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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, SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.

No. 2

BAGS! BAGS!

200,000 Bags carried in stock in Winnipeg, including "K" Wheat Bags, Seamless Cottons, Oat Sacks, 3, 4 and 5 Bushels; Bran and Shorts Bags.

FLOUR AND OATMEAL BAGS

ALL SIZES.

Printing done in Winnipeg at short notice. Samples and prices on application. Prompt shipment.

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WINNIPEG

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Of the Standard Grades, made from selected wheat by the

HUDSONS BAY COMPANY



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Mattresses,
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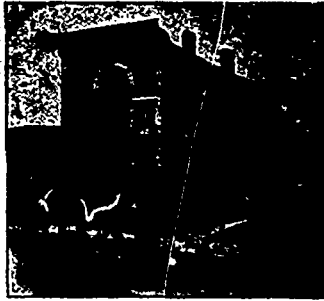
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WINNIPEG

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CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS
Coffee, Baking Powder and Spices.

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Branches: BRANDON and CALGARY.

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Awnings and
Mattress
Factory

Cor. Princess and Alexander St., Winnipeg

The Stage Coach

Was good enough in its day but won't do to-day.

No need for you now to lay in heavy stocks, having good railways and a close market. We can supply you with

WRAPPING PAPER, BAGS,
STATIONERY, SMALLWARES, ETC.
without delay and give you orders best attention. Write for CATALOGUE and order goods as you need them.

McALLISTER & WATTS
43 Horie St., Winnipeg.

The Rublee Fruit Co. Ltd.

Importers of

Foreign and Domestic, Green and Dried Fruits, Nuts, Etc.

151 BANNATYNE ST., 12th St.
WINNIPEG, MAN. BRANDON, MAN

SENEGA ROOT FOR EXPORT.

50 Tons required for the English and German markets—MUST BE PRIME QUALITY.

J. MOLEOD HOLIDAY
EXPORTER
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N.B.—Green root not wanted at any price.

RELIABLE ..

SCHOOL SHOES

CARRIED IN STOCK

No. 1120 Boy's Buff Bal. 1 to 5.
No. 1121 Youths' Buff Bal. 10 to 13.
No. 1008 Misses' Peb. Bal. 11 to 2.
No. 1015 Misses' Peb. Bal. 11 to 2.

Orders filled same day received.
Send for sample dozens.

THE AMES HOLDEN COMPANY
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LOCK BROS. & Co.

WHOLESALE ..

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

(Anything in the Fruit Line)

WE WANT YOUR PRODUCE

128 Princess St., Winnipeg. Rat Portage

LEITCH BROS.

Oak Lake

Anchor Brand" **Flours**

FROM NO. 1 HARD WHEAT.

Bran, Shorts and all kinds of Chopped Feed and Grain.

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OAK LAKE, MAN.

Children's Ready-to-Wear Coats and Dresses

Children's Coats

Braid and Silk Trimmed. In Cardinal, Cadet

Fur Trimmed Coats

Fawn, New Green, Drab and Electric. In Cardinal and Huzzar.

Navy Serge Waists and Skirts

Trimmed with Red, Black or White Braids.

School Dresses

In Navy and Cream Serge.

Cashmere Dresses

All colors.

All the above to be had in assorted sizes. We want you to look over these new arrivals for Fall. Every Dry Goods store can handle a large quantity to good advantage. You are certainly missing sales if you neglect carrying an assortment.

Write for samples to-day.

R. J. WHITLA & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS

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FAR-SEEING PEOPLE

are the most successful. They look ahead and plan what is best for their future, and with this object in view, get a useful and Money-Making Education at

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 assisted to positions through its influence last year. Full particulars on application.

G. W. DONALD, Sec.

LUMBER

1x4—12 to 16

BASSWOOD CEILING

DICK, BANNING & CO.
WINNIPEG.

FRESH SMOKED MEATS

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

We have the largest outlet for Butter and Eggs of any firm in the Canadian Northwest. Ship your Produce to the firm which can handle your shipments quickly and satisfactorily.

Don't overlook the fact that Winnipeg is now a large city. It is a very easy matter to start in the Commission business and solicit consignments of Produce. It don't require any capital to do this, but it is different on settling day. Don't take chances; ship your Produce to a firm with seventeen years' experience in the business in Winnipeg. Make sure you are right by reference to any bank or wholesale house in Winnipeg.

FIRST-CLASS STORAGE

To those who do not wish to sell their Butter at present values, we can offer First-Class Cold Storage on favorable terms and make liberal advances.

Griffin Brand is the Best.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.

Pork Packers and Commission Merchants

WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA NELSON CALGARY RAT PORTAGE

Ontario Apples

Can now quote you very close prices on straight cars either Falls or Winters. Write or wire us for quotations.

Butter and Eggs

We are to day getting for fresh Eggs from the trade 15c for our shippers on a commission basis; from 14c to 19c for choice Dairy Butter in tubs and from 17c to 19c for Separator made Bricks.

We buy outright or handle on commission, whichever the seller wishes.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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We are manufacturing all kinds of BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR, SPRUCE and CEDAR LUMBER. We also carry in stock a full supply of Pine, Native Spruce, Building Material. Also Perfect Maple and Birch Flooring, (and matched, hollow back, bored and polished), Red and White Oak, Lath and Shingles, Sash, Doors and Mouldings, Cedar and Tamarac Posts, Building Paper, etc., etc., at bottom prices, guaranteeing satisfaction.

No trouble to show you our stock. See us before placing orders.

THE B. C. MILLS TIMBER AND TRADING COMPANY

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Manager.

P. O. Box 604

OFFICE AND YARD, COR. PRINCESS AND PONSRCA ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Telephone 777.

Manchester Dock Extension.

"A great scheme of dock extension has been prepared in connection with the Manchester Ship Canal," says Felliden's Magazine. "No fewer than 142 acres of land will be added to the dock estate. Those who have followed the returns know how greatly traffic has increased on the ship canal. Spare land has gradually been absorbed, spaces allotted to open-air cargoes have been covered by transit sheds for general cargoes brought by huge vessels from Canada and the United States, and last summer even the railway sidings... were covered with timber-stacks. Since the appropriation of the Liverpool timber docks for the use of the regular Atlantic liners there has been a general transference of the timber trade to Manchester, and this circumstance alone is sufficient justification for the works now proposed. Consequent upon the increased cost of labor and fuel, the railway companies have exhibited a disposition to raise the rates of transport, as in Scotland, and to enforce charges for wagon hire, demurrage, weighing and other items which have been more or less overlooked in the past."

Calcium Carbide.

The calcium carbide industry continues to prosper in the United States. It is controlled by the Union Carbide company, which operates two plants, the larger at Niagara Falls, and the other at Marle, Michigan. In Canada two plants are also in operation, one at St. Catharines, and a new one at Ottawa. James L. Willson, who was the pioneer in the manufacture of calcium carbide and acetylene, is interested in these Canadian plants. The output at Niagara for 1898 was from eight to ten tons a day, with the use of 5,000 electrical horse-power. In 1899 the yield was increased to from 20 to 30 tons a day, with the use of 5,000 electrical horse-power. The present production of the Union Carbide company is about 1,000 tons a month. The continuous Horrey furnaces are in operation in the two plants, and the price now of the carbide in carload lots is \$70 a ton. The carbide is guaranteed to yield five cubic feet of acetylene per pound. At St. Catharines, with the use of 1,200 electrical horse-power, the output is 1,200 tons of carbide per year. At both Ottawa and St. Catharines the Willson pot furnace is employed. The export price is \$60 per ton in carload lots. Much of the product is sent to Germany, Japan, and South America. Owing to the fact that the carbide is classed with dangerous chemicals and explosives, the business is very much hampered by the high insurance rates and the high freights. Little progress has yet been made in the establishment of plants for lighting villages and towns with acetylene but there seems to be a constantly increasing demand for it for isolated plants in country houses, for bicycle lamps, and many other purposes.

Scientific Miscellany.

The curious fact is noted by a French observer that nightingales devour the drones of a hive without harming the workers.

To prevent the pollution of the air from the chimneys of factories or the smoke-stacks of locomotives, it is necessary to arrest all the solid particles held in suspension in the smoke, to condense the tar, and to dissolve the ammoniacal vapor. M. Alexandre Lion's plan for accomplishing this is to pass the smoke through a fine spray of water. A locomotive apparatus embraces a spraying cylinder on an upright shaft provided with screw blades, the whole being kept in rapid rotation in the smokestack by one or more jets of water or steam, and yielding a fine-mist with which the entire volume of smoke must come in contact. The black substances are completely washed out, escaping in the condensed water flowing from the bottom of the apparatus. A modification of the idea is intended for filtering the air of rooms, and is found to free the air supply from all bacteria.

THE COMMERCIAL

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

Nineteenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

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

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

Office 210 McDermott St. Telephone 224.
D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 8.

PREFERENTIAL CLAIMS.

It is a regrettable fact that notwithstanding all that has been said in the past about the practice followed by some classes of retail traders of giving preferences to certain creditors when they find themselves getting into financial deep water, there are still some who think it good business to do that sort of thing, and in consequence there have been several very unpleasant experiences lately in trading circles arising out of this practice. Certain retail merchants in the country who find themselves in straightened circumstances have under pressure from one or more creditors been giving preferred claims which would have the effect, if allowed to stand of working injustice to all others who may have claims against their estate. These preferences are usually obtained from the merchant under representation that in the event of any trouble with the other creditors the persons holding the preference will stand good for the amounts and often in this way a merchant is led into the business innocently enough and under the impression that he is thereby really adding to the security of these other creditors. As a matter of fact he is doing nothing of the kind but is making himself a party to fraud instead as no honest creditor will ever ask him to give such preference. Where it is done the purpose is always to gain advantage over others, and further the promises verbally made of support in case of trouble with others are not worth a cent. The best thing for any merchant to do in case of trouble with a creditor if he is not in a position to pay the claim is to rigidly refuse to give preference of any kind without consulting his other creditors, and if they desire it, put the estate in the hands of a trustee. This principle has come to be so generally recognized in Manitoba that it is embodied in the provincial laws regarding debt and it is now an easy matter for preferential claims to be broken in Manitoba, but in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia this is not the case, the laws there being looser.

TAXING COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

The town of Neepawa has under consideration a by-law providing for a tax of \$25 on all commercial travellers calling at that town for busi-

ness. We venture to say that the mercantile community of Neepawa will be sorry for it if this law is passed and put into effect. The immediate effect will be to shut out a lot of travellers from making calls there, thus depriving the hotels and liveries of much profitable business and preventing the merchants from seeing many a line of goods which it would be to their interest to handle. The only advantage of such legislation is that it adds a little to the revenue of the town and this is not by any means an adequate compensation for the disadvantages which naturally follow. In proposing such by-laws the fact seems to be usually lost sight of that the practice of sending out travellers from jobbing houses to sell goods to country merchants is almost entirely in the interest of the country merchant and is only an additional source of expense to the wholesale house doing it. The traveller calls only upon retail merchants for business and no reputable house ever solicits a cent's worth of business from the consumer so that no local interest is in any way jeopardized by the presence of any number of commercial men in a town. Their presence is rather an advantage. They add so much more to the consumptive requirements of the place. In theory if a sufficient number of commercial men could be induced to visit any given town and each stay a day in it the inhabitants could make a livelihood providing for their wants only.

The Neepawa law in its provision for taxation of peddlars is a perfectly just and legitimate proposition. These compete with local industry and should be compelled to pay for the privilege.

Fall Fairs.

Dates for the Annual Exhibitions Throughout the West.

Macleod	Sept. 18 and 19
Lethbridge	Sept. 19 and 20
Little Cut Arm and Qu'Appelle	Sept. 20
Gainsboro	Sept. 21
Carnduff (S. E. Assa.)	Sept. 21
Medicine Hat	Sept. 21 and 22
Hamlota	Sept. 23
Klondike	Sept. 23
Pinecher Creek	Sept. 23
Mantou	Sept. 23 and 24
Alameda	Sept. 26
Stonewall	Sept. 26
Whitewood and Broadview	Sept. 26
Belmont	Sept. 26 and 27
Dauphin	Sept. 26 and 27
Birtle	Sept. 27
Innisfail	Sept. 27
Grenfell	Sept. 27 and 28
Maple Creek	Sept. 27 and 28
Morden	Sept. 27 and 28
Port Arthur, Ont.	Sept. 27 and 28
Saskatoon	Sept. 27 and 28
Carleton	Sept. 28
Crete City	Sept. 28
Cannington Manor	Oct. 1
McGregor	Oct. 1
Wapella	Oct. 2
Pilot Mound	Oct. 2 and 3
New Westminster, B. C.	Oct. 25
Dugald	Oct. 3
Swan Lake	Oct. 3
Lacombe	Oct. 3
Woodlands (Meadow Lea)	Oct. 3
Oak Lake	Oct. 4
Yorkton	Oct. 4
Grenfell	Oct. 3 and 4
Kildonan	Oct. 3 and 4
Selkirk	Oct. 3 and 4
Battleford	Oct. 4 and 5
Argyle, Woodlands and Woomona	Oct. 5
Wetaskiwin	Oct. 5
Melita	Oct. 10
Edmonton	Oct. 23, 24 and 25

Fire broke out about 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning in the large warehouse of the Morden Woollen mills at Morden. The building had been added only a short time ago to the plant and was used as a warehouse for storing wool and the products of the mill. Although the fire apparatus was quickly on the scene very little could be done to save the building and it was quickly consumed. The office adjoining the building was also lost, but the mill itself was saved. The owner, B. Fraser, estimates his loss at about \$2,500, partly covered by insurance. Dr. McConnell lost his cutter, sleighs and other valuables stored in the building; value about \$200, with no insurance.

Nickel Plating.

Nickel plating is a most useful application of electrolysis. It was invented by Isaac Adams, of Boston. Adams wondered why all attempts to plate nickel upon other metals had proved unsuccessful, and he began a careful investigation to ascertain the cause of the difficulties experienced. He soon found that the real difficulty was due to the presence of nitrates in the solutions employed; nickel always appearing in commerce in the metallic form, it was natural when anyone desired a solution to dissolve it in nitric acid, to precipitate the nitrate with carbonate of soda, and dissolve the carbonate of nickel in the proper acid for the solution desired. No one ever washed the carbonate of nickel with sufficient care to remove the last portions of the nitrate of soda. Consequently all the nickel solutions previously experimented upon had contained nitrates, the presence of which Adams found to be fatal to successful nickel plating. This fact having been ascertained successful nickel plating was the immediate result. Adams obtained a patent for this process which was afterwards the subject of prolonged litigation. The novel proposition was presented to the court, of a patent for not doing something, namely, for not permitting nitrates to find their way into the nickel solutions employed in nickel plating and the court held that the exclusion of nitrates was an essential condition of successful nickel plating, and that a process involving this condition was just as patentable as a process involving any other special condition necessary for successful execution, and the patent was sustained.

Trade Sale of Clothing, Etc.

Donald Fraser & Co., wholesale clothiers, Winnipeg, will offer for sale by auction on the 19th and 20th instant their large stock of fall and winter clothing, overalls, shirts and men's furnishings. This sale will be conducted by Suckling S Co., of Toronto, and will be a strictly trade sale. Merchants in all parts of the west have been invited to attend.

Pulp Wood in Quebec.

An inspector of surveys in Quebec speaks of the timber resources of the northern part of that province as follows: In the virgin forest spruce, fir, tamarac and cypress or Banksian pine are the chief conifers, while the deciduous trees are limited to poplar of different varieties, white birch, willow, alder, hazel, pambina and similar undergrowth, with occasional black ash along the river and lake shores. There is an abundance of spruce and tamarac wherever the country has not been burned. Here and there areas more or less extensive have been swept by fire from twenty-five to fifty years ago, and are now well grown up with poplar, white birch, spruce, tamarac and cypress of fair size according to age, insuring an abundance of pulp wood for ages to come and bringing down pulp as the industry of the coming age. Black spruce is the king of woods for pulp making, and this country is the home of the black spruce.

Grain and Milling Notes.

W. J. Connors, head of the United States syndicate which secured the Montreal elevator privileges, was up before the harbor-board this week to explain why he had not yet done anything towards carrying out his agreement. He attributes the delay to wars and hostility of certain powerful interests in New York, which have so far prevented him from getting the money.

During the past week weather conditions have been favorable for the rapid maturing of the corn crop, which is in as promising condition as a week ago. Slight improvement is noted in parts of Kansas and Missouri, but generally the crop has shown no material change. The early planted corn is practically all made in good condition, before any signs of frost, and cutting is progressing rapidly. It is safe to count on a crop of but little over 2,000,000,000 bushels. If frost holds off for about two weeks a fine quality of grain may be expected for a large proportion or practically all of the crop. Consumption of new crop corn is beginning

early. In regard to the wheat crop no new features of interest have appeared during the week. Occasional reports are received of yields larger than expected earlier, but this good news is offset by numerous complaints of damage to wheat in the fields by wet weather. And this complaint is made about oats even more than it is about wheat.—Cincinnati Price Current.

Railway and Traffic Notes.

Track-laying on the South Eastern has been delayed the past week by the heavy rains. Work, however, has not been stopped whenever it was possible to work, it being the desire of the Canadian Northern officials to have the line completed to Rainy river by Oct. 1.

The Dominion Express company have closed their agency at Antler, and opened an office at Manor, which is now the terminus of the Pinestone branch of the C. P. R. The office was opened this week, a regular train service now being in operation. The branch has been taken off the contractor's hands by the company. Track-laying has been completed to Manor. The road will be completed into Moose Mountain district in time to be available for transporting this season's crop.

Orris Root.

The British vice-consul at Leghorn refers in his last report to a crisis which has arisen in the orris root industry in Italy. He says that the orris root, which is used as the basis of all perfumes by the manufacturers of England, France and Germany, is obtainable only around Florence and in the neighborhood of Verona. Manufacturers, therefore, have to look to two small districts in one particular country for the whole of their supplies of an indispensable article. A syndicate, supported by a powerful bank, has recently secured the whole of the Veronese crop, and nine-tenths of that of Florence. The small quantity of Florence root still in growers' hands is being offered at enormous prices. The syndicate itself is still holding its stocks, and apparently declines for the present to sell. Representatives of a large perfume manufactory of Grasse recently endeavored to obtain a small quantity, but without success. There are now perhaps not 50 tons in the whole of Leghorn. French manufacturers, however, appear, to be fairly well stocked and are suffering no present inconvenience, but the day will come when they cannot get on without orris-root and they will have to pay heavily for it. Some dealers in the root, however, think that the advance in price is, on the whole, for the interest of all concerned, as, had prices remained at the level of last year, many large growers would have given up planting. Orris-root is a commodity that is subject to the most singular fluctuations in price. A fair average price is £50 per ton. In 1891 as much as £120 per ton was paid, and in 1898 as little as £26.

The annual report of the Dominion government superintendent of insurance just issued shows the following losses in the Ottawa-Hull fire by Canadian, British and American companies, less the re-insurance in license companies: Canadian companies, \$124,31; British companies, \$2,523,872; American companies, \$711,605. Total, \$3,662,098. Canadian companies—Argyle American, \$23,907; British-American, \$98,261; Canada Fire, \$13,230; London Mutual, \$13,609; Mercantile Fire, \$19,501; Ottawa Fire, \$20,851; Quebec Fire, \$34,258; Victoria-Montreal, \$27,199; Western, \$164,633. Total, \$424,531.

Fire broke out in the Manitoba hotel at Oak Lake, on Friday night last, and the whole building was soon a mass of fire. When the walls fell the flames spread north and east and destroyed Hellwell's implement warehouse, H. Thompson's store, Grassie's harness shop, Orr's jewelry store, Andrew's bank, Stevens' confectionery and the post office and adjoining out-buildings. The flames were checked by a stone wall, and finally burnt out. The hotel was newly constructed last spring. Wright, the tenant, lost all the furnishings and personal property. The total loss in this fire is placed at \$30,000, partially insured.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

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

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Travellers' Circular Letters of Credit and Com. Special Credits used for use in all parts of the world.
Collections made on favorable terms.
Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.
Drafts sold available at all points in Europe, United States and Canada, including Adin and Dawson City.
A. F. D. MacGACHEN, Manager

DOMINION BANK

Capital (Paid up) - \$1,500,000
Reserve Fund - \$1,500,000

Hon. Sir Frank Smith, Pres., E. H. Osler Vice Pres.

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T. G. BROUGH, - GENERAL MANAGER

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CAPITAL PAID UP - 2,000,000
REST - 500,000

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A General Banking Business Transacted
Safe Deposit Boxes to Rent.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Capital - \$2,500,000
Capital Paid Up - \$2,458,803
Rest - \$1,700,000

D. R. Willis, General Manager. K. Hay, Inspector.
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H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt, Vice-President.
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Brandon, Man. N. G. Leslie, " " " " " "
Portage la Prairie, Man. W. Dall, " " " " " "
Calgary, Alta. M. Morris, " " " " " "
Edmonton, Alta. R. Davidson, " " " " " "
Saskatoon, Alta. G. R. Kirkpatrick, Manager
Saskatoon, Alta. J. H. Wilson, Manager.
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Winnipeg, B. C. J. M. Lay, Manager
Winnipeg, B. C. J. M. Lay, Manager

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Galt, Ont. St. Catharines, Ont.
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Head Office, Ottawa.

