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BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

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

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., President.
 Hon. G. A. Drummond, Vice-President.
 A. T. Paterson, Esq., James Russ, Esq.
 Sir William McDonald, R. B. Angus, Esq.
 Edw. B. Greenhalgh, Esq., A. F. Gault, Esq.
 H. O. Reid, Esq.
 E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

BRANCHES in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in the following cities:
 St. John's, Newfoundland London, Eng. 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.
 New York, 59 Wall St. Chicago, 133 La Salle Street.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool
 Scotland—British Linen Co. Bank and Branches.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

Travellers' Circular Letters of Credit and Commercial 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 Alton 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. B. Osler, Vice-Pres.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

T. G. BROUGH, GENERAL MANAGER

WINNIPEG OFFICES:

Main Office: 150 Princess St.
 F. L. FATTON, Manager.

North End Branch: 709 Main St.
 S. L. JONES, Manager.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

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

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Address Thomson, Esq., Pres. E. J. Hale, Esq.
 R. C. Thomson, Esq. Hon. John Sharpley
 F. Giroux, Esq. Wm. Price, Esq.
 E. E. Webb, General Manager. J. O. Billeit, Inspector
 F. W. S. Cristie, Assistant Inspector

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Bonaville, Man.	Delcarine, Man.	Monoumin, N.W.T.
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Carman, Man.	Warden, Man.	Virgen, Man.
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Indian Head, Assa.	McLeod, Alberta	Gretna, Man.
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Stirling, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.
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Montreal, Que.	Shelburne, Ont.	Winchester, Ont.
	Carleton Place	

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. WILKIE, General Manager. E. HAY, Inspector.

DIRECTORS:

H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt, Vice-President.
 Wm. Ramsay. Robt. Jaffray.
 T. Sutherland Stayer. Elias Rogers. Wm. Hendrie.

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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Brandon, Man.	N. G. Leslie, "
Portage la Prairie, Man.	W. Bell, "
Calgary, Alta.	M. Morris, "
Prince Albert, Sask.	R. Davidson, "
Edmonton, Alta.	G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, Manager
Strathcona, Alta.	J. H. Wilson, Manager.
Valdover, B. C.	A. Jukes, Manager.
Revelstoke, B.C.	R. B. Heath, Manager
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Golden, B.C.	J. S. Gibb, "

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Galt, Ont.	Hat Portage, Ont.
Sturgis, Ont.	St. Catharines, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont.	Smith Sta. Marie, Ont.
Ingersoll, Ont.	St. Thomas, Ont.
Listowel, Ont.	St. Thomas East Enl.
Niagara Falls, Ont.	Woodstock, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.	Welland, Ont.

Toronto: Wellington and Leader Lane

" Yonge and Queen

" Yonge and Bloor

" King and York

Montreal, Que.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed.

DEBENTURES—Municipal and other Debentures purchased.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank Ltd., 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued negotiable without charge at any of the Hudson's Bay Co's Posts in Athabasca, Peace River and Mackenzie Districts.

DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

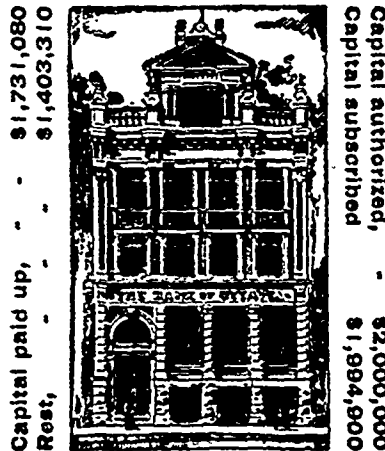
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in any part of the world

MONEY ORDERS issued payable at any Bank in Canada Rates—Under \$10, \$5; \$10 to \$20, 10c; \$20 to \$50, 12c; \$50 to \$50, 14c.

C. S. HOARE, Manager.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Head Office, Ottawa.



Capital paid up, \$1,731,080
 Rest, \$1,403,310

Capital authorized, \$2,000,000
 Capital subscribed, \$1,994,900

This Bank offers to clients every facility which their Balance, Business and responsibility warrant.

WINNIPEG BRANCH, - J. B. MONK, Manager

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President.
 B. E. Walker, General Manager.
 J. H. Plummer Asst. General Manager.
 Winnipeg Branch: JOHN AIRD, Manager

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

Paid-up Capital - \$1,000,000 Stg.
 Reserve Fund - \$325,000 "

HEAD OFFICE—3 Clements Lane, Lombard St., London.
 COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Coker, Henry R. Farrer, Gaspard Farrer, Richard H. Olyn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. B. Kendall, Frederic Lubbock, John Paton, Geo. D. Whitman
 A. O. Wallis, Secretary.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
 H. Skelton, General Manager.
 J. Kilmay, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO:	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA:	PROVINCE OF MANITOBA:
London	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
Brantford	Brandon	Brandon
Hamilton	Barron	Barron
Toronto	Asscroft	Asscroft
Midland	Atlin	Atlin
Kingston	PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK:	Victoria
Ottawa	St. John	Vancouver
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC:	Fredericton	Roseland
Montreal	Montreal	Greenwood
Quebec	Yukon DISTRICT:	Kaslo
	Dawson City	

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York—52 Wall Street, W. Lawson and J. C. Walsh, Agents
 San Francisco—120 Sansome St., H. M. J. McMichael, and J. E. Ambrose, Agents.

Drafts on South Africa may be obtained at the Bank's Branches.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office, Hamilton.

Capital (all paid-up) ..\$1,703,212
 Reserve Fund 1,234,120

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Stuart, President. A. G. Ramsay, Vice-President.
 John Proctor George Roach A. T. Wood, M.P.
 A. B. Lee (Toronto) Wm Gilson, M.P.
 J. Turnbull, Cashier. H. S. Steven, Asst. Cashier.

Agencies throughout Ontario and at the following points in Manitoba and the West: Brandon, Carman, Hamiota, Manitoba, Horden, Plum Coulee, Winkler, Winnipeg and Vancouver, B.C.

Deposits received and interest allowed.
 General Banking Business transacted.
 Collections carefully and promptly effected at all points in Canada.

Savings Banks at all Offices.
 Travellers are notified that the Bank of Hamilton and its Branches issue first-class Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England Limited, which can be cashed WITHOUT CHARGE OR TROUBLE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

WINNIPEG BRANCH, Opposite Post Office.
 C. BARTLETT, Agent.

Please Mention.

When writing to advertisers, please mention that you saw their advertisement in the Commercial.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

INCORPORATED 1832.

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX; GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO.

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, PRESIDENT.

H. C. MCLEOD, GENERAL MANAGER.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - \$1,852,300.00.

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	\$ 2,432,135.38	\$ 8,274,162.14	Capital paid in	\$ 1,114,300.00
Loans and bills discounted.	5,903,094.20	11,270,924.09	Reserve & undivided profits	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
			Deposits	5,268,378.91
	\$ 8,475,161.76	\$ 19,638,396.43		\$ 8,475,161.76
				\$ 19,638,396.43

• Nominal value.

Winnipeg Branch: C. A. KENNEDY, Manager

CHANGE OF NAME

By Act of Parliament assented to June 11th, 1900, the name of
THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
 Waterloo, Ont., was changed to

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada

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

UNPRECEDENTEDLY PROFITABLE RESULTS

To its policy holders are largely attributable. With the same hearty co-operation of our policy holders and the same generous confidence of the assuring public, as accorded for the last 30 years, we believe THE BEST 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., E. H. CRANDELL, General Agent, Calgary, N.W.T., Victoria, B.C.

AT THE FRONT

We are leading with our new samples of

FINE CLOTHING For Fall and Winter of 1900

It will pay you to wait and see our travellers and samples before buying.

DONALD FRASER & CO.

Manufacturers of Fine Clothing
 WHOLESALE

502 St. Paul St., Montreal. 126 Princess St., Winnipeg.

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER."

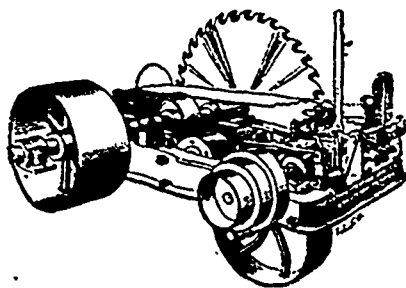
The Stuart-Arbutnot Machinery Co. Ltd.
 (SUCCESSORS TO STUART & HARPER)

Are now located in their new offices and warerooms — **764-766 Main St. Winnipeg**

ONE DOOR NORTH OF THE OLD STAND - -

Call, ring up, or write them, for prices and information required on Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Flour and Saw Mill Machinery, Motors and Electrical Supplies of all kinds.

Phone 324 Established 1879 P. O. Box 693



ENGINES AND BOILERS

SAW MILL MACHINERY

Shingle Mills and Planers
 Edgers and Trimmers



Waterous Engine Works Co

WINNIPEG, MAN. AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

JOHN W. PECK & CO.
 MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
 Manufacturers of
CLOTHING FURS SHIRTS
 — Dealers in —
MEN'S FURNISHINGS HATS, CAPS.

OUR travellers are just out with a full line of the following import samples for the fall trade: 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.

CLARK BROS. & CO.

Wholesale Stationers
 173 McDermott Ave., WINNIPEG

Western Canada Business College

THE FORUM WINNIPEG, MAN.

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.

No business college not having our methods and systems can approach this. Call and look into them.

W. A. SIFFRELL, B. A., Principal.

We Have It!

WHAT?

Anything in the fruit line. Arriving to-day:

- Oranges
- Lemons
- Grapes
- Crabapples
- Plums
- Pears
- Peaches

Car Choice WATERMELONS. Your orders solicited.

LOCK BROS. & CO.

Wholesale Fruit and Produce
 WINNIPEG and RAIL PORTAGE

WE WANT YOUR PRODUCE.

THE COMMERCIAL

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

Eighteenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

SUBSCRIPTIONS, CANADA AND UNITED STATES
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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 opinions of this
journal, will not be inserted.

Office: 219 McDermot Street. 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 leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 1.

TREE CULTURE.

One of the gratifying features in connection with the conservation and development of the natural resources of the west to-day is the increased degree of interest which is being taken in its forest areas and in the production of trees where these are not now to be found. Scientists tell us and historians too that these prairie regions were once to a great extent covered with heavy forest growth and that these have only been destroyed after a long contest with their natural enemy fire. Arguing from this standpoint we are told that it would be a comparatively easy matter so far as natural conditions are concerned to re-forest the prairies providing that the trees could be protected from the enemy which destroyed their predecessors. However this may be, it is sufficient for the present purposes of the inhabitants of the country to know that the cultivation of trees of various hardy varieties around farm and city property in parks and public places is a comparatively easy matter. To get the people interested is the greatest problem which faces the advocates of tree planting, or rather to get them to do something. Thanks to the work of the experimental farms in disseminating knowledge of the proper kinds of trees to plant in each district and of the proper way to plant them much has already been done along this line and many farms throughout the west have their roadways lined with trees and hedges all planted since the settler went on the land, but what has been done so far only serves to accentuate the general want of these useful and ornamental features of every well cared for farm. The work of the experimental farms has gone further too, it should be said, than mere instruction as each year a large number of healthy tree plants are distributed to applicants

throughout the country free for use on their property. This has simplified the business of securing suitable trees very much as nothing is sent out in this way which cannot be thoroughly depended upon.

But so far only a beginning has been made in this line. Every year should see large numbers of trees planted in both town and country until the dead levels of the prairie are turned into veritable bowers of beauty. And not only should this be done for the mere sake of the beauty of the trees. Best authorities are agreed that they have great effect in modifying severity of climate, in equalizing distribution of moisture and in promoting the downfall of same. Professor Macoun says in a recent paper on this subject:

"A tree turns out thousands of leaves and has great roots far down in the ground, and the sun is pumping water out of the tree all day long. It is pumping water out of the depths

treeless regions of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, the national government is assisting the settlers to cultivate trees and already some good results have been accomplished. This work is carried on by the division of forestry, under the direction of the department of agriculture. As a result of their very thorough study of the subject the officers of the division say in a recent bulletin on the subject of practical tree planting:

"There is probably not a single inhabited region in the United States where some kinds of trees may not be made to grow when given adequate assistance in the way of cultivation and irrigation. In regions of extremely adverse conditions only the hardiest varieties exist, and then only as stunted, poorly developed specimens, even when the best effort is made to modify the existing conditions. On the other hand in the prairie regions adjacent to natural woodlands many varieties of trees grow almost as well, when once established, as they do in the natural forest. The treeless west



A Bit of Woodland Scenery Near Winnipeg.

Amateur Photo by G. A. Lister.

of the soil and that water for hundreds of miles is passing into the atmosphere. The cutting off of the forest means that the rainfall will be carried off the soil too quickly, and this return to the atmosphere will cease. The atmospheric currents are not interfered with, but are only prevented from taking the humidity out of the soil through the agency of trees. Thus you have the climate suited to the growth of cereals. The humidity received into the air compensates for the want of it in the climate."

The economic value of trees for fuel and building purposes is also of course very great but that is an advantage which we cannot hope to reap here for many years to come.

It is interesting to know in connection with this subject of tree planting that our neighbors across the line to the south are becoming very much alive to its importance and are doing much to remedy the want of trees in the prairie states to the west. In the

presents every intermediate condition between the two extremes, but in every case some adverse conditions, calling for more or less effort on the part of man, must be overcome. If these conditions are overcome, trees will grow; if they are not, they will die."

We see, therefore, that not only have our own Canadian experts in this line pronounced the partial reforestation problem an easy one, depending almost solely upon systematic effort, but the forestry experts of the United States have after years of study arrived at the same conclusion, which makes it reasonable to suppose that as the results of these investigations become better known and appreciated and the settlers on the prairies find time and opportunity the work of tree planting will be resolutely taken up, and pushed on until the desired end is accomplished. Under the wise guidance of the government's forestry and

Stephens'

The Quality of the Oil
is the
Life of the Paint.



CROWN BRAND

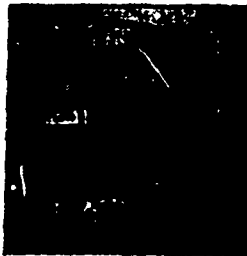
Made with Manitoba
Boiled
Linseed Oil.

