready sale. "Finest and "choice" chops have been sold at full rates. Wenchows and local packs are still in demand. Pingsueys — A large business has again to be reported. At one time about the middle of the interval, a decided quietness existed in the market, and it seemed that prices might go lower, the market, however, suddenly hardened, and prices remain fully as high as when we last wrote, with decided strength.

GROCERY TRADE NOTES.

New crop figs are now in the Canadian market.
Sicily figs for October shipment are quoted lower.
Cables received late last week quoted still higher prices on new Malaga raisins.
Valencia raisins went up another ½¢ in eastern Canadian jobbing centres last week.
The American sardine pack of this year will be less than one-half the normal amount.
Currants are worth as high as 18¢ per pound in Toronto and they range from 13 to 18¢.
First shipments of Sicily figs are expected to be made about the 10th inst. This is unusually late.
Nutmeg prices have declined sharply at Montreal and are now quoted there at 25 to 45¢ per pound for jobbers.
The third and last crop of Japan teas for this year has proved disappointing and dealers do not expect that any lower prices than now prevail will be made until there is another crop.

The cabbage crop of 1900 has been a good one in the Northwestern States and makers of sauer kraut are quoting low prices for new makes in consequence. In 50 gallon casks it is quoted at \$6.00 as against \$9.00 a year ago.

French walnuts are a very light crop this season, judging from latest advices and growers hold very firm views as to values. Grenoble walnuts will be earlier than usual this year, first shipments being timed to leave Havre about the first of November.

Hills Bros., New York, say of figs:—"Small shipments are expected from England, reaching here September 20, and further lots the following week. Larger lots are leaving Smyrna today, and our market will be well supplied by October 20. Rather high prices will probably be realized for the first small lots, but very moderate prices are expected to rule as soon as our market is well supplied; crop being a large one. All advices agree that the grade of the present crop is of very superior quality, averaging better than any crop during the last 15 years."

The grocery jobbers of Winnipeg are greatly inconvenienced and annoyed at the action of a Denia raisin exporting house which held most of the orders for Valencia raisins from the jobbers of this city in delaying the shipment of the orders. The orders had been booked in the regular way by the local representative and confirmed from the head office at Denia. Since the orders were taken raisins have increased considerably in value and the jobbers here fear that the shipping house has decided to repudiate the orders rather than

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Tobacco?**

BRANDS which will give your customers every satisfaction and allow you a reasonable profit for handling are—

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Black Bass
Caramel (Bright)
Smilax (American style)

These Tobaccos are good and will hold a d make new trade. Ask your wholesaler for them

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Virgin Gold
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**RAT PORTAGE
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Manufacturers of...

**LUMBER,
LATH, SHINGLES,
SASH,
DOORS**

AND ALL KINDS
OF WOODWORK

Head Office and Mills at Rat Portage, Ont.

Branch Point Douglas Ave., Winnipeg

to all them. The consequence is that the trade here will be short of raisins. A few houses had divided their orders giving some to other brokers, and these are the only raisins at present in sight here. First shipments of new Valencia arrived on Wednesday of this week.

A wire from Montreal on Wednesday said: At a meeting of the Montreal sugar refinery interests held today it was decided to meet the reduction in price of sugar in the United States, owing to the war which was declared by the Arbuckles in New York this morning, by a local reduction of 10 cents per hundred pounds on all grades of refined sugar.

A wire from New York on September 20 said: Owing to the shortage in this season's crop of Japan tea, the price will be higher than usual this fall. It is estimated that the shortage at the end of the season will be four million pounds, or 10 per cent. of the entire crop. It is thought among importers that the Boxer outbreak may decrease the supply of Oolong tea by one million five hundred thousand pounds. About twenty million pounds of Japan are exported from China and Japan. The tea dealers have a system of "equalizing" when there is a shortage of any variety, so that the price does not rise in proportion to the shortage. Tea of other varieties of which there is a greater supply at a consequent lower price, is mixed with higher priced varieties.

The excitement which has characterized the market for dried fruit since the opening of the season still continues and prices are steadily tending upward in sympathy with the very strong cable advices from Denia and the fact that shippers generally will not make any firm offers now. The feature of the week has been another advance in spot values of 1/2c to 1c per lb., and from present indications they will go still higher in the near future. Several lots of new crop Valencia raisins which were shipped via Liverpool have arrived in this market for which the demand has been active, but even at the above advance in prices holders refuse to sell. According to latest cables received fine old stalk would cost 8 1/2c laid down here now, while sales on spot have taken place at 8c; selected at 8 1/2c, and layers at 9 1/2c. Currants are in good demand, both from local and western buyers, and orders have been called at 50s; California raisins are offering at 6 1/2c for three crown, and 7c for four crown, f.o.b. coast, which prices are equal to \$3.60 for the former and \$9.10 for the latter laid down here. These figures are considered high by buyers, in consequence little business has been done up to the present.—Montreal Gazette.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

TO DETECT ARTIFICIAL SILK.

Artificial silk has not met with that success which was predicted for it, but it has found some uses and finds employment in the manufacture of galleons, braids, etc. It has become an article of commerce and as such it became the duty of the chemist to find methods for detecting its presence when employed in combination with natural silk or other fibers. Natural silk dissolves in an alkaline solution which remains white, while with artificial silk the solution turns yellow. Another method for distinguishing natural from artificial silk is the following: Artificial silk is not soluble in an alkaline copper solution when glycerine is present, while natural dissolves in it at ordinary temperature. The test is so sensitive that by means of it the relative quantities of natural and artificial silk in a tissue can be ascertained. The solution is prepared by dissolving 10 parts of sulphate of copper in 100 parts of water. To this are added 5 parts glycerine and potash in sufficient quantity to again redissolve the precipitate that has been formed.—Canadian Journal of Fabrics.