Capital authorized, \$2,000,000
Capital paid up, \$1,984,900
Rest, \$1,731,080
\$1,403,310
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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL PAID-UP - \$6,000,000
RESERVE FUND - \$1,250,000

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

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Reserve Fund - £325,000 "

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC: Montreal, Quebec.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA: Winnipeg, Brandon.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Medicine Hat, Melfort, Yorkton, North Battleford, Estevan, Carleton Place, Weyburn, Moose Jaw, Neepawa, Groulx, Killarney, Pincher Creek.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN: Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Medicine Hat, Melfort, Yorkton, North Battleford, Estevan, Carleton Place, Weyburn, Moose Jaw, Neepawa, Groulx, Killarney, Pincher Creek.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Medicine Hat, Melfort, Yorkton, North Battleford, Estevan, Carleton Place, Weyburn, Moose Jaw, Neepawa, Groulx, Killarney, Pincher Creek.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA: Winnipeg, Brandon.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO: London, Stratford, Hamilton, Toronto, Niagara, Kingston, Ottawa.
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Capital (all paid-up) - \$1,703,212
Reserve Fund - 1,234,120

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CAPITAL PAID UP - \$1,852,000.00. RESERVE - \$2,272,500.00.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1890-1900.

	ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	Jan. 1st, 1890	Jan. 1st, 1900.	Jan. 1st, 1890	Jan. 1st, 1900
Quick Assets	\$ 2,432,135.33	\$ 8,274,162.14	Capital paid in	\$ 1,114,300.00
Loans and bills discounted.	5,903,084.20	11,270,924.09	Reserve & undivided profits	572,973.81
Other assets	44,956.41	74,669.61	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	5,266,378.91
				\$ 8,475,161.76
				\$ 19,638,396.43

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 for the last 20 years, we believe THESE 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 20 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
R. L. DRURY, Prov. Mgr for B.C., R. H. CRANDELL, General Agent, Victoria, B.C., Calgary, N.W.T.

The Confederation

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O. E. KERR, Cashier D. McDONALD, Inspector

THE COMMERCIAL IN NORTH-WESTERN ONTARIO.

PORT ARTHUR AND THE HEAD OF THE LAKES.

Port Arthur.—In 1870 General Wolseley, on his way to Manitoba with his troops, landed at the spot now forming the townsite of Port Arthur. Being told that the spot had no name other than "The station," he named it "Prince Arthur's Landing." This name was retained until 1883, when it was modified and changed to Port Arthur, under which name the town was incorporated in May, 1884. In 1881 it had a population of 1,000, which has now increased to about 2,700. Port Arthur has a very charming situation on the northwest shore of Lake Superior, on what is known as Thunder Bay. It is built on rising ground which thus affords,

per cent. more, quantity of registered freight 18 per cent., passengers 13 per cent., lumber 10 per cent., and iron ore 30 per cent. We are unable at the present moment to obtain reliable statistics as to the amount of business handled at Fort William and Port Arthur, but the amount of grain alone shipped between September 23rd and November 18th amounted to over 6,335,304 bushels.

The mineral resources of this and adjoining sections can as yet hardly be said to be fully known, but the railway now under construction by Mackenzie & Mann, from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, will open up different portions of the Rainy River district

reef about 500 feet wide of low grade ore, averaging in value about \$3.75, which can be mined and milled for less than \$1.00 per ton.

The Alice A, on Little Turtle river, has an ore body 700 to 800 feet wide averaging about \$5.00 a ton, with a vein 60 feet wide yielding about \$10 a ton. The cost of handling this ore is about \$3 a ton.

There are numbers of these low grade properties, but the most of them have not been sufficiently worked yet to establish their value. It is interesting to note that on the Alaska-Treadwell, the far famed low grade mine, the average value is only \$2.30 per ton, while the cost of working is about \$1.20. Copper, lead, zinc, iron, etc., are also found in paying quantities throughout this district.

The iron deposits have of late years been receiving more attention. The construction of the Ontario and Rainy River railway, it is thought, will lead to the opening up of the Atkocan range in the Seine river basin and of the continuation of the great Vermil-

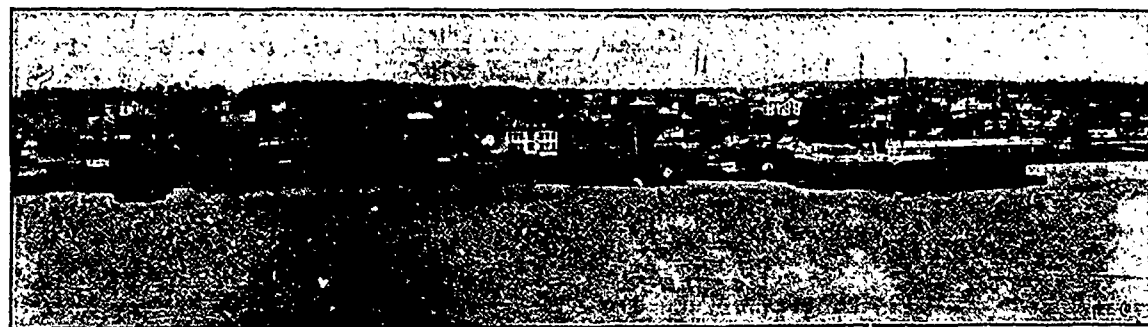
has in many places been burned over and can thus be cleared without much labor. A large number of farmers are already settled in several of the districts and the crops they are raising prove the soil to be very rich. Much attention has of late been directed to the agricultural resources by the government and maps and descriptive literature have been printed, giving full information for the guidance of intending settlers.

North Bay.

The view here shown of the North Bay of Delaware Park, which is included in the site of the Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo next year, is taken from a point north of the site of the Albright Art Gallery. This is destined to be, in view of its magnificent surroundings, in the near future, one of the most beautiful reaches of water in the country. The bridge in the picture, graceful and substantial as it is, is to be replaced by a far more imposing and ornate structure. The bridge crosses a narrow neck in the Park Lake and carries the broad and beautiful driveway which leads from the main southern entrance at Forest avenue to the Exposition buildings. On the north side of the North Bay will stand the fine substantial and permanent building to be erected by the state of New York, and which will become, after the Exposition, the home of the valuable collection of Indian, colonial and pioneer relics and library owned by the Buffalo Historical Society. Opposite the New York state building on the north side of the bay will stand the Albright Art Gallery, which is to serve the purposes of the Exposition for the department of fine arts. This building is the gift of Mr. J. J. Albright of Buffalo to his fellow citizens. It is to be strictly fire-proof, of white marble, in the Ionic style of architecture, and will stand on a broad terrace sustained by a wall of granite blocks. The building will be 250 feet long by about 150 feet wide, and is to be of such a substantial character as to withstand the elements for many generations. It will become the public art gallery of Buffalo at the close of the Exposition, the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy having the custody of the property.

Buffalo's Art Palace.

The city of Buffalo is soon to have one of the most beautiful buildings in the western world, a public art gallery to cost upwards of \$350,000. The building is the gift of J. J. Albright, a citizen of Buffalo and a liberal patron of art, who desires to bestow upon his city a structure that will for-



Port Arthur.

from a great many points, an excellent view of this fine stretch of water, with Thunder Cape and Ple Island in the distance. Port Arthur has for a long time been a favorite summer resort to those who are acquainted with its attractions, but for some reason or other these are not as widely known as they deserve to be. This might be regarded as the fisherman's paradise, as the exceptionally good trout fishing on Nepigon and other streams and lakes, combined with beautiful scenery and a fine climate make this an ideal camping ground. One writer in "Forest and Stream" says of this locality, "To those who know no word of appreciation is needed." The rivers and lakes abound with different kinds of fish, especially speckled trout, of which two and three pounds is a common weight, although many are caught weighing eight and ten pounds.

Aside from fishing for pleasure quite a large number of men engage in this as a business and a good export trade is done at this end of Lake Superior. The Dominion Fish Co. purchased during 1899 from Port Arthur fishermen 528,680 lbs. of trout, 175,225 lbs. of whitefish, 36,830 lbs. of dory, 1,980 lbs. of sturgeon, 106,970 lbs. of herring and 41,710 lbs. of salt trout, paying the sum of \$30,000.

Previous to the construction of the grain elevators at Fort William, Port Arthur was the only town of importance on this end of the lake and controlled almost the entire shipping business, but a large proportion of this business is now done from Fort William. The trade on the great lakes has increased wonderfully during the last thirty years, and even in the last ten years the number of vessels has been doubled and the volume of freight is several times greater than in 1880. We quote a few figures from a report showing the amount of business at the "Soo" last year as compared with previous years. The number of vessels connected with the carrying trade on the lakes passing through Sault Ste. Marie canal in 1869 was 939 and in 1899 4,776, the number of steamers increased from 399 in 1869 to 14,378 in 1899, and the registered tonnage increased from 524,885 to 21,953,347 in the same period. In particular articles of freight, such as flour, grain, coal, iron ore, copper, lumber, building stone, etc., the growth is equally striking, indeed the increase last year over that of 1898 is also very marked, the number of sailing vessels being 7 per cent. greater, steamers 16

and by lessening the expense and supplying better facilities for bringing in machinery and other necessities will make it possible to develop a large number of properties which it has been impossible to work heretofore. The gold mineral range which this district embraces is very wide and of great length and in this respect has, possibly, no equal in the world with the exception of the Andean and Rocky Mountain regions and their continuations on the continent of Asia. While there are a great many high grade narrow veins, there are in nearly every section some from 10 to 30 feet in width which are said to also carry high values. The ores of

Iron iron range. This range runs through Hunter's Island and iron has been discovered here this summer in considerable quantities. The Mattawin Iron Mining Co. last year entered into an agreement with the town of Fort William to erect within the town limits a charcoal iron blast furnace with a minimum capacity of 50 tons of pig iron per day, also a copper smelter capable of treating 60 tons of ore per day. It was also expected that E. S. Jenison, C. E., would erect blast furnaces at Fort William. He is still working on a scheme to utilize the water power of Shobandowin and Dog lakes, lying above the Kakabeka Falls.



the district are, however, mostly low grade, occurring in immense reefs or dykes, often hundreds of feet in width, which can be worked at a very low cost. Another favorable feature of this district is that the pay ore is usually found on the surface instead of at a depth of a hundred feet or more as is the case in so many parts of the world. Only a few of these low grade properties have been sufficiently developed to establish their value. The Hammond, on the upper Seine, has a

A very important feature in the development of the mineral resources of this region, aside from the actual revenue produced by the mines, is the fact that a large immigration will be attracted and centres of trade be established at many points, and as there are some extensive tracts of good arable land a large farming community is sure to spring up, as a ready market can be found close at hand for their products. While this land is for the most part covered with forest, it

ever yield immeasurable pleasure to those who visit it, and become, as well, a centre of culture and art. The only conditions imposed by the public spirited donor were that the city of Buffalo should furnish a site, and that the Fine Arts Academy of Buffalo, which is made the custodian of the property, should raise a maintenance fund of \$100,000. The city promptly decided the site requested, which is just within the limits of Delaware Park, overlooking the beauti-

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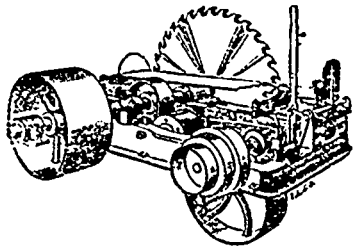
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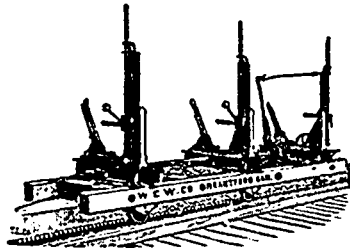
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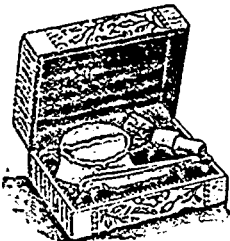
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MEN'S FURNISHINGS
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CELLULOID GOODS

In this line we are showing a splendid set of Samples, a line that will pay you to examine.
Xmas Goods, Booklets and Fancy Calendars

This is the best line of these goods we have yet seen. It includes the famous English Art Series, also a fine selection of Boxed Cards, Fancy Calendars and Booklets.

Books, Bibles and Hymnals

We carry a full line of attractive money makers in leather, vellum, and fancy cloth, gilt, etc.

1901 CALENDARS

We are showing two American and four English lines. They will speak for themselves.

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Evening classes fully organized.
Three recent graduates from our Short-hand Department took only 3 months' evening classes. They can write 100 words per minute, read their notes with perfect accuracy, and are now holding good positions.
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WHOLESALE GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Rolled Oats....

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A part car of crab apples of finest quality now in stock.

Country produce handled at lowest rates of commission.

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Refined Ale

"THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE."

A light, mild Ale, bright and sparkling to the last. No sediment. Bottled and draught.

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THOS LEEZ, Proprietor.

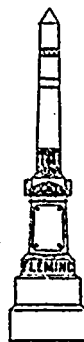
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Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works

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BRANDON, - - MAN.

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

This monument, 27 feet 8 inches in height, manufactured of Manitoba granite, was erected by us in Brandon cemetery during 1897.

ful park lake. The Fine Arts Academy has complied with the terms of the gift as they applied to the maintenance fund, and the building will be hurried to completion as rapidly as conditions will permit. The building will be used as the art palace of the Pan-American Exposition and thereafter become the permanent home of Buffalo's art collections.

This magnificent edifice will be 250 feet long by 150 feet wide, the principal facade looking toward the east. The building will stand upon a broad terrace 35 feet above the level of the park lake, which lies but a few rods below and to the eastward. The principal approach will be by a beautiful monumental flight of steps, the contour of the ground giving opportunity for stately embellishment. The terrace walls are to be of heavy granite blocks. Statuary, foundations, formal floral displays and lawns will complete the ornamentation of the terrace.

The style of architecture chosen is the classic Greek, both the eastern and western facades showing rows of rich, graceful columns. The style is Ionic. A semi-circular colonnade forms the central figure of the west or Elmwood Avenue front. The building has broad eaves at the extreme northern and southern ends, terminated by porches which will be reproductions of famous architectural works of ancient Greece. The highest

quire 25,000 cubic feet of marble. All materials will be of the best, so that an enduring edifice may remain when present generations shall have vanished.

Anthracite Coal Situation.

In view of the near approach of the season for laying in stocks of coal, the following review of the anthracite situation in Pennsylvania and the prospects of a strike there from the American Lumberman will be of general interest in the west:

"The theme of chief interest in the coal trade is the threatened strike of the anthracite coal miners to materialize Saturday, September 8. Not in many years has there been serious trouble in the anthracite mines, and for that reason the subject has the quality of novelty as well as perplexing uncertainty. In former strikes there was no United Mine Workers' organization, composed of bituminous coal miners, to give moral and financial support to the strike, as there is now, and the absence of labor complications among the bituminous mines makes this support, if given, all the more influential. The union was never stronger and last year demonstrated its staying powers by supporting for many months the strikers in Springfield, Ill., dis-

like a grave tightness of the market in the event of a strike. The only effect of moment so far is the announcement by sellers that after September 1 July prices will be strictly observed, or \$5.60 for small sizes and \$5.25 for grate, Chicago. Further changes await the issue of labor. Buying has been slightly better this week.

Railway and Traffic Matters.

Donald Henderson, who has been out on the location work of the Canadian Northern line, was in Winnipeg this week. He says the line has been located as far as the Pas Misson, on the Saskatchewan river, in the Hudson's Bay direction. The Prince Albert line is practically surveyed through to that town. The road runs through a rich farming and ranching country, well watered, and in many parts heavily timbered.

During the period between the opening of navigation and the 1st of August the number of ocean going vessels entering the port of Montreal decreased 51. This has been due in part to the absence of many of the regular lines in transport service and also to the fact that such high rates have been offering for ocean space at some other ports that there has not been the usual number of tramp vessels seeking cargoes.

The Fiber Market.

The fiber situation is reported by Lent & Rukenbrodt, hemp brokers, of New York city, is as follows: "The manilla hemp market is dull, with a declining tendency. During the early part of the week some manufacturers in this country with a view of testing the market, made offers for fair current spot United Kingdom. The London sellers at once jumped to the conclusion that there was a better demand for spot hemp, and advanced their prices 1/4 of a cent all around, with the result that the manufacturers refused to follow the advance, and prices have now gone back. Distant steamer shipments have been neglected, and although there have been rumors of business done, we are not in a position to verify same. The demand is still for spot and float parcels of good quality, but prices as yet do not seem low enough to stimulate buying, except in a moderate way. Sellers have shown a desire to get to business by soliciting orders at 1/4 to 1/2 under their asking prices, but manufacturers have refused to be drawn out. The situation in Manila appears to be unchanged. It may perhaps take a week or so longer to arrange freight room for the hemp which the syndicate are about to ship; but we are inclined to believe that as soon as this hemp begins to move the owners will be more willing to dispose of it. At all events, the holders of spot hemp will no doubt become alarmed at the shipment of so much unsold hemp, and a break in their present prices is not unlikely. The trade in rope continues very poor, and there is no relief in sight unless the price of fibre comes down to where manufacturers can make goods at saleable prices. Manufacturers seem to have supplied their immediate wants in sisal and are now looking on, awaiting developments. September steamer shipment has been offered below the spot price, but nothing, we understand, has been done. Spot is quoted nominally unchanged."

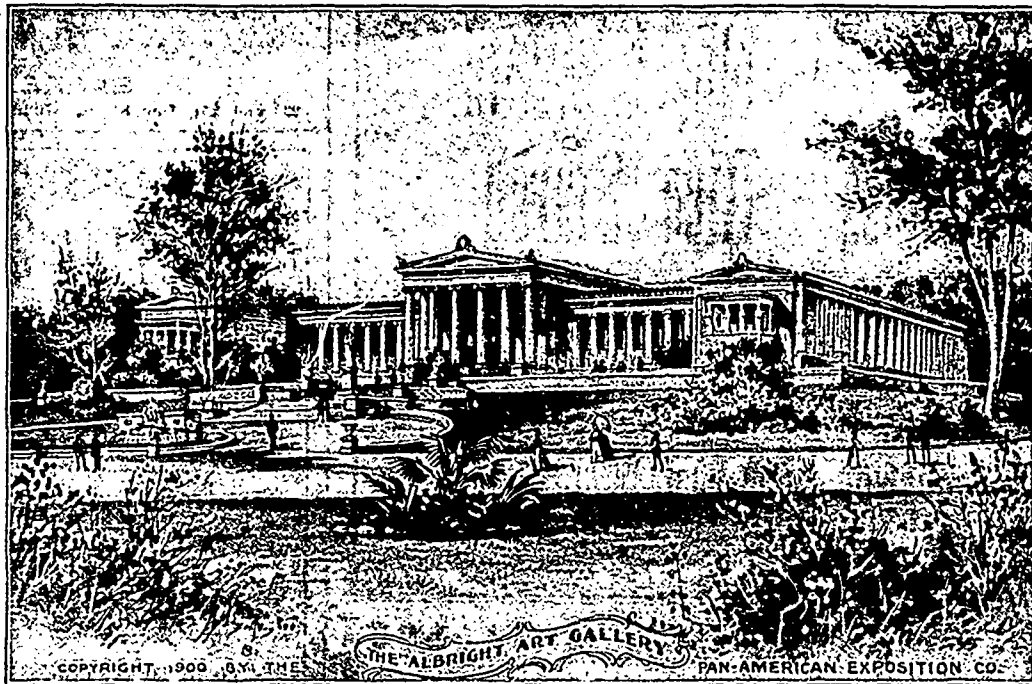
Boston Wool Sales.

Boston, Sept. 5.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says of the wool trade: A small business has been transacted in the wool market since a week ago, the entire sales not aggregating over 1,500,000 lbs. There is but little life to the demand. The dullness has been intensified by the intervention of a holiday, business being practically suspended from Friday night until Tuesday morning. The rank and file of the trade are holding prices steady, although there are weak spots here and there, but they are not sufficiently pronounced to warrant any lowering of quotations, and they would quickly disappear if there was a good, healthy demand for wool. The situation abroad is no different from what it is here.

Sales for the week in Boston amounted to 1,175,000 lbs of domestic and 55,000 lbs of foreign, making a total of 1,230,000 lbs, against a total of 3,299,000 lbs for the previous week, and a total of 6,192,100 lbs for the corresponding week last year.