PURE READY-MIXED PAINTS

Manufactured by **G. F. STEPHENS & CO., Market St., WINNIPEG.**

ACETYLENE THE LIGHT FOR ALL

Buy the Ontario Acetylene Generator, and get your light at cost price. It is simple, portable, cheap and safe. Acetylene gas is acknowledged to be the best artificial light known, and as manufactured by the Ontario, makes a brilliant and cheap light. No waste. Agents wanted in every town in Manitoba and N. W. T.



— Manufactured by —

NORTH-WEST ACETYLENE GAS CO.
312 Princess St., WINNIPEG

D. J. Lalonde O. Milord

LALONDE & MILORD

Manufacturers of

SHOW CASES, STORE FITTINGS
SASH, DOORS, ETC.

Cor. King and Sutherland Streets
WINNIPEG.

SADLER & HAWORTH

Formerly Robin, Sadler & Haworth

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL AND TORONTO

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.

C. W. DONALD, Sec.

W. H. MALKIN & CO.

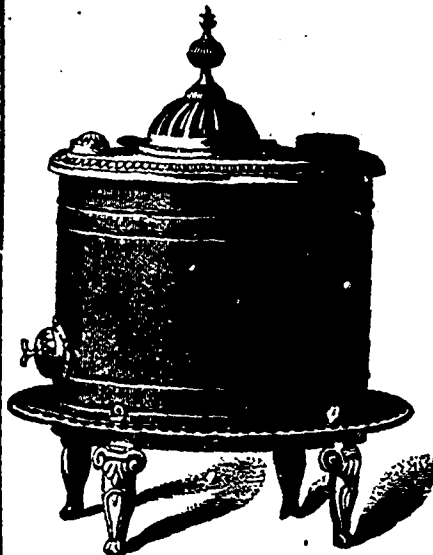
Importers and Wholesale Grocers

CONSIGNMENTS OF DAIRY BUTTER SOLICITED. HIGHEST PRICES REALIZED PROMPT RETURNS MADE.

137 Water St., - VANCOUVER, B. C.

McCLARY'S

FAMOUS "AIR-TIGHT" HEATERS FOR WOOD



Now is the time for Dealers to place their orders with us. Those handling our "AIR-TIGHTS" last season could not get enough to supply the demand. Our Wood "AIR-TIGHTS" have no equal anywhere. They took the lead last season, and will take the lead the coming season.

We are now receiving our "HOT BLAST COAL HEATERS." These are our own design and made specially for the trade of MANITOBA and THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Will burn successfully Hard Coal, Soft Coal and Souris Coal, and practically consumes its own smoke. We are now filling orders for these as fast as possible.

Dealers should place their orders with us AT ONCE.

THE McCLARY MANUFACT'G CO.
183-185-187 BARNATYNE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.
London Toronto Montreal Vancouver

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER, \$95

A Typewriter is, if it is a modern machine, a necessity to every business and professional man; but a machine that can only be operated by a "trained typewriter" is an expensive luxury.

The OLIVER is the only Free Type Bar Visible Writing Machine. It has a condensed keyboard and you see every letter as it is written, so that anyone can learn to operate it in a week, and because it is a Canadian it is Thirty Dollars cheaper than any other machine on the market.

F. A. Drummond, WINNIPEG MAN.

Agent for Manitoba and N. W. T.

Office and Works: 156 ST. ANTOINE ST., MONTREAL.



Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works

SOMERVILLE & Co., Props.

BRANDON, - - MAN.

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

JOHN GUNN

Dealer in all kinds of

BUILDING and DIMENSION

STONE

White and Grey . . . **LIME**

Quarried at Stonewall, Stony Mountain and Tyndall.

Office: 402 McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG

Box 520.

experimental farm experts it should be possible to very greatly change the whole aspect of the prairie country before another generation succeeds the present one.

The engraving shown herewith is one of the numerous charming woodland scenes which are to be found in the vicinity of Winnipeg during the summer months.

TERRITORIAL WOOL CLIP.

The department of agriculture of the Northwest Territories has taken exception to the estimate of the territorial wool clip published in The Commercial of July 28 on the authority of Mr. A. Leadlay, of the Toronto Hide and Wool Company's Winnipeg branch. Mr. Leadlay stated that the crop would run close up to half a million pounds. The deputy minister contradicts this in the following manner through the territorial press:

"The department does not pretend to know the authority upon which Mr. Leadlay made this statement, but as it is grossly at variance with facts, and certainly would have a tendency to discourage competition from outside buyers, it has been thought well to draw your attention to the matter.

"Any person who takes the trouble to consult the last annual report of the territorial department of agriculture will find that after a careful census, the number of sheep in the various portions of the Territories in 1899 was placed at 235,520, including last year's lambs, which, of course, would be shorn this season; the average weight per fleece was 7.29 lbs. Dealing exclusively with the range country, viz., Southern Alberta and Western Assinibola, the sheep stock numbered 213,370, exclusive of this year's lambs and natural shrinkage. The average weight per fleece was 6.33 lbs., the clip of 1898 averaged 6.58 lbs., and that of 1897, 5.96 lbs., which would justify an estimate of 6.29 lbs. for the current year or a total clip of over one and a third million pounds for the ranching districts alone. Only a fraction of this product is consumed at home and it is safe to say, that the Territories as a whole will have at least one and a half million pounds of wool for export, or three times the quantity estimated by Mr. Leadlay."

It is not of course a difficult matter to meet a contradiction of this kind where first hand knowledge of the subject is so readily available as it is in the case of the quantity of wool annually taken from the sheep in the ranching districts of the Northwest Territories. The dealers who buy and handle the wool ought to know even better than the department of agriculture how much they get each year and as there are seldom more than half-a-dozen buyers after the wool it is not difficult to get from each the quantity they purchased, total the whole amount up and arrive at a pretty close estimate of the production of any year. As a matter of fact almost any one of the buyers can tell to within a few thousand pounds what the output is even though they do not themselves get anything like a fair share of it as they at least bid on nearly every lot. In the case of Mr.

Leadlay he has been buying territorial wool every season for years and knows to almost a pound what every ranch produces and also how many sheep there are on each ranch, so that he should be a good authority on the output. How "grossly" he is "at variance with the facts" the reader may judge when we say that of the wool crop of this year the Toronto Hide and Wool Company bought 331,000 pounds and other buyers altogether 185,000 pounds, making a total bought for shipment of 516,000 pounds. Besides this there remains in the Northwest about 40,000 pounds, according to the best information available, which would make the total wool crop 556,000 pounds. Against this estimate the department sets up one of 1,333,000 pounds. If Mr. Leadlay is wrong and the department right the trade would like to know where the rest of the wool is. It has not been offered for sale by the ranchers, it is not on the ranches or was not when the buyers were there, nor can as large a quantity have been taken for home consumption.

Of course these calculations do not include the output of the farming regions in Eastern Assinibola, nor in Northern Alberta, where the sheep are of a different grade from those in the ranching district. The wool from these sheep is coarser and is not usually spoken of as territorial wool nor is it bought on the same basis. The quantity of it too, is comparatively small.

The department is also away out in its estimate of the number of sheep on the ranches of Southern Alberta and Western Assinibola according to the figures of those who buy the wool. The estimates of 213,370 head is far in excess of the actual number. By some the number is placed as below 100,000 head and this figure is probably nearer right than that of the department. Lastly, it is also wrong as to the quantity of wool taken from each sheep. A prominent rancher who was in the city this week states that five pounds per sheep is nearer the average yield than the department's estimate of 6.33 pounds and we know for a fact that one of the ranches which has a reputation for the weight of its product only clipped this year 11,034 pounds from 2,200 sheep. Anybody can see that this is a yield far short of 6.33 pounds. In fact, it almost exactly bears out the rancher's figure of five pounds per sheep, and if this be correct and it can be proven that the number of sheep on the ranches is in the neighborhood of 100,000 we will leave the reader to judge whether it is Mr. Leadlay or the department who has been making statements about the ranchers' wool clip which are "grossly at variance with the facts."

The Commercial has no interest to serve by misrepresenting the wool production of the Territories, we are

rather interested in giving the most exact information about this and all other commercial matters that we can obtain.

STORE CHARACTER.

Many merchants do not realize what an important thing store character is. Stores have character just the same as individuals and it is something upon which the personality of the owner has great effect. A merchant may almost be judged by his store. Everyone knows what it is to go into a store and feel at once that peculiar sensation we call being "at home" and everyone also knows what it is to go into a store and feel as if they were intruding. Everything about the place seems to partake of this general character. It need hardly be said that the store in which the buyer feels most at home will get most of his trade. Now this store is not a dull, dingy or untidy place. Its floors are not covered with the accumulated dirt of months or perhaps years, less the little that has been removed daily from the top with a broom. It is not a store where goods are kept in an untidy fashion and without any systematic attempt at order and display. It is not a store where the clerks are indifferent to their duties and unwilling to take the trouble to display goods or where they continually endeavor to persuade the customer that he or she don't know what they want and it is above all not a store where the proprietor or manager himself is not always on hand during business hours to give any attention that may be required to customers. A pleasant chat if only while waiting for change, with the proprietor will often win the allegiance of a customer in a way that no amount of advertising or general solicitation can do. We could name a score of stores in Winnipeg and throughout the country towns of Manitoba that have a reputation for pleasant dealing with customers which is worth more than any other asset they possess, and which brings them annually numerous sales which might otherwise find their way elsewhere. We regret to say too that as many more could be named which have just the opposite sort of a reputation. The strange part of it is that this store character once formed seems never to change. Clerks come and go and even proprietors but the store seems always to create the same old impression upon those who have occasion to deal in it.

A party of Kansas and Missouri farmers are now in Manitoba looking for farms.

The shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at a special general meeting held last week passed a resolution confirming the preliminary agreement entered into between the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of British Columbia for the purchase of the latter by the former.



POMPEII CASTOR OIL

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It is the purest oil made and sweet as
honey. Same price as common.



The Bole Drug Co

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SASH, DOORS and all kinds of **WOODWORK**

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Fancy Goods, Dolls, Toys, Pipes, Etc.

We are showing a splendid line of attractive goods and will be glad to have dealers inspect our line. Look over our samples and see what we have. If you do not wish to buy at present, you will have the advantage of knowing what we can do for you later on. Call and see us and we will take pleasure in showing you our many lines of bright and new goods.

Respectfully yours

THE CONSOLIDATED STATIONERY CO. LIMITED.

McDERMOTT AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

THE COMMERCIAL IN B. C.

ALONG THE ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Vancouver island is separated from the mainland of British Columbia by Queen Charlotte Sound and the Straits of Georgia. It is 300 miles in length and contains an area amounting to about 1,200 miles, which is made up of farming and timber lands and mountainous country in which some rich mineral properties have been found, consisting principally of copper. These properties have not been developed to any extent as yet, and this portion of British Columbia is, therefore, known to the mining men on account of large coal deposits,

give promise of becoming good properties. The Glenora is the only mine that has made any number of shipments so far, and on account of the lack of proper shipping facilities its output has been small to what it would have been under more favorable circumstances. It has over two thousand tons now on the dump awaiting the coming of cheaper transportation facilities. The shipments last year averaged 200 a ton.

The Tyee is another property which is coming well to the front. This is

owners are at present trying to form a company in the Old Country to work the property.

There are other claims in this neighborhood, but they are as yet only prospects.

Chemalms, twelve miles further on, is also a growing town, and is supported principally by the large lumbering business carried on.

The next point is Ladysmith, a coal mining town just being started owing to the mines around Wellington having become nearly worked out. It is



Nanaimo in 1860.

which have been found at many different points both on this and adjacent islands. Nanaimo is the principal centre of this industry, but Wellington, Comox and other places also contribute largely to the output. It is said that at Comox, which is north of Nanaimo, the coal beds cover an area nearly 200 miles square said to contain sixteen million tons of workable coal to the square mile. The mines of the New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land company at Nanaimo, and of the Dunsmuir's at Wellington give employment to hundreds of men.

One of the principal factors in the opening up and development of the southeastern portion of the island is found in the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway, built in 1886 by Robert Dunsmuir. This road runs from Victoria to Wellington, a distance of 78 miles, and taps a fine farming and timber section. Very little farming, however is done, although a large percentage of the available land is occupied. A train leaves Victoria every morning, and on Saturday's two trips are made. For the first 40 miles from Victoria we pass through a sparsely settled but interesting section, Duncan's being the first town reached. Excellent fishing is to be had at several points along this portion of the line, and additional accommodation is now being arranged for, as the number coming to enjoy this sport seems to be on the increase.

Duncan's is a small town containing four general stores and two good hotels, and is a favorite summer resort, especially for the lovers of the rod, and it has as well numerous pretty drives. It is surrounded by a good farming district, and a few miles away, on Mount Licker, some copper claims have been found which

on the same lead as the Glenora and the work so far done has been for the purpose of proving the property. One of the shafts has been sunk 200 feet and two or three hundred feet of drifting and cross cutting has been done. Where No. 2 shaft was sunk a solid ore bed 10 feet wide was exposed. The ore is copper, carrying good values in gold and silver, ranging from \$7 to \$16 gold, 12 to 25 per cent copper and 5 to 7 ounces silver. The



H. B. Co. Fort, Nanaimo.

unnecessary to say how this place received its name. Elaborate works have been constructed here to facilitate the handling of the coal, and this will probably become an important town.

Nanaimo ranks next to Victoria in importance on this island and is the most important coal mining town in British Columbia. The mines were started here about 1852 and previous to that time Nanaimo was a Hudson's Bay trading post and the old block house, pierced with loop holes for the muskets, is still standing and shows up very prominently from the harbor. Nanaimo is 73 miles by rail from Victoria and about 40 miles from Vancouver, with which it is connected by a steamer making daily trips, Sunday's excepted. It was incorporated in 1874 and has now a population of



Hop Farm, Vancouver Island.



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Easy to Sell Because Well Known.

PROFITABLE GOODS TO HANDLE

FOR SALE BY ALL WINNIPEG WHOLESALE GROCERS.

E. NICHOLSON, 115 Bannatyne Street East, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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What About Plug Tobacco?

Brands which will give your customers every satisfaction
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CHEWING PLUG— BLACK BASS CAMEL (Bright) SMILAX (American style)
SMOKING PLUG— VIRGIN GOLD BULL'S EYE

These tobaccos are good and will hold and make
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See Price List, page 1658.
For Sale by all wholesale grocers.