CANADIAN DRESS GOODS.

Canadian dress goods continue to hold a very strong position in the market. Many retailers throughout the country are of the opinion that the Canadian goods in many cases show better value than imported lines. Homespun are the great feature in this line. The leading retailers in this city, as well as in all the large cities

and towns of Canada, have been going very strong on this line. Reds and greys, and especially greys, are particularly good property. A leading Hamilton retailer who was in the city buying this week took a large assortment of Canadian homespun. He expressed the opinion that these goods showed better value than the imported cloths, and proved more taking. They are of greater width. One reason for this, it appears, is the fact that owing to the competition offered by Canadian makers the British manufacturers, in an effort to meet the price, have reduced the width of their cloth. Canadian homespun are being sold in considerable quantities in England to-day, fashionable Regent street establishments taking them. This is surely sufficient guarantee of their style and fitness for any trade. There is no doubt as the season advances that colors in homespun will be more inquired for. Bright reds, bright greens and navys will be stronger. These goods have great character and make up into most attractive garments.—Globe.

LININGS ARE HIGHER.

A large Manchester firm notified the Canadian trade last week that the prices of silesia and sleeve linings have been withdrawn, and that early outstanding prices for the goods will not now stand, owing to the advance in the prices of cotton. Some time ago there was a slight drop in the prices of certain linings. It appears that the advance asked for them was too much and as they were not selling readily it was deemed advisable to offer reductions. Within the past week prices have been restored as a result of the advance in cotton, which enters into their manufacture. The English firm referred to, which operates not only at Manchester but also at Bradford, and is well known to the Canadian trade, refers to the developments in the cotton markets as "the crisis in cotton."

DRY GOODS TRADE NOTES.

A Belfast letter says there is not much change to report in the linen market. The tone, however, is good, with prices quotably unchanged. Stocks are easily controlled. The spinning branch is steady, without much increase in demand.

Canadian manufacturers have announced a slight advance in the prices of balbriggan goods for next spring. This is owing to the advance in cottons. The goods are made of Egyptian yarns, and as prices of the yarns are higher it has been necessary to put up the price of the finished product.

The London Economist says:—"The Lancashire cotton industry is going through a crisis the like of which has not been experienced since the civil war in the United States. It has arisen from a real scarcity of American cotton. In Manchester and Liverpool there is an actual cotton famine, and it is feared that matters in this respect will become acute, as shipments hitherto will hardly begin on a large scale until October. English spinners were slow to believe that the American crop would not exceed eleven million bales, and made their provision on this expectation. The falling off of something like 2,000,000 bales upset all calculations. Liverpool received this year only 1,813,000 bales, against 3,135,000 bales the previous year. Manchester received 350,000 bales, against 284,000. If the American crop for the current year is not up to 11,000,000 bales, it means a much higher level of values than that which prevailed last year or the year before."

Hardware Trade Notes.

The United States white lead combine advanced its price for export dry white lead 3/4c per pound last week.

The glass factories of the United States have not yet resumed operations after the usual shut down owing to the labor outlook, which is threatening.

United States makers of scythes have reduced their prices 2 1/2c a dozen from the new list adopted last January. This practically puts prices back to the 1890 basis.

Canadian manufacturers of stoves find business very brisk this fall and they report an exceptionally good demand for all kinds of stoves. The season has opened a little earlier than

usual. It is reported that factory stocks are already becoming depleted.

The decline in prices of coil chain at Canadian wholesale centers which we noted last week was due to a decline in the figures of United States manufacturers which amount to about \$5 per ton in Eastern Canada jobbers' prices are now as follows: 1/4 inch, \$7.50 to \$8; 5-16 inch, \$1.75 to \$5.10; 3/8 inch, \$1.25 to \$5; 7-16 inch, \$1 to \$1.25. 1/2 inch, \$3.75 to \$4; 3/4 inch, \$3.50 to \$3.75; 1 inch, \$3.25 to \$3.50; 3/4 inch, \$3.25 to \$3.50, 1 inch, \$3.15 to \$3.25.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

HARDWOODS.

American Lumberman, Chicago:—September has not been an unusually good month in the local hardwood trade. The yards which depend upon local deliveries for the greater portion of their business have not had the best of the situation by long odds. Within the past week or two a slight improvement has been noticed in the general hardwood demand and wholesalers are now anticipating an increased movement of stock through the balance of the fall. Quite a number of inquiries are coming in from outside points, but those who make them are not disposed to order right away and probably many will hold off a few weeks until after election. Meanwhile prices in the main are fairly steady, though on some lines of stock they have shown a tendency to give way a few points.

The action of the Wisconsin hardwood manufacturers last week in reducing their prices from \$1 to \$3 on most items, was no doubt largely induced by a desire to bring their list more nearly into harmony with general conditions. Brown ash was reduced \$2, mixed birch \$3, butternut \$3, soft elm \$1, rock elm \$3, basswood \$2 and soft maple \$1.60. The prices on red oak, white oak and hard maple were maintained at the former figures, the scarcity of the visible supply being regarded as sufficient reason for holding prices firmly.