Exports of coal from the United States during the year 1900 are likely to reach \$20,000,000 in value, against \$10,000,000 in 1896, and \$6,000,000 in 1890. The figures of the bureau of statistics show that the exports of coal from the United States during the seven months ending with July, 1900, were 50 per cent. in excess of those during the corresponding months of 1899, and double those of the corresponding months of 1898. In the seven months ending with July, 1898, the exports of coal from the United States were 3,000,052 tons, and in the corresponding months of 1900 they were 4,601,755 tons.

A recent dispatch from Dawson City says: "Under the guise of canned tomatoes, assorted fruits, eggs, etc., there were landed at Dawson 900 bottles of liquor, but the police, upon investigation, had Wm. A. Robertson, formerly one of the proprietors of the Rochester Bar, answer to a charge of having smuggled whiskey in his possession. As the defence had no evidence to give in their own behalf, the magistrate imposed a fine of \$75 and costs and took all the liquor, which is valued at about \$4,500. H. E. Robertson, who acted for the defendant, gave notice of appeal and the case will be heard in the Territorial court.



peak is only 45 feet above ground. The Erechtheum of Athens has been a prolific source of inspiration for the architects. The portico of the Erechtheum, famous for its caryatides, will be one of the works to be thus reproduced. The Erechtheum, was an ancient temple and is one of the most interesting of the ruins of the Acropolis at Athens. It was rebuilt after the Persian invasion, about 400 B. C. Entering the building by way of the main approach one comes first to the hall of statuary, in the middle of the building, which is 71x100 feet. Directly west of this is the Hemicycle, a large semi-circular room with tiers of seats and a rostrum, where lectures may be given before audiences of several hundred people. North of Statuary Hall will be a gallery 35x58 feet. On either side of the corridor leading to this gallery are library and board rooms. Beyond, in the extreme north wing will be seven studio rooms connected by a long corridor. In the western part of the building are two ante rooms and four large galleries. In the large light basement will be numerous other rooms for all sorts of uses in connection with the proper management of the building, such as bicycle and cloak rooms, lavatories, janitor's quarters, electric lighting and heating, packing and storage. The building will be strictly fire-proof, the materials being white marble, steel beams, brick, cement and stone. The structure will re-

strict. Reports differ as to the strength of the union in the anthracite fields, but the latest information seems to be that the union is gaining large accessions to its membership. One estimate is 40,000 members, out of a total of 142,320 anthracite mine employees. If the producing companies are correctly quoted, and the information comes pretty direct, the union will not be recognized. The opinion is gaining ground that the strike will occur and that it may be one of considerable length. It is reported indirectly that the militia of Pennsylvania is keeping in close touch with the situation, and President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, is reported as predicting a strike of memorable proportions.

The effect of a prolonged strike would doubtless be the occasion for a much stronger market. There are in the west fair stocks of anthracite coal on dock's, but if shipments are suspended from mines the territory that will call for this dock stock will be much wider than usual and consequently the supply would decrease rapidly. The season is close at hand when buying of anthracite coal is necessarily large. Reports agree that much of the coal bought in June has not yet been delivered and as soon as the situation becomes slightly strained back shipments will doubtless be called for with something of a rush. The conditions, therefore, look much

The Prince Edward Island railway is a narrow gauge road, 210 miles in length, traversing the island from end to end. Its general offices are at Charlottetown. A branch is to be built to the Murray Harbor district, in the southern part of the province. This extension will be 75 miles in length. The southern end will have a deep water terminus for the shipping of produce to the iron mines at Sydney, Nova Scotia; also to Boston. This addition will pass through one of the best farming districts of the island, and will tend to open a very fine country for tourists. The building of this extension will necessitate the construction of a bridge across the Hillsborough river, near Charlottetown, the distance being three-fourths of a mile. This bridge is to be built with nine stone piers and steel superstructure, for the convenience of railway and carriage traffic. The estimated cost is \$1,000,000.

The Indians of Beren's River have received treaty money this year to the amount of about \$11,000.

A combine of local coal dealers in Montreal has been seeking to control prices and last week when the city asked for tenders for 360 tons they put in a price of \$6 per ton for egg size and \$6.25 for stove. Two members of the combine, however, secretly put in lower prices and the contract was let at \$5.69 per ton for the large size.



Benson's Prepared Corn
 Canada Corn Starch
 Edwardsburg Silver Gloss
 Canada Laundry
 No. 1 White
 Rice Starch

Easy to Sell Because Well Known.

PROFITABLE GOODS TO HANDLE

FOR SALE BY ALL WINNIPEG WHOLESALE GROCERS.

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 WHOLESALE AGENT.

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 CREAMERY ASSOCIATION**



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The Oldest and Most Reliable
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Send us your BUTTER, CHEESE,
 EGGS, or any kind of farm produce.
 Highest market value paid; low com-
 mission and prompt returns.

Something New!

THE CEYLON FLY CHASER

Will keep flies and mosquitoes off
 your horses and cows. Agents
 wanted everywhere.

S. M. BARRE

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The most wonderful cure for all
 Eye and Ear troubles. Actina is
 a perfect Electric Pocket Battery
 that may be carried around and is
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It is a safe and effective cure for
 Weak Eyes, Ear Troubles, Head-
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We are anxious to have you
 know more about this marvellous
 cure and upon request will mail
 you a valuable booklet

"THE EYE AND IT'S DISEASES"

Write to-day.

KARL K. ALBERT

268. McDERMOTT ST.
 WINNIPEG

"The sample of medicinal spring
 water you submitted to me," said the
 eminent chemist, "is the best I have
 ever examined. Its curative properties
 are wonderful."

"Indeed," exclaimed the proprietor
 of the spring, delightedly. "Now, if
 you could only tell me how to doctor
 up the taste of it."

"The taste? Why, my dear sir, the
 taste is very pleasant."

"Exactly, and that's why it will
 never sell. The public will never have
 faith in a medicinal water that tastes
 good."—*Catholic Standard and
 Times.*

"You contend that olemargarine is
 just as good as butter, don't you?"
 "It's better," answered the dealer,
 without hesitation. "It pays several
 times the profit."—*Washington Star.*



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 CASTOR OIL**

Order it through your wholesale house.
 It is the purest oil made and sweet as
 honey. Same price as common.



The **Bote Drug Co**

GENERAL AGENTS

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Table with 2 columns: Location and Quantity. Includes Montreal, Toronto, Coteau, Quebec, Depot Harbor, Ontario, Kingston, Winnipeg, Manitoba elevators, Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin.

Total Sept. 1, 1,900, 3,194,000 bushels. Total previous week, 3,204,000 bushels. Total a year ago, 2,544,000 bushels.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's Sept. 1, were 63,195,000 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Sept. 8, was 51,735,000 bushels, being an increase of 1,441,000 bushels for the week.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 9,631,000 bushels, compared with 5,001,000 bushels a year ago.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

Table showing world's wheat stocks in bushels for years 1896 through 1899, with a total for 1899 of 135,923,000 bushels.

CROP MOVEMENT.

Table showing crop movement of wheat at four principal United States spring wheat markets from July 1, 1899, to date.

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States winter wheat markets from the beginning of the crop movement, July 1, 1899, to date.

Table showing wheat receipts at Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit, and Kansas City from July 1, 1899, to date.

Grain and Milling Notes.

The Argentine visible supply of wheat is 2,208,000 bushels compared with 2,048,000 bushels last week and 7,360,000 bushels last year.

The London Statist says a careful survey of the statistical position of the European countries that habitually import wheat indicates that the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Switzerland and Scandinavia will have to import for the year 1900-1901 approximately 40,500,000 quarters, or 324,000,000 bushels of that cereal.

American Wheat Stocks Increasing.

American wheat stocks showed a gain during September which considerably more than offset continued decreases in Argentine and Australian visible supplies.

300,000 bushels. The following table shows the movement in all countries during September:

Table showing wheat movement in U.S. & Canada, Europe and Africa, Australia, and Argentina for Sept. 1, 1900, and Sept. 1, 1899.

Totals 143,063,000 136,108,000 129,161,000

The aggregate world's stocks, it will be seen, on September 1 were 143,063,000 bushels, an amount 13,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago and 83,000,000 bushels heavier than the famine point reached on September 1, 1895.

East of Pacific Totals U.S. Rockies, coast, and Canada.

Table showing wheat stocks in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1900.

American and Canadian stocks, it will be seen, gained about 6,000,000 bushels during the month of August and are 9,000,000 bushels larger than on June 1.

East of Pacific Totals U.S. Rockies, coast, and Canada.

Table showing wheat stocks in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, from 1900 to 1894.

The total American and Canadian supply on September 1, it will be seen, is 19,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago, 59,000,000 bushels heavier than in 1895, 48,000,000 bushels larger than in 1897, 12,000,000 bushels heavier than in 1896, 20,000,000 bushels larger than in 1895, and the heaviest stock held on September 1 since 1894.

The combined European and American supplies make the following exhibit:

Table showing combined European and American wheat supplies from 1900 to 1894.

A total of 135,923,000 bushels is shown above, an aggregate 18,754,000 bushels larger than a year ago, 82,659,000 bushels heavier than in 1895, 67,810,000 bushels larger than in 1897, 23,000,000 bushels heavier than in 1896 and slightly larger than on September 1, 1895.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year: Wheat-No. 1 hard closed at 67¢67½c in store Fort William. Flour-Local price per sack: Patent, \$1.75; best bakers' \$1.55. Oatmeal-\$1.85 per 80lb sack. Millstuffs-Bran, \$10.50 per ton; shorts, \$12.50, delivered to city dealers. Oats-Carlots on track, new oats, 20¢ 30c. Barley-25c per bushel for new. Corn-In carlots, 40¢41½c per bushel of 56lb. Butter-Dairy, 12¢13c per lb; creamery, 10c at the factories. Cheese-Regular sizes, 11¢12c. Eggs-16c for Manitoba fresh. Hides-No. 1 green hides, 7c per lb. Wool-73c for unwashed fleece. Seneca root-27c per lb. Hay-Baled, \$34½ per ton on cars. Potatoes-Choice new potatoes, 25c per bushel. Poultry-Turkeys, live weight, 11c per lb; spring chickens, 25¢40c per pair; ducks, 60c per pair; geese, 60¢75c each; wild ducks, 25¢40c per pair. Dressed Meats-Beef, 14¢7c; fresh killed mutton, 9¢10c; lambs, 10¢11c; hogs, 6¢7c; veal, 7¢8c. Live Stock-Cattle, 3¢3½c for good to choice steers; sheep, 4¢5c; hogs, \$5; off cars, according to weight and quality.

Increasing firmness is a feature of the egg market in Montreal. Last week large lots of straight candled stock sold as high as 14½c and small lots of selections at 16½ to 17c. The export movement is heavy.

Comparative Prices of Staples.

Table comparing prices of staples like Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Cotton, Printcloths, Wool, Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Sugar, Coffee, Petroleum, Iron, Steel, Copper, Lead, Tin for Sept. 7, 1899, and Sept. 8, 1900.

A Big Stock of Rubber Goods.

The Canadian Rubber Company's warehouse at Winnipeg is filled at present with a very choice stock of goods for fall and winter wear. Everything in the rubber goods line that finds any sale at all is in stock and the variety of lines is simply bewildering.

The general tendency of prices for staples in America during the month of August was towards lower levels.

Sir Henri Joly, lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, passed through Winnipeg this week on his way to Quebec.

Three thousand union carpenters struck work last Saturday in Chicago for a Saturday half holiday, which the contractors are unwilling to grant for the entire year.

The death last week at Ottawa of Duncan McDonald, at the ripe age of 75, recalls to students of Canadian history an early chapter in the fur trade. Mr. McDonald, was the son of John McDonald, of Garth, who was one of the founders of the Northwest Fur Company.

The price of coal is soaring in Europe, and not enough ships can be had on this side of the ocean to carry cheap coal to supply the demand. This is adding considerably to the operating expenses of the big steamship companies.

An important deposit of lithographic stone has been found on Burnt Island, Lake Temiscamingue, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. This is said to be the only bed of pure lithographic stone in Canada, and, in fact, will be the only place in Canada from where such stone will be taken.

Grabbenheimer (injured in a railroad wreck): "Oh, doctor, doctor! Will I recover?" Surgeon-"Oh, yes!" Grabbenheimer (greatly relieved): "Apoudt' how much, do you t'ink?"

"Do you drink coffee?" asked the doctor of an aged patient. "Yes," was the reply. "Coffee," continued the M. D., "is a slow poison." "Yes, very slow," replied the old man, "I have taken it daily for nearly eighty years."-Chicago News.



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

President WM. MARTIN, Vice-President, Secy-Treas. C. A. YOUNG, CHAS. N. BELL.

WHEAT OATS CORN FLAX HAY

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. Money advanced on bills of lading. Daily market report on application.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

Grain Commission Merchants. GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

ALEX. McFEE & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS. Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Room 18, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

THE WINNIPEG ELEVATOR CO. LTD.

GRAIN EXPORTERS. GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG.

JAMES CARRUTHERS & CO.

GRAIN EXPORTERS. MONTREAL, TORONTO and WINNIPEG. C. TILT, Manager Winnipeg Branch. Office: Grain Exchange.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

MONTREAL. Consignments of Grain and Manitoba Produce solicited. Butter in good demand for all grades. F.O.B. offers of Wheat, Barley, etc. requested. Established 1860. Manitoba Grain Code used.

The motion of camphor in water is well known. A German chemist, K. Schaum, has taken such readily soluble substances as potassium cyanide, potassium nitrate, silver nitrate, calcium chloride, potassium permanganate, and sugar, and has studied their travels in dissolving by dropping single crystals upon mercury covered by water or diluted acid. The movements-greater in dilute acid than in water-are very characteristic. The crystal first takes a zigzag path and finally turns rapidly on its course, then changes to a circular axis. The rate of motion varies with the rate of solution and the surface tension of the mercury.

TO THE TRADE.

Our Brands

Are a guarantee of superior value. Customers know the rapid selling "Crescent" Black Dress Goods, "Seabelle" Black and Navy Serges, "Abergeldie" Costume Cloths, "Imperial" Velveteens and Hosiery, "Queen City" Cotton Goods, and all goods bearing our trade mark.

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Wellington and Front Sts. E.,
TORONTO, ONT.

Marshall-Wells Co.
WHOLESALE
Hardware Merchants
WINNIPEG.
WRITE FOR PRICES.
Selling Agents for the
Puritan Wickless Oil Stove.

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MONTREAL.
Wholesale
**DRY GOODS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
CARPETS, Etc.**
Winnipeg Sample Room :
412-414 McIntyre Block
Represented by :
R. R. GALLAGHER
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The John L. Cassidy Co
LIMITED
339 and 341 St. Paul St., MONTREAL
Importers of *China, Glass and Earthenware, Etc., Etc.*
Communications addressed to A. C. Beach, their western representative, at the Leland House, Winnipeg, or to Geo. L. Mitchell, local representative for Manitoba, 240 Princess street, Winnipeg, will receive prompt attention.
C. R. King, Victoria, is our local representative for British Columbia.

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METALS AND
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DOMESTIC
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FRENCH
GERMAN
AMERICAN
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MANAGER
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**HOISTING
ROPES**
FOR IMPORTATION

**CRUCIBLE
CAST
STEEL**
**Sanderson's Celebrated
Cast Steel for Tools in Stock**

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A. C. LESLIE & CO., MONTREAL

SPECIALLY MADE FOR FAMILY USE.

**OGILVIE'S
FLOUR**

ALWAYS ASK FOR OGILVIE'S.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY

The Date
We hold our grand display Fall Millinery
Sept. 4, 5, 6
We extend cordial invitation to the trade at Winnipeg Warerooms.

The D. McCall Co.
LIMITED
Winnipeg Toronto Montreal

The W. H. Malkin Co.
LIMITED.
Importers and
Wholesale Grocers
CONSIGNMENTS OF DAIRY BUTTER SOLICITED. HIGHEST PRICES REALIZED PROMPT RETURNS MADE.
137 Water St., - VANCOUVER, B.C.

Manitoba.

The village of Gretna has purchased a hand fire engine.

Work has been commenced on a new fire hall at Dauphin.

Jno. A. Burgoyne is opening a hardware store at McCreary.

J. F. Boyd, Minnedosa, has sold his lumber business to H. Hilliard.

H. House has bought the tailoring business of J. K. McLennan, Treherne.

A. A. Coleman will open a restaurant and ice cream parlor at Cartwright.

Simpson & Co., Neepawa, have bought the furniture stock of E. H. Collins.

The cheques are now ready for prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition.

The elevator being built at Dauphin, by the Dauphin Milling Co., is about completed.

A. G. Johnston, Souris, has sold his fruit and confectionery business to R. C. Hetherington.

T. B. Kitchell has been appointed agent at Winnipeg for the Great Northern Railway Company.

W. H. Bligham will open a hardware store at the town on the first siding of the Gilbert Plains branch.

Ledoux & Burgoyne, of McCreary, general merchants, have dissolved partnership; Burgoyne retiring.

The new town at the terminus of the Gilbert Plains branch of the C. N. railway, is being surveyed into lots.

S. Pascoe has been sent up for trial by the Winnipeg police magistrates on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

New offices have been opened by the G. N. W. Telegraph Co., at Oakville, Ell, and Martinville, on the Northern Pacific.

Neepawa has put by-laws in force levying a tax of \$25 on commercial travellers and a tax of \$100 on transient traders.

The Western Canada Business College, Winnipeg, has removed from the Forum block to the old university rooms on Market street.

W. J. Lindsay, grain merchant, Brandon, is in the hospital in that city with typhoid fever. His condition is not at present serious.

At the recommendation of the city engineer the Winnipeg works committee will advertise for some 3,000 feet of sewer pipes of various sizes.

C. W. Willis has purchased the interest of J. J. Crittenden in the dry goods business at Portage la Prairie, heretofore carried on by Willis & Crittenden.

The ratepayers of the rural municipality of Assinibola will vote on the 8th of October on a by-law to authorize a loan of \$1,000 for the purpose of erecting a school house.

The Imperial Dry Goods company expect to occupy their new building on Main street, Winnipeg, by the first of next month. The new building fronts on both Main and Albert streets.

F. Phillips and W. L. Parrish have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on grain business in Manitoba. The firm name will be Phillips & Parrish, and the place of business at Winnipeg.

Stewart & Johnston, implement dealers, Winnipeg, have been appointed agents for the Woodstock Wagon and Manufacturing Company, of Woodstock, Ontario, manufacturers of wagons and sleighs.

The town council of Portage la Prairie considered a by-law at its meeting on Monday evening to provide for a tax on boarding houses and restaurants, but no definite action was taken. The amount of the proposed tax ranged from \$5 to \$50 per annum, according to the amount of business done.

The Bell Telephone Company announce that their long distance line in Manitoba, connecting Winnipeg with Portage la Prairie, Carberry, McGregor, Sydney, Brandon, Franklin, Neepawa and Minnedosa is practically completed. The lines are built of No. 12 standard gauge copper wire, and are altogether about 200 miles in length. Arrangements are also being made to rebuild the company's line to Selkirk. The company will also introduce a night rate, which will be about one-half the day rate, between the

hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. No reduction to be made below 25 cents.

The book accounts, show furniture and real estate of the Selkirk Trading Company, and of D. S. Read, of Selkirk, will be sold at auction by Newton & Davidson, Winnipeg, on Monday, the 24th inst. The book accounts are listed at \$1,028.85 and the fixtures at \$212.75. The real estate includes several town lots in Selkirk and some farm land.

The Winnipeg waterworks department has had the old waterworks plant at Armstrong's Point put in a state of repair at a cost of several hundred dollars, as it is not expected that the water from the new plant can be turned on for some time yet, owing to the unfortunate damage to the chimney and power-house foundations by overflow of water.

During the month of August the sale of lands by the provincial lands department amounted to 4,019 acres, for which the sum of \$11,856 was realized, in comparison with 1,700 acres sold for \$5,758 during the corresponding month last year. The total sales so far this year have been much greater than for the same period of last year, although prices have not been so high owing to much of the best land having already been sold.

Assinibola.

Sam E. McLennan is opening a music store at Medicine Hat.

The Balmoral hotel, Yorkton, has been taken over by McDougall Bros.

The Western Canada Woollen Mills Company will erect a mill at Medicine Hat.

G. P. Smith, baker, fruits and confectionery, Moosomin, is in financial difficulties.

Alberta.

The effects of Sage & Farfar, livestockmen, Red Deer, are advertised for sale by the assignee.

The Calgary exhibition was held this week, being opened on Wednesday by the lieutenant-governor of the Northwest Territories. The number of exhibits and attendance of visitors exceeded all expectations so that difficulty was found in accommodating them. The attendance on Thursday was estimated at 10,000. Strathcona carried off the chief prize for agricultural products, amounting to \$1,000. Calgary was second.

Northwest Ontario.

C. W. Fraser has leased Clougher's livery stable, Rat Portage.

Arrangements have been completed for the erection at Fort William of a distributing warehouse for the Standard Oil Co., and work on the docks and warehouse will be commenced at once.