DOMINION TOBACCO COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS, MONTREAL

E. NICHOLSON, WINNIPEG AGENT.

about 5,000. It is well supplied with stores doing a good business, has two banks, three newspapers and several manufacturing concerns, such as cigar factories, large sawmill, foundry, three breweries, boot and shoe factory, etc. It is built on irregularly rising ground, and from the higher portions a magnificent view can be had of the harbor and surrounding country. It does not claim to possess many very elegant buildings, but still these are not entirely lacking, as can be seen from some of its business blocks, churches and residences; and the court house and post office, which are of stone, are as handsome as could be seen any place. Its streets are laid in a style peculiar to Nanaimo, but this is no doubt caused by the broken character of the ground on which the city stands. It has gas, electric light, waterworks, telephone and telegraph systems. Its water is taken from a stream known as Chase river in the mountains about three miles back, the pressure by gravity being sufficient in some portions of the city for fire purposes, but this is not depended upon as a fully equipped fire brigade is maintained. It is understood that arrangements are now being made whereby the city will assume control of this water system. It has a well sheltered harbor for vessels which come here for coal, large quantities of which are exported, principally to California. The output of coal in Nanaimo and district for 1898 was 520,274 tons, and the number of hands employed was 1,186, who received wages ranging from \$1 to \$4.50 a day.

While there is some ranching done in the vicinity the chief industry here has always been and always will be the coal mining.

The Apple Crop.

M. H. Peterson & Co., Toronto, say of the apple crop:—as the apple season approaches it may not be amiss to offer our views as to crop and prospects from present indications. We are this season confronted with unusual conditions, as apples are reported plentiful wherever grown, and in the majority of places of at least average quality. It is, as we have heretofore remarked, misleading to report the crop by per centages, and we are not doing so this season, so that there may be no ambiguity as to its size. From reports so far received the apple crop in the United States is larger than it has ever been, with quality good, and with the heavy crop in the eastern and New England States, which are the natural exporting states. Great Britain, Germany, France, and most of the important growing centres of the continent will, as compared with other years, have a plentiful supply. Canada, including Nova Scotia, will also have a large crop of generally good quality, one report being to the effect that Ontario alone would produce over twelve million barrels. Regarding the prospects much depends upon the shippers, as if only choice winter apples are handled properly at a low cost no doubt there will be a large consumption, and large consumption and low prices invariably go together. So much has already been stated against exporting everything grown in an orchard and improper grading and packing that it seems unnecessary to enlarge upon it. Surely exporters have already had sufficient experience not to commit the same blunders this season.

Applications for the position of public health officer for the city of Nanaimo are being asked for.

Canada's Export Trade With Great Britain.

A pamphlet has just been received from the Canadian Industries and Food Supply association, of London, England, containing the prospectus of this company together with some very interesting items regarding Canada's present export trade with Great Britain. The object of this company is to further increase this trade and in order to do this it is pointed out that the three following conditions are among the first things to be taken into consideration by the Canadian producer:—

1st.—The expansion of the trade already established and the exploiting of articles not hitherto exported.

2nd.—The removing of the prejudice that exists in the mind of the British consumer against many Canadian commodities.

3rd.—The official and public crediting of Canadian produce, by and in Great Britain, to the true country of origin.

It is pointed out that in the latter connection a large proportion of Canadian exports which are shipped from a United States port are not credited to Canada.

The plan proposed by this company not only provides for the establishment of a trade bureau in London on an enlarged scale, at no expense to the government, or clashing with existing agencies, but for the creation of a powerful auxiliary, which would combine with a trade bureau, the cold storage of perishable goods, the retailing of Canadian food products, and the public display of her manufactures. Also:—

(1) The display and storage—"cold storage" where needed—of all classes of Canadian produce.

(2) The bringing into contact the exporter and importer, the retailer and the consumer.

(3) The circulation of trade information by bulletins, prices current, and market reports—the supplying, in fact, of all Canadian commercial intelligence possible.

(4) The establishing of a permanent exhibition (not a museum) of Canadian manufactures, with sample products of the field, the forest, the mines, and the fisheries—where all things of economic and industrial utility would be on view.

(5) The opening of a high-class restaurant and dining-rooms, distinctly Canadian, where, as far as practicable, nothing but Canadian food products would be served, and where public demonstration of Canadian cookery would take place.

(6) The opening of a Canadian bakery, where nothing but Canadian flour would be used, and where all kinds of farinaceous foods peculiar to Canada would be prepared in the Canadian way.

(7) The providing of apartments for visiting Canadians and their families.

(8) The free use of a board-room for meetings of Canadian organizations, etc., and the providing of private offices for the convenience of members and their clients.

The value of Canadian exports to the mother country has increased from \$29,393,424 in 1879 to \$85,113,631 in 1899, but if this trade had received the attention it merits the increase would have been much greater. The value of the twelve principal food products, such as wheat, meats, produce and fruits, imported by Great Britain in 1899 amounted to \$620,000,000, of which only 7 per cent. came from Canada, and of Britain's total imports of

all kinds for the same year, amounting to \$2,425,397,000, Canada contributed barely 4 per cent. In this connection the following figures of British imports are significant:

	Canadian.	Other countries.
Bacon	\$ 9,948,324	\$ 52,003,000
Hams	459,268	20,470,000
Butter	3,529,097	80,065,000
Cheese	10,718,418	27,575,000
Eggs	1,254,392	25,221,500
Poultry	147,003	3,020,470
	\$32,053,414	\$216,260,970

Our annual exports of beef and mutton to the United Kingdom amount to \$7,975 and \$7,527 respectively, while in 1889 Australia shipped \$5,624,500 and \$16,338,000. In fact in all classes of exports the volume of business is far short of what it easily might be, and an association such as this properly conducted should prove of great assistance in developing this branch of Canada's trade.

Course of the Cattle Markets.

Much money has been made and lost in the export cattle business this season, says the Toronto Globe. In the early spring, when stalled cattle of choice quality were put on the market, prices were high and the demand good. Dealers bought largely, and, in most cases, made good profits in the British markets. Drovers throughout the country became zealous in purchasing stock, and soon marketed all offerings. Other cattle finished on grass and entirely grass fatted, inferior stock, were hustled out while the prices were up. Suddenly the old country markets broke, freight rates advanced and exporters found on their hands cattle of undesirable quality, in many instances, at a time when the markets were on the decline. The result was that for the last week or two the cattle trade in Toronto has been very dull, some days several buyers declining to bid any price for cattle brought in for export. The export trade rules the markets. This condition, however, should not be regarded seriously, as short periods of depression usually occur at this season of year, when fruits and light delicacies are more largely consumed. The high prices realized for Canadian cattle at the recent Chicago auction offer much encouragement to breeders of good stock cattle throughout the Dominion. Of sixty cattle offered, the average price paid was almost \$800 a head. For a choice two year old \$2,600 was paid, while two others realized over \$2,000 each. These sales are of vast benefit to every stock-raiser in Canada, as they advertise the position the Dominion occupies as a base of supplies for finest stock.

Ocean Freights.

Ocean freights are very firm all round, and are gradually advancing. Grain rates are firm and last week's asking rates have been obtained, engagements being obtained at 3s 3d to Liverpool; 3s 3d to Cardiff; 2s 6d to Liverpool, and 3s 6d to Hamburg. Flour freights have gone up 1s 3d to 2s 6d, the rates being quoted as follows: To Liverpool 15s; to London 20s; to Glasgow 16s 3d; to Bristol 20s; to Leth 20s; to Dublin 18s 9d, and to the Continent 16s to 18s. Provisions have also advanced, as will be seen by our table, and rates are expected to rule high to the end of the season. Deals have been taken at 60s to 75s to British ports.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

It is announced that Charles H. T. Aschwith, of the Ottawa Evening Journal, has been appointed to the editorial management of the Brandon Sun.



THE MOST CONTENTED SMOKERS

Are unable to find any fault with it. It is a free, easy smoke, made from choice Havana tobacco and Sumatra wrapper.

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TUOS LEE, Proprietor.

DON'T BE DUPED

There have been placed upon the market several cheap reprints of an obsolete edition of "Webster's Dictionary." They are being offered under various names at a low price

By

dry goods dealers, grocers, agents, etc., and in a few instances as a premium for subscriptions to papers.

Announcements of these comparatively

Worthless

reprints are very misleading; for instance, they are advertised to be the substantial equivalent of a higher-priced book, when in reality, so far as we know and believe, they are all, from A to Z.

Reprint Dictionaries,

phototype copies of a book of over fifty years ago, which in its day was sold for about \$5.00, and which was much superior in paper, print, and binding to these imitations, being then a work of some merit instead of one

Long Since Obsolete.

The supplement of 10,000 so-called "new words," which some of these books are advertised to contain, was compiled by a gentleman who died over forty years ago, and was published before his death. Other minor additions are probably of more or less value.

The Webster's Unabridged Dictionary published by our house is the only meritorious one of that name familiar to this generation. It contains over 200 pages, with illustrations on nearly every page, and bears our imprint on the title page. It is protected by copyright from cheap imitation.

Valuable as this work is, we have at vast expense published a thoroughly revised successor, known throughout the world as Webster's International Dictionary. As a dictionary lasts a lifetime you should

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First-class accommodation for commercial men.

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Best accommodation for commercial travellers.

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First class accommodation for Commercial Travellers, etc.

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THE MANITOBA HOTEL.

SMITH BROS., Props.

Refitted and refurbished throughout. Commodious sample rooms. Everything first-class.

MAGREGOR, MAN.

THE STANLEY HOUSE

E. WATSON, Prop.

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

OAK LAKE

HOTEL MANITOBA

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

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New building. New furnishings. Furnace heating. Acetylene gas. First-class. Large sample rooms.

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WINDSOR HOTEL

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

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Good sample rooms. Hot air heating.

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Good accommodation for travelling public. Sample rooms.

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PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL

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

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Every accommodation for commercial travellers.

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THE MAPLE LEAF HOTEL

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

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Commercial headquarters. Commodious sample rooms. Newly furnished bath-rooms. Rates \$2.50 per day.

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Sample rooms. Free bus. Livery in connection.

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Good sample rooms and every accommodation for commercial travellers and the general public. Rates \$2.00 per day. Bus to and from all trains.

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First-class in every respect. Good accommodation for commercial men.

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Large and convenient sample rooms and good accommodation for commercial men. Rates \$2.00 a day.

FORT STEELE, B. C.

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Headquarters for commercial and mining men. All modern conveniences. Large sample rooms for commercial men.

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Headquarters for commercial and mining men. Sample rooms. Rates \$2 per day.

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Special attention given to commercial travellers. Charges moderate.

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Headquarters for commercial travellers. Well lighted sample rooms. Booking office Athol Stage.

New York State Building.

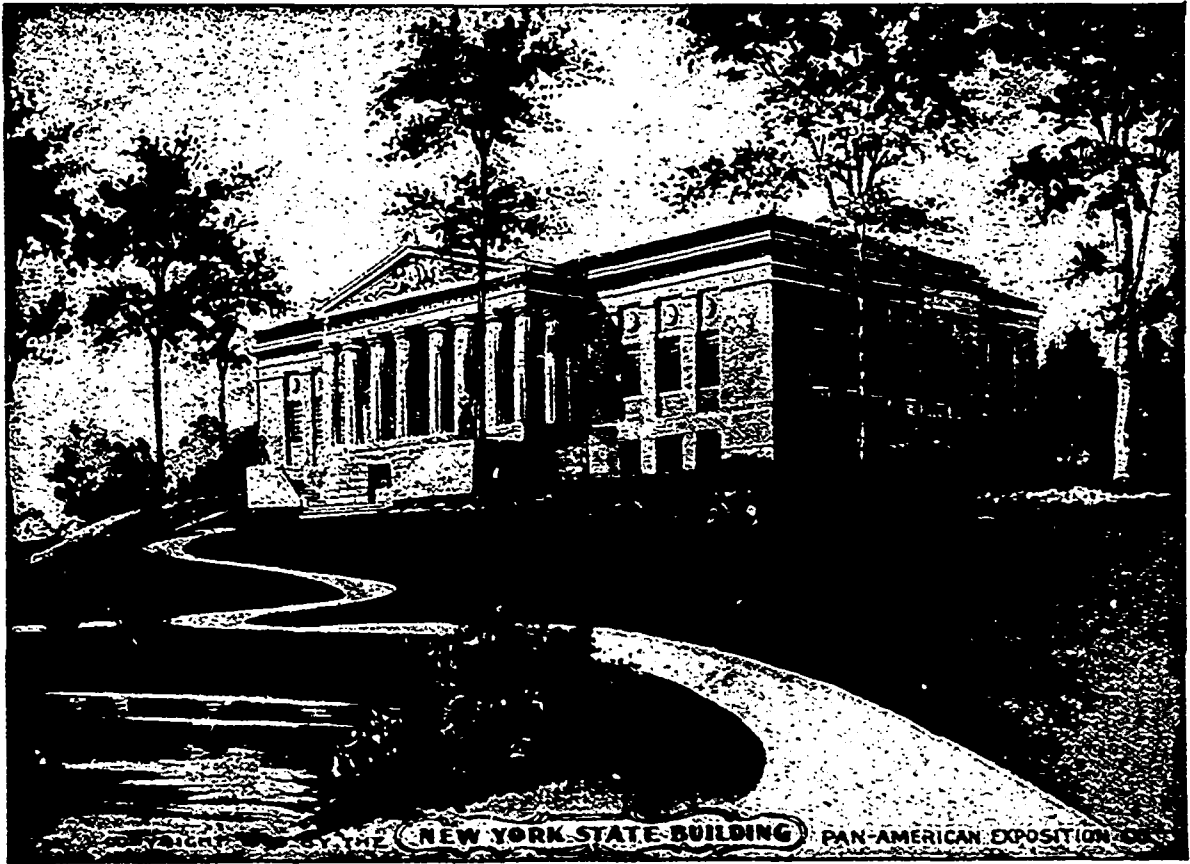
The New York State building at the Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo in 1901, is to be an edifice of substantial and enduring character. The architect is Mr. George Cary, of Buffalo. He has chosen for his guidance in the work a Greek temple of the Doric order, adapting his plans to the purposes for which the building is intended. The site chosen is on high ground near Elmwood avenue, overlooking the North Bay of the lake in Delaware Park and near the principal entrance to the Exposition grounds by street cars. The location is not only thus convenient to the electric cars, but one that is fortunate and beautiful as well from every standpoint, so that the building will add to the beauty of this popular pleasure ground. Immediately in front and across the park bay the Albright

er and coal rooms, storage rooms, etc. A dining room containing 1,900 square feet faces the park to the south and opens on the north. On the ground floor is also one of the museum rooms, which communicates with the floor above by a grand staircase. Over 10,000 square feet of floor space is provided for museum purposes. There is also an Assembly Hall with seats for 300 persons, and a library 37 by 52½ feet. Fire proof materials will be used throughout in the construction of the building. The exterior will be stone. There will be no wood except the mahogany doors on the first and second floors and birch in the basement. All the door casings, inside column covering and cornices, are of plaster. All the bases are marble and cement. The floors are marble, concrete granite and wood blocks laid in asphalt. The stairways are of marble and iron. The view of the bay and lake and of

various projects in view that call for a like mileage. The Pacific cable of the United States will be some 9,000 miles long. Germany plans about 10,000 miles. Each mile of cable requires 300 pounds of gutta-percha. The cables now wanted aggregate 45,000 miles, and the gutta-percha for them would cost at present prices \$17,347,000.