The scarcity of plain-sawed red and white oak is a feature that is being commented upon in all markets. Prices on these items are being well maintained. Quartered white oak has lately been selling a little better, but it is not yet in sufficient demand to justify dealers in asking better prices. Quartered red oak is in fair supply and is dull. Ash has lately appeared to be slightly firmer, which is also the case with hickory, there having been an increased demand for these woods from wagon manufacturers. Cottonwood has shown a little firmer tendency and considerable stock is moving, a good deal of which is for export.

NO REDUCTION IN LUMBER PRICES.

At a meeting of the price list committee of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association held in this city on Wednesday, says the Lumberman's Minneapolis correspondent, it was decided to make no reduction in the prices as now listed. The situation had been thoroughly canvassed by the members of the committee prior to the meeting, and when they met it was with full knowledge of the existing conditions. At the meeting the situation was again reviewed, and every phase of the market was fully considered. While it was admitted that trade is hardly up to that expected earlier in the season, it was held that the outlook for business during the coming year is so rosate that it would be suicidal to attempt to lower prices to effect the present market. The depleted state of the stocks now in the hands of the manufacturers was also taken into consideration, and for this, as well as other reasons, it was not thought advisable to lower the present schedule of prices. For several reasons it was decided to reduce the price of lath from \$3 to \$2.50 f.o.b. Minneapolis, but this was the only change made in the previously existing prices.

LUMBER TRADE NOTES.

Graham, Horne & Co., mill owners, and lumbermen of Fort William, Ont., will build two new tugs during the coming winter for their own use in the harbor. These two boats will make quite an addition to the fleet of tugs and is an indication of the growing demands of the harbor. They will make six tugs owned and operated at Fort William and Port Arthur, there being two in the latter place. The

tugs will be built of British Columbia spruce pine and ash compound engines.

The over-sea demand for American lumber has been good of late. England is taking large quantities from both coasts and so also is the continent. Oriental trade is also improving.

Stocks of lumber in the white pine regions of the Northwestern States are lighter than they have been for years according to current belief and the price situation is accordingly fairly strong notwithstanding the slow demand and poor financial prospects.

Owing to the frequent rains the water in the Little Saskatchewan river at Minnedosa is sufficiently high to float down the logs which were tied up in the spring on the Kolling river. W. Drummond expects to begin cutting lumber from these this week.

The recent heavy rains have so swollen the small rivers that lumbermen along the Mississippi find difficulty in keeping their logs within the banks. Many of the logs have floated over the banks and would be left far from the natural water course were the rivers to recede.

An experiment is to be made in bringing logs to the lumber mills at Minneapolis by rail instead of by the uncertain river routes which are liable to dry up at a critical time, and thus put a stop to work at the mills. The Northern Pacific Railway Company has entered into a contract to carry 6,600,000 feet of logs from Brainerd to Minneapolis and if this experiment proves successful other contracts of a similar nature will follow.

At a meeting of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario, recently held in the board of trade rooms, Toronto, when the statistics prepared by the secretary were read, it was the unanimous conclusion that there was no present necessity to reduce prices; that the retail stocks on both sides of the line were lower than ever reached for a number of years, and that, while the demand may be delayed through political agitation, it will come later, and the conclusion arrived at at a previous meeting, that there was a shortage of 240 million, is more than confirmed, and it is now quite apparent that there is fully 300 million of a shortage in the Georgian Bay, and including eastern Michigan points and taking the output of the mills of eastern Michigan. Further, it was pointed out that the demand from the English market was active and likely to increase. That the condition was never more favorable for an advance in price than at present. This applies to the Minnesota and Wisconsin district, as well as to Michigan and Ontario. Later in the meeting a very strong opinion was expressed by Mr. Beck, of Penetanguishene, at what he claimed was an injustice, of letting American lumber come into Canada free, while Canadian lumber is compelled to pay an import duty of \$2. Mr. Watt, of Warton, then brought up the question of hardwood prices, and from statistics presented the opinion was arrived at that manufacturers' present prices should be maintained.

Implement Trade Notes.

Retail implement dealers in the Dakotas and Minnesota are greatly discouraged over their prospects. They find collections very backward and have large stocks of fall goods on hand. Wagon and plow trade is very light and so also will the sleigh trade be. Windmills and pumps are in better demand than any other lines.

A meeting of representatives of the leading implement associations of the United States was held in Chicago Sept. 20 and 21 for the purpose of forming a Federated association to be known as the National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers Associations. This association will exist for the purpose of unifying the various state and interstate associations, not that the identity of these may be taken away from them but that they may be given added power to deal with trade questions. It is hoped to include the harvester companies, which would practically complete the list of farm implement making industries.

Eight carloads of stocker cattle were shipped from Carman to Calgary last week by Dan. Mills. Nine cars were shipped from the same point by H. Burton.

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 Headquarters for commercial men.
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 First-class Free sample rooms. Seventy rooms. Steam heated. Rates \$2 per day.

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 Newly furnished throughout. Call and see us.

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THE MANITOBA HOTEL.
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 First-class accommodation for travellers. Commodious sample rooms. Livery and feed stable in connection. All kinds of teaming attended to.

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HOTEL MANITOBA
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 Newly remodelled and heated by hot air. Commercial headquarters. First-class sample rooms.

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HOTEL MANITOBA
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 New building. New furnishings. Furnace heating. Acetyline gas. First-class. Large sample rooms.

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WINDSOR HOTEL
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 New management. Rates \$1.25. Renovated and refurbished. Commodious sample rooms. Heated by hot air. Livery and feed stable in connection. Inside closet.