Port Arthur's tax rate for the year is 20.4-10 mills. From this rate a rebate of five per cent will be allowed on all taxes paid on or before 1st November and three per cent on all taxes paid after that date and on or before 1st December.

The hardware stock of W. G. Johnson, of Rat Portage, together with the fixtures and book debts will be sold at auction by Newton & Davidson, Winnipeg, on Monday, the 17th in accordance with instructions from the assignee. The total value is \$1.-24.76.

Surveys are now being made of the Koochiching falls at Fort Francis for the purpose of making application to the Canadian government for lease of water power to operate a pulp mill, which, it is reported, will be erected by a strong United States company should the lease be given.

The new flat bottomed steamer being built at Rat Portage for the Rainy River Navigation Co., will be ready to launch in a few days, and a speed of 12 miles per hour can be maintained. The material used is British Columbia fir. This boat is intended for river service and will be the first flat bottom steamer to ply on Rainy river for some years. It is built for passenger as well as freight service, being fitted up with twenty-two staterooms.

On the Leo mine, east of Port Arthur, the vein is 120 feet wide, composed of almost solid mineral iron pyrites, with about \$10 a ton gold. A contract, it is said, has been entered into to deliver 300,000 tons of this ore at the lake shore.

THE DAIRY TRADE

DAIRY SUPERINTENDENT AT THE COAST.

C. A. Murray, Manitoba dairy superintendent, has returned from a trip to British Columbia. Mr. Murray says there is some ground for complaint about some of the butter shipped from Manitoba to the British Columbia market. The dissatisfaction existed chiefly in regard to dairy butter, which was in many cases in a bad state when it arrived at its destination, owing to its being packed in soft wood tubs instead of ash tubs, which are much superior. Much of the print and roll butter was improperly packed, and, consequently, was not fit for the market. In many instances butter was wrapped in paper of various sorts and packed in old grocery boxes. These boxes were entirely useless for the purpose and were liable to taint the butter packed in them, rendering it unfit for table use. The market value of the butter shipped from Manitoba was often much decreased owing to butter of two or three different colors and flavors having been packed in the same tub. Mr. Murray found that in many cases dairy butter had been packed in creamery boxes, which, when opened was found to be damaged, owing to careless and improper packing. This visibly hurt the sale of Manitoba creamery butter, as it was taken by the purchasers for granted that this butter was the output of some or other of the Manitoba creameries.

Mr. Murray is in favor of having each box or tub of butter stencilled with the maker's name and address. In this way it would be possible to locate the blame without delay.

The creamery butter was found on the whole to be satisfactory and with proper handling a good trade in this line could be established.

The cheese shipped from Manitoba to the British Columbia markets was found to be satisfactory in most cases. Some of the grades, however, were very poor indeed. For real high flavored cheese Ontario cheese sold much better than that of Manitoba's.

DAIRY TRADE NOTES.

Cables from England dated September the 5th say of the butter and cheese markets: London—With only fair stocks of cheese on hand, for which the demand has been brisk, a stronger feeling has developed and inside price show an advance of 1s since this day week, the range now being from 51s to 53s. The demand for butter has been fair, of which the stocks are fair. The feeling has been weaker for creameries, and prices show a decline of 2s, they being quoted at 102s to 101s. Bristol—Stocks of cheese are light, for which the demand has been fair, and the prospects are encouraging. The tone of the market is stronger, and the inside price is 1s higher at 52s, and the outside one unchanged at 51s. Stocks of butter are fair, and prices unchanged at 45s to 45s, and creameries at 110s to 112s.

North Dakota and Minnesota Crops.

The North Dakota state report says: "While the past week has been more favorable for harvesting and threshing than the two preceding ones, still rains have fallen almost daily in some sections, retarding all work, and causing grain to further deteriorate. In some sections where there has been no rain, threshing has been going on, with variable results, most of the wheat grading low, on account of damage from wet weather. Harvest may be said to be finished, except of flax, and of that, all sown early has been cut, but that sown late is still green and shows no signs of ripening, but if not harmed by frost within the next two weeks, which seems very improbable, will make a good crop. Corn and potatoes are ripe and are being gathered in most sections. Fodder crops are being cut, while late rains have caused such a rapid growth of grass that in most sections, plenty of hay will be secured for feed."

The Minnesota state report says: "The week was a warm one for the season. Except for three days the weather was showery, with scattered heavy rains on the 5th and 9th in the southwest and along the Minnesota

river. In the northern counties there were heavy rains on the 1st, and since then there have been rains which have delayed or entirely suspended the flax cutting, threshing, haying, and in some places even plowing. In the southern two-thirds of the state the rains were light till the 8th, and considerable progress has been made in finishing the stack threshing, cutting corn and flax, and making hay from the good crop of late wild grass. Nearly all the flax in the southern half of the state, except the latest, is cut, and there seems a chance for the very latest to mature. The splendid corn crop is ripe and a great deal of it is in shock. Potatoes are not as promising as usual, where the tubers are best there are not many in a hill, and in some places there are complaints of rotting."

Tenders.

The board of directors of the Winnipeg general hospital will receive separate tenders until Sept. 17, for the supply of poplar, jack pine and tamarac wood and bituminous and hard coal, for one year, from the first of October next, 1900.

Sealed tenders for the supply of 5 fire alarm boxes and 5 key boxes, 40 rubber coats, 37 white bed-spreads, sheets, pillow covers, 18 pair of blankets, 3 bed springs, and 80 pair of woolen mitts, for the members of the Winnipeg fire department, addressed to the chairman of the fire, water and light committee, will be received at the office of the city clerk up to 8.30 p. m. on Monday, September 17.

The highest official record of the potato crop of the United States was for 1895, 257,000,000 bushels. This was followed with 252,000,000 for 1896, 164,000,000 for 1897, 192,000,000 for 1898, and 229,000,000 for 1899. The annual average for the past five years is 227,000,000 bushels, which corresponds closely with the estimate for 1900. The indications for the crop of 1900 appears to be moderately lower than last year for the entire country—probably 215,000,000 to 220,000,000 bushels closely represents the situation. This quantity, while somewhat short of the annual average for the past five years, is in excess of the annual average for ten years, which is 205,000,000.

N. W. M. P.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Coal," and addressed to the Commissioner N. W. M. P., will be received up to noon of 29th inst., for delivery of coal to the N. W. M. P. All tenders to be on printed forms, which can be procured on application to Alex. Calder, Esq., Main street, Winnipeg, or to the officer commanding, N. W. M. Police, Regina.

(Sgd.) E. GILPIN BROWN,
Inspector and Acting Supply Officer.

TOWN OF MEDICINE HAT, N.W.T.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Debentures," will be received by the undersigned up to noon, the 25th day of September, A.D. 1900, for the purchase of Town of Medicine Hat Debentures, amounting to \$40,000.00. The said debentures are issued in sums of \$50.00 each, repayable in twenty equal annual instalments from date of issue, with interest at four per cent per annum, payable yearly at the Merchants' Bank of Canada, Medicine Hat.

The above debentures are issued under the authority of the corporation of the Town of Medicine Hat, duly authorized by the ratepayers, and will date from October 1st, 1900.

The object for which issue is made is to provide for a system of waterworks in the said town.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. N. ADSIT.

Town Clerk and Secretary-Treasurer,
Medicine Hat, N. W. T., August 14th, 1900.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

Saskatoon Public School District, No. 12, N. W. T., \$1,200.00, to build stone school house, repayable in 20 years; \$60.00 annually, with interest at 7 per cent. Authorized by by-law and Local Government in Council, Assessment (1900) of district, \$124,100.00, increasing yearly; present rate of taxation, 7 mills; no other debt. Offers stating premium received till 15th September next. Thos. Conland, secretary, Saskatoon, N. W. T., 25th Aug., 1900.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, September 15.

If anything trade is quieter and the outlook is certainly less promising than a week ago. During the course of the week there has been considerable rain which has delayed harvesting and all other outside work and done further damage to the crops. Besides the wheat coarse grains are now suffering because of the excessive moisture and the flax crop is also considered by some to be a failure. New grain has hardly commenced to be marketed yet. Dairy and farm produce receipts in the city are fairly large and unusually good prices are ruling for these, which is a favorable feature. The cattle movement is quite large, and the animals are in very fine condition, thus netting top prices. Building operations are slackening off somewhat. Railway traffic is not large. Farm laborers are in demand, but otherwise the labor market is dull. Mercantile trade is quiet and in most lines there is very little doing. Groceries and fruit are moving freely. Values remain steady for many staple lines but in groceries there is a decided upward tendency. Hardware prices are if anything weaker. There has been one important business embarrassment during the week which is noticed fully elsewhere. Bank clearings do not maintain their rate of expansion, being only very little larger during the week than for the same week a year ago. Interest rates are firmer and money scarce.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, September 15.

(All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such 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.

Trade is very slack at present as travellers are off the road and the sorting season has not commenced. Local houses look for a fairly good sorting trade this fall as country merchants have bought very light so far. This business naturally falls to the local houses as they can fill all orders much more promptly than those in the east. It is expected that prices for spring goods will be fixed by factories on the first of the month after which travellers will start out again for spring orders. Collections are very slow at present.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Demand has slackened off but prices remain as follows: Stonewall rubble, \$3.50 per cord; Stonewall footing, \$5.50 per cord; Stony Mountain rubble, \$4.00 per cord. White lime is worth 20c per bushel, and grey lime 15c per bushel, all f.o.b. at quarry and kiln. Brick is quoted here at \$10 per thousand for kiln run and \$11 per thousand for veneer.

DRUGS.

Trade in this line is very good, much better than at this time last year. Demand is mostly for staple lines. United States salad oil is 13c to 20c higher since a week ago. At New York, according to the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, alcohol has advanced 4c, cocaine 7c, and coliver oil 50c, while orris root has declined 1c and Jamaica ginger 1/2c. For prices see elsewhere in this issue.

DRY GOODS.

The week has been a quiet one. Beyond a few small orders from laggard country merchants and a little house trade, there has been but little doing. Local houses are showing some nice specialties in the way of plaid dress goods, French gannets for ladies blouses and Dublin tweeds. They have also some fine lines of children's ready made dresses and jackets for fall and winter wear in new materials and colors which look exceedingly pretty. A line of ladies blouses in plaid velvet and corduroy is also very pretty.

FISH.

Demand is good and whitefish are now being supplied from the freezers.

We quote: Whitefish, fresh caught, 7c to 5 1/2c per lb.; pickerel, 4c, pike, 3c, trout, 10c, salmon, 12 1/2c, halibut, 12 1/2c, mackerel, 15c, salt cod, 7c; Labrador herring, half barrel, \$1. Oysters, select, \$2.50 per gallon.

GREEN FRUITS.

The movement of fruit is large and the market for most lines steady. Ontario basket fruit has been arriving in bad condition and is not quoted by some houses. Oranges are practically out of the market. California lemons are 50c lower at \$6.50 per box. Bananas are unchanged. Peaches are selling at \$1.40 per case with a discount of 5c per case for five case lots. Plums are worth \$1.35 per case with 10c per case off large lots. California pears are worth \$2.50 per case, and Washingtons \$2.25, with 25c per case off large lots. Grapes are now offering at 40c per basket, but the market has been rather bare of these. A car is expected early next week from Ontario which will contain Concord, Rogers and other well known varieties. This will replenish the market. Apples are plentiful at \$3.00 per barrel for good fall varieties. Crab apples are also plentiful at \$5.00 per barrel. In baskets these are worth 50c. Montana crabs, in boxes, are selling at \$2.00 per box, with 10c off large lots. Sweet potatoes are now in and sell at \$6.50 per barrel. We quote: California lemons, \$6.50 per box; bananas, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bunch, as to size. Grenoble walnuts, 15 cents; Tarrakona almonds, 15c; filberts, 12c, peanuts, green, 9c; roasted, 12c; pecan nuts, 15c per lb.; maple sugar per pound, 11 to 15c; maple syrup \$6.75 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 30c; California layer figs in 10 lb. boxes, \$1.40, new Smyrna in glove boxes, \$2 per dozen, 10 lb. boxes, \$1.50 per box; dates, 7c per lb. in 1 lb. cartons, 10c; honey in 1 lb. glass jars, per dozen jars, \$2.50; onions, 3c per pound; celery, 35c per dozen bunches, cauliflower, 75c per dozen; cabbage, 45c per dozen, tomatoes, 75c per basket.

GROCERIES.

Grocery trade is active and a fair volume of trade is doing but collections are exceedingly slow. Gallon apples are beginning to feel the effects of the heavy crop. Rio coffees are somewhat easier at 11 to 12c and inferior grades are now priced at 10 1/2 to 11c. Rolled oats are a little easier on account of the lower quotations in the States from whence supplies are at present being drawn. Jobbing prices here now range from \$1.70 to \$1.75 for bags. Standard and granulated remain the same. Beans are now being quoted at \$2.00 per bushel, although stocks on hand here at present cost very close to that sum, but on account of the large crop prices are weaker. Rice is unchanged. New fish is now beginning to arrive at prices about the same as last year. Cod is quoted at 7 1/2 to 7 1/2c per pound and Labrador herring at \$3.75 to \$3.85. Although we still quote last week's prices for currants these have taken a jump of 1c per pound at New York and it looks as if these were not even yet at the top. Stocks of canned salmon at the coast are pretty well cleaned up, especially the better grades and they are asking as high as \$6.50 per case of four dozen for sock-eyes. No new raisins have yet arrived and they are not expected until early in October when Valentias should come in. Muscatels will not be here quite so soon as that, judging from present indications. Opening prices of Spanish fruit will be somewhat higher than last year and the indications are that they will advance later in the season as they cannot be bought now at primary points at prices which present stocks cost here. Apricots have advanced fully 1 1/2c since present prices were fixed and are very firm. Peaches are also firm and higher. New prunes are expected about the middle of October and as stated last week it seems that conditions are to be exactly the reverse of last year. Then small sizes were a very poor crop and large ones were plentiful. As a result of this the difference between prices of different grades will be much less than usual. Jobbing prices at Winnipeg are given on our "prices current" page.

HARDWARE.

Trade is very quiet and prices here have not changed during the week.

IMPLEMENTS.

Business continues very quiet. A

few orders are coming in for wagons, plows and disc harrows. Some dealers have also been taking orders for sleighs for later delivery. The sleigh trade will be light as far as factory orders are concerned. In fact some are not looking for any business at all owing to the large stocks held from last season.

LEATHER.

The demand for both harness and sole leather is only moderate and trade is quiet. Canadian sole leather holds steady at the decline of last week and is now quoted at 27 to 29c per pound. Other lines are unchanged. For Winnipeg prices see "prices current" page.

LUMBER.

There is no change in prices and the market is quiet. The rains are checking building operations throughout the country. Wholesale prices for white pine lumber here are given on another page.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

The only new feature is a drop of 4c per gallon in the price of turpentine due to further declines in the east. Linseed oil is unchanged but prices have hardened somewhat as a result of the poor outlook for the flax crop. Prices are given elsewhere in this issue.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—A stronger feeling has been manifested in the wheat markets the past seven days and has resulted in an advance of 2c per bushel. The tendency to firmness has been more pronounced during the last two days, caused partly by good export demand, and partly by unfavorable weather for threshing over the spring wheat country. The advance in price and increase in ocean freight rates seems to have checked export business as yesterday the amount reported was very moderate compared with the previous days of the week, and while the markets remained strong, closing prices were rather under those of the day before. The primary receipts of wheat in the States continue large in the winter wheat country, but are small in the spring wheat country owing to the delay in threshing caused by unsuitable weather. The U. S. government crop report issued on the 10th inst. gives the condition of winter wheat and spring wheat combined on Sept. 1st as 69.6, against 70.9 on Sept. 1, 1899, 86.7 at the corresponding date in 1898, and 80.9 the average of the September condition during the last ten years. Harvest in the Northwest is suffering further delay from the intermittent rains, which during the last two weeks have fallen every 3 or 4 days not giving the grain a chance to dry out, and much of the grain is being badly damaged thereby. There is nothing of fresh news of foreign crops this week. The American visible supply increased 1,441,000 bushels last week against an increase of 78,000 bushels the week previous and an increase of 1,319,000 bushels a year ago. The world's shipments were only 5,469,000 bushels, against 6,648,000 bushels the previous week and 6,450,000 bushels for the corresponding week a year ago. The world's visible supply according to Bradstreet's increased 2,463,000 bushels, compared to an increase of 2,745,000 bushels the previous week and an increase of 4,927,000 bushels the same week last year.

In the local market, business is on the same restricted scale that it has been on for some time. Unfavorable weather for threshing delays the movement of new wheat and causes holders of old wheat to be very firm in their views. The price of 1 hard is now several cents above export value and can only be used by home millers. The price of 1 hard has advanced about 4c on the week and yesterday's closing price was 33c in store Fort William. 2 hard and 1 northern are 3 to 3 1/2c under 1 hard and 3 hard 5c under 1 hard.

FLOUR—There is no change here in prices but the feeling is firmer owing to higher prices at Minneapolis, where there has been an advance of 10c per bag. We quote: Ogilvie's Hungarian, \$2.20 per sack of 48 lbs; Glensra Patent, \$2.05; Lake of the Woods, Five Rivers, \$2.20; Patent, \$2.05.

MILFEED—Bran \$11 to \$11.50 per ton; shorts, \$14.50 to \$15.

GROUND FEED—Oat chop is now worth \$26 per ton, barley chop \$21.50, mixed barley and oats \$25, corn chop \$22; oil cake \$26 per ton.

OATMEAL—The feeling is easier for oatmeal, which we quote at \$1.70 to \$1.75 per sack of 80 pounds to the retail trade.

OATS—There are no new oats in the market yet although some have been expected. Old oats are in very slow demand and prices easy. We note some business having been done this week at 37 1/2 to 38c for No. 1 or No. 2 white oats in carlots on track here.

BARLEY—There is no business doing. Prices are quoted nominal at 45c per bushel on track.

CORN—Market steady at 50c to 51c per bushel for "No. 3 in carlots on track here.

HAY—The market is about dead, there being but little demand and a very desultory supply. Farmers will not bother with hay while their grain crops are in the fields. Dealers are paying \$6.00 to \$6.50 per ton for carlots of fresh baled hay on track here. Loose hay on the street market is worth about \$6.00 per ton.

BUTTER—Creamery—The market is steady and without change. Dealers are taking all they can get to fill shipping orders at 13c per pound f.o.b. at factories.

BUTTER—Dairy—Receipts continue fairly large most of the butter being of export quality. No really choice dairy is offering, nor is there any particularly poor stuff. Dealers are paying 12c for most lots, commission basis, and the range is from 12 to 14c.

CHEESE—Factory cheese is regularly quoted at 9 1/2c to 10c per pound delivered here, and dairy at 9 to 9 1/2c.

EGGS—The feeling in the market is firmer and some in the trade predict higher prices. The ruling quotation for fresh candled eggs in cases is 12 1/2c per dozen delivered here.

VEGETABLES—Prices are steady for most lines. The wet weather is delaying receipts somewhat and thus helping to keep prices up. Potatoes would be lower if the weather were more settled. We quote: Potatoes, 35c per bushel; rhubarb, 20c per dozen; lettuce, 10c per dozen; parsley, 20c; green onions and radish, 10c per doz., carrots 10c, beets and turnips, 15c per dozen bunches; cabbage, 25c to 40c per dozen; ripe tomatoes, 3 1/2c per lb; imported tomatoes, 45c per basket; green tomatoes, 50c per bushel; celery, 20c per dozen; cucumbers, 10 to 25c per dozen; pickling cucumbers, 50c per pair; gerkins, 60c per pair.

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

DRESSED POULTRY—Poultry is in a little better supply at steady prices. Live hens are worth 40c per pair; spring chickens, 30 to 35c per pair; dressed fowl, 12c; dressed chickens, 14c; ducks, dressed, 10c; turkeys, dressed, 13c; live weight, 9c.

HIDES—Receipts are increasing, but prices remain unchanged. We quote. No. 1 inspected hides, 6c per lb for all weights; No. 2, 5c per lb; No. 3, 4c; shearing sheep skins, 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 \$ to 5 1/2c per pound for unwashed fleece and 12 1/2c per pound for washed.

TALLOW—Quoted at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c.

SENECA—The market is firmer, owing to better feeling at Minneapolis and New York. The latter place reports an advance of 2c last week. Prices here have advanced to 26c per pound for best grades and 24c for inferior stuff.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—There is still a large export movement going on both from the range country and from northwestern points. Butchers' cattle are in a little better demand. Choice export steers, weighed off cars here, are worth 3 1/2c per pound, best butchers 2 1/2c and common to good grades 2 to 2 1/2c.

SHEEP—There is very little demand for sheep here, wholesale dealers being already pretty well supplied. It is understood that the available stocks of western sheep have been mostly bought up by large dealers for future delivery. Choice grades are worth 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c per pound off cars here.