A City of Paper.

The return of so many wounded soldiers from South Africa to Great Britain has taxed the local hospitals to the utmost, so that all sorts of emergency homes must be provided for the sick. The oddest of all is "a paper hospital" in the suburbs. Not far from London, at Netley, is to be found a whole paper city with a population of 500 men—all in a paper wrapping. This paper city is the convalescent



Art Gallery will stand as a companion piece in the park picture. The building will be used during the Exposition as New York State headquarters, and will contain certain of the state exhibits.

After the Exposition it will become the permanent home of the Buffalo Historical Society, whose large collection of pioneer and other historical relics will be placed therein. The floor area will be three times that now used by the Historical Society in the building of the Buffalo Public Library.

The dimensions of the building are 130x52 feet, the north front to be 20 feet less than the south. The height is 33 feet on the north and 40 feet on the south walls. The height of the basement is 12 feet, and the second floor walls reach to the roof, making the ceiling 18 feet high. In the basement are janitor's quarters and bicycle rooms (which may be entered at grade from Elmwood Avenue), boll-

the park, which will be seen from the broad colonnaded portico on the south side of the building, will be of the most beautiful character.

The Probable Gutta-Percha Situation.

A German publication states that the world's supply of gutta-percha—used chiefly for electric cables—is running so low that the cultivation of gutta-percha trees will soon have to be undertaken. No good substitute for the gum has been found. The Deutsche Kabelnalen says that the submarine cables of the world aggregate 180,000 miles, of which Englishmen own 120,000 miles. France has 24,000 miles, the United States 18,000 miles, other countries 18,000 miles. England is about to lay new lines to South Africa and Australia aggregating 18,000 miles. France has

branch of Netley hospital and the material of which it is built is paper mache. It is a new idea for a hospital hut. There are 45 of those huts behind the red brick hospital building, and in each of them are 10 men, who as a rule spend a fortnight in the paper city.

The houses of this city are glistening, white, clean, long and business-like. At the end, and so that there may be a curtain at the doorway and no draught, is a bulging porch. Fluttering from each of the windows is scarlet curtain to give a touch of color to the white landscapes. Inside the paper mache buildings it is all quietude and comfort. Each building is 36 feet long. Ranged along the length are ten beds, with easy spring mattresses, that can allow for the tossing of a man still in pain, even if he is convalescent. Beside each bed is room for the necessary kit, and at one side of the hut is the wooden mess table.

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Communications addressed to A. C. Beach, their western representative, at the Leland House, Winnipeg, or to Geo. L. Mitchell, local representative for Manitoba, 216 Princess street, Winnipeg, will receive prompt attention.

C. R. King, Victoria, is our local representative for British Columbia.

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268 McDermott Ave.

Opp. Store Block WINNIPEG

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Montreal	307,000
Toronto	18,000
Coteau, Que.	249,000
Depot Harbor, Ont.	130,000
Kingston	75,000
Winnipeg	175,000
Manitoba elevators	700,000
Fort Assiniboia, Fort Arthur and Keewatin	1,518,000

Total Aug. 18	3,172,000
Total previous week	3,200,000
Total a year ago	3,218,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's Aug. 18, were 6,935,000 bushels.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 7,848,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

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 Aug. 18, was 49,966,000 bushels, being an increase of 205,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 34,600,000 bushels, two years ago 32,200,000 bushels, three years ago 15,463,000 bushels, and four years ago 45,574,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 8,064,000 bushels, compared with 3,271,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 7,430,000 bushels, compared with 6,959,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

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

	Bushels.
1900	129,068,000
1899	119,110,000
1898	59,733,000
1897	64,040,000
1896	103,331,000
1895	140,417,000

CROP MOVEMENT.

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

	This crop.	Last crop.
Minneapolis	4,251,420	2,397,000
Milwaukee	517,100	491,100
Duluth	1,886,884	1,560,994
Chicago	5,515,865	1,615,914
Total	11,171,269	5,873,488

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

	This crop.	Last crop.
Toledo	2,721,322	7,180,775
St. Louis	7,159,142	3,519,649
Detroit	781,782	732,525
Kansas City	10,579,417	3,132,765
Total	21,241,263	14,565,704

Grain and Milling Notes.

A new elevator has been built by the Ogilvie Milling Co. at McTavish, a station on the C. P. R., near Morris.

The Northern Elevator company have replaced the elevator at Tremaine which was burned, and intend building one at Birnie. They have this year built elevators at High Bluff, Hargrave, Marquette and Fairfax.

A new elevator will be built at Buffalo with a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels of grain. The elevator will be constructed of steel and operated by electricity. It will be called the Great Eastern, and will be controlled by the American Linseed company.

The Ogilvie elevator at Poplar Point has been opened for the season's business.

The new Northern elevator at Margaret, Man., is nearly completed. It has a capacity of 35,000 bushels.

The Chicago board of trade is putting up a big fight against the bucket shops. In order to do this to better advantage a new telegraph company has been organized, which alone will have the privilege of sending out the official quotations of the board. The new service will extend to all parts of the country, and as it is backed by plenty of capital is sure to be a success. Over its lines the board will furnish official quotations continuously to legitimate traders in all parts of the country. The board has now assumed entire control of its quotations.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 70c in store Fort William. New wheat sold at 69½c.
 Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$1.75; best bakers' \$1.55.
 Oatmeal—\$1.65 per 80lb sack in carlots.
 Millstuffs—Bran, \$11.00 per ton; shorts, \$13.00, delivered to city dealers.
 Oats—Carlots on track, 40¼-42c per bushel. New oats 35c.
 Barley—30¼-32c per bushel.
 Corn—in carlots, 30½-34½c per bushel of 56lb.
 Butter—Dairy, 10½-12c per lb; creamery, 13c at the factories.
 Cheese—Regular sizes, 10½-11½c.
 Eggs—15c for Manitoba fresh.
 Hides—No. 1 green hides, 6½c per lb.
 Wools—76½c for unwashed fleece.
 Seneca root—25¼-27c per lb.
 Hay—Baled, \$5.50-\$6.50 per ton on cars.
 Potatoes—Choice new potatoes, 30¼-35c per bushel.
 Poultry—Turkeys, live weight, 11c per lb; spring chickens, 33¼-40c per pair.
 Dressed Meats—Beef, 6½-7c; fresh killed mutton, 10¼-11c; hogs, 6½-7c; veal, 7¼-8½c.
 Live Stock—Cattle, 3¼-3½c for good to choice steers; sheep, 4¼-5c; hogs, \$5; off cars, according to weight and quality.

Winnipeg City Council.

The Winnipeg city council held its regular fortnightly meeting on Monday evening. Among the communications read was a letter from Dr. Inglis, late city health officer, asking for investigation of certain charges made against him in connection with the recent small-pox quarantine. The city comptroller wrote advising that the funds for the news waterworks construction are about exhausted. R. T. Riley, arbitrator for the city in the matter of the purchase of the electric lighting plant from its owners, wrote reporting that the time allotted the arbitrators was too short and that in consequence the negotiations had been abortive. He advised paying half the costs. The board of underwriters wrote stating that \$500 had been offered by them for conviction of person setting fire to several buildings since August 1 and asking the city to offer a similar amount. The committee reports included the usual recommendations for payment of accounts, construction of works and improvements, etc. The offer of the proprietors of the quarry at Tyndall to supply cut curb stone at 50 cents per lineal foot was accepted. A motion to provide that the C. P. R. be allowed to construct the proposed spur track between Princess and Stanley streets with automatic gate at Fonseca avenue only, stop blocks being placed at other crossings, was carried. The by-law fixing rate of taxation for year was passed. The rate on property is to be 23½ mills and the business tax two mills. Notice was given of a motion to rescind the motion providing for the payment to each alderman of \$300 per year.



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 C. A. YOUNG. CHAS. N. BELL.

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602 Main Street, - WINNIPEG

Winnipeg Board of Trade Meets the Underwriters.

Robert Strang, W. A. Allan, Gordon Woodman, and D. W. Douglas appeared at the board of trade meeting Wednesday, as a deputation from the board of fire underwriters, and Mr. Strang presented the case of the extraordinary number of fires that had occurred within the last month. Everything, he said, led to the supposition that part of them were incendiary. The underwriters had offered a reward of \$500 and asked the city council to do likewise, but the communication had never been acknowledged. He asked that the board of trade should assist in pressing this on the city council and also on the government. The attorney general had been asked, but nothing had been heard from him. Co-operation was also asked in pressing on the city council the need of doing something to put the fire brigade in better shape. He pointed out that the chief lives at the south hall, but should be at the central, that he has no horse now, and when he had the stable was at the central hall, and that he used the south hall chemical as his means of transport. This left the south part of the city without a chemical when the fire started on Portage avenue on Tuesday night, the south chemical having been taken to Higgins avenue. When the alarm was given it would have been quite easy for the south chemical to have put the fire out. There was something wrong. Not only the insurance companies, but the citizens suffer. The fire on Tuesday night would cost the insurance companies \$30,000, but citizens would lose \$10,000. The city council should have taken action first, but instead of that they had ignored the underwriters.

Mr. Ashdown thought Mr. Strang decidedly correct in holding that the city council should take action. If fires were caused by electric wires the city had an electrician. The incendiary fires had been started, he believed, not for plunder, but from a pure spirit of devilment. The city council should take strong action to see the property of citizens protected. He suggested that the police commissioners should take action. He objected to the principle of appointing a man fire brigade chief because he lived here. The citizens had a right to the best talent, and to have the brigade organized in the best possible way. He moved:

That the board of trade are in hearty sympathy with the efforts of the board of underwriters to discover the origin of the fires, and to get the aid of the city council in that respect and would ask the city council to take every possible measure towards ferreting out the guilty parties, also to take such action as may be necessary to a more thorough organization of the brigade, and the locating of the chief at the central hall, where his services can be best utilized.

The president called attention to a paragraph in the Evening Bulletin stating that a meeting of the city finance committee would be held to-day when a reward would be offered.

Mr. Black seconded Mr. Ashdown's motion, and suggested the naming of a committee of the board of trade to join the committee of the fire underwriters in waiting on the city council. He agreed that it was a great mistake that all the apparatus should rush on an alarm being given, to one extreme end of the city. He thought expert assistance should be called on to advise as to making the most effective use of the apparatus. Mr. Stobart suggested that the police commissioners be given power to appoint special constables. There was no question that there were fire-

bugs around. Thorough organization should be effected to patrol the city. Not a day should be lost, as this was a very urgent matter. Not a night passed without incendiary fires. The city council had been derelict in not meeting to-day or before. He considered the fire brigade efficient, but thought it could be improved. It was short of engines.

Mr. Drewry had urged on the aldermen the necessity of the council taking steps to appoint special constables. An alderman had replied that citizens would volunteer, but he had replied that they would do no such thing.

Mr. Ashdown's motion was then carried.

Mr. Brock moved, seconded by Mr. Stobart, that a committee be appointed by the president to visit the city council and co-operate with the committee of the board of underwriters. The president named as the committee Messrs. Brock, Stobart, Ashdown, Riley and Drewry, Mr. Brock to be the convener.

Cost of Importing Coal.

The following statement is given by a Winnipeg coal merchant of the cost of laying down Pennsylvania hard coal in Winnipeg:

	Per ton.
Cost of coal f.o.b. car at pit mouth	\$1.45
Rail freight to Buffalo	2.25
Loading on boat	30
Boat freight to Fort William or Duluth	50
Unloading boats, dockage and loading on cars, Fort William	75
Shrinkage in screening	25
Rail freight Fort William or Duluth to Winnipeg	3.00
Delivering to consumers in city	50
Interest and insurance	25

Making a total of... \$9.45
The price here delivered to consumers is \$10 per ton, so that the margin of 55 cents per ton left to the dealer, according to these figures, is a very moderate profit.

Public Service of Railways.

The number of passengers carried during the year ending June 30, 1899, as shown in the annual reports of United States railways, was 523,176,508, showing an increase for the year of 22,109,827. The number of passengers carried one mile—that is, passenger mileage—during the year was 14,591,327,613, there being an increase in this item of 1,211,397,609. There was an increase in the density of passenger traffic, as the number of passengers carried one mile per mile of line in 1899 was 77,821, and in 1898, 72,462.

The number of tons of freight carried during the year was 959,763,582, an increase of \$0,757,267 being shown. The number of tons of freight carried one mile—that is, ton mileage—was 123,667,257,153. The increase in the number of tons carried one mile was 9,589,680,848. The number of tons carried one mile per mile of line was 659,565. These figures show an increase in the density of freight traffic of 41,755 tons carried one mile per mile of line.

In the report is inserted a summary of freight traffic analyzed on the basis of a commodity classification, and also a summary indicating in some degree the localization of the origin of railway freight by groups of commodities.

The average revenue per passenger per mile for the year ending June 30, 1899, was 1.925 cents; for the preceding year it was 1.973 cents. The revenue per ton of freight per mile was .724 cent, while for 1898 it was .753

cent. An increase in mileage earnings is shown for both passenger and freight trains. The average cost of running a train one mile increased nearly three cents as compared with 1898. The percentage of operating expenses to earnings shows a slight decrease as compared with the previous years.