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 Good sample rooms. Hot air heating.

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 Good accommodation for travelling public. Sample rooms.

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 First-class accommodation. Good sample rooms for commercial men. Bus meets all trains.

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QUEEN'S HOTEL
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 Every accommodation for commercial travellers.

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THE MAPLE LEAF HOTEL
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 Heated by steam. Lighted with acetyline gas. Hot and cold baths. Barber shop in connection. Commercial trunks moved from and to station free. Rates \$2 per day, including sample room.

MEDICINE HAT
ASSINIBOIA HOTEL
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 Commercial headquarters. Commodious sample rooms. Newly furnished bathrooms. Rates \$2.50 per day.

STRATHCONA
HOTEL EDMONTON
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 First-class. Opposite depot.

EDMONTON
ALBERTA HOTEL
 JACKSON & GRIERSON, Proprietors.
 Sample rooms. Free bus. Livery in connection.

MACLEOD
MACLEOD HOTEL
 R. S. IRWIN, Prop.
 Good sample rooms and every accommodation for commercial travellers and the general public. Rates \$2.00 per day. Bus to and from all trains.

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August Bank Statement.
 The Canadian bank statement for August shows a satisfactory increase in business as compared with other years. Circulation shows an increase of \$1,000,000 over the previous month and \$6,000,000 over August, 1899. Discounts in Canada remain about the same, while borrowers outside of Canada have increased their indebtedness about \$1,000,000. Compared with a year ago trade discounts have expanded altogether about \$39,000,000. Loans on stock in Canada have increased \$500,000 over July and out of Canada \$2,000,000. As compared with August a year ago such loans have increased \$29,000,000. Holdings of railway securities are \$1,000,000 greater than in July and \$9,000,000 greater than a year ago. Government debentures have increased \$1,000,000 over July and \$6,000,000 over August, 1899. Municipal securities have gone down \$1,000,000 compared with last year. Public deposits in Canada amount to \$283,746,254 as compared with \$263,891,705 a year ago, an increase of nearly \$20,000,000. In addition to this there are deposits of \$16,420,516 from persons out of Canada.

Iron and Metals.
 The iron and metal market is dull all round and buyers in every case are confining themselves to actual wants at the moment. Advices from Great Britain in regard to pig iron report a dull trade, but that prices are firmly maintained. Stocks in public stores in Glasgow on the 15th were 151,055 tons against 523,231 tons at the end of last year. Reports from the Cleveland district state that shipments are considerably below those for the corresponding period last year. Welsh advices on tin plate state that there is very little change, but the expectation is that with the arrival of American steel bars at 35s per ton, Welsh quotations on plate must inevitably recede. Stocks of tin plate in Wales on the 15th were placed at 148,700 boxes. On spot there is no change in value in any of the staple lines of heavy material.—Montreal Gazette.

Button Holes in Button Shoes.
 The button shoes has merits, so says an exchange. Its chief one is that it will go on the foot easily without dragging the stockings from the toes, to the discomfort of the feet and injury to the stockings. It has nothing arbitrary on top of the instep. It has a neat appearance when it fits and when so made as to present no unsightly worked, stretched and broken buttonholes. These shoes are now liable to become more general. It is pertinent to ask whether manufacturers have decided to work the holes. The stitched holes have a thin tough piece between them or the selvaige of cotton cloth to prevent the tearing and stretching. Will your machine stitch a third substance in front of the hole? Do you provide cutters of good judgment? Do you regard the small difference between a good and a bad button-fly and lining as of more value than your reputation as a manufacturer? A button-fly and lining should be good above the curve, as the evidence of innumerable factory shoes could testify. You can sicken fashion by being remiss. Past sins have been forgotten. The modern shoe repairer has to provide a costly machine to sew the miles of rips in factory uppers. The stretched and torn hole cannot be mended; it must either be cobbed or a new upper put in. This will, unlike the miles of stitching, have to be paid for by the wearer. The stitching done now is largely a work of charity, as the wearers when they get the bottoms mended, expect all upper stitching done for nothing, and the cobbler becomes the scapegoat for others' transgressions. Manufacturers, guard your own interests. They are best preserved when you look out for them yourselves. Modern methods have educated thousands of repairers to care little for the the trade as an art. Cheap methods and cheap shoes have created cheap customers. Shoes that require the hand of an experienced workman to resuscitate, entailing more labor, will meet cheap treatment. Why not make buttonholes to stand the life of the shoes when it costs no more? These thoughts were suggested by seeing a pair of patent leather shoes brought to be half soled, but the repairer could not mend the buttonholes.

MINING MATTERS.

BOUNDARY CREEK NEWS.

A correspondent at Greenwood writes The Commercial as follows.