HOGS—Offerings are very light. In fact, there is scarcely anything doing. Prices hold firm at 5 1/2c per pound for

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.
 Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Sept. 15.

Dry Goods—Trade is less active, the exhibition being over, and fewer buyers are here. Travellers' sorting orders are increasing. Staples are very firm. The Dominion Cotton Mills issued a new list yesterday advancing prices 3 to 15 per cent. The lines affected are ginghams, ducks, cotton towellings, cotton quilts, grey and bleached cottons, cotton yarns and warps, cotton bags, pillow cottons, and sheetings.

Hardware—Business is rather more active, as travellers returned to their regular routes this week. Orders generally are of a sorting nature. Sporting goods are active and large sales of ammunition are being made. Prices are steady and generally unchanged. Metals more active. Pig iron firm. Copper strong and higher prices expected. There is talk among holders of higher prices for glass. Linseed oil is 1c higher. Turpentine 2c lower.

Groceries—Business is picking up again and good sized orders are coming in this week. Canned vegetables are firm. New corn offering at 80c, old, \$1.10 to \$1.15, new tomatoes, 85 to 87½c, old, 85 to 90c. Salmon very firm. A cable comes from Denta this week withdrawing quotations on raisins. Wholesalers here quote to arrive as follows: Selected, 7½ to 8c for fine off stalk. Green teas are still 10c above opening figures. Currants are firm. Filletas would cost here 11c. Provincials brought from New York cost 7½c here.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
 Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, September 15.

The grain markets are dull and steady. Oats are 1c lower than a week ago. Manitoba wheat is firm and about 2c higher on the week. Ontario wheat is 1c higher. Barley 2c higher. Butter is in better demand locally. Creamery is about ¼c lower than a week ago.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.50; Manitoba bakers, \$4.25 for carlots at Toronto. Ontario patent, \$2.65 to \$2.85, as to brand, in buyers' bags.

Wheat—Ontario new winter wheat, 66c for red and white west, Ontario spring 66 to 66½c east. No. 1 hard, 62c, grinding in transit; Toronto and west, 59½c; Midland, 57½c.

Oats—23 to 25c as to quality.

Barley—37c for No. 3 extra.

Milfeed—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—13¼ to 14c for best per doz.; seconds, 8c to 8½c.

Butter—Choice fresh dairy, in tubs, and pails, 17 to 19c, as to quality, second grades, 14 to 15c, creamery packages, 21½ to 22c.

Cheese—11½c for job lots.

Hides—7½c for No. 1 cows; No. 1 heavy steers, 8c; country hides ½c under these prices; calfskins, 8c for No. 1, and 7c for No. 2; tallow, 4½ to 4¾c.

Wool—Washed fleece, 16c, unwashed, 10c.

Beans—\$1.70 to \$1.75 per bushel for hand picked.

Dried Apples—5¼ to 6c for round lots; evaporated, 7½c to 7c.

Honey—7½ to 8½c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, 40 to 55c per pair; turkeys, 10 to 12c per pound, ducks, 65 to 85c per pair.

Potatoes—Potatoes, 30c per bushel for car lots.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET
 Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Sept. 12.

Receipts at the semi-weekly market yesterday were 700 cattle, 260 sheep and lambs and 325 hogs.

Export cattle—Demand very slow. Prices nominal at \$4.75 to \$5 for choice, and \$4.25 to \$4.50 for light.

Butchers' cattle—Run light. Prices firm at 2½c for common up to 4½c for selected.

Bulls—Export bulls \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Sheep—Very few offered. Firm at 3½ to 3¾c for export sheep, and \$3 to \$4 per head for butchers' stock.

Lambs—Prices ruled higher at \$4 to \$4.75 per cwt., or \$2.50 to \$3.50 a head.

Hogs—Unchanged at \$6 for selections of 160 to 200 pounds natural

weight, and \$5.25 per cwt. for lights and fats.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 15.

At the semi-weekly market yesterday receipts were 57 cars of cattle, 700 head sheep and lambs, and 1,400 hogs.

Export cattle were in better demand and firmer in price, with sales at \$4.25 for light, up to \$5.05 for choice heavy animals. Butchers' cattle were also firmer, selling at \$4.35 to \$4.50 for good to choice. Feeders higher at \$3.75 to \$4.25. Sheep easy at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Lambs 25c lower at \$3.75 to \$4.25. Hogs ½c higher than on Tuesday at \$6.12½ for selections and other sorts in proportion.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE
 Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, September 15.

Grain—Demand slow. Wheat 1 cent higher on the week. No. 1 spring wheat 75 to 75½c, oats, 29½ to 30c, rye, 47½c.

Flour—In fair demand. Ontario straight roller is 10 to 15c lower. Other brands unchanged. Manitoba spring patent, \$4.50. Strong Bakers, \$4 to \$4.20. Ontario winter wheat patents, \$3.75 to \$4; straight rollers, \$3.35 to \$3.50.

Rolled Oats—Dull and 5c to 10c lower this week at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel.

Feed—Market is active and firm, with supplies light. Manitoba bran, bags, \$16, shorts, \$18.

Baled Hay—The demand is good, at firm prices. Choice, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.

Cheese—The market is quiet but firm. Prices ¼ to ½c higher than a week ago. Western makes rule at 11½ to 11¾c, eastern at 11¼ to 11½c. Quebec, 11 to 11¾c.

Butter—Weak and lower. Finest creamery, 20 to 20½c; seconds, 19 to 19½c. These prices show a decline of ¼ to ½c on the week; dairy, 17½ to 17¾c.

Eggs—Prices firm. Fresh, 17 to 18c, candled, 13 to 14c; culled, 10 to 11c.

Maple syrup—Quiet at 6½ to 7c in wood; tins, 50c to 60c.

Honey—Slow. White clover, comb, 13c; extracted, 8 to 9c.

Hides—Firm at advance of last week. No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; No. 3, 6c; calfskins, 9c and 7c; lambskins, 10 to 60c each.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK PRICES.
 Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Sept. 11.

Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir market yesterday were 500 cattle and 700 sheep and lambs.

The market for both cattle and sheep for export was unfavorable, owing to lower cables this week. Values, however, were well maintained. The demand from butchers was good.

Choice stock sold at 4½ to 4¾c, good at 4c to 4¼c, fair at 3¾ to 3¾c, common at 2½ to 3c, and inferior at 2c to 2¼c per lb. There was a fair demand for sheep and all the suitable stock for shipment sold at 3½ to 3¾c, and butchers paid 2½ to 3¼c for the culled. Lambs met with a good demand at 3½ to 4¼c. No hogs offered.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

Montreal, Sept. 14.

At the East End abattoir yesterday receipts were 600 cattle and 900 sheep and lambs.

Cattle were in good demand at firm prices. Poor stock are not wanted, and prices for such were lower. Choice cattle sold at 4½ to 4¾c, good 4 to 4¼c, fair 3 to 3¾c, common 2 to 2½c. Sheep steady at 2½ to 3¾c. Lambs stronger and ½c higher at 4½ to 4¾c. Hogs scarce and firm at 5½ to 6c off cars.

MONTREAL GROCERY TRADE
 Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Sept. 15.

Sugars are quieter and steady. Molasses firm. Valencia raisins are cabled 6d higher in Denta. Values here are firm, and demand brisk. Currants are excited. Patras cables 52s for Filletas. Canned goods are quieter, but prices are firm. Spot salmon is firm. Teas quiet.

Prices are: Sugar, granulated, \$5.20 per 100 lbs; yellow, \$4.50 to \$5.10, molasses, 40 to 41c. Valencia raisins, fine off stalk, 6½c, selected, 7½c; layers, 8c; canned goods, tomatoes, 8¼ to 8½c; peas, 75 to 80c; corn 50 to 60c; salmon, \$1.20 to \$1.50.

Provisions—Prices unchanged. Quo-

tations are: Pork, \$18 to \$20; lard pure, 9 to 10c; hams, 12 to 13c; bacon, 11 to 14c.

MONTREAL HARDWARE MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Sept. 15.

Business is active. Bar iron is weak. Prices have declined 35 to 40c, with sales at \$1.70 to \$1.80. Tin plates are 15 to 25c lower. Ingot tin is 1c higher. Copper ½ to 1c higher. Turpentine 2c lower. Cement firm. Quotations are as follows:

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, \$3.85 to \$4.00; charcoal, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Canada plates, \$2.80 to \$2.90; terne plates, \$7.50 to \$8.00; ingot tin, 32 to 33c, copper, 18 to 19c, lead, \$4.15 to \$4.25; linseed oil, raw, 70 to 80c; hulled, 82 to 83c; seal oil, 47½ 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.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.

London, September 14.

Beet sugar is easier at 11s 3d for September.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.
 Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, September 14.

Cattle firmer at 12½ to 13½c dressed weight, which is the same as quoted a week ago.

BROCKVILLE CHEESE MARKET.

Brockville, September 13.

Cheese sold to-day at 11½c, which is ½c under the price quoted one week ago.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.
 Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

Cheese, 5½ Gd for white and 5½s 1d for colored. This is an advance of 1s over the prices which ruled a week ago.

ONTARIO CHEESE MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Sept. 11.—Offerings to-day 800 boxes, remnant August make. No sales and not even a bid made.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Sept. 10.—The trade in cattle was weaker and ¼c lower for United States cattle, but Canadians show no change. Choice States sold at 14½c, Canadians at 13c, and ranchers at 11½c to 12c.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.—The market was weaker for Canadian cattle, and prices declined ¼c, choice selling at 12½c. Sheep unchanged at 12½c.

MINNEAPOLIS MARKETS.

Flour prices in barrels: First patents, \$4.00 to \$4.20; second patents, \$3.80 to \$4.00.

Milfeed—Shorts in bulk \$12.50 to \$12.75 per ton, bran in bulk, \$11.75 to \$12.00 per ton; corn feed, \$13.50 to \$15.25 per ton.

Oats—No. 3, 22 to 23c, No. 3 white, 23 to 24c.

Barley—Feed, 36 to 40c. Maltling 40 to 45c.

Corn—Quoted at 35½c per bushel for No. 3.

Flax seed—Cash, flax, \$1.47; Oct., \$1.43½.

Eggs—13 to 13½c for strictly fresh, including cases.

Butter—Creamery, 18 to 20c for choice to extras; seconds, 17 to 18c; dairy, 16 to 18c for choice to fancy; seconds, 15 to 16c.

Cheese—9 to 11c per lb.

Poultry—Roosters, 4 to 5c; hens, 6½ to 7c; spring chickens, 8½c; turkey, 6 to 9c; geese, 5c; ducks, 4 to 5c; spring ducks, 6 to 7c. These prices for lb. weight.

Dressed meats—Veal, 5 to 8c; mutton, 5 to 6c; lamb, 10c.

Potatoes—23 to 25c per bushel.

Hides—Green salted hides, light, 7½c for No. 1; 6½c for No. 2; steers, over 60 lbs. No. 1, 7½c; No. 2, 6½c; sheepskins, 30 to 60c each; veal, calf, 6½ to 8c for No. 2 and No. 1; seneca root, 20 to 23c, according to quality; tallow, 3½ to 4c.

Wool—Unwashed, fine, 12 to 18c; medium fine, 14 to 15c, medium, 16 to 17c, coarse, 15 to 16c.

Hay—Timothy, \$11 to \$12 per ton, as to quality; prairie, \$7.50 to \$9.50.

Weather and Crops.

The weather was more favorable this week and farmers were enabled to resume the work of stacking and threshing for a short time. On Thursday, however, rain was again reported from some sections and a prolonged general rain, accompanied by high winds, prevailed on Friday. The temperature with this last rain is low, with indications that it will be followed by frost to-night. Present indications point to a No. 3 hard crop for most of the wheat of this season.

Labour Market.

Farm laborers are still scarce. An excursion train from Eastern Canada arrived this week, but only a couple of hundred laborers came with it, which would not go far toward relieving the demand for this class of help.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 1,191,996 bushels of wheat in receipt at Fort William on Sept. 8. Receipts for the week were 14,617 bushels, and shipments were 22,804 bushels. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 784,000 bushels, and two years ago 125,000 bushels. Stocks of wheat at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg, and interior points were estimated approximately at 2,480,000 bushels, compared with 2,000,000 bushels a year ago; 500,000 bushels two years ago.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending Sept. 8 there were 161 cars of grain inspected, which graded as follows:

Wheat—1 hard, 122, 2 hard, 19, 1 northern, 0, 2 northern, 0; 3 hard 11, rejected, 2, no grade 3, condemned 4 cars.

Ontario Millers.

Ontario millers met in convention at Toronto on Aug. 30. Fifteen new members joined the association. Secretary Watts said the inspection of Manitoba wheat the past year had been exceptionally satisfactory.

The conditions of the Ontario crop as given by the secretary is as follows: The Ontario crop report shows an excellent yield, 22,812,203 bushels of winter wheat, as compared with their estimate of winter wheat for last year of 14,000,000 bushels. The quality of the wheat for the most part is represented as very fine, being much stronger than last year, but in some districts the white wheat is badly affected with smut.

The Ontario spring wheat crop is also a good one, the estimate being 6,728,927 bushels, or about a quarter of a million bushels less than last year.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. H. Meldrum, Peterboro and Paris; first vice-president, J. C. Vanstone, Bowmanville; second vice-president, W. G. Bailey, Hamilton. Executive committee, J. D. Flavell, Lindsay; J. I. A. Hunt, London; M. McLaughlin, Toronto; H. L. Rice, St. Mary's; H. Shaw, Toronto. Secretary, C. B. Watts, Toronto, and William Galbraith, treasurer.

Nearly one million dollars worth of fruit has been destroyed in the Niagara district, Ontario, by a storm. Peaches and apples suffered the most.

The C. P. R. time card will be changed Oct. 13, when the Imperial Limited will be taken off for the winter months. There will be changes on all the branch trains in Manitoba as well.

The possibility of a revival of the joint high commission of Great Britain and the United States has started a discussion in fur trade circles as to the best solution of the Behring Sea sealing difficulty. By some a five year close season is being advocated.

The Jobin-Marrin Company, wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, have just received a car of Davenport syrup in 2, 10 and 20 lb tins and in barrels and half barrels. The 2 lb tins of this syrup are a new line here and should be much appreciated by the trade, as the size is a convenient one.

WANTED—An active man of good character, to deliver and collect in Manitoba, for old established manufacturing wholesale house, \$900 a year, sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. In close self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturer, Third Floor, 534 Dearborn St., Chicago.

New York Wheat.

New York, Sept. 10.—Wheat, Sept. closed 73 1/2, Dec. opened 74 1/2, closed 74 1/2 3/4. May opened 77 1/2 a, closed 77c b.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT.

The local market is very strong to-day and higher. Buyers are offering 51 1/2 for No. 1 hard, in store Fort William, and a little wheat is sold at this price, but very little wheat is obtainable, and some holders now ask 55c.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

No 1 northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows for each day of the week:— Monday—Sept., 75 1/2c; Dec., 76 1/2c. Tuesday—Sept., 76 1/2c; Dec., 77 1/2c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Wheat, Sept. opened 73 1/2, closed 73 1/2. Oct. opened 74 1/2, closed 74c. Dec. opened 75 1/2, closed 74 3/4.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, Sept. 15.—Wheat closed at 76c for Sept. and 77c for Dec. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 79 1/2c and cash No. 1 northern at 77 1/2c.

CHICAGO FLAX MARKET.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—The market for flax seed closed to-day at \$1.54 1/2 for cash; Oct., \$1.51.

BRITISH STOCKS.

London, Sept. 14.—1 p.m.—Consols for money 98 1/16; do. for the account 98 11/16. Atch son 2 3/4. C. P. R. 9 1/2.

WINDING UP BUSINESS.

The unfavorable crop prospects have resulted in a decision to liquidate the wholesale men's furnishings business of Myron McBride & Co., of this city.

DUTY ON OATS AND OATMEAL.

The duty on oats and oatmeal was again discussed at the council meeting of the Winnipeg board of trade yesterday.

TENDERS.

Bulk and separate tenders will be received by Isaac Ripstein, Winnipeg, until 10 a. m., Monday, 17th inst., for the erection of a brick residence.

Sealed tenders addressed to the department of interior, Ottawa, to be opened on the first of October next, will be received until noon on Monday, the first day of October, 1900, for a permit to cut timber on berth No. 303, comprising that portion of the west two-thirds to township 11, range 13, lying to the south of the Canadian Pacific Railway company's right of way, and sections 31, 32, 33 and 34, in township 10, range 13, east of the

principal meridian, containing an area of 15 square miles in the province of Manitoba.

COMMERCIAL MEN.

A. C. Martin, representing Mack Fisher, Sons and Company, of Montreal, in Victoria, B. C., is on a business visit to Winnipeg.

R. D. McPhail, agent of the National Cycle and Automobile Company, at Vancouver, was one of the arrivals from the west this week.

Rod McLennan, western representative for L. Gnaedinger, Son & Co., arrived from the east this morning with his spring trade samples, and after doing the city will proceed westward.

COAL MINERS STRIKE.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 14.—There is no longer any question, as to a general, if not a complete tie up of the mines in the Lackawanna region Monday morning.

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

Filbers are cabled 2c a lb higher and almonds have been advanced.

The Montreal money market was unchanged yesterday; call loans 5 per cent.

The New York cotton market was strong this week, with some further advances.

Lard has advanced sharply at Toronto, as will be seen by quotations on another page.

Higher prices for coal are expected as a result of the big strike in Pennsylvania.

Toronto dealers believe that every package of canned tomatoes will be sold by the distributors long before they leave the factories.

A telegram from Seattle says, "Packers refuse to confirm further orders for salmon at any price. We have no fish with which to fill them."

The Montreal produce trade has been badly demoralized by the smash of the Montreal Cold Storage Co., and several failures have resulted.

A feature in Canadian securities this week was the strength displayed by C. P. R. It closed over a point higher in London and advanced a point in Toronto, selling at 83 1/2 to 80.

The canned salmon situation is still causing considerable comment and uncertainty as to the local supply. Some packers at the cost have withdrawn quotations. The old country market is short.

Advices received from New Orleans said that the disastrous storm of Saturday night damaged the Louisiana rice crop fully 10 per cent, and practically destroyed the Texas crop, which was estimated at about 500,000 sacks.

Denla advices state that the market there on Valencia raisins remains strong, and prices are on a high level, some 6s higher than at this time last year. Owing to the scarcity of currants and Sultanias it is expected that this year's crop will be marketed at higher prices.

Regarding Malaga raisins the Hills Bros. Co., New York, say: "Quotations have been received for small parcels of London layers, but prices are too high to lead to business. The crop is somewhat late and lower figures may be expected as the Malaga market becomes supplied from the interior, but in any event prices must be expected to be higher than during the last crop."

Rumors of some of the sugar refineries being about to shut down on account of the scarcity of raw supplies were in circulation this week, but were declared to be without foundation. The refiners said that while the stock of raw sugars is not large, yet there will apparently be sufficient to go round until the new crop sugars begin to come in.

There was a slight advance in money rates in New York this week, as a result of the reduction in the surplus reserve of the banks last week. Call money loaned as high as 2 per cent., the highest level it has reached for several weeks.

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.) Vancouver, Sept. 15.

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

(By wire to The Commercial.) GRAIN—Oats, \$25 per ton; wheat, \$27. FLOUR—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$5.25; strong baker, \$4.50. Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.

Special to The Commercial. Nelson, Sept. 15.

The business situation is somewhat improved here and trade is brisker. Receipts of eggs from Manitoba and the Territories have been large lately, but the quality has not been equal to Ontario stock.

Butter—Manitoba creamery, 23 and 24c; choice dairy, 18c. Cheese—New cheese, 13 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh Manitoba, 18 to 19c. Ontario fresh, 20c.

British Columbia Notes.

The Sandell Shirt Co., Vancouver, has assigned.

W. T. Heddle & Co. have opened out in groceries at Nanaimo.

A. M. Borrowman has opened a flour and feed store on Granville street, Vancouver.

Horner & Myles, dry goods merchants, Vancouver, are dissolving partnership.

F. R. Stewart & Co. are advertising the business of the Ideal provision store, Victoria, for sale.

It was reported at Victoria this week that the registered mail at Essington had been robbed of \$3,000.

The British Columbia Printing and Engraving Corporation, Limited, of Vancouver and Victoria, has assigned.

Mrs. A. M. Henderson has purchased the fruit and confectionery business lately carried on by C. Clapp, New Westminster.

The Western Telephone and Telegraph Co. will build lines through the Nelson and Slocan districts and connecting the Boundary country with Vancouver.

Vancouver's 1,000 gallon steam Waterloo fire engine has been sent to Dawson. This was done as an accommodation to Dawson, as there was not sufficient time, before the closing of navigation on the river, in which to bring an engine from the factory.