According to recent mail advices and actual sales reported of both Canadian cattle and sheep over the cable the trade in the three leading foreign markets of late has no doubt been very bad, and shippers here state that the losses have been from \$10 to \$12 per head on cattle, which is due to the high price paid here for stock, the high rates of ocean freight and the big drop in values abroad. Cables to-day from London were somewhat conflicting, but those from Liverpool were pretty much the same. Advices from Glasgow were bad, consequently the outlook on the whole is not very encouraging for any improvement in the near future. The tone of the freight market is firm. The rate to Liverpool is 65s; to London, 60s, and to Glasgow, 55s.—Montreal Gazette.

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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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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.

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Grocery Trade Notes.

Nut prices are moving up in the east, but are still below import cost.

The California raisin crop is estimated at 3,100 cars according to one advice.

The crop of French walnuts promises to be of fair size this year and good quality.

The first of the new crop of Valencia raisins are expected to arrive at New York about September 5.

The new crop of Malaga raisins is expected to be about as large as last year's, but will be later and dearer.

Some packers of Fraser river salmon have withdrawn from the market and the situation is one of great strength owing to the short pack.

New crop evaporated apples are being offered by canners east of Toronto at 4½c f.o.b. in car lots, against 9c, which was the opening figure last year.

Shipment of figs from Smyrna has been prohibited on account of the presence of plague. It is hoped, however, that this will not last long and there is already some talk of removing the prohibition. The new crop is reported to be 60 per cent. as large as last year.

Grocery jobbers in the states of Michigan, Illinois, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin are in the midst of a sugar war, in which they are all sacrificing profits and some are selling below cost. The refiners threaten to cut off supplies unless the war is stopped.

A dispatch from Vancouver says: Salmon have stopped running and the British Columbia salmon pack will be the smallest on record. The pack is estimated at 125,000 cases and should be over a million cases. Seven boats were chartered to carry the pack to England. Only one will be required.

A shipment of 800 cases of smoked canned salmon for the old country was recently received at Vancouver from a Skeena river cannery. This is of interest as it is the first time that the smoked fish has been canned. The price will be somewhat higher than for the ordinary canned article.

The Vancouver World publishes the following figures of the 1900 salmon pack given them as official by a prominent canner. Fraser river, 130,000 cases, which is only one-tenth of the quantity estimated; Columbia river, 260,000 cases, whereas the average pack is 500,000 cases; Puget Sound, 160,000 cases, or about one-fifth of what was figured on; northern pack, 250,000 cases, a good average pack.

The annual crop of mushrooms in France is valued at \$2,000,000, and it is said that there are 60 wholesale firms in Paris dealing exclusively in them. In the department of the Seine, it appears, there are some 3,000 caves in which mushrooms are grown, and about 300 persons are employed in their culture and rarely leave the caves. The increasing popularity of mushrooms in the natural state has cut down the amount canned very heavily of late.

The first direct cable from Denia on Valencia raisins was received here to-day, and it quoted fine off-stalk at 23s; selected at 27s; and layers at 29s. These prices show an advance of fully 5s over the opening figures last season. The demand has already set in from local buyers and it is likely to increase steadily as the general impression among the trade is that the early fruit is going to be the cheapest of the season. A sale of

2,000 boxes was made to-day.—Montreal Gazette.

From reports it would seem that the California prune crop will run to small sizes.

The peanut crop in the vicinity of Los Angeles, it is expected, will turn out very good.

The new prices fixed on red Alaska salmon in the States will enable these to be sold at 12½c retail in the cities.

Advices state that the commonest grades of Sultana raisins could not be imported into Canada under 13 to 13½ cents.

As regards apple prices in Ontario it may be said that good, sound early fruit was selling at the end of last week at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel.

Advices from Greece regarding the price of currants differ considerably, quotations being from 31s to 36s. These prices might be taken to indicate a weakness in some quarters, but the trade do not consider them a correct statement of the market conditions as some holders might be willing, in order to take the profit on their speculations, to shade prices a little.

Latest cables state that the market for currants is excited and rapidly advancing. The retention has been fixed at 10 per cent. and the total crop, it is estimated, will not exceed 50,000 tons. This means that the total crop will be 10,000 tons lower than was consumed in Great Britain alone last year so that the present rise is quite in order and further advances may reasonably be expected.

Business in molasses in round lots on spot has been quiet, but the undertone to the market is firm, owing to the small stocks held in first hands. The demand from country buyers for small lots is improving and a fair jobbing trade is reported at 40c for Barbadoes in car lots and at 41c in smaller quantities. Mail advices from Barbadoes under date of Aug. 4th, say: "There are still a few estates which have not yet finished their crops; planters have now practically no molasses for sale, and most of that in second hands has been cleared off at 18½c to 19c per gallon and \$4 per pun. The following is a comparative statement of the shipments for the seasons 1899 and 1900: Molasses—United Kingdom, 1899, 657 puns; United States, 1899, 310 puns; British provinces, 1899, 26,772 puns; totals, 27,759 puns; United Kingdom, 1900, 281 puns; United States, 1900, 281 puns; British provinces, 30,064 puns; total, 21,132 puns.—Montreal Gazette.

Dry Goods Trade Notes.

Owing to the short supply of mulberry leaves the silk crop in Japan will probably be 15 per cent. smaller than was expected. The market is accordingly stronger.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.**THE NEW YORK MARKET FOR LEADS.**

White Lead—The general impression around the trade was that at the meeting of the directors of the National Lead Company, held on Thursday last, they would advance the price of the lead products, says the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter of last week. While such action may be done in the near future, nothing was done at the meeting beyond regular routine business and declaring the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock,

and thus disappointing those "croakers" who persisted in asserting that it would be reduced. There has been a good jobbing trade in the lead products, both for prompt and forward delivery. There is a good inquiry for dry lead, as many of the grinders are getting ready to start up, as all have plenty of orders on hand for early fall delivery of their manufactured products. There is still considerable indoor work under way which is taking an unusual amount of stock of lead in oil. As usual at this period of the year, there is not much outdoor work in progress, though painters all report plenty of work booked for late September and October. There are intimations that the price of pig lead will be further advanced next week, some say ¼c, others ½c per pound. As yet no change has been made in the prices of foreign makes of lead in oil, though one may come at any moment. The demand, however, is not brisk, though a fair amount is being used for fancy indoor work. For the present we quote 9½@9¾c for the old established brands, and for those not so well known 7¼@8c., as to make and seller. The various domestic corrodors continue recent revised price list, as follows: "We quote, subject to change without notice, above brands of white lead, dry or in oil, red lead and litharge in kegs: In lots of less than 500 pounds or over, 6½c, net; in lots of 500 pounds or over, 6c; dry white lead in barrels, ½c per pound less than in kegs; red lead and litharge, in barrels and half barrels, same price as in kegs; white lead in 12½ pound tin palls (packed in 100-pound or 200-pound cases), ¼c. per pound over prices in kegs; white lead, assorted, 1-pound, 2-pound, 3-pound and 5-pound cans (packed in 100-pound cases), 1½c. per pound over prices in kegs. Terms: On lots of 500 pounds and over, 60 days or 2 per cent. discount for cash if paid in 15 days from date of invoice. To make either of above required quantities any assortment of packages of either or all of the above articles may be counted. The above prices and terms supersede all previous prices and terms offered by the corrodors."

RED LEAD—There is an improved demand all round for both the foreign and domestic makes for Fall delivery, as many of the large buyers have been anticipating their future requirements. There was some talk of a possible rise in values of domestic, but so far none has been made by the corrodors, though one may come later in the month. German is doing better, especially for early Fall delivery. Sales are reported around 7¼@8c., as to grade and seller. English is without special interest, though more inquiry is reported for arrival. Prices are nominal at 8c. and upward, according to grade and seller.

HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.

The London tin market was decidedly weaker last week owing to manipulation of speculators.

Steel structural beams have recently declined \$8 per ton in the States, which has given an impetus to building operations. It is expected that the drop will set on foot \$10,000,000 worth of new buildings in Chicago alone.

A movement is on foot to consolidate the leading stove manufacturing concerns of Canada. Among the concerns which it is intended to absorb are Copp Bros, Hamilton; the McClary Mfg. Co., London; the Moffatt Stove Co., Weston; Burrow, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton; Tilden & Ware, Hamilton, and J. Hardy, of Toronto. It is not intended to have the consoli-

dition go into effect before January 1, 1901.

United States petroleum is very firm and Canadian grades remain steady with the exception of the refined Silver Star brand which is $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per gallon lower.

Twenty-five passenger and freight engines, of the lighter pattern, representing an original outlay of \$250,000, are being cut up by the Grand Trunk at its Point St. Charles shops. The scrap will have a market value, estimated at \$10,000.

Although a reduction in the prices of linseed oil was looked for when this crop was gathered, few expected that it would take so big a drop. In Toronto and Western Ontario prices have been dropped 6c., and a reduction of 4c has been made in Eastern Ontario, Montreal and Quebec. This reduction is made by wholesale dealers in spite of the fact that English oil keeps firm at the basis which has ruled there for some time, and that many are holding large stocks. Canadian refiners were anxious to limit the importation of English oil and therefore reduce prices, but it is claimed that no further decline can be looked for at least in the near future.

THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

OVERPRODUCTION OF TWINE.

The estimates of the wheat yield of 1900 offer scant satisfaction to the man who placed the entire responsibility for the declining twine market upon the partial failure of that crop. It is probably true that the unfavorable crop reports exerted a depressing influence upon twine prices, but if the estimates are reasonably correct the crop situation alone did not justify the continued weakness of the market. The total estimated yield of winter wheat is 22,000,000 bushels in excess of the yield of 1899. The spring wheat yield is 9,000,000 bushels less than last year, making a net shortage of 67,000,000 bushels. This, at a conservative estimate, would represent a shortage of 4,000,000 acres, which on the basis of two pounds per acre would mean a decrease in the consumption of twine of 4,000 tons. The oats are supposed to have consumed more twine than last year, but perhaps this is incorrect. At best 5,000 or 6,000 tons would be a large estimate of the difference between this year's consumption and that of 1899. These figures offer no plausible explanation for the fearful demoralization that characterized the closing weeks of the twine season. Unfavorable crop reports are responsible for the first decline but overproduction must be charged with the continued weakness and unprofitable finish. The supply exceeded the demand many thousand tons. Had there been no greater supply than was available for the season of 1899, the item of 5,000 tons would have produced no bad effect upon the market. One jobbing centre contains that amount of twine at the present time.

All of this proves that the highest estimates of twine carried over from the season of 1899 were too low; also that you might as well try to estimate the number of mosquitoes at your favorite fishing resort as to estimate the amount of twine carried over from any season when there is a surplus.—Farm Implement News.

AUTO-MOWERS.

Harvesting machine companies on this continent have been experimenting for some time on automobile mowers and some of them have now ma-

chines of this pattern which worked very well when put to severe tests. The mower is of similar pattern to those we are accustomed to and is operated by means of a gasoline motor. There is a reversing and starting mechanism under the control of the operator and the machine can be turned at the corners of the field with greater ease than with a team. Tests have been made in different fields to thoroughly prove the efficiency of the mower. It has been run through heavy weeds, over very rough and lumpy ground and wherever tried the work done is said to have been perfectly satisfactory.

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

Manila hemp has declined at New York. The spot price is now $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ lower and December delivery about $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ lower. This decline is attributed to the manipulation of speculators rather than to any change in the intrinsic value of the twine.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY LUMBERMEN MEET.

The mid-summer meeting of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association was held at Minneapolis on the 21st August., there being nearly fifty prominent lumbermen present. The most important feature of the meeting was the semi-annual report submitted by Secretary Rhodes. This furnished important statistics on the present state of the white pine lumber industry. It was shown that present prices on white pine lumber closely represented the prevailing sentiment among manufacturers and it was decided to continue them in effect.

Many have been led to believe that they are not enjoying the amount of prosperity to which their investments of capital and energy are entitled, but compared with years previous to last year's phenomenal and abnormal records, the business of the present time is exceedingly favorable. For the seven months ending August 1st last the shipments from Minneapolis were 222,615,000 feet which, with the exception of last year's shipments, is the largest for the same period in the past ten years, except 1893, when they were but 3,000,000 feet greater.

Lumber shipments by cargo, out of all Lake Superior points, for the present season, have been 368,069,000 feet, as compared with 420,000,000 feet for the same period of last year. This is considered a very favorable showing, when the phenomenal demand for low-grade lumber in Chicago and the east of last year is recalled. Another fact to be considered is that lumber sold so far this season has brought a better price than at any time during the past decade.

The more favorable crop reports have resulted in gradually strengthening the market for yellow pine and the price situation is now considered better than a month ago, and will become more stable as the home consumption increases.

The very strongest element which enters into the white pine situation to-day and which has had more to do with the stability of our prices throughout the season than anything else is the curtailment in the product and the badly broken and short condition of stocks. In connection with the open winter and reduced log cut came the drouth in the early spring, continuing until July 1, during which the driving of logs on northern streams was impossible. At one time, June 10, there were twenty-six mills down be-

cause of no logs, and others were running at reduced time. While heavy rains have raised the rivers, permitting the mills to resume operations, it is too late in the season to hope to make up the deficiency, and there is no danger of any surplus on the market this year. It must also be taken into consideration that lumber sawed from this time on will hardly be in fit condition to cut much figure in the business of the fall.

The following figures showing the stocks on hand on Aug. 1, 1899 and 1900, were gathered with great care and may be considered quite near the mark. On August 1, 1899, the total amount of lumber held by the manufacturers of the north was 1,850,488,-421, lath 163,157,269, shingles 309,-920,925, and on August 1, 1900, lumber 1,625,808,373, lath 204,036,865, shingles 279,006,667.

The total shortage of lumber would seem to be about 12 per cent less than that of last year, while the reduction in the season's cut will be about 15 per cent, the latter estimate based upon conditions prevailing since August 1, since which time there have been plenty of logs. It is well to note that the greatest shortage exists in the territory covered by the members of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association, where the greatest reduction in the season's cut has taken place. We are indebted for the above information to the last week's issue of the American Lumberman.

AMERICAN LUMBER INTERESTS IN CANADA.