The Granby smelter, at Grand Forks, is now operating one 300-ton furnace and has another ready to "blow in" as soon as the new air compressor shall have been started at the Knob Hill mine—probably next week. The Greenwood smelter is well on towards completion, only now awaiting arrival of its plant and installation of more powerful machinery at the Mother Lode mine, smelter and mine being both owned by the British Columbia Copper Co., of New York. Plans for foundations and buildings for the Standard Pyritic Smelting Co.'s smelter, to be erected near Greenwood, are expected to arrive next week, and immediately after their receipt the work of construction will be proceeded with. Between 400 and 500 tons of ore are being sent out by district mines daily and to this will shortly be added 300 tons more per diem from the Old Ironsides and Knob Hill mines. The Mother Lode mine this week commenced to send ore to the Greenwood smelter, so there should not be any exaggeration in an estimate of a total tonnage of at least 1,000 tons a day by the end of the current year. That the district bids fair to be a very important one is exemplified by the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has spent so much money in it on railway construction. W. R. MacInnes, of Winnipeg, and the district freight agent, F. W. Peters, of Nelson, B. C., are both here at present, on freight business, and the president of the company is expected to arrive next week. Among others in the district at present are representatives of both Bradstreets and R. G. Dun & Co. But there, if I continue, this sort of brevity will weary you, so I will conclude by forecasting for Manitoba a good market in the Boundary district, and for Winnipeg wholesale houses many desirable customers, after the district shall have recovered from the temporary depression that is now being experienced. Your go-ahead city will next year cultivate much closer commercial relations with the Boundary, which is going to be one of the most important mining sections in the whole Dominion and, in the language of the prophets, "Don't you forget it."

B. C. MINING NOTES.

The Whitewater mine, near Kaslo, shipped 231 tons of ore last week.

Work has been commenced on the Juno property on Morning mountain, Nelson.

Work is being resumed on the Granite mine, Nelson district, by the Duncan Mines Company.

A new roasting furnace of the latest improved design is to be installed at once at the Hall Mines' smelter at Nelson.

There are 200 men employed at the St. Eugene mine, Moyle, who received for the month of August last wages amounting to \$27,323.

Private cables say there is great excitement in London over the Le Roi stock, which is selling at £37½ per share, representing a total value of \$9,000,000.

Sandon ore shipments last week were: Payne, 264; Last Chance, 97, Ruth, 17; Slocan Star, 210; Trade Dollar, 20, total, 518 tons.

The Cariboo Mining and Milling Co. are installing a lot of additional machinery on their property in camp McKinney and will also largely increase their present force of men.

The B. C. mine, situated in Summit camp, is now sending about 70 tons of ore per diem to the C. P. R. smelter at Trail, B. C. The total output of this mine to date is about 10,000 tons.

At the annual meeting of shareholders in the Brandon and Golden Crown Mining Co., lately held in Greenwood, it was stated that the total quantity of ore shipped from the mine to date was 1876 tons. Much of the stock in this company is held in Brandon and other parts of Manitoba.

The following list shows the amount of ore shipped by mining properties tributary to Slocan lake: Bosun, 800; Hartney, 20; Capella, 7; Emily Edith, 20; Hewett, 70; Vancouver, 100; Wakefield, (concentrates) 680; Galena, Mines, 20; Enterprize, 920; Neepawa, 7; Arlington, 820; Black Prince, 60;

Kilo, 20; Two Friends, 20; making a total of 3,004 tons.

New machinery will shortly be added to the plant of the Silver King mine, near Nelson.

The Mother Lode mine commenced on September 28 to send ore to the company's smelter at Greenwood. The largest plant yet obtained for any mine in the Boundary district is now being installed at the Mother Lode. There is a very large body of ore opened up in the mine at both the 200 and 300-foot levels. A commencement will be made early in October to deepen the main shaft, now down 325 feet, to 500 feet.

Word has been brought from the Metropolitan group in the Lardeau of a rich strike. Two large veins have been located, one ranging from six inches to three feet in width of solid ore, which has been exposed on the surface for about 100 feet, and the other from eight to eighteen inches wide being also of clean galena and gray copper. Between these are stringers from two to eight inches in width. Assays have given very high values.

Ore shipments from the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides mines, in Greenwood camp, for the greater part of September, averaged about 300 tons per day. It is intended to double this output early in October. To facilitate ore-stopping operations a 10-drill Rand air compressor is now being installed at the Knob Hill mine, which has heretofore obtained power from the Old Ironsides' compressor. There are very large ore reserves in both of these mines, which together employ some 170 men, and will shortly increase the number to at least 250. The Granby smelter, at Grand Forks, is now operating one 300-ton furnace and will start a second one of similar capacity immediately after these mines increase their output as above indicated.

N. W. ONTARIO MINING.

A large deposit of iron ore has been found on Lake Nipigon near Sturgeon river. The ore is hematite banded with Jasper and the vein, which is 100 feet wide, is known to extend for several miles.

Growth of Tobacco Industry.

The history of the growth of the tobacco industry in Canada and the United States has much of interest as showing the increased demand for this weed at the present time compared with a century or more ago.

Tobacco was grown in this country long before the arrival of the first white men. It quickly attracted the attention of the colonists, especially of those living in Maryland and Virginia, and in the New England states it was grown in considerable quantities as far back as 1640, although in this latter section its cultivation was soon abandoned and was only resumed during the present century. In 1732 tobacco was made legal tender in Maryland at the rate of 1d. a pound for all debts, including customs fees, and for a time was used in the payment of ministers stipends and the salaries of state officers. It has only been during the present century that classes of tobacco other than the dark export types of Virginia and the light pipe-smoking tobacco of Maryland were grown. The demand for colored tobaccos for export became so great that in 1812 artificial heat was resorted to for curing, and in this way the spangled or piebald tobacco of Virginia was developed. Up to 1825 wood fires were used entirely for curing, but about that time flues and charcoal and began to be adopted and by 1865 flues were used entirely in the production of the bright yellow varieties.

In Maryland the tobacco yield is to-day little in excess of what it was in 1732, when it was made legal tender, amounting then to 30,000 hogsheads. In other States, however, the increase has been very great.