The Victoria customs returns for the month of August show the imports for that period to total \$300,344 as against \$57,629 for the Yukon district. Of the former sum, goods to the value of \$35,714 were free, and \$261,630 dutiable. There was \$57,935.56 collected in duty, \$6,737 from Chinese revenues, and \$56.10 from other revenues, making the total receipts for the month \$91,728.65. Of the Yukon imports the goods free represented a value of \$22,972, and dutiable \$64,637. The duty collected in the Yukon amounted to \$14,701.13.

LIVERPOOL PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.—Wheat, spot firm; No. 2 red western winter 6s 1 1/2; No. 1 northern spring 6s 4 1/2; No. 1 California 6s 6 1/2; Futures quiet; Sept. 6s 3d; Dec. 6s 4 1/2d.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.—Wheat closed 1/2d higher.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Toronto, Sept. 15

SUGARS—Granulated, delivered Toronto... SYRUPS—Imperial gallons, medium, 32c... MOLASSES—West India, barrels, 32c...

COFFEES—Hilo, green, 10c 1/4c. Mocha, 24c 1/2c... CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 85c/90c... PEAS, sifted selected peas, \$1.00/1.15...

SPICES—Black pepper, 35c/40c. Java, 60c/65c... NUTS—Shelled Valencia almonds, 32c/34c...

PROVISIONS. PORK—Canada mess, short cut, \$18.50... BEEF—Salted, 10c/11c... LARD—Tierces, 9c/10c...

Toronto Hardware and Paint Prices. TORONTO, Sept. 15. ANTIMONY—11c 1/4c per lb for Cook...

BLACK SHEETS—28 gauge \$3.60... GALVANIZED IRON—28 gauge, \$3.00... GALVANIZED WIRE—9 gauge, \$3.10...

GLASS—Star, first break, in 50 foot boxes, \$2.10... GREEN WIRE CLOTH—\$2.00 per 100 square feet...

HORSE NAILS—Standard oval head, 50 per cent... HORSESHOES—No. 2 iron shoes, light...

IRON PIPE—Black pipe 1/2 to 3/4 in. 40 per cent... LEAD PIPE—Ordinary pipe, 7c, dia count 15 per cent...

OLD MATERIAL—Agricultural scrap, 50c per cwt... SHEET ZINC—6 1/2c for cask lots, 7c...

SMOOTH STEEL WIRE—The base is \$3.00 per 100 lb f.o.b. factory... PAINTS AND OILS. CASTOR OIL—East India, in cases...

GUM SHELLAC—In cases, 2 1/2c; in less than cases, 2c... LINSEED OIL—Raw, 1 to 4 barrels, 8c, bottled, 8c...

LIQUID PAINTS—Pure, \$1.20/\$1.30 per gallon, No. 1 quality, \$1 per gallon. PARIS WHITE—In small quantities, 10c per lb...

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

GROCERIES

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

Table with columns: Canned Goods, Raisins, Dried Fruits, and various other grocery items with their respective prices.

Table with columns: Canned Meats, Cured Fish, and various other grocery items with their respective prices.

Table with columns: Coffee, Cereals, and various other grocery items with their respective prices.

Table with columns: Cigarettes, Cured Fish, and various other grocery items with their respective prices.

Table with columns: Dried Fruits, Cured Fish, and various other grocery items with their respective prices.

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DRUGS

Following are prices for parcel lots with usual reductions for unbroken packages.

Table listing various drugs and their prices, including Alcohol, Bichloride of Mercury, and others.

Table listing various drugs and their prices, including Bismuth, Camphor, and others.

Table listing various drugs and their prices, including Castor Oil, Glycerine, and others.

Table listing various drugs and their prices, including Epsom Salts, Glycerine, and others.

Table listing various drugs and their prices, including Glycerine, Iodine, and others.

Table listing various drugs and their prices, including Iodine, Potassium, and others.

Table listing various drugs and their prices, including Potassium, Sodium, and others.

Tobacco

Per pound

Table listing various tobacco products and their prices, including T. & B. No. 34, 45, and 65 Cads.

Table listing various tobacco products and their prices, including Dominion Tobacco Co.'s List.

Table listing various tobacco products and their prices, including Empire Tobacco Co.'s List.

Table listing various tobacco products and their prices, including Cured Meats, Etc.

Table listing various tobacco products and their prices, including Cured Meats, Etc.

Table listing various tobacco products and their prices, including Cured Meats, Etc.

Table listing various tobacco products and their prices, including Cured Meats, Etc.

LEATHER

Per pound

Table listing various leather goods and their prices, including Harness, Union Oak, and others.

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FUEL

These are retail prices, delivered to consumers in the city, or 50c per ton less at the yards, except western anthracite nut size, which is 40c less at the yards.

Table listing various fuel products and their prices, including Pennsylvania anthracite, Canadian anthracite, and others.

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INSURANCE MATTERS.

CASUALTY UNDERWRITING.

Nothing is more common than for men to think because they are familiar with words they understand the ideas the words stand for. It is human nature to criticize, and sometimes severely so, those matters concerning which we have little or no knowledge. Johnson says, "Knowledge is of two kinds—we know a subject ourselves, and we know where we can get information upon it." But it is a lamentable fact that the knowledge or information that the great mass of people get is not sought. Under such conditions it is not strange that wrong impressions are formed, and judgment often becomes warped. Accident insurance companies are responsible for a great deal of the criticism passed upon them by reason of the method of management pursued. The companies should get closer to the people. Let the people know what insurance really is, that it is really a material affair, where the many pay for the benefit of the few, where one neighbor helps to pay the loss of another. Most men have the wrong idea regarding accident insurance. They are apt to think these companies were organized for their special benefit—a kind of benevolent association as it were. Some people seem to think that it is a smart thing to do to beat an insurance company, losing sight of the fundamental principle of insurance, which is, that the people pay the losses, and the companies are nothing more than agencies for the distribution of the money. One of the duties pertaining to the business of accident insurance is that of protecting the interests of the company and its honest policyholders against fraud. The moral hazard in this class of insurance is hard to provide for; it is the gravest difficulty in accident underwriting. It is so grave that unless the most thorough-going care is exercised the loss ratio will develop on a constantly ascending scale. Policyholders have been known to shoot off a hand or foot to recover the indemnity provided for in accident policies taken out in preparation for such accidents. Croton oil has been used as a hyperdermic to produce the appearance of a sprain of the wrist or ankle. There are careless companies, and these are educators of claimants for the whole line of companies. In case of accident the physician's sympathies are largely with the claimants as against the company, and the doctor having been educated by these careless companies and their agents to aid his patient can be depended upon but little to assist the company in ascertaining the actual facts in the case. A company, however, should be prompt and anxious to settle a loss and just claim. The insured is entitled to be considered honest until proven otherwise. Security is still the main essential to insurance. Experience carefully compiled has made possible greater liberality and a broader range to the covering offered by contracts. Much that is good and commendable has been embodied into accident contracts, yet, at the same time, a great deal that is unjust and inequitable now finds a place in the body of the policy. Competition, and a desire for increased business and a greater volume of premium, is leading managers to vie with each other in their eagerness to place a liberalized contract upon the market. The experimentalists are doubling benefits on this, that and the other special risk, such action being based upon neither experience, sound reason or good judgment. This doubling up process, which has hitherto been confined to the amounts payable as indemnities for accidents happening to passengers in or on public conveyances using steam, cable, or electricity as a motive power, are now further liberalized by extending protection to passengers in or on such conveyances using compressed air or gasoline, also include passenger elevators, and make the double payments applicable to accidents resulting from the burning of any building in which the insured may be at the beginning of the fire, and as if these advantages were not enough, the double payments are applied to cases where accidents happen to the insured while riding a bicycle for pleasure or business, and not racing. This looks like madness running riot. Why should the man who uses a bicycle to and from business, enjoy double bene-

fits in the case of accident any more than the man who walks. Again are managers safeguarding the best interests of the companies and their policy holders in the matter of rates? Active competition is but the natural result of the rapid growth of accident business during the past few years, and rate cutting to a certain extent is to be expected, but those who are guiding the destinies of the companies should see to it that there is no demoralization. If the policies are cheapened and the quality improved, then the Jesuit rule will apply "that the end justifies the means."

Companies have themselves created the only real difficulties which beset them, and being of their own creation the conditions can be rapidly changed. Many reforms may be accomplished, but no one company alone can bring them about. For accident insurance companies there is dawning an era of unexampled activity. The marvelous and rapid intercommunication that now exists between countries formerly so far apart, has been a marked feature of the Victorian epoch. And not alone is this phenomena between countries; the streets of our large cities and towns are now thronged with a bustling stream of vehicles, cable and electric cars, motor carriages, bicycles, etc., which are constantly increasing in number. New hazards are continually arising, all of which must proportionately increase the desire to insure against accident. Accident insurance has grown very rapidly in public favor of late years, and the future is big with promise, and those companies which are alive to the necessities of the times and are determined not to do business of a doubtful character have a good future before them. If the companies would continue to succeed, they must put a stop to ill advised methods, organize in friendly association, and through interchange of ideas, comparisons, and discussions, and the resultant adoption of uniform methods for the protection of all, uphold, dignify, and perfect the business, and as well devise ways and means of cultivating and occupying the vast field that lies before them.—Money and Risks.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

The need of accident insurance is universal and common to all. It is, of course, greater in some cases than in others because of a greater risk, but is not absent in any case. Men have calculated their own liability to meet with an accident, and upon this based their supposed need of accident insurance. The probability of an accident happening to one engaged in any of the preferred occupations have been figured out to be so small that there is no need of insurance, and that such need is supposed to arise only when there is exposure to unusual danger. Hence, many men are found who religiously provide themselves with an accident insurance when travelling, but who cannot be persuaded to do so while about their ordinary avocation. This wise man always tries to prepare for any possibility, and the constant experience of every day life proves only too well how often such help is needed.

The literature of accident insurance is full of illustrations of the fact that in the matter of accidents the unexpected is constantly happening. Not even the most careful man is exempt from personal injury resulting from causes not within his control. Self preservation is the first law of nature, and no sane man will run the risk of falling under the wheels of a moving train, accident policy or no accident policy. The ultimate effect of accident insurance upon a man is to make all accidents look alike to him in magnitude. Hence, he becomes careful in his goings out and comings in. A system of protection which invests its subject with caution in addition to indemnity for possible loss, is cheap, no matter what it costs him. The satisfaction of knowing that one is protected against the results of an accident is worth all the insurance costs, and one does not need to have a claim in order to "get even" with the company.—Money and Risks.

OVER-INSURANCE.

In the personal accident contracts of every conservative casualty company is a clause limiting the company's liability to the money value of the assured's time. If more than one company is interested in any risk each company is to pay its pro rata por-

tion of the indemnity which in the aggregate is not to exceed the money value of the time of the assured.

Notwithstanding the underwriting need of this provision, some of the newer accident companies in their eagerness to put a liberalized contract on the market, have entirely omitted it.

Without the clause the prospects of the professional claimant are greatly brightened. A person insured for \$50 a week is in no great hurry to recover and return to work for \$25 per week. If the companies which insert no clause live up to their agreements the moral hazard of the business so written will increase their loss ratios to a degree that will ultimately threaten their solvency. Imagine a fire company advertising to insure buildings and contents for any amount regardless of their value!—Insurance Press.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assurance Company of New York has absorbed the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, with assets of \$11,000,000.

Fire insurance rates in Quebec city went up with a bound on the 10th because of a recent breakage in the water main and consequent suspension of water supply. The largest increase is in mercantile risks, which are advanced 25 per cent.

Life insurance companies insist upon a rigid examination into the physical condition of applicants, even though a great deal of business must be refused. On the same ground, fidelity insurance companies must demand that every means possible in reason, be adopted to prevent defalcation, even at the sacrifice of some business that might otherwise be secured. We regard the reliable chartered accountant as an essential adjunct to and preserver of good business interests. Some companies reserve the privilege of putting an expert on the books without notice to or the knowledge of the employer or of his employees. The value of this is incalculable in preventing losses, as nowhere in the business world is the ounce of prevention principle so forcibly essential as in fidelity insurance.—Money and Risks.

United States Coal Abroad.

A remarkable feature of international commerce and one which has attracted much attention in this country and abroad, forming the subject for much speculative writing and for much tooting of the American horn, is the wonderful increase in exports of coal from this country, and especially in the fact that large quantities this year have been shipped to Europe and even to Great Britain, one of the great coal producing countries of the world. It is probable that the facts and their meaning have both been exaggerated, and yet it will not be easy to exaggerate the future effect on its commercial supremacy of the fact that the United States during a time when other countries have been suffering from a lack of coal has had an abundance and to spare, and that prices have not advanced in a prohibitive way, though of course affected by the sudden increase in the requirement.

Common Sense.

Common sense is the rarest quality of man. We wonder why the thing is called common unless it means general—the property of all.

Common sense, as we take it, means sense common to all men—that which teaches them to distinguish a house from a horse, a man from a mouse, etc. Common sense, or "horse sense," as some of the old folks call it, leads a horse to his manger, takes him to water, or if he is tied tells him to eat when he has food, and drink when water is near. Whether he reasons that it only appears at stated times and he had better take it when he can get it is not known. A smart horse pulls when he is in a tight place before the lash is applied, knowing if he doesn't that he will have to pull as well as get the lash. The horse seems to expect to wear the bit and bridle at his master's command, never kicks at his harness, nor makes himself any trouble by trying to usurp his master's place. In other words, he displays a great deal of common sense and as a result is prized by any good master as a sensible horse.

Now what about uncommon sense in horses and men, the fellows that champ the bit, paw the ground, fret and foam, shy at everything in the road, throw the driver and break their own legs running away or kicking at some imaginary evil. They go on in this course until old and blind, they pull an ash wagon or bear abuse in the rag-picker's cart.

Horse sense is instinct the wise ones tell us, and corresponds to intuition in man. It is the power wisely bestowed upon every living creature for self-preservation. Can it be there are animals or men created without this secret power. Or, do they both pervert it and turn the great force against themselves in the vain conceit they are hurting others only. The kickers surely kick all instinct and intuition out of themselves before they turn their heels against others; or it would not be so universal a truth that they never bring calamity on anyone but themselves.—Farm Machinery.

Two cargoes of hay have recently been sold in Canada to go to South Africa for war purposes.

The Montreal hide market became excited last week and an advance in prices of $\frac{1}{2}$ c was the result. The opinion was held in the trade that this advance was not warranted by the condition of the market. Lambskins have also advanced and are now 20c each higher than they were two weeks ago at Montreal. Calfskins are 1c per pound lower.

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WINNIPEG.

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One of the best bakery and confectionery businesses in the Northwest for sale. Rare opening for a hustler. Capital required, \$1,500.00 to \$2,000.00. Poor health cause of selling. Possession given at once. Write C. O. N., care Commercial, Winnipeg, Man.

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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 C. O. N., care of the Commercial, Winnipeg.

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Desires an appointment, responsible or otherwise (British Columbia preferred). Thoroughly understands balance sheets, partnerships and departmentizing. Moderate salary. Highest references. Apply A. B., box 176, Portage la Prairie.

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A good boarding house with first-class custom, in Arden. General boarders, commercial and country trade. Formerly "Snelgrove House." Good reasons for desiring to sell. For terms apply to Mrs. Smith, proprietor, Arden, Man.

For Sale.

For Sale—A good general store business in a thriving town in Southwestern Manitoba, situated on the Souris branch of the C. P. R., in the midst of a well settled and prosperous community. Stock \$4,000.00 to \$5,000.00. Buildings and grounds in fine shape, with newly built residence adjoining, if desired. Apply to T. H. J., box 750, 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.

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For purchase of Stock, Book Debts and Real Estate belonging to the estate of Savage Bros., Revelstoke, B. C. Full particulars on application to J. B. Smith, Revelstoke.



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CHEWING PLUG— **BLACK BASS** **CARAMEL** (Bright) **SMILAX** (American style)
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These tobaccos are good and will hold and make new trade. Ask your wholesaler for them.

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For Sale by all wholesale grocers.

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MANUFACTURERS, MONTREAL

E. NICHOLSON, WINNIPEG AGENT.

Indian Head

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Decorated.



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THE THOS. DAVIDSON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., MONTREAL

Full stock carried in Winnipeg by our Manitoba and North-West Agents, MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO

THE GROCERY TRADE.

PEANUT CROP PROSPECTS.

An eastern peanut authority says that the crop of 1899 at harvesting time was thought to be only an average one, but it has proven to be one of the largest ever grown. The consumptive demand has been unprecedented, yet a considerable quantity of both Virginias and Spanish will be carried over to another season. The growing crop in half or more of the peanut belt is in fine condition and promises a heavy yield; the other half has been more or less injured by drouth, but with continued favorable weather will make a fair crop; any probable deficiency will be fully made up by the goods carried over. The acreage is about the same as last year and stand of plants excellent. There has been some buying by speculators recently. This has stiffened the market, and dealers in the larger cities have become affected and have placed a good many orders, some speculative and others for their wants the balance of the season. This has made an unusually active business for this time of the year, and an unhealthy state of trade, and is suggestive of extreme dullness and lower prices before new goods are offered, which we expect by Oct. 20, as usual. —Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.

GROCERY TRADE NOTES.

California sultana raisins are about cleaned up in that state.

Black Singapore pepper shows a tendency to advance in price.

Syrups and molasses hold firm in the east and there is no change in prices.

Enquiries are being received at the coast from England for coho salmon at equal to \$4.25.

Tobin & Co., Vancouver, have appointed John A. F. Tizard, manager of the Solway Ranch Co., Winnipeg, agent for Manitoba for their lines of canned fish.

The strong condition of the sugar market has so acted upon the market for canned fruit as to cause an advance from 2 1/2 to 5c per dozen at Canadian factories.

Private advices from Halifax, N. S., state that the bulk of the lobster pack of that province has been removed, and that the total shows a falling off of fully 30 per cent. from last year.

It is reported that orders for over 50,000 boxes of Valencia raisins were placed by Canadian jobbing houses last week. The market for these goods is very strong and at primary points there have been further advances.

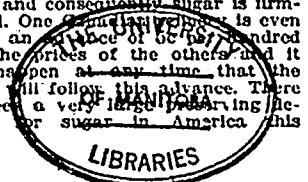
There is not a great deal of business doing with jobbing houses in teas just at present for the reason that they seem to think sellers are too high in their views. Black China teas hold firm at primary markets and greens are higher.

A letter from a firm in Naples, dated August 21, says: "Walnuts promise a large crop, but it is too early to talk of probable prices. The heavy rains of last winter and spring were very beneficial to the trees, and if the outlook is realized it will be the only fruit that has turned out well this season."

Prices to be named by the Alaska Packers' association on pink salmon, it is believed, will open up at about 30c l.o.b. coast, and on medium red fish \$1. Last year opening prices were 70c and 90c respectively. The Alaska Packers' association estimates that the pack of pink will not be over 50,000 cases.

The splendid apple crop of this year in both the United States and Canada is making dealers feel very confident regarding the outcome of the season's trading. Consumption is expected to increase largely both at home and abroad and the business will be given a splendid impetus. The excellent quality of most of the fruit is another satisfactory feature.

The market for both raw and refined sugar loses none of its strength. It seems to be the general impression in the trade that supplies of raw beet are not sufficient for nearby requirements and consequently sugar is firmly held. One of the reasons is even asking an advance of 5c per hundred over the prices of the others and it may happen at any time that the others will follow this advance. There has been a very large quantity of demand for sugar in America this



season which has increased consumption. New York refineries recently established another advance.

In view of the practical failure of the currant crop of Greece a great deal of interest is being taken in the course of prices for that important grocery line. Recently the lower grades have not fully maintained their strength, but the improved demand from England is forcing the market up again. Other countries do not seem to be buying.

New corn brooms are expected to be in the market shortly and some interest is being taken at present in the prospective prices. The crop of corn is said to be a fairly good one which should mean moderate prices, but the influence of the people who ran the corner on broom corn last year is still being felt and they may make trouble again. Stocks of old brooms and corn are very low.

Regarding the dried peach outlook a private letter from the coast states: "Notwithstanding the reports as to shortage in the cure it is now believed that the output this season will be fully as large, if not larger, than last year. An effort has been made to boom the market with reports concerning a shortage, and prices are now high, but when it becomes known that there will be a pack of fully 1,000 cars, if not more, we look for a decided slump in prices. Eastern buyers are showing a decided lack of interest in the fruit, which is accounted for probably in part by the large crop of peaches in the east and the large pack in the shape of canned peaches. At present prices we do not look for much business."

The San Francisco Trade Journal has the following remarks regarding the salmon pack of the American canneries: "From Alaska our advices state that the run of the reds in the southeastern part is over and that the run of pinks was heavy and that no difficulty would be met in filling all the cans. Taking all advices received to this writing it looks as if the coast pack will be 700,000 cases short of last year, when it aggregated 3,245,904 cases. If this should prove to be correct it is a big falling off and will be from 450,000 to 550,000 cases below the yearly consumption, for the latter has been steadily increasing until it is fully 3,000,000 cases or more. The pack of the Columbia river is estimated at 262,000 cases."