It is estimated that American lumbermen have from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 invested in pine lands in the province of Ontario, Canada. Under present circumstances this is not deemed a particularly happy investment. It was well enough when the Americans could float their logs across the lakes and saw them in their own mills, but when the Ontario legislature passed a law that logs cut in Ontario should be manufactured there, the matter assumed a different phase. From a Canadian standpoint the law is justifiable. It prevents the denudation of the forests. When the timber is cut and manufactured on the ground, as it must be under the present law, it will employ tens of thousands of laborers and build up thriving towns on the Canadian side of the line. The high joint commission labored with the matter last year, and if the Alaskan boundary question had not upset the deliberations of that body, a compromise of \$1.25 on Canadian lumber might have been reached, with a repeal of the objectionable Ontario law. There is only a handful of American lumbermen concerned in the matter at best, and they have all the rights and privileges in respect to cutting of Canadian pine that the Canadians themselves have. To imperil other trade relations with Canada in order to compel Ontario to discriminate against her own citizens in favor of citizens of the United States, is to exalt individual hoggishness at the expense of national interest.—Cleveland, Ohio, Marine Record.

LUMBER TRADE NOTES.

An increased trade is reported as having been done at Minneapolis during the last week. Shipments for July were about normal. There is more inquiry for lumber at the mills on Lake Superior than for several months past and while the shipments from these mills this season have fallen considerably below those of

last year, still they have been about up to the average.

From estimates made by the Mississippi Valley Lumberman's association it is expected that there will be a shortage in the cut for the remaining months of this year of about 480,000,000 feet. The greatest shortage in stocks on hand in the United States exists in the territory covered by this association.

MINING MATTERS.

B. C. MINING NOTES.

The shipments from Rosslund camp last week were 5,357 tons, of which 5,174 tons were from the Le Rol.

The Canadian Mining Manual for 1900 has just been issued. It is a very complete guide and text book for mining men and investors.

On the Christina an ore body three feet in width has been encountered. The ore is high grade and it is claimed that it runs over \$100 to the ton.

The Condor Claims, Limited, with a capital stock of £20,000, has recently been organized and will operate the Condor group of claims in the Slocan.

The Granby smelter at Grand Forks was blown in August 21st; the plant working perfectly. It will have a daily capacity of 300 tons, and is now treating ores from the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides and the City of Paris mines.

The Evening Star and Silby claims in Wellington camp have been bonded for fifteen months for \$15,000. The ore body is said to be 130 feet wide, carrying values in gold and copper. Development work will be started at once.

The Highland group, near Ainsworth, has been purchased by a company known as the Highland (Kootenay, B. C.) Mining Co., Ltd., for \$100,000 cash. It is understood that a concentrator of 100 tons per day capacity will be erected and in operation early in November, and will be run by water power. An aerial tramway will be built from the mine to the concentrator, a distance of 4,000 feet, and other improvements done. The ore will be shipped in barges to the Hall Mines' smelter, Nelson.

NORTHWEST ONTARIO.

The whole plant on the Hammond Reef property is now in good working order. The mill commenced running on August 13th, and 100 tons of ore are treated daily.

The Black Hawk Mining Co. has purchased claim P215, Isabella for \$5,000, and work will be commenced at once. This property is about four miles from the Sultana.

The first general meeting of the shareholders of the Little Bobs Gold Mining Co. was held last week at Rat Portage. The vein on their property on Denmark lake is 60 feet wide and is traceable for over 1,500 feet on land and extends under water to an unknown length. Values run from \$4 to \$5 a ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dissatisfaction exists among some members of the Toronto Mining exchange in regard to the way in which business is transacted and it is possible that another exchange may be formed. The complainants claim that a clique of brokers exists on the mining exchange and that the business is practically monopolized by a few dealers. If another exchange is organized it is proposed to make it on the basis of the bourses of Europe. There will be no membership and everyone will be allowed to buy and sell stocks, the expenses to be made up from commissions on the transactions recorded.

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

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

Week ended Aug. 30, 1900	...	\$1,647,639
Corresponding week, 1899	....	1,612,787
Corresponding week, 1898	....	1,087,905

The monthly totals are as follows:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. ..	\$9,006,607	\$7,683,052	\$6,347,163
Feb. ..	6,702,646	6,209,471	5,517,340
Mar. ..	7,320,062	6,750,121	5,968,275
April ..	7,091,519	6,016,431	6,240,113
May ..	9,762,579	7,472,855	8,683,364
June ..	6,612,084	8,211,716	7,396,799
July ..	9,305,425	8,169,595	6,310,238
Aug. ..	8,173,038	7,997,801	6,180,383
Sept. ..	..	8,281,159	6,414,551
Oct. ..	..	12,680,000	9,347,692
Nov. ..	..	14,435,219	11,553,669
Dec. ..	..	12,066,905	10,708,731

Totals \$107,786,814 \$90,674,329

MONEY.

Interest rates remain unchanged. Most bank loans go through at 7 per cent. Mortgage companies are asking 5½ to 7 per cent. for city loans with a few choice ones going at lower rates and from 7 to 8 per cent. for farm loans.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Y. M. C. A., of Winnipeg, has decided to float a temporary loan of not more than \$45,000 to be used in completing the new building.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

FIRES IN BERLIN.

A valuable lesson in the prevention of fires in cities, might be learned from a study of the municipal ordinances of Berlin and the methods of their enforcement.

An American gentleman who has lived several years in Berlin lately had an experience which was instructive as explaining why fires in that city are infrequent, and, as a rule, so little destructive. The code of municipal ordinances designed to protect life and property is not only extremely thorough, but its provisions are enforced with rigid impartiality and great intelligence. The gentleman whose experiences we shall cite occupies apartments on the third floor of a four storey building. One morning he was aroused by the smell of smoke, and on examination found a fire smoldering down through the ceiling of his dining room. He rushed to the alarm. No one interfered with this, but as he started to return he was courteously, but emphatically requested by a policeman who had impassively watched the proceeding to remain where he was. His appeals to be allowed to return and look after his wife and children were waved aside as irrelevant. There was probably no occasion for so much impatience, and when an alarm was rung the authorities expected exact information as to who had rung it and why. The fact that the gentleman was in slippers and bathrobe counted for nothing. Before he was allowed to return, his name, occupation, and address were taken and a second policeman was sent to his house to ascertain if there was a fire there. When his statement on this point was verified he was allowed to return. Presently the engine and other fire department apparatus assembled in a quiet way. There was no frantic excitement,

little clanging of gongs, and no shouting. As it was a "third class fire" the first and second class engines were sent home again, and the third class firemen took the matter in hand. Instead of deluging the building with water, they did the work with chemical apparatus, and had the fire out before any serious damage had been done. The firemen then swept up the rubbish and carried it away, and astonished the housekeeper by scrubbing the floor of the room in which a part of the ceiling had fallen.

Meanwhile, the officers of the department were busy taking notes and making diagrams. When they left, the place was clean and in good order, save for the carpentry work and replastering needed to repair the damage. Fancy our firemen on hands and knees scrubbing floors to restore the cleanliness their destructive energy with axe and pike had converted into a hopeless litter of sodden debris!

Next morning the tenant was summoned to the police court for a rigid examination. It appeared that the fire had originated from a fragment of an incandescent fuel brick which had fallen from a stove in the attic (Waschboden) to the floor, set fire to it, and burned a hole through to the room below. The zinc under this stove was some inches narrower than the ordinance prescribed, and the enquiry was directed to ascertaining who set the stove in that way. The tenant made it appear that he had leased the premises as they were, and had been guilty of no violation of the law, as the stove in the Waschboden was one of the appointments of the house. Then the owner was called. He showed that he had just acquired the property by purchase, and that everything in it was as it had been. He was gravely reminded of his duty, and told to step aside. The third witness was the former owner, who had sold the building. A searching examination revealed the fact that he had caused or permitted the stove to be set as the authorities found it, and that because of the insufficient protection between it and the floor the accident had occurred. The result was that he was assessed an amount sufficient to cover the cost of calling out the fire department, was required to repair the damaged woodwork and plastering, and was fined 300 marks for having violated an ordinance relative to fire protection in dwellings.—New York Sun.

Dairy Trade Notes.

The combined exports of cheese from Montreal, Portland and New York for this season total 1,477,703 boxes, as against 1,215,653 to this date a year ago.

A dairy inspector has been appointed at Montreal whose duty it is to inspect all consignments of butter and cheese offered for sale in that market and to grade the same. He is also expected to inform the consignor of any defects in shipments and to suggest a remedy.

The high prices prevailing for cheese in Ontario and Quebec has induced many of the farmers to send their cream to the cheese instead of the butter factories and in consequence the butter market is firming up. It is stated that the Ontario butter factories are practically doing nothing at present owing to this reason.

The flax crop of the Northwestern States is said to be a good one.

During 1901 the Indian government will offer for sale 48,000 chests of opium at the rate of 4,000 each month.

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.

Filling Letter Orders a Specialty.

John Macdonald & Co.

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

Marshall-Wells Co.

WHOLESALE

Hardware

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WINNIPEG.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Selling Agents for the

Puritan Wickless Oil Stove.

Some of our specialties :

ELEY'S SHOT SHELLS

Loaded with black or smokeless powder.

CLAPROUGH GUNS

SAVAGE AND WINCHESTER RIFLES

S. GREENSHIELDS SON & Co.

MONTREAL.

Wholesale

DRY GOODS

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

CARPETS, Etc.

Winnipeg Sample Room :

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Represented by :

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IMPORTERS OF

**DRY GOODS
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**DOMESTIC
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Small Wares and Fancy Goods

47 and 349 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. Represented in the West by

Box 108.
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CANADA

"QUEEN'S HEAD"

IRON IS FAMOUS.

YOUR JOBBER
CAN SUPPLY IT.

ITS QUALITY HAS MADE IT SO.

JOHN LYSAGHT LIMITED, BRISTOL, ENG., AND MONTREAL.

Hotel Leland

*The Palace Family
and Commercial Hotel*

W. D. DOUGLAS
MANAGER

City Hall Square, **Winnipeg**

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

Manitoba.

John Bolton has opened a bake shop at Sidney.

The Dauphin fair will be held on Sept. 26 and 27.

H. Holloway, butcher, Poplar Point, has moved to High Bluff.

Herbert E. Hatch, merchant, of the municipality of Langford, has assigned.

G. G. Melkle has taken charge of the job department of the Crystal City Courier.

Botting Bros., barbers, Portage la Prairie, intend closing their shop there and moving to Swan River.

The contract for the addition to the Deaf and Dumb Institute building, Winnipeg, has been awarded to Kelly Bros.

The butchering firm of Couzens and Darling, Treherne, has been dissolved. J. J. Darling will carry on the business.

Collin & Son, grocers, Winnipeg, have dissolved. Mr. E. Collin continues, under the name of Collin & Company.

Up to date 361 building permits have been issued by the city building inspector, aggregating an expenditure of \$970,000.

The Manitoba game guardian has had a man at Emerson fined for shooting prairie chickens. Other prosecutions are to follow.

The Currie block, Neepawa, was badly gutted by fire last Wednesday morning. The interior was undergoing alterations at the time.

Brown & Co., millers, Portage la Prairie, are adding considerable new machinery to their plant, and putting the mill in good shape for the new crop.

The Gazette contains notices of application for incorporation from the Scantlebury Wall Paper Co., Winnipeg and the Compagnie d'Imprimerie of St. Boniface.

W. A. & J. A. Fairley, general merchants, Carberry, have bought out the confectionery and fruit business of S. Shoemaker at Carberry and will add it to their other business.

Morris has sold out his store and stock at Margaret to D. Dalgleish and has rented the store formerly occupied by Dalgleish, where he will carry on business in fruit and groceries.

The C. P. R. had a little difficulty with the conductors on its western division a week ago as a result of the introduction of a new system of auditing. The matter has been amicably settled.

W. Murdoch has sold out his interest in the Western Prairie of Cypress River to C. E. Bastin. Murdoch has gone to Birtle to manage the general store business of F. G. Lewis, who has been stricken with paralysis.

D. W. Beaubler, of the Palace hotel, Brandon, will sever his connection with that institution at the end of the present month. D. C. McKinnon, of Dauphin, owner of the building, will manage the hotel himself in future.

Work on the long distance telephone system now under construction in Manitoba is being rapidly completed. Already the line is open as far west as Brandon and it is now being pushed on to Minnedosa and Neepawa on the Manitoba and Northwestern branch of the C. P. R.

All of the new lines under construction by the C. P. R. will be operated. It is said, this fall. The steel is being laid on the Dymont spur, the Pipestone extension will be in operation in a few days, track laying will be continued on the McGregor branch and the Lac du Bonnet line, which is now

completed, will soon be opened for traffic.

Bass and Higham, hotelkeepers, Stonewall, have dissolved partnership. James Higham continues the business.

The Glenboro Farmers' Elevator company gives notice that it will wind up its business on the 26th of November.

Glover, McGuire and Roe, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership; Roe retiring. The business to be continued under the name of Glover & McGuire.

Plans for improvements in the C. P. R. yards at Winnipeg have been sent to Montreal. It is understood that these improvements will cost about \$150,000 and will include in addition to the laying out of the yards, the erection of new repairing shops and other buildings.

W. H. Lindsay, who has been connected with Town Topics, the society weekly, of Winnipeg, for some time, as editor and manager, has acquired the ownership of that paper from Judd-Moore company and will carry on the business in future. He will form a joint stock company.

E. A. Eastman, lately of Nelson, B. C., has purchased an interest in the business of the Balfour Implement Company, Winnipeg. Mr. Eastman resided at Wheatley, Ont., before moving west. He has been in this city for a few months. The Balfour Implement business will be continued under the same name as heretofore, without change, but it is the intention to considerably extend the business by adding new lines. Mr. Balfour is going east at once to arrange for supplies and connections for next year's trade.

At a meeting of the Brandon city council held last week a question was raised by one of the aldermen as to the meaning of the clause in the act to amend the municipal act passed at the last session of the Manitoba legislature, which provides for a business tax being levied on all trades, manufactures, financial or commercial institutions carrying on business in that city. The amendment was made at the request of the city of Brandon, and was intended only to give authority for such a tax, whereas the act as passed makes it compulsory for the council to impose such a tax. All parties connected with the request for this legislation deny all knowledge of the change in the wording of the act.

Saskatchewan.

P. J. Flanagan is opening in the hotel business at Prince Albert, Sask.

Assinibola.

R. Edgar has purchased the Royal hotel at Indian Head, Assa., and will take possession on Sept. 1.

McDougall Bros., of Plumas, Man., have bought out the Balmoral hotel at Yorkton, from H. Langstaff.

Wm. Gibson and Frank Doe have formed a partnership and bought out the butchering business of Norris & Lawrence, at Wolseley.