In 1785 considerable quantities of tobacco were produced in Northern Kentucky and portions of Ohio, extending during the following twenty-five years to take southern portions of Kentucky and to Tennessee, where it soon became a prominent industry.

The lemon-yellow tobacco, so much in favor for plug fillers and wrappers, was first produced in 1832 in North Carolina. After the civil war the demand for this variety increased largely and the cultivation soon extended throughout North and South Carolina,

Virginia and Eastern Tennessee. In 1879, 57,000 acres were planted with this tobacco, yielding 26,020,000 lbs.

In 1659 the cultivation of tobacco was commenced in Pennsylvania, but, as in the New England States, it did not become of commercial importance until the present century. By 1879 the yield had reached 36,000,000 pounds, which placed Pennsylvania third on the list of the tobacco growing States. Tobacco was introduced into New York State in 1845 and its cultivation soon became an important and profitable industry. Wisconsin grew its first tobacco in 1850, yielding that year 1,200 lbs., which had increased in 1889 to 19,123,000 lbs. Florida produced its first crop of tobacco about 1829.

During the early part of this century the Connecticut tobacco began to come into use for the manufacture of cigars and a factory for this purpose was started in 1810, about the time when Cuban cigars first began to make their appearance in any appreciable quantities in this country. The manufacture of cigars in the United States has shown a very marked growth during the latter part of the present century, increasing from 190,000,000 in 1860 to 4,518,000,000 in 1892.

Cigarettes were first manufactured about 1861. They did not come into general favor at first but of late years the demand has rapidly increased.

A great increase is noticeable in the cultivation of tobacco in Canada during the last few years. It was thought for a long time that Canadian tobacco would never become a factor of any importance in the trade, but it has now been conclusively proven that the Canadian farmer can grow tobacco quite as good for plug smoking and chewing as that produced in any of the states of the Union. The number of factories in Canada manufacturing home grown tobacco has increased since 1890 from 10 to 27, and the number of cigar factories using Canadian tobacco has increased during the same period from 2 to 15. It has been found to be impossible, however, to grow a satisfactory wrapper, although it is claimed that the Canadian sample is as good as that grown in any of the states of the south, Virginia excepted. The manufacturers, therefore, both in Canada and the United States use the Virginia wrapper very largely, the filling being of home grown tobacco. This is not done with the intention of defrauding the consumer, as the fact that the foreign wrapper is used is not in the least kept secret, but the public prefer the appearance of the lemon-yellow tobacco as a wrapper and the filling speaks for itself. Heretofore the cultivation of tobacco in this country has been confined to Eastern Canada, but during the last few years it has received the attention from farmers in a portion of the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, and has given very encouraging returns. Canadian grown tobacco is now meeting with much favor as the following facts show. In 1895 only 5.6 per cent. of the tobacco consumed in Canada was home-grown while in the fiscal year 1898-9 the percentage had risen to 20.2, and for the first six months of 1899-1900 36.2 per cent. of the total consumption was home grown.

Many Canadians seem to regard the home-grown tobacco as little better than "cabbage leaf," but this is doubtless due to ignorance and to the too common habit of looking upon local productions of all kinds as being inferior to the imported articles until their merits have been conclusively established. It is asserted by expert buyers that the Canadian tobacco is quite as good as that produced in the United States.

Seneca Root.

The Minneapolis correspondent of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter reviews the season's root trade as follows:

In regard to the seneca situation, would say that during the spring root was received very fast. Probably 100,000 lbs. came in at the three leading markets, viz. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Winnipeg. Dealers became frightened and cut prices unwarrantedly and rapidly and prices declined from 40c to 23c in two months. Merchants and diggers noted the heavy decline on account of the high prices to start with and stopped handling it, and there have been scarcely any receipts for the past six weeks. Cannot hear that much has been dug. The weather was very hot and vegetation dried up so that it could not be found readily, and

since the hot weather it turned in and rained in the seneca country until the ground is so wet that it cannot be dug. It is thought about all the old seneca root went into consumption by spring, and up to date it looks as though there would not be half enough dug this year to supply the demand. Orders are very plentiful, the prices have receded, and now no large amount can be bought under 35¢ and some dealers are holding for 40¢. Three dealers hold the stock, and it is not thought that they have a very large quantity, as they are anxious to increase their holdings.

C. P. R. Construction.

The most interesting construction work undertaken for some time by the C. P. R. is that of the extension of the West Selkirk branch to Lake Winnipeg. No time is being lost in completing the grading of this line to have it ready for spring. At present there are four gangs at work grading and making good progress despite unfavorable weather. The men are spread out over 10 or 12 miles of the surveyed line. The country is practically free of any engineering difficulties and the line will open up a splendid piece of agricultural district north of Clandeboye. This line should be the most popular of the Winnipeg district next summer.

The company are also lifting the rails and improving the grade on the West Selkirk line to have the entire run made an easy one. Heavy rails will replace the lighter ones to insure comfort with speed, and the expenditure on other improvements will be liberal.

Work on the Pipestone extension still continues, the tracklaying gang being now one mile beyond Carlyle, which leaves about six or seven miles still to be laid to bring the extension to its 1900 terminus-Arcola.

The Lac du Bonnet line is being pushed on, but the engineering difficulties here are numerous and the work difficult. About 14 or 15 miles have been completed from Molson.

Nothing is being done at the McGregor-Varcoe line at present, but the tracklaying gangs will move there as soon as other branches have been completed.