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

LATEST FASHIONS FOR THE FALL.

The latest advices as to what will be worn in New York and other leading American centres the coming fall will be of interest here. On the whole the short and close-fitting jacket will prevail for the coming season. Interlined, it may be made of the costume fabric and be warm enough for the coldest days, thus making a costume complete of one fabric. The length of skirt is an important consideration and appears not to be yet completely settled. The skirt with a moderate sweep is still the popular choice for all except rainy-day wear or general utility, notwithstanding all claims to the contrary. It may be that the short skirt for all occasions will gain in the end. That remains to be seen. The strictly tailor-made sleeve, man style, is seen with all the latest tailor-made garments. The latest cape, and it may be remarked that capes are to become more fashionable again, is half circular in shape, falling in graceful folds to just below the hip line and closing with buttons and loops, and in double-breasted style from the waist line to the bust, above which point it rolls in broad slashed revers to a high band turn-down collar. For tailor-made costumes popular fabrics tend toward the plain goods, and include checks and stripes and the standard invincible herring-bone and diamond patterns. In color the warmer colors, such as brown in all leaf shades, tobacco shades, with a dash of bronze or a tinge of gold and greys as a second choice will be favored, after which will come greens, the always popular blues and a new set of red shades.

For street costumes a closely-fitting jacket will be worn, it will extend in a point to about two inches below the waist line at the back centre and about three inches at the front. The fronts close with nine buttons and

button-holes, and below the closing are cut away to produce a notch effect. The sleeves, which are shaped as for a man, are finished with imitation cuffs, closed with two buttons. The skirt has a front gore and two side gores, which meet at the centre of the back where three backward turning side platts are laid. The side gores overlap the edges of the front gores to which they are double-stitched. Other walking or street costumes have a jacket shaped with black and underarm pieces, and its bolero fronts are made two-thirds tight-fitting by the use of single bust darts; a vest goes with this jacket and it is cut the same as the jacket. A double-breasted Eaton jacket with front lappets like a man's double-breasted frock coat with five buttons and loops, is part of a jaunty costume. For golfing, costumes the coat is very "mannish" in shape and is draped with a side seam and an under arm cut. The lapels are broad and moderately peaked, the collar is two-thirds as wide as the lapels and rolls to the bust line. Promenade ulsters are made close-fitting in the back and sides and only half-fitting in front. The yolk, an unusual feature, is scalloped in the back and front.—Globe.

DRY GOODS TRADE NOTES.

The Woollen Mill of the Valley Falls Company, New York, devoted exclusively to weaving, has advanced 10 per cent on all grades of fine goods.

Although the cotton crop of the Southern States is not going to be at all large this year it promises to command high prices and will be an extremely profitable one to those who are fortunate enough to have a crop.

Raw cotton for future delivery continues to advance and there is a chance of higher prices being made shortly for manufactured lines. One Canadian mill is already asking a slight advance on orders for future delivery.

The reduction at New York in fine 4-1 bleached cottons inaugurated by the Wamsutta goods has been followed in New York mills and Utica Nonparell 4-1 and at the decline sales are reported, but quite moderate. In other grades of bleached cottons a quiet business only has been done.

The Belfast linen markets are still showing a strong undertone. A representative of a large Irish firm who was in Toronto last week reported to the Globe that he had received a cablegram saying that the mills he represented were going only four days a week on account of not being able to get flax. Prices of the finished product are firm, and are likely to continue so for a long time. In fact the feeling in the trade is that they will be higher before long. The Russian crop of flax is a failure this year. The bulk of the low and medium grade goods are now made of Russian flax. There is comparatively little obtained now from Ireland. There has been a good steady demand for staple linen goods this fall. Dress lines, which were so popular a year or two ago, have the past summer been a drug in the market.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

THE UNITED STATES GLASS SITUATION.

If the American Window Glass Company comes to an understanding with the flatteners, all the factories owned by this corporation will begin operations to-day, says the Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin of last Saturday. A settlement had previously been reached with the blowers and cutters by the American, but as the flatteners belong to the same labor organization it is problematical whether the latter two classes of workmen will begin work before a settlement is reached with the flatteners. Fire was started under the pots of the American last week and everything was in readiness for the resumption of operations to-day. The independent manufacturers have not yet arrived at any settlement of the wage scale, and it is indefinite when such a settlement will be reached.

A new price list for glass in all sizes was issued under date of Sept. 1, but at the date of going to press the rate of discounts had not reached local jobbers and it was impossible to tell whether prices would be higher or not. On the basis of settlement of

the wage question, the cost of manufacture is increased 8 to 12 per cent, and this jobbers take as a guarantee that new glass will be no lower. However, they are not so certain that there will be an advance, although they think it probable. Plate glass has advanced during the past fortnight from 75 and 10 per cent off to 75 per cent off. Supplies of single and double size with jobbers are fair, but with manufacturers they are very low.

HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.

London cables on Manila fibre were very weak last week, and in consequence there was a drop in prices of cordage at Canadian factories of 1/2 per pound.

The decline of 5c per gallon in turpentine prices reported in these columns last week seems to have been general in jobbing centres. It is attributed to weakness at Savannah, the great producing market.

Prices for heavy hardware in the United States are expected to advance again in the near future as the opinion prevails in the trade that the reaction from the high level of last winter has gone too far, being within 5 to 10 per cent. of the extremely low prices which were reached before the boom.

New crop linseed oil is expected to sell in Minneapolis at 50c per gallon, although no price has yet been named by the mills. A decline of 2c in the price of old oil took place last week.

Canadian jobbers have reduced their prices of barbed wire 25c per hundred as against a reduction of 10c in the United States. The carlot price at Cleveland is now \$2.85 f.o.b. and \$2.95 for less than carlots. At Toronto the price is now \$3 per hundred for wholesale quantities. The cut is due to large stocks.

THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

MOTOR PLOWS IN GERMANY.

A recent United States consular report says: "On July 25 the motor factory of Oberursel, near Frankfurt, exhibited in the presence of a number of experts its new alcohol plow locomobiles. The plow locomobile is a twenty horsepower one, and confidence is expressed by competent judges that coal can in some cases be substituted by alcohol, which can be procured everywhere and at a low cost. The alcohol plow is said to have performed its work fully as well as a steam plow operated simultaneously. The problem of using alcohol for power purposes has been solved by the motor factory in evaporating denatured alcohol of 90 degrees. The construction and operation of the motor is, after this gasification, the same as that of a gas motor. The machine uses about a pint of alcohol an hour for one horsepower. It is claimed that the operating expense is 25 per cent lower than that of steam plows."

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

The Clipper Chilled Plow Company of Elmira, N. Y., had its premises seized by the sheriff last week for debt.

It is believed that the amount of binder twine carried over by United States manufacturers from the season of 1899 to this year was in the neighborhood of 35,000 tons, although early in the year it was not believed to exceed 25,000 tons.

A large farm machinery display was one of the features of the Minnesota state fair held last week. Unfortunately the exhibit was partially destroyed by fire just before the opening, which necessitated the use of tents in place of the buildings destroyed. About \$20,000 worth of machinery also went up in smoke. The fair was a great success, the attendance being very large.

A British foreign office report states that the government of Chile has assigned a sum of \$20,000 to the president of the National Society of Agriculture, to enable him to purchase agricultural machinery in foreign markets and sell it at cost price to members of the society. Manufacturers of such machinery are, therefore, recommended to send, in the Spanish language, their catalogues and prices to the Presidente de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura, Santiago, Chile.

Lumber Trade Notes.

It is stated that the August cut of logs at Upper Mississippi mills was larger than that of any other month this year.

Two fine specimens of native timber are being trimmed at the C. P. R. yards, Vancouver, for flag-pole service, one pole being 177 feet in length.

In the market for hardwoods the feature just at present is the scarcity of plain white and plain red oak. Buyers are only able to secure very small quantities.

The secretary of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association publishes an estimate of the shipments of lumber from Minneapolis during the first eight months of this year which shows these to have been the largest since 1892 with the exception of last year. The total amount was 253,515,000 feet.

The lumber dealers on the Pacific coast, United States side, report business had. The crop failure in the Northwestern States has seriously curtailed demand in one of their best markets and conditions elsewhere are not much better. There are reports of price cutting and all the other features of diminishing trade. The local demand in those parts is good.

One of the officials of the Dominion government forestry service who has been visiting the west in the interests of forest preservation has given the eastern press the following information regarding his trip: Efforts are being made, especially in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, to re-timber denuded lands, and grow shelter belts of forest to break the winter winds of the prairies. Timber reserves are also being secured by the government at head waters of streams. These reserves act as a sort of reservoir of moisture, and prevent rivers from overflowing in the spring, and from drying up in summer, some fifty townships being set aside for this purpose, in Riding Mountain, Manitoba, where the Assiniboine and other streams have their source. According to the same gentleman, Canada possesses enormous belts of forest land just at the north of the narrow settled district along the southern boundaries. Northern forests of Canada stretch from Labrador to Alaska, 3,700 miles, and have an average breadth of 700 miles. Area of our northern forest belt is about forty-four times greater than England, which is 59,000 square miles in extent. Anyone of these forty-four parts will produce timber enough to supply ordinary demands of present population of Canada; thus leaving us in a position to export almost unlimited quantities of timber.

Dairy Trade Notes.

The Winnipeg creamery, of which S. M. Barre is proprietor, has received cream enough this season up to September 1 to make 101,677 pounds of butter.

The Ontario and Quebec cheese markets took another upward turn last week and prices were at times nearly a cent higher. Export demand is particularly good at present. The total shipments for Montreal and Portland this season to date, amount to 1,363,662 boxes, as compared with 1,206,467 boxes for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 157,195 boxes. The exports from New York total for the season 321,794 boxes, against 195,180 boxes, showing an increase of 126,614 boxes. The combined exports from Montreal, Portland and New York for the season amounted to 1,685,456 boxes, against 1,401,647 boxes for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 283,809 boxes.

Travellers returning from Dawson City say that there are a great many idle men at that place, work being scarce.

The city engineer of Winnipeg has submitted to the council an estimate of the cost of macadam pavement as per specification, submitted by A. M. Campbell, road commissioner for Ontario. This showed that the cost would be \$1.20 per yard, as against 75c, the cost of the present macadam pavement. The macadam proposal would have 16 inches of metal, where as the present has only 9 inches. Mr. Campbell's specifications also provide for cross drains every 50 feet, and one running parallel with the curb on each side of the street. It is proposed to pave one of the streets under this system as a test.

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Best accommodation for commercial
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Commodious sample rooms. Everything
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and feed stable in connection. Inside
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dation for commercial travellers and the
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Below City Hall.

G. W. MURRAY.

Ocean Freight Rates for Cattle.

In local live stock export circles, says the Montreal Gazette, the chief feature is the unsettled feeling in the market for ocean freight rates; that is to say for space on any vessels arriving that have not been let, and the tendency of rates for such is downward. The steamship Livonian, which sailed on Sunday for Liverpool, was let at 45s per head, insured, and the steamship Ottomar, sailing this week to the above port, 45s, without insurance. These rates show a decline of 15s to 17s 6d per head from the top and shippers state that with the present condition of the foreign markets for cattle they should go still lower. The rate to Glasgow has also declined 5s per head to 60s, insured. There is no change to note in the rates to London and Manchester, as all the vessels to these ports were engaged some time ago at 60s up to the end of this month. Cables to-day from Liverpool and London were more encouraging to shippers, as they noted a further advance in prices on account of light supplies, but it is a question if they will be maintained when some of the large cargoes which have left here and the American ports arrive.

Silk Manufacture in France.

In an exhaustive article on the silk industry of Lyons, the United States Consul dwells upon very many interesting points. For example, he states that upon the Croix-Rousse Hill there are not less than 25,000 men and women engaged in weaving silks and velvets. Many of them have no idea how many generations of their families have been working in the same rooms, but the genealogy would probably run back through several centuries. Their work represents the finest silks, satins, and velvets made in the world. The men earn an average of 3 francs (about 2s. 4½d.) per day and the women 2s. A good workman engaged upon the finest material will earn 5 and 6 francs (4s. to 4s. 9½d.) per day. A very few employed upon exceptionally fine goods, involving the use of an infinite number of colors and shades, receive as high as 12 francs (9s. 7½d.) per day. Hand work is rapidly giving way to power-looms, especially in the plain fabrics. The latter can do from three to four times as much work as the former, if producing light stuffs. In making velvets and figured goods the difference will be about double. A power-loom will produce some 15 metres (49.2 yards) of tulle per day, against 10 metres (32.5 yards) on a hand-loom worked by a good man. The manufacture of velvets by power-looms was commenced about thirty years ago, and they have now pretty generally taken the place of hand-looms. The Weavers' Bulletin, of February 21, 1900, stated that the number of hand-looms in use in Lyons, December 31, 1880, was 17,294. On December 31, 1890, the number had fallen to 8,637. Between the same dates the number of power-looms increased from 200 to 2,383. Thus, 8,637 hand-looms had disappeared in ten years. Some of the hand-looms that have been displaced by power have been transported from the city to the country, where they are used in the families of farmers in weather unseasonable for out-door work. Nearly all the velvet hand-looms once so numerous in Lyons, are now idle or in use in the country. An aged weaver said that twenty years ago he had earned 8 francs (6s. 5d.) per day making fine velvet in his home. Ten years ago his earnings fell to 4 francs (3s. 2½d.), and one year ago to 2½ francs (2s.) for twelve hours' work. He had his looms remodelled, and now makes taffetas and armures, earning four francs (3s. 2½d.) for twelve hours' work. The manufacturers and dealers have made a generous effort to aid the struggling weavers, who are suffering from the conditions involved in the introduction of steam and electricity.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Toronto Industrial exhibition was handicapped by unfavorable weather on one of the largest days of the fair, the earnings as given out at the exhibition offices were well up to the standard. The receipts amounted to \$50,300 exclusive of Labor Day returns which have not yet been sent in but will probably amount to about \$5,000. The receipts in 1899 amounted to \$38,300.

FINANCIAL

THE BANK OF B. N. A. REPORT.
Report of the Directors of the Bank of British North America, presented to the proprietors at a general meeting, on Tuesday, September 4th, 1900:

The Court of Directors submits the accompanying Balance Sheet to the 30th June last: The Profits for the half-year, including £0,000 17s 6d brought forward from last account, amount to £44,141 4s 11d, out of which the directors have now to report the declaration of an Interim Dividend of 30s per share, payable, free of Income Tax, on the 5th October next, being at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The sum of £3,000 has been appropriated on Premises Account, leaving a balance of £0,812 0s 4d to be carried forward. The dividend warrants will be remitted to the Proprietors on the 4th October next. The Directors have subscribed £2,000 (£133 14s 0d) to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the conflagration in Ottawa, and this donation now requires the confirmation of the Shareholders. The following appropriations from the Profit and Loss Account have been made for the benefit of the staff, viz.: To the Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund, £433 6s 11d; to the Officers' Life Insurance Fund, £382 4s 6d. London, 24th August, 1900.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1900.

	£	s.	d.
To Capital	1,000,000	0	0
20,000 shares of £50 each fully paid	325,000	0	0
To Reserve Fund	3,158,372	15	7
Accounts	534,748	10	10
To Notes in circulation	2,264,451	11	10
To Bills Payable and other Liabilities	13,353	12	11
To Rebate Account	36,900	17	6
To Profit and Loss Account—Balance brought forward from 30th December, 1899	30,000	0	0
Dividend paid April, 1900	6,900	17	6
Net profits for the half-year ended this date, after deducting all current charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts	37,240	7	5
Deduct: Subscription to Ottawa conflagration fund	513	14	0
Reserved to meet expenditure on Premises Account	3,000	0	0
Transferred to Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund	433	6	1
Transferred to Officers' Life Insurance Fund	382	4	6
Balance available for October Dividend	£7,335,740	7	6

CR.

	£	s.	d.
By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in hand	1,153,981	18	4
By Cash at call and short notice	921,359	9	3
By Investments—Consols £175,000/100	175,000	0	0
National War Loan, £50,000/100, part paid	82,950	12	7
Other Securities	257,930	12	7
By Bills Receivable, Loans on Security and other accounts	4,883,925	8	9
By Bank Premises, etc., in London, and at the Branches	118,462	18	7
	£7,335,740	7	6

Note.—The latest monthly returns received from Dawson City, Athlun and Bennett, are those of the 31st May, 1900, and the figures of those returns are introduced into this account. The balance of the transactions for June with those branches has been carried to a suspense account, pending the receipt of the June accounts.

We have examined the above balance sheet with the books in London, and the certified returns from the Branches, and find it to present a true statement of the Bank's affairs.

**EDWIN WATERHOUSE,
GEORGE SNATH,**
Auditors.

Of the Firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
London, 21st August, 1900.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

The following is a description of the counterfeit \$10 notes of the new issue of the Moisons Bank, passed in Toronto and London on Saturday, Sept. 1: The note in question is a counterfeit of the new issue, dated Jan. 2, 1900, and the one seen was numbered 33275. This in itself is important, as the genuine notes of this issue are numbered from 80,001 up. The note is signed "T. Jefferson" or "T. Jefferson" in pencil. The genuine notes, \$3,001 to \$4,000 are signed "C. L. Jeffery." The paper is fairly good, but the printing is very bad—looks like a common advertisement, light in color, almost grey. The vignettes of the late Mr. Wm. Thomson and the late Mr. Wollerstan Thomas are unrecognizable, being little more than blurs, but the same size as originals. The signature of the president, Mr. W. M. Macpherson, being lithographed, comes out pretty well. On some the scrip is touched up with a fine pen. The forgeries are so very clumsy that it is hard to imagine any bank teller passing one. So far as known, not more than five or six have been put into circulation.

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

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

Week ended Sept. 13, 1900 ..	\$1,710,214
Corresponding week, 1899 ..	2,060,203
Corresponding week, 1898 ..	1,410,624
The monthly totals are as follows:	
1900.	1899.
Jan. ..	\$9,900,607
Feb. ..	7,320,646
Mar. ..	7,320,962
April ..	7,091,619
May ..	9,702,579
June ..	9,612,084
July ..	9,395,425
Aug. ..	8,173,036
Sept. ..	8,231,169
Oct. ..	12,639,000
Nov. ..	14,435,219
Dec. ..	12,908,905
Totals ..	\$107,780,814

FINANCIAL NOTES.

J. F. H. Hill, of Ottawa, has arrived at Brandon, Man., to take the position of teller in the Merchants' Bank there.

C. G. Pennock, manager of the branch of the Bank of Ottawa at Renfrew, Ont., for the past five years, has been appointed to the position of manager of the Imperial Bank at Rat Portage, Ont.

The crop moving season may now be said to be open and the banks have made all necessary provision for accumulating funds at buying points. Not anything like as much money will be needed this season to move the crop owing to the reduced yield and unfavorable weather.

The Weight of Bicycles.

In an able editorial the Chicago Cycle Age discusses the question of weight in bicycles and comes to the conclusion that a part of the extra weight in 1900 machines is not necessary, although at the same time the ground is taken that the day of the featherweight wheel has passed and that makers should never return to that class of construction. One point made in the article is that the weight in the present machines is distributed where it does practically no good and is added merely because it is more economical to construct a wheel with heavier handle bars, seat posts, frame connections and fittings, than with those parts just the right weight to carry the burden placed upon them without giving out. It is pointed out that to construct them as heavily as they are at present the evident purpose of adding this weight is to cheapen the bicycle to a point where it is an article to be sold by the supply and the catalogue houses. It is shown that a durable, strong wheel can be constructed at 22 pounds, whereas most of the 1900 wheels on the market weigh at least 25 pounds and some of them are in excess of that weight. It is maintained the 22-pound wheel is the one that should receive the attention of manufacturers and that it would give better satisfaction to riders.

An Iowa farmer postponed selling his wheat because he did not want to disturb a hen that had set up a hatching business in the bin. When biddy came off the nest with her young, wheat had gone up several cents a bushel and the farmer realized \$100 extra by the sale.

MINING MATTERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING.

Work is being commenced on the South Wales group on Granite creek in the Slocan.

Another good find of ore has been made on the War Eagle mine, Phoenix camp.

The B. C. mine, Boundary district, is now shipping an average of six carloads of ore daily.

The second carload of matte was shipped from the Granby smelter last week to New York.

The buildings, ore bins and trestles at the Mother Lode smelter, Greenwood, are completed.

The Athelstan, in Wellington camp, is shipping ore. Shipment will average about two cars a week.

A rich strike is reported as having been made on the Mizpah and Diamond claims near Moyle.

A wagon road is being built from the American Boy property to the Last Chance near Sandon.

From present indications the Mountain Consolidated, a Slocan mine, will prove a very rich property.