A representative of the Western Canada Woolen Mill Co., has been interviewing the Medicine Hat board of trade with a view to the establishment of a woolen mill at that point. He is also visiting other points near the base of supplies of the raw material in order to secure the best site for the purpose.

Alberta.

Robt. Wilson has bought out the Macleod house at Macleod.

E. W. Stone, hotelkeeper, Cannors, has opened a general store at Carstairs.

A butter and cheese manufacturing association has been formed at Red Deer, Alberta.

A. B. and A. T. Cushing, lumber dealers, Edmonton, have entered into partnership with W. H. Cushing, under the name of Cushing Bros.

Northwest Ontario.

D. W. McClure, grocer, Fort William, has formed a partnership with H. S. Wilson and will add a line of boots and shoes.

J. L. Melkle, Port Arthur, is erecting a four storey brick building, 35x35 feet, in which he will start a wholesale fancy goods business.

A Bad Storm.

On Tuesday afternoon and evening a bad storm of wind and rain swept over Eastern Assinibola and Western Manitoba destroying a great deal of property in town and country. The storm extended over practically all of Manitoba, but the damage was practically confined to the area mentioned and was worst in the section from Elkhorn to Whitewood. Whitewood village is badly damaged, scarcely a building in the town having escaped entire. The following business concerns had their premises badly damaged: J. J. Knowler & Co., general store; J. Hawkes & Co., general store; J. Row, drug store; J. R. Bird & Co., drug store; Lamont & Armstrong, implement warehouse; skating rink destroyed; creamery engine house, wrecked; Cumming's fruit store; J. Dayman, store; Woodbine hotel; Saunders' flour and feed store; Duffy, tailor shop; Kyles' blacksmith shop. Besides this a great deal of damage was done in the surrounding country. The total loss is placed at \$10,000. At Virden, Man., the roof was blown off W. J. Wilcox's general store and the interior badly damaged by water. The local lumber yards also sustained loss and G. H. Healey's furniture store. At Oak Lake the roof was blown off one of the hotels.

At other towns on the main line the damage was not so great, but is still considerable. At Souris, on the Southwestern branch, a skating rink was blown down and some of the business buildings damaged. At Pilot Mound the agricultural hall and several small neighboring buildings were wrecked. Some damage was also done on the Manitoba and Northwestern line.

The rate on wheat and corn from Chicago to Montreal has been reduced to 3½c to 4c per bushel against 6½c to 7c a few weeks ago.

A clipping under the head "Blinder Twine Conditions," which appeared in The Commercial of August 13, was inadvertently credited to the wrong source. It was taken from Farm Implement News of Minneapolis.

It is reported that the Russian government is endeavoring to negotiate a contract with the Dominion Coal Company for the delivery of 1,000,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal at Odessa to be used for naval purposes.

The Toronto exhibition has been on this week. As far as the arrangements go it is said to be the greatest exhibition yet. The opening on Tuesday was conducted by Hon. G. W. Ross, premier of Ontario.

New Eddy Mills.

The Montreal Gazette of Wednesday gives the following information regarding the new Eddy mills at Hull, which will be of interest to dealers in that company's goods in the west:

"Rapid progress is being made in rebuilding and re-equipping the pulp, fibre, paper, bag, indurated ware, woodenware and saw mills of the Eddy Company's Works at Hull. The large machine shop, smithy and carriage shop are already in full day and night running order. The match factory is complete, the machines arriving so that the oldest branch of the Eddy Industries is ready to start in full swing in a very short time. The walls are repaired, and new roofs are on the 'Jumbo' and another large warehouse, both already pretty well stocked with paper, bags, matches and woodenware, that the competitors of this enterprising concern, are nevertheless gladly supplying them with to enable them to hold their trade, and keep their customers going in these lines until they can produce them as of yore.

The No. 1 pulp mill is ready for the Olin Scott grinders and the Baker & Shevlin screens just arrived are being put in place.

The sulphite fibre mill, which, at the time of the great fire, was being not ready to produce double its former capacity, and which was the only mill not consumed, is now completed, and is turning out some 35 to 40 tons of fibre per day.

In "B" paper mill, the foundation piers and plates are in place, and the building ready to receive the two wide Pusey & Jones news machines, which are expected to be set up in about a month.

The "C" paper mill, where the Bagley & Sewall Fourdriniere, and the new bag machines are to be placed, is well forward. The piers and plates are in, ready for this machine, which is guaranteed to be delivered next month, shortly after which the paper bag machinery is expected to be ready to turn out bags.

At "A" mill, where the big No. 1 mill formerly stood, and which is hereafter to hold four machines, the foundation walls are going up; work is starting on the piers for the machines, the contracts for which will probably be let this week, as representatives are now at Hull from the Bagley & Sewall Company, The Beloit Iron Works, The Black & Clawson Co., The Moore & White Co., The Pusey & Jones Co., et al.

The smaller saw mill is completed and the machinery being installed. The larger saw mill is ready for the roof.

The wood-working shop is finished, and already nearly filled with machinery.

An entirely new equipment for the pail factory has been bought, and will be in place within a few weeks, so although it looks as if the result of the conflagration in April will be that the Eddy Company's mills will produce at least 40 per cent more pulp and paper than formerly, and, as if they would soon be on the market again with goods in all their lines of manufacture and in increased quantities all round.

Tracklaying on the Canadian Northern is proceeding rapidly in the vicinity of Warroad. Telegraph construction is also going ahead.

The millinery openings at Toronto and Montreal took place this week. The attendance is reported to have been better than usual at both places and the general results most satisfactory.

Grain Freight Rates.

Chicago Trade Bulletin—Rates are unsettled on flour and provisions. There is cutting of 2½ to 3½c on flour from the northwest to the seaboard and the eastern lines are getting their proportion. Business with eastern lines is only fair. The tariff on domestic grain and grain products from Chicago are as follows: To New York, 17½c; Boston, 19½c; Philadelphia, 15½c; Baltimore, 14½c. On export grain, rates from Chicago are as follows: To New York and Boston, 13c; Philadelphia, 12c; Baltimore, 14½c. From Mississippi River for export: To Boston and New York, 15½c; Philadelphia, 14½c; Baltimore, 14c. Lake and rail rates from Chicago to New York are 12c per 100 lbs on flour, 4½c per bushel on wheat, 4c on corn, and 3c on oats. Ocean freight room in active demand and firmer. Rates are higher at 3½c per bushel from New York and 3¼d from Boston to Liverpool. The through rate on wheat from Chicago to Liverpool is 13½c per bushel, lake and rail, via New York, and 12½c via Boston. Flour is 31½ to 32c per 100 lbs, and provisions 44.06 to 46½c. Lake rates are steady at 1½c for wheat, and 1 to 1½c for corn and 1c for clipped oats at Buffalo.

Canada at Paris.

Another Canadian manufacturer has won distinction at the Paris exposition. This time it is the well known firm of D. K. McLaren, Montreal, manufacturers of oak tanned leather belting, who have captured a silver medal. The firm went to considerable expense in having a fine exhibit of their manufactures at Paris, and they are to be congratulated on the success attained. It is indeed pleasing to observe that so many important prizes are coming our way. The enterprise of our manufacturers in making exhibits at Paris will do much toward extending our trade abroad.

British Live Stock Markets.

London, Aug. 27.—The trade in cattle was much better to-day, and owing to the cool weather, coupled with shorter supplies, a stronger feeling prevailed for all grades, and prices show an advance of ¾c to 1½c since this day week. Choice States sold at 13½c; Canadians at 12½c, and ranchers at 11c to 11½c.

Ontario Cheese Markets.

Ingersoll, Aug. 28.—Offerings to-day 785 boxes. No sales; 10½c highest bid. Small attendance. Market dull.

Campbellford, Aug. 28.—The cheese board met here this morning at 10.30, 1,450 boxes being offered. Sales made—Watkins 120, Kerr 420; Alexander 420, McGrath 600, all at 10½c; balance refused at 10½c.

We can scarcely hope for new sources of energy to be discovered, says Sir Wm. H. Preece, but there are some existing ones we have not touched yet. When the evil day arrives for our coal supplies to give out, we may perhaps be able by the aid of electricity to utilize the heat of the sun and the tides of the ocean. There is, however, a vast illimitable store of energy not only in the rotation of the earth upon its axis, but in the internal heat of this globe itself. As we descend, the temperature gets higher and higher. It ought not to be difficult to reach such temperature that by thermo-electric appliances we might convert the lost energy of the earth's interior into some useful electric form.

J. McLeod Holiday Re-Opens.

J. McLeod Holiday, wholesale fancy goods and smallwares, Winnipeg, who was burned out in Wednesday morning's fire, has secured new premises at 171 McDermot street east, and will re-open for business at once. The new warehouse has three storeys and a basement, and is more centrally located than the burned one on Portage avenue. The building was formerly occupied by Clark Bros., wholesale stationers.

The world manufacture of calcium carbide for acetylene gas is using electricity stated by Prof Borchers to be equivalent to 180,000 horse-power; that of the alkalies and the combinations of chlorine for bleaching, 50,000 horse-power; of aluminum, 27,000 and of gold 455. Electroplating is carried on by nearly 200 firms in Sheffield and over 100 in Birmingham. Electric smelting of iron has proven successful experimentally, and 60,000 horse-power from the river Aar has now been secured for manufacturing iron from the hematite of the Bernese Oberland. Lacking coal, the machinists of Switzerland have been compelled to import more than \$10,000,000 of iron a year.

Experiments have been made by Prof. Mosso, at Genoa, to test the food value of sugar in cases of exhaustion from hunger. His results confirm the theory that sugar is assimilated by the exhausted system more rapidly than bread, and showed a rapid rise in temperature within ten or fifteen minutes after a small quantity of sugar was eaten by a long-fasting animal, the effect reaching a maximum in one or two hours. Sugar restored life to dogs suffering from loss of vital heat, when albumin could not save them.

THE RED RIVER CREAMERY ASSOCIATION



Established 1887.

The Oldest and Most Reliable Produce House in Winnipeg.

Send us your BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, or any kind of farm produce. Highest market value paid; low commission 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

238 and 240 King Street, Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

Business at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Aug. 27, 1900.

Harvesting and threshing has been delayed by continued wet weather, but at this writing it is not thought, that the rain will last long enough to damage the grain. The salmon pack has proved almost a complete failure, not more than one-tenth of the estimated pack being put up on the Fraser river.

There is, at this hour, no improvement in the C. P. R. machinists strike. The strikers held a large mass meeting at which the acting mayor presided, and three ministers of the gospel and two aldermen spoke in sympathy with the strikers. There have been no seizures of fruit this week and it is probable that the heavy condemnation of imported fruit may have the desired effect. There was another strike this week in Vancouver. Bricklayers and stonemasons demanding an eight hour day. The strikers simply, did not go to work until nine o'clock and the contractors immediately consented to their demands.

The lumber trade is very active and fair prices are being secured; there is a great scarcity of tugs, however, to tow the boats to the sea and this state of affairs is giving the port of Vancouver a black eye. There is not the same building activity in Vancouver as at this time in previous years, and it is thought that those contemplating the erection of residences are beginning to realize that there are enough houses at present for the needs of the population.

British Columbia Markets.

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

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

(By wire to The Commercial.)

Vancouver, Sept. 1.

Business is brisk and the markets steady. Money is somewhat easier. Oats are \$2 per ton lower, owing to new crop coming in, otherwise there are no changes.

GRAIN—Oats, \$25 per ton; wheat, \$27.

FLOUR—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$5.25; strong bakers, \$4.80; Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel.

FEED—National mills chop, \$25 per ton; bran, \$18; shorts, \$20; oil cake meal, \$35 ton, f.o.b. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.

HAY—Per ton, \$12.

MEAL—Rolled oats, 90lb sack, \$2.60; two 45lb sacks, \$2.70; four 22½lb sacks, \$2.90; ten 7lb sacks, \$2.50; oatmeal in 10lb sacks, per 100lb, \$3.25; in 50lb sacks, \$3.00 per 100lb.

LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$4.25 per 100lb; butchers, cows, \$3.75 per 100lb; sheep, \$4 per 100lb; lambs, \$4@4.50 each; hogs, \$6.75 per 100lb.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 8c; mutton, 10c; pork, 9c; veal, 11c.

CURED MEATS—Hams 15@15½c; breakfast bacon, 14½@15c; backs, 13½c; long clear, 11½c; rolls, 12½@13c; smoked sides, 12½c.

LARD—Tins, 12c per lb; pails, 11c; tubs 10½c.

BUTTER—Local creamery, 30c; Ontario creamery, 23½@24c; Manitoba creamery, 23@24c; fresh dairy, 16@18c.

EGGS—Fresh local, 30@35c; Manitoba eggs, 19½c.

CHEESE—Eastern, 13@13½c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, \$14 per ton; carrots, turnips and beets, \$12.00 per ton; silver skin onions, 2½c; California onions, 2@2½c.

FISH—Flounders, 3c; smelts, 5c; sea bass, 4c; whiting, 5c; soles, 6c; halibut, 6c; salmon 8c; cod 6c per lb; crabs, 60c per dozen.

GREEN FRUITS—Australian oranges,

\$2.75; lemons, \$4.75@5; raspberries, \$1.00; peaches, \$1.10 per box; plums, \$1@ \$1.10; local plums, 35c per box; California prunes, \$1.10; pears, \$1.50; tomatoes, 60c; California apples, \$1.50@1.75 per box.

DRIED FRUITS—Apricots, 11c; peaches, 10c; pitted plums, 12½@ 13½c; prunes, French, 5½@8c; London layer raisins, \$2@2.25 per box; Muscatel raisins, 2 crown, 8c; 3 crown, 8½c; 4 crown, 9c; dates, 8c; black figs, 6c; white figs, 9½c; layer figs, 10lb box, \$1.45; all-yer prunes, 9½c; quartered pears, 11½@ 12½c; half pears, 12½@13c; nectarines, 14c; Valencia raisins, 7½c; sultanas, 11@ 14c; blackberries, 18c; raspberries, 25c; seeded raisins, 10c.

NUTS—Almonds, 15c; alberts, 12½c; peanuts, 8½@10½c; Brazil, 12½c; walnuts, 15c per lb; cocoanuts, 90@91.

SUGARS—Powdered, icing and bar, 7½c; Paris lump, 6½c; granulated, 5½c; extra C, 5½c; fancy yellows, 5c; yellow, 4½c per lb.