The customs receipts of the Dominion for the first quarter of the fiscal year up to the 30th of September amount to \$7,516,170, as against \$7,197,203 for the same period as last year, a gain of \$348,966.

Freight cars have become very scarce on western United States roads lately, and trade is suffering in consequence. It is said that there are 20,000 cars loaded with export freight now at the Atlantic seaboard. The heavy export movement accounts for the shortage.

Principal Grant, in his charming style, opens the October Canadian Magazine with an article on "The Jason of Algoma." This deals with the work which is being done by F. H. Clergue in building pulp mills, railroads, canals and other works in Northern Ontario, the estimated cost of which is over fifteen million dollars. There are two instalments of W. A. Fraser's new animal story, entitled "Mooswa," which is the Cree name for moose. This is a story for old and young, in which the leading Canadian animal talk in such a way as to reveal their habits and peculiarities. Agnes Deans Cameron, a British Columbia teacher, tells some plain and wholesome truths in a brisk article, entitled "Parent and Teacher." C. W. Nash writes of wild geese and ducks, and Reginald Gourlay gives some information about shooting snipe. R. L. Richardson, M. P., continues his railway articles, and M. E. Nichols gives "A Forecast of the General Elections." There are the usual stories and departments, making up an excellent number.

"Oh, yes, I have always kept the first dollar I ever made. It was such a bad piece of work that I couldn't spend it." And the counterfetter laughed heartily at the recollection.—Detroit Journal.

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Vienna Bread.

The breads of Vienna, Austria, have been famous for centuries for their excellence, and the Vienna process has been accepted as the best method in the art of bread making in many countries. Like the bakers of France and England, the Vienna bakers of olden times were restricted by severe city ordinances. The history of old Vienna tells that on the breadmarket (the Stock in Eisen Platz), a cross existed until the year 1635, on which the thievish bakers were tied if the bread was found short of weight. The rise of the Vienna bakers dates away back to 1635, to the siege of this city by the Turks. The suburbs had been taken and destroyed by the enemy, the city was in great danger of being taken, having only a small garrison. During the nights the Turks had tunneled a way into the city. A baker, who was working, heard the digging, underground, and reported this at once to the commander of the city who succeeded by counter-mining in driving back the invaders. The king of Poland, Johann Sobieski, arrived in time to relieve Vienna from the Turks. As a reward for frustrating the plans of the enemy, the bakers' corporation received a large guildhouse, tax and rent free, for perpetual use as herberge and assembly room; besides this they received many other important privileges, also the right to carry a light sword like noblemen. It is told that in remembrance of the siege, the bakers originated the crescent roll (Wienerkipfel). The crescent is the emblem of Islam, while the star-shaped roll, the emperor's bread (kaisersemmel) is of a later date. With this encouragement, given, the excellent Hungarian wheat almost at their door, the best milling facilities and a cheap water power on hand, as the Danube river is flowing with a strong, swift current past Vienna, the bakers there prospered more than elsewhere on the continent.

The Vienna bread is a hearth-baked bread, even to the smallest rolls, excepting a few kinds, which have shortening in them and are baked in pans. A hearth most suitable for this kind of bread was invented in Vienna and is in use there. It is made all in one piece so to say; instead of tiles, clay is used. When a new hearth is put in, it is done in the following manner: First the foundation is laid and enough sand or gravel is filled in to begin the laying of the hearth. A layer of coarse clay is put in, about a foot deep, this is made even and beaten down with a heavy trowel, then another layer of sifted clay in which some salt has been mixed is put on and is beaten hard and level. By this process a smooth, glossy hearth is obtained, not very expensive, which will last by careful treatment for several years. Like the ovens of Paris, France, they are heated with wood, inside on the hearth, and the coals are withdrawn and the oven cleaned out before baking.

The master bakers of Vienna easily recognize the value of scientific as well as a practical education, and a school for bakers was opened in 1833; the instruction consisted of chemistry and commercial bookkeeping.

The first dough-dividing machines originated in Vienna, and many other machines used in the bakeries of the world have come from there. At the present time there are a great many large bakers in Vienna who use the latest patent continuous ovens and also the most improved machines.

The Vienna process of baking is a very short one. There are no long sponges, like those over here, which have to stand from three to five hours. A light, soft, batterlike sponge is made, with plenty of good strong yeast; this is beaten till it rises up and the dough is made light of this sponge. The dough is taken young, and the moulded breads and rolls after being given a little more than half-proof in a warm place, are taken out and set in a cool place to stiffen up. This checks the fermentation. After standing for some time they are baked. When we speak of the Vienna bread in this country, we think of the long loaf, made with half milk. In Vienna some of the best grades of rolls are made with about one-third part of milk, also a few long loaves, such as the coffee house bread. All the rest of the breads and rolls are made without milk.

The ordinary bread of the people is the rye bread, made out of the darker grades of wheat flour, and part rye flour. It is made with a soft sour dough sponge, with plenty of salt,

and a good sprinkling of caraway seed in it. It is of excellent taste, like all the Vienna breads. The white bread of the people is the roll, made in different shapes. In every restaurant, coffee house, wine or beer house, rolls can be found in a small basket on each table, fresh from the bakeshop, three times a day. The cafes use mostly the better grades of milk rolls and also the shortbreads (murbs, as it is called), while the restaurants use the water breads. For the beer and wine houses and also the numerous summer gardens, which abound in the suburbs of Vienna, several kinds of rolls are made, which are laid in salt and caraway seed or in poppy seed, and some in salt only, like the salt pretzel over here. These are consumed in large quantities.