An assay from the I. X. L., a Lardau property, has given returns of 135 oz. silver and \$8 of gold.

A large body of iron ore was recently discovered near Fernie, the ledge of which is said to be 27 feet wide.

The Tamarac mine, near Ymir, has 1,200 tons of ore on the dump and intend to commence regular shipping in a few weeks.

Returns from the first car of ore from the Buckhorn, Boundary district, shipped to the Trail smelter, averaged \$24.32.

Lately a rich pocket was found on the Mammoth ledge, a Similkameen property, which produced nearly \$3,000 in native gold.

The Old Ironsides, Victoria and Knob Hill have shipped to the Granby smelter, Grand Forks, about 100 cars, approximating 5,000 tons.

Ore shipments from Rossland camp last week were: Le Roi, 4,329 tons Centre Star, 1,200, Le Roi, No. 2, 336, I. X. L., 28, making a total of 5,843 tons.

The foundations for the 35-drill compressor and two 100-horse power boilers have been finished at the Mother Lode, situated in the Boundary Creek country.

It is expected that the Lone Star and Washington groups, on the Colville reservation, will resume shipments to the Granby smelter at an early date.

The returns from a shipment of six tons of Golden Eagle ore to the Granby smelter were \$25 per ton. Small shipments are also being made to the Trail smelter.

An important strike is reported on the Fox group on Fifteen Mile creek, East Kootenay, a body of high grade copper ore four feet in width having been encountered.

A recent discovery of a gold and copper property on Perry Creek, East Kootenay, is exciting considerable interest on account of the richness of the surface ore.

A road is being built to connect with the tramway from the Richelleu mine near Nelson, a large amount of ore is on the dump ready for shipment when the road is finished.

Ore shipments are being regularly made from the Sullivan mine of East Kootenay and when the new compressor is installed the output will amount to 50 to 60 tons a day.

A mill test of 35 tons of ore from the Alma property, camp McKinnon, gave returns of 15 oz. of gold, besides concentrates which, it is estimated, would amount to about \$100.

Considerable hydraulic work is being done on the Wild Horse placer properties in East Kootenay this year. One of the Chinese companies will make a clean-up in about a month.

Surveys and other necessary work for the drawing up of the plans for the Standard Pyritic Smelting company's smelter at Boundary Falls, near Midway, have been completed.

During August the St. Eugene mine, near Moyle, shipped 1,900 tons of concentrates. A new flume is being constructed and when this is completed it is expected that a sufficient supply of water will be available to run the mill at its full capacity, which will mean that about 3,000 tons of concentrates will be turned out each month.

Preparations are being made for a trial shipment of ore from the Ethel Faction, Slocan, division.

As will be seen from the report of ore shipments from Rossland camp, the Centre Star recommenced shipping last week. This property has been shut down for nearly seven months.

A deal was closed in Nelson last week whereby the Canadian Gold Fields syndicate of Rossland acquired the Commonwealth group of claims located twelve miles back of Crawford bay. The consideration was \$50,000.

Phoenix camp is now the largest shipper but one in the province of British Columbia. Old Ironsides and Knob Hill are shipping 300 tons of ore daily, the B. C. mine 150, and the Brandon and Golden Crown, Winnipeg and other properties 50 tons.

The suit between the Iron Mask and Centre Star has been settled out of court. This originated from a claim on the part of the owners of Centre Star that a vein which was being worked by the Iron Mask really belonged to the Centre Star property.

The bond on the May and Jennie property, near Nelson, has been taken up. The vein on this property is from 20 to 30 feet wide, pay ore being found in places for the entire width. The high grade ore streak has a width averaging from three to eight feet in width.

It is expected that before long the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides, Grey Eagle, and the Granby Consolidated properties in the Boundary, will be consolidated into one concern. The Miner-Graves syndicate, who also owns the the Granby smelter, lately erected at Grand Forks, has under contemplation the establishment of a refinery as a great saving could be made by treating copper in Canada.

The ore shipments from Sandon last week were: Over the K.E.S., Payne 106 tons, Last Chance 161, Ruth 32. Over the C. P. R., Payne 120, Slocan Star 80. From Whitewater the shipments for the week were, Whitewater 143½, Peoria 3½. The McLaughlin shipments for the month of August were, Rambler 124½ tons. From Alamo during the same month the Idaho shipped 179 tons and the Queen Bess 152 tons.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

A 10-stamp mill is to be erected this fall at the Decca mine, near Mine Centre.

The first carload of machinery went along the new Dyment spur to the Keewatin mine last Monday.

A compressor plant, two boilers and a 10-stamp mill have been ordered for the Big Master mine, in the Manitou.

Assays of ore taken from the large vein discovered on the Home-stake last week, gave \$8.88, \$12.40 and \$9 a ton gold, besides a small showing of silver.

A contract has been recently entered into whereby a large amount of ore from the Bullion Mining Co.'s property will be treated at the Keewatin reduction works.

It is reported that Capt. Verserveo has purchased three mining locations near the Manitoba at \$5,000 each. The claims are on a well-known lead near Hawk Lake and the vein, which is 18 feet wide, carries values running from \$8 to \$10 to the ton. Work will be commenced very soon.

The Toronto mining market closed firm and steady last week. War Eagle stocks sold up to 150 and Centre Star brought as high as 168. Among the cheaper mines, the Hammond Reef rose steadily to 6½ and the Golden Star was quiet at the same figure. Brokers reported increased inquiries from the west for Iron Mask, Rambler Cariboo and Black Tail.

MISCELLANEOUS MINING NEWS.

The statistical year book of Canada gives the revised figures of the Ontario gold output at \$430,443, for 1899. For 1898 the figures are \$265,889, showing a marked increase during the past year, while in 1891 the gold output of the province was only \$2,000. Since 1894, when the output was \$39,000 the increase has been very steady, nearly doubling each year. The total gold production of the Dominion of Canada is \$21,260,437, of which \$16,000,000 is credited to the Yukon district. In production of iron ores, Ontario, from being third among the provinces of the Dominion in 1896, has become first with an output of over 20,000,000 tons of ore.

Smart Aliaks.

Solomon Smart, of New Portage, O., dealer in general merchandise and country produce, had been in business three years, but had never, until the present occasion, visited the city where the large share of his purchases came from.

Going to the city was something to which he had long looked forward. He had dreamt of it when he was a clerk; he had eagerly questioned the travelling men about it, and his old employer always told marvellous tales when he returned from his annual trip.

When the old man died, and Solomon, assisted by his father-in-law, was enabled to buy the stock, he began to arrange for a business trip to the city, but somehow every plan he made was interfered with and came to naught. It was a source of great grief to him that he could not carry out his plans.

"If I could only get to Toledo," he often said to his wife, "I could save at least ten per cent. on prices, and I could pick up lots of things at big discounts. All the jobbing houses have odds and ends that they are willing to sell at anything they can get, in order to get rid of the stuff. I hate to buy of drummers. It costs piles of money to keep them on the road, and the men that buy of them have to pay it."

Solomon, as may be supposed, was not popular with travelling men. His contempt for them was expressed openly, and his opinion of their being a curse to retailers was usually the first thing he told them, after he had looked at their cards. "Some of them argued the matter with him. Some of the more independent members of the profession told him he was a blank fool. But those who called regularly let him say his say and then squeezed an order from him, keeping their opinion of him for use outside the store.

His peculiar opinion of travelling salesmen was not his only peculiarity. Most of "the boys" on the road mentioned him as "Smarty Smart," because of certain tendencies he had of making reductions in prices, or of marking off charges for cartage or boxing, or of returning goods because he had changed his mind after buying them. Solomon didn't intend to be mean; he fancied he was only standing up for his rights, and if he occasionally took a little more than his conscience told him was his "rights," he soothed that by saying to himself that the house wanted to sell him so mighty bad they would stand it.

Let a man be constituted as Solomon was and his "smartness" grows on him. He had an idea that every house he buys from is trying to get unfair advantage of him, and that he must present a bold front or he will be imposed upon. He always magnifies his importance as a buyer, and fancies that every order he sends in is met with a hand-organ and treated to champagne.

So when he finally saw his way clear to make the long-wished-for visit, some of his pleasantest anticipations were the welcomes he expected from the heads of the wholesale houses, and the invitations he would receive to dine and wine with them. But he did not propose that they should pull the wool over his eyes. He would show them that he was no "greasy," and that he knew what was what.

He carried two large empty valises with him to bring home as much of his purchases as possible as baggage, and when he reached the city hotel late in the evening the clerk sized him up as easily and as accurately as if he had known him for ages, and sent him to one of the poorest rooms in the house most unceremoniously.

The next morning, bright and early, Mr. Smart started out to do business. His first call was on a hardware man with whom he had done considerable business, and from whom he was sure of a warm welcome. He was met by a pleasant young man whose manner seemed to ask, "What is your business?" He asked for Mr. Braun. Mr. Braun was not down yet but he would be in a short time. Would he wait? No; Solomon didn't propose to wait. He was there on business and must attend to his business. Perhaps the young man could wait on him? No, indeed; Solomon didn't come to town to be waited on by clerks. Perhaps he would call again, but he said it with a doubtful tone as if he was not sure that he would patronize a house where the proprietor didn't get around earlier in the morning. Then again he was somewhat indignant that the

clerk should not have known him, and when he was asked to leave his name he went off saying it was no matter.

Then he called at Sikkor's, wondering if anyone would be in there. Was Mr. Sikkor in? No; did he want to see him personally? Personally! he wanted to see him on business, of course. He would not be at the store that morning, but Mr. Birden was at the desk, yonder, if he would do. Well, it was good to find one proprietor in; and he moved over to Birden's desk, where that gentleman was busy opening the morning's mail. He looked up at the approach of Mr. Smart, said, "Good morning," and waited for Solomon to tell his business.

"This is Mr. Birden?"
"Yes, sir," pleasantly.
Solomon had rather expected him to say, "This is Mr. Smart?" and to hold out his arms, so he was somewhat disconcerted.

"I buy goods of your house occasionally."

"Yes? Whereabouts is your place?"

"North Portage."

"North Portage, eh? What is the name, please?"

"Smart."

"Yes." Solomon could see that he might as well have said Smith, so far as Birden's seeming to recall it was concerned, and he began to get angry.

"How is trade, Mr. Smart?"

"Rather dull just at present."

"Sorry to hear that; hope it will improve. You have a memorandum for some of our goods, Mr. Smart? Let me call one of the men to wait on you. Church, look here."

And before Solomon had time to open his mouth he was introduced to Church, who shook hands with him, linked his arm through his, and had him half way to the sample room. They were getting on well till Church asked, "Let me see, Mr. Smart, where is your place?"

"North Portage," said Solomon in his crispest manner. No one seemed to know him, or to remember him five seconds.

"Oh, yes, North Portage. Waite goes there. Waite's a good fellow, you like him, don't you?"

"I'd like to have him stay at home. I never want to see a drummer."

"Is that so?" and Church looked at him in mild surprise. "Well, what shall we start on first?"

Solomon wasn't prepared to start on anything. It wasn't at all the way he had expected to get started. He didn't like being pushed from one proprietor to another, and then to a mere clerk, and to have that man take it for granted that he was going to buy without any coaxing or flouting. He was disappointed. He expected to have bought a bill here, but there were other stores of the same kind in Toledo, and he believed he'd punish these fellows for their indifference by going somewhere else. Good idea! He would act on it.

He told Church that he guessed he wouldn't leave an order just then, maybe he would come in again. Church coaxed him a little then, but it was too late, Solomon was bound to go, and off he started for a notion house.

The proprietor was in the office, shook hands with him, asked him about trade and crops and finally proposed to show him some goods. This was more to Solomon's taste, and he bought readily, but he was disgusted to see that prices were no lower than the travelling man had sold at. He mentioned this to Shaw. "Lower? Of course not. We can't ask you one price in Toledo and another in North Portage. My man carries my stock into your store, lets you see the goods, quotes you prices and posts you."

"But his expenses are big, it costs you nothing to sell me now."

"His expenses come out of my pocket; not out of yours. I would be mighty glad if travelling men were done away with, but it would be a saving to me; not to you."

This rather staggered Solomon, for it upset one of his hobbies. As he was finishing and about to say "good-by" to Mr. Shaw, he saw the book-keeper whispering into that gentleman's ear and turn away.

"By the by, Mr. Smart, my book-keeper tells me he has had some correspondence with you over deductions made in remittances. These little things are very annoying, and while the amount in dollars and cents is nothing, still business ought to be done in a business way."

Smart began to feel very hot.

"The book-keeper tells me that your last bill ran nearly two months over time, and that you not only refused

to pay interest, but did not pay express on your remittance. Now, Mr. Smart, this is not right. Our place of business is Toledo, not North Portage, our bills are due here, not there, and if we allow them to run sixty days after due we are loaning you money, and ought to be paid for the use of it."

"I don't get interest from my customers," said Solomon.

"That's your business and theirs. You do not sell them on a jobber's profit. We deal with you as a business man and in a business way. I think I know just how you feel," said Shaw, pleasantly; "when I began business I felt the same way. I squeezed every cent that I could from the men I bought from; but I discovered that it was poor policy. I saved a few cents and lost the good will of the house, which was worth dollars. I speak of all this in a kindly way, and to avoid future misunderstandings. Don't you think of anything else? No? Well, good-by, I am glad you called and hope to do more with you in the future." And before Solomon knew it he was bowed out.

But he was boiling with rage. He was particularly angry with himself. He had stood there and taken the lecture as if he were a boy. It was in his mind to cancel the order just given to Shaw, but that gentleman had dismissed him so politely and smoothly that he hadn't time to do it. It had never seemed possible to him that he would have listened to such a lecture as that without giving back as good as he got, and then sending the man and his goods to—, a place where there is no insurance against fire.

In no very happy frame of mind his next call was on his dry goods house. Mr. Luce met him, when he introduced himself, decidedly coldly. Solomon began to think that he would go to some other house with his order rather than leave it here. But before he made a move to go out Mr. Luce asked, "Is there anything I can do for you?"

"I don't know as there is."

"Our Mr. Goodnow did not stop at your place the other day because of your habit of returning goods. While we would be glad to do business with you, we cannot allow anyone the privilege of ordering goods and then returning them at our expense if he happens to change his mind. I do not try to make eastern houses shoulder my mistakes, if I make any in ordering goods, and I don't see why I should bear your burdens."

"Why don't you send what I order? I didn't order the blue print I returned the other day."

"Mr. Goodnow is very positive that you did order it. It is always possible that the small sample he carries with him appears differently to a man than the goods do when seen in the whole piece. And a man might occasionally be expected to make a mistake, as you did the other day when you wrote us to send you three gross of corsets, when you intended, you said afterward, to order but three dozen. But in the last three bills bought of Goodnow you have sent back goods, and it is not possible that he made such mistakes. Then you deduct from bills, though made out at prices agreed upon."

"The last cambrics were billed half a cent too high, said Solomon.

Then you shouldn't have ordered them. The time to make prices is when you are buying. We have a price for every article in our stock, if you ask it we will give it to you, and then you are at liberty to order or not, as you think best, but if you send us an order for cambrics and say nothing about the price you have no right to express them back to us because our price happens to be different from what you expected. You could have learned our price before ordering, and not having done so, you ought to be man enough to stand to your own action."

"You claim to sell as low as any one, don't you?"

"We do, and are ready to quote our prices so they can be compared with others when called upon to do so. But we all cut occasionally for reasons of our own, and I prefer to make prices when selling goods, not after they are delivered. Some time ago you returned by express a few trinkets. You knew that Mr. Goodnow would be at your place in a short time, and you might easily have waited until seeing him before returning the goods, but you evidently thought you were punishing us and showing your grit by rushing them back by express. I as-

sure you it does not add to your reputation as a business man. I thought I would mention these points to you because they are important in our relations, and unless the men you buy from feel pleasantly towards you there is every reason to suppose that you will be the loser."

"I guess I can buy all the goods I want," said Solomon; "I have not been troubled that way yet." And he walked off, with a surly "Good day."

He had never bought; but one bill of the other dry goods house, and did not like their travelling man, but now he would have bought of Old Nick rather than buy of Luce. He went to Keeler's and again introduced himself (the task was getting as disagreeable as it was monotonous), saying he wanted to buy some goods. The gentleman made an excuse to go to the desk for a moment, and Solomon knew it was to consult the reference book as to his standing; having found that satisfactory he proceeded to show him through the stock. The goods were not nearly so much to his taste as was Luce's stock, but he bought lightly, and considered that he was punishing Luce.

After dinner he called again at the hardware store, and this time found Mr. Braun there. He was greeted cordially when he gave his name, but imagine his feelings when, after a few remarks, Braun said: "What's the matter with you people down at North Portage about axes? We wrote you that four of the last six you returned were in no way covered by warrants; some were broken in solid steel, some were ground thin and had to bend, and one had never even been out of your store. We can't ask any factory to take back such goods from us, it wouldn't be right; and we do not make enough profit on a dozen axes to stand such a loss."

"If you give a warrant you ought to stand up to it."

"We do stand up to it, every time; and we do a good deal more than that. But you do not stand up to it. You take back goods not covered by a warrant and expect us to stand the loss."

"Well, if my customers bring them back I must take them or lose their trade."

"That's your business, not mine. I don't care what you take back or do not take, but I object to your taking them back and shifting all the burden over to us. We have charged your account with the cost of making these axes good."

"Well, that's the last time you'll ever have a chance to do that."

"We can't help that; right is right. It's a small affair, but the thing has to stop some time, and it had better be stopped now."

Solomon pulled out his wallet, "How much is my balance here?"

Braun turned him over to the book-keeper, who took his money and gave him a receipt. As he walked out he did not hear the remark of Braun to the clerk: "He's one of those smart Aliaks that have to be sat down on occasionally, but I guess I gave him a lesson."

He bought his hardware of another house, he bought his groceries of a new firm, he didn't buy any boots and shoes at all, because the clerk did not take hold of him just right, and he reached home the next morning a tired, soured and disgusted man. He told his wife that he had been a fool to spend money when he might have stayed at home and bought of travelling men. "I tell you," said he, "a man's a mighty slight more independent when buying in his own store. The drummers are red hot for orders, and you can squeeze them down. Then you have got your stock to look at, and see costs, etc., and the men feel you're doing them a favor to give them an order; but, by George, they think they are doing you a favor to sell you in their own stores. I'm done going to town."

I saw Mr. Smart a few weeks ago, and he gave me his report of his trip. "I learned something," he added; "I believe I can make more money by having the wholesale houses my friends than I can by making them mad at me, and now we got along first rate. I guess Luce is one of the best friends I've got, but I was all-fired mad at him that time, I tell you. And what made me the hottest was that I felt the old man was right."

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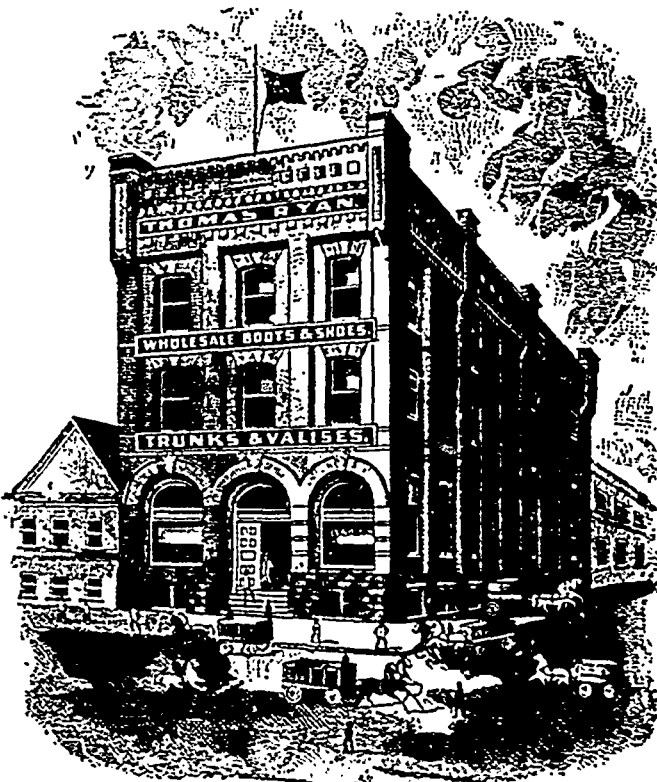
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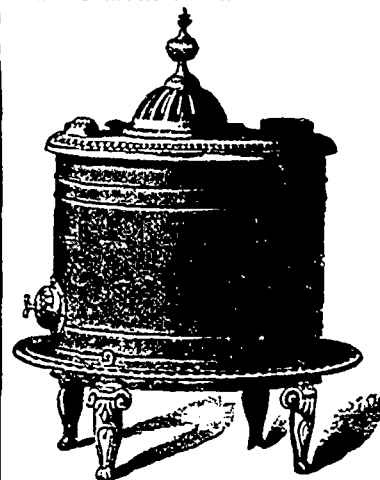
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