The making of the small Vienna breads, the rolls, is a very tedious process, as they consist of crescents, twist, stars and many other shapes, in the making of which skill and dexterity are required; and they consume very much time. That is one of the reasons why they have not become very popular in this country, where time is money; but the Vienna process, the short sponges, and a young treatment of the doughs, should be taken into consideration by all the bakers, as it would assist greatly in the making of tasty and well flavored bread.—Paul Richards, in Baker's Helper.

About 1,500 head of fat cattle have been shipped from Qu'Appelle Station, Assa., to the old country this season.

Lord Strathcona has offered, on behalf of the Dominion government, to supply gratis to rural schools in Great Britain, books and atlases, giving the geography and maps of Canada, and also to donate prizes for the successful pupils in those schools adopting the books for teaching purposes. The offer is made with a view to instructing the rural population as to Canada's advantages, and thereby encourage emigration to the Dominion from the agricultural classes.

Land sales of the Canadian Pacific land department for the month of September are not as high as those of the corresponding month a year ago, but the total for the nine months since the first of the present year are in advance of those of a year ago. For September, 1900, the sales were for 21,807 acres for \$69,012. For the month of September, 1899, 25,517 acres were sold for \$83,719. For the nine months concluded on Sept. 30 of this year a total of 363,330 acres had been exchanged for \$1,161,790. For a similar time last year, 290,070 acres were sold for \$921,166.

C. P. R. gross earnings for August, 1900, are \$2,637,984; working expenses, \$1,583,508, net profits, \$1,054,476. In August, 1899, the net profits were \$1,018,832, and for the eight months ending August 31, 1900, the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, \$10,270,051; working expenses, \$12,000,155; net profits, \$7,210,796. For the eight months ended August 31, 1899, there was a net profit of \$7,014,047. The increase in net profits over the


same period last year is therefore, for August, \$35,644, and from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 there was an increase of \$202,750.

Ex-Alderman Frankland, of Toronto, who was at one time known as the cattle king of Canada, died on Tuesday night, at his home in Toronto. It is said that Frankland made the first shipment of Canadian cattle to England, the date being 1874.

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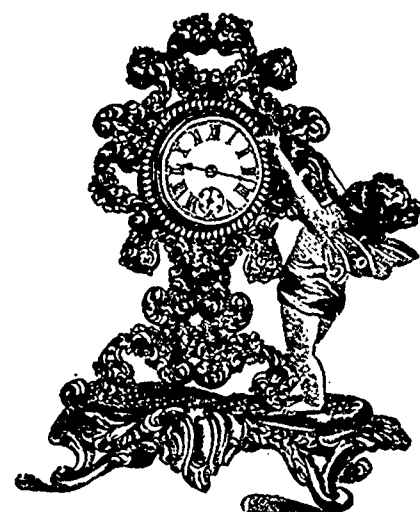
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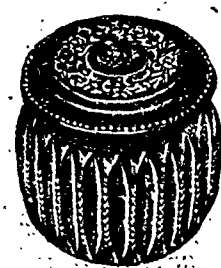
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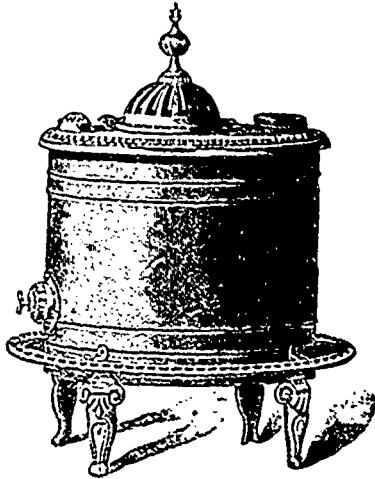
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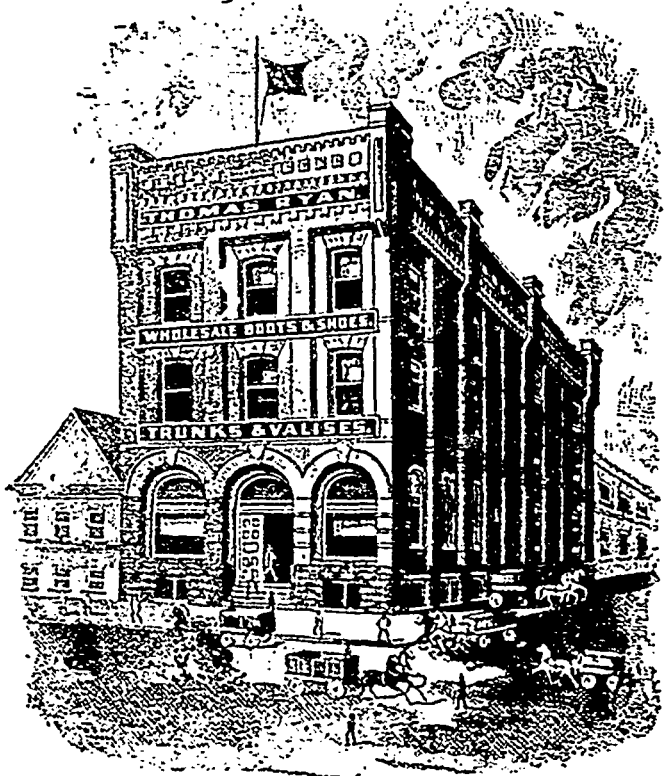


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