SYRUPS—30 gal. barrels, 2½c lb; 10 gal. kegs, 2½c; 5 gal. tins, \$1.75 each; 1 gal. tins, \$4.50 case of 10; ½ gal. tins, \$5.25 case of 20.

TEAS—Congo, fair, 11½c; good, 18c; choice, 20c; Ceylon and India, fair, 20c.

HARDWARE—Bar iron—Base, \$3.00. Horse shoe nails, discount, 40 per cent; horse shoes, keg, \$3.25. Wire nails—Base price, \$4.75, cut \$3.00. Rope, Manila, 16c. Bohled oil, \$1.10. White lead, \$9. Putty, \$3.50. Barbed wire, \$4.75 per 100 lb. Glass, first break, \$5.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.

Special to The Commercial.

Nelson, Sept. 1.

Market steady and prices unchanged as follows:

Butter—Manitoba creamery, 23 and 24c; choice dairy, 18c.

Cheese—New cheese, 13½c.

Eggs—Fresh, 20c per dozen.

Oats—Per ton, \$32.

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

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$5.60.

Hay—New, per ton, \$23.

Potatoes—New, \$17 per ton.

Oats—Per ton, \$29.

British Columbia Notes.

Savage Bros., Revelstoke, have assigned.

The Miller saw mill, about six miles south of Rossland, on the line of the Red Mountain railway, was burned last week, loss \$20,000. This mill had a daily capacity of about 25,000 feet and there was about half a million feet of lumber in the neighborhood of the building. The fire had gained such headway when discovered that nothing could be done to extinguish it.

The following new companies have been incorporated under the provincial laws: St. Joseph Gold Mines, Ltd., of Rossland, capital \$100,000; Nelson Mining Company, of Nelson, capital \$10,000; Eldorado Mines, Ltd., of Rossland, capital \$150,000; Tamarac Mines, Ltd., of Rossland, capital \$1,000,000; Nelson Mines Trust and Investment Company, Ltd., of Nelson, capital \$50,000; Carter Rivers Power Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, capital \$25,000; The Victoria Finance, Real Estate and Insurance Brokerage Company, of Victoria, capital \$10,000; Goldsmith Copper Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, capital \$500,000; The De Keyser Gold Amalgamate Syndicate, Ltd., of Vancouver, capital \$50,000. The following extra-provincial companies have been granted licenses: Frank & Bryce, Ltd., of Scotland, capital £10,000; Rossland Great Western Mines, Ltd., of England, capital £500,000; Temperance and General Life Insurance Company of North America, Toronto, capital \$100,000 Kootenay Mining Company, Ltd., of London, England, capital £400,000. A certificate of incorporation has been granted the Anglo-Lar-

deau Mining Syndicate, Ltd., of Rossland, capital \$1,000,000.

Eli Taylor is opening a boot and shoe store at Sandon.

Work has been commenced on the erection of a mattress factory to be started at Nelson.

The Equitable Savings Loan and Building Association is forming a local board at Greenwood with Arthur Mowat as agent.

Minnesota Crops.

The Minnesota crop bulletin says: There were rains in all parts of the state in the middle of the week. At many points the rains were heavy on the 24th and there were scattered heavy showers on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd. There were no rains on the 20th, 25th and 26th, and in southern counties they held off, or were light, till the 22nd. The high temperature of the preceding weeks continued till the 21st, and after that, the weather was cooler. In the south, advantage was taken of the dry weather early in the week, and stacking and threshing from the stack are well advanced. In central and northern portions the rains seriously delayed stacking and stook threshing, or stopped them altogether, and a great deal of grain in shock was much injured, as is also some in stack. The straw of some grain was so short that it was impossible to make shocks that would turn the heavy rains, that they have been exposed to, and some grain was stacked before it was dry enough. The wheat in southern counties has yielded well so far, but in the northern two-thirds of the state the wheat is very uneven, and a great deal of it is very poor. The grade of wheat still remaining in shock will be considerably lowered. Late flax continues to do well. Corn is ripening rapidly, and many are cutting it. Plowing is going on well, and it is well advanced for the season, though the heat, flies and mosquitos have been so distressing to the horses that many farmers have delayed this work till later. The apple and plum crops are good.

Millinery Opening.

The wholesale millinery fall opening will take place at Winnipeg, commencing Tuesday next, the 4th inst. A commercial representative who called upon the D. McCall Co., Ltd., was shown over their premises and gained some information as to this fall's styles. Toques will be again much in evidence, in velvets, plain and fancy stitched felts, fancy chenille sequin and horse-hair; the style being quite similar to that of last season. Some pretty effects are shown in made up feather toques, pheasant and coque, which are likely to go well for fall. Hats are rather of the large order with low crowns, in fact trimmings of all kinds are very flat this season. A full review will be given next week.

A. W. Campbell, Ontario road commissioner, visited Winnipeg last week for the purpose of examining the city pavement and road system and rendering any advice he could as to the methods and materials. Mr. Campbell's work in Ontario in this line is one of the best features of the public service of that province and so sound are his views and excellent his judgment that his good offices are frequently called for in other parts of Canada and in the United States in an advisory capacity just as they were last week in Winnipeg.

Board of Trade Meeting.

A general meeting of the Winnipeg board of trade was held Wednesday afternoon, with the following present: Messrs. D. K. Elliott, president; J. H. Ashdown, A. Wickson, F. W. Drewry, R. T. Riley, G. F. Stephens, H. S. Crotty, A. Strang, John Russell, J. H. Brock, Hyman Miller, D. W. Bole, A. J. Magurn, R. Muir, W. R. Baker, W. Georgeson, F. W. Stobart, D. D. Wood, W. A. Judd, N. Bayly, H. M. Belcher, E. A. Mott, W. R. Allan, S. Splink, A. C. Archibald.

The president made a verbal report of the work that had been accomplished by the council since the last meeting.

President's Report.

The council had been rather disappointed over the result of their efforts to secure a second official assignee for this district. They had had assurances from the premier that he would bring in a bill amending the act, so that there could be a second assignee in addition to Mr. Nixon, who had been appointed by the government. He believed the act had been passed, but he understood that Mr. Newton had not received his appointment. The secretary had written twice to Mr. Macdonald since the House was prorogued, but had not received a definite reply. He presumed the appointment would be made, as Mr. Macdonald had assured the board that he would meet their wishes.

The council had before it the question of the Assignment Act of the Northwest Territories. The council had had a point blank refusal from the premier of the Northwest Territories to consider their representations; he practically stated that it was not their affair. The president hoped that Mr. Haultain would yet be shown that the matter was one of vital importance and that the people here were primarily interested.

As to the question of mail service on the Emerson branch of the N. P. R., he was sorry to say that the council had not succeeded in getting its request granted. The mail service was very peculiar. The mails leave in the morning by the train for Morris and Brandon. They are thrown off on the station platform at Morris, and lie there four hours until the through train to St. Paul arrives, by which they are taken along three times a week. Letters mailed on the train to points south of Morden are taken to Brandon and brought back to Winnipeg the next day. Mr. Kavanagh, of the post office department, was written to, but he answered that on account of the extra expense the department could not see its way to make a change.

The committee appointed to act with a committee of the city council, interviewed Mr. McLeod in conjunction with that committee, and got him interested in the subject of special post offices in the city, and in consequence we have now five special post offices, which are a very great convenience to the citizens generally.

The beet root sugar committee had been very active. They had interviewed Mr. Davidson, minister of agriculture, and as a result 13 farmers were growing beets in the vicinity of Winnipeg. Some of these were Hollanders familiar with the growing of sugar beets. The government distributed the seed. As soon as the crop is gathered the government will make an analysis of the beets also of the lime and water to be had for the purpose of manufacturing into sugar. Mr. Davidson assured the committee that he would take the matter up heartily. A great deal of valuable in-

formation had been brought before Mr. Davidson. The test would be continued next year.

The committee on Red river improvements took up with the Dominion government the delay in going on with the St. Andrews rapids lock. They were informed that the reason why the work had not been commenced was that the fair wage clause had been inserted in the contract after it had been practically closed with Kelly, and consequently Kelly had thrown up the contract. It was understood that he had the contract again and was going on with the work or would be shortly. Possibly one or two annual meetings might be held before the members sailed down the locks to Selkirk.

The committee on vacant lands had been active. In conjunction with the city council and the Retail association, they had issued a very handsome pamphlet which was a credit to the board and the city. The city council voted a sufficient sum to pay for the expense of printing. The distribution had been done through the Dominion Immigration department. The pamphlet was got up by the secretary. Five thousand land lists had also been printed and practically distributed. Inquiries were received and interviews held almost daily about lands in the neighborhood of Winnipeg. The work of the committee had resulted in great good. A very different state of affairs had been brought about since the committee started to work about five years ago.

During the early summer there was a prospect that the grasshopper pest would be very disastrous, and an emergency meeting was called by the grain exchange and the board. Mr. McKellar, of the department of agriculture, gave full explanations of the measures taken by the government to cope with the pest. A committee appointed to meet the government was assured by Mr. Davidson that the government was going to take very vigorous measures to destroy the insects.

The subject of marine insurance was brought up in the council. Further inquiries had been made, and it was expected shortly to have some policies before the members.

Some cause of dissatisfaction in connection with the daily mail service on the M. & N. W. R. had been taken up. Formerly the mail was received at night, and people had until 10.30 the next day to reply to letters, but the daily train leaves at 7 o'clock, while only the tri-weekly train service is continued. Here it took about four days to get a reply to a letter. Mr. Kavanagh was written to, and he stated that the matter had been adjusted, and a daily mail service established as far as Minnedosa, which is as far as the daily train goes.

The president was very glad to report that the council had succeeded in getting the commercial traveller's rate adjusted with the new passenger rate now in force in the west. Introduced by Mr. Baker, the committee had interviewed Mr. McNicoll, and had succeeded in getting a rate of 2½ cents per mile, covering the whole territory in which a three-cent ordinary passenger rate now obtains.

A Mr. Williams had made inquiries with a view to establishing a shirt factory, and information had been given him pointing out the desirability of the enterprise.

The Grain Act was now fully in force. Forms of application for elevator or warehouse license had been received, and officers had been ap-

pointed. A feeling of greater safety to producers would result.

A short report had been received from Mr. Nares, of the proceedings of the fourth congress of chambers of commerce in London.

The placing of a telephone in the long room of the custom house for public use had been requested through Col. Scott.

The office of the board was now largely used as a centre for inquiries. Letters of inquiry were received asking about commerce, agriculture, manufactures and other interests of the district about Winnipeg and in the country generally. The correspondence had assumed an important phase; a great deal of valuable information was given by the office in reply to inquiries. Large additions to the library; valuable works connected with customs rates and manufactures. The library was open at any time to members wishing to consult the works of reference.

N. W. T. Assignments.

Mr. W. Georgeson reported on the correspondence in reference to the N. W. T. Assignment Act. The amendment passed at the last session provided that all assignments made within the Territories should be made to a resident of the Territories. The provision only comprised a few lines and looked innocent enough; but the act was a most expensive one, and he believed it had been got up mainly for the benefit of the lawyers in the Territories. There was nothing but a series of applications to the court; the judge had to pass an order for everything done. He mentioned a case of assignment at Wolseley; the assignee refused to make any statement of what he had done with the proceeds. Mr. Newton reported that the estate should pay 80 cents on the dollar, but only 53½ cents had been realized. It had been thought in the interests of the creditors that they should go at their own expense, meet the government of the N. W. T. and explain the position; but they were not accorded the privilege of meeting the government. Not more than five per cent. of the creditors were in the N. W. T., and of this percentage 3 per cent. had privileged claims, for rent and wages. The creditors in Winnipeg, Montreal, Toronto, etc., were obliged to pay for this expensive litigation. The council had a snub from the premier of the Territories, but the agitation should be continued. When a debtor abandons his estate he has generally no longer any interest in it, the interest rests with the creditor, and there should be an easy, simple, inexpensive way of winding up. The Senate and Dominion House had seen fit to consider the representatives of the council and they did not consider it too much to ask the government of the N. W. T. to do so and grant fair treatment.

The president said the committee of which Mr. Georgeson is chairman would take up the question with Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa boards of trade, and they had great confidence that the banking association would use their influence.

Mr. Magurn suggested that as an extreme step an appeal be finally made to the minister of justice at Ottawa. The legislation was open to revision and the minister of justice would revise it. If the board of trade would put it before him he might suggest to the premier of the Territories an amendment in the proper direction, and the premier, knowing that the minister of justice could veto the bill would listen to any suggestion.

On motion of Mr. Strang, seconded

by Mr. Drewry, the board approved of the acts of the council as reported.

Railway Rates.

Mr. Brock brought up the question of return tickets to Montreal, Toronto and other eastern points. He contended that great injustice was done in charging \$60 for the journey to Toronto and return, when Toronto people could travel to Winnipeg and return for \$50. So a Winnipegger was made to pay \$75 for the double journey to Montreal, while the double trip from Montreal to Winnipeg cost only \$60. This was a manifest injustice to people because they lived in the west.

Mr. Ashdown agreed with Mr. Brock as to the great injustice pointed out, and moved that a committee of three be named to wait on the management of the C. P. R. and endeavor to get a system of return tickets arranged for on the same basis as from the east to the west and back. This was carried, and Messrs. Brock, Ashdown, Drewry and the secretary were appointed as the committee.

Mr. Magurn suggested, in view of the resolution passed, at a former meeting with reference to the St. Andrews rapids improvements, that the board should now express gratification that the contract for the work had been let and the work begun.

The president replied that the board had no official notice of the contract having been let.

Mr. Brock intimated that, on the completion of the work, he would be willing to move such a resolution.

The board reappointed its standing committees, the boards of grain examiners, flour and meal examiners, hide and leather examiners and general grain committee. The name of G. R. Crowe was substituted for that of D. G. McBean, deceased, as a member of the board of grain examiners.

Leitch Bros., of Oak Lake, Man., will give a prize of \$25 for the best 25 bushels of red fife wheat on exhibition at the Lansdowne fair.

"Fashion Number" is a fitting designation of the September Ladies Home Journal, which will gladden womankind with its great showing of fall and winter modes. The ten fashion articles are by the highest authorities on feminine attire, and the text is effectively illustrated. But the fashion writers and artists have by no means monopolized the September Journal. Rene Bache contributes "One Hundred Years in the White House," which in a most interesting way recalls the notable occurrences in the executive mansion during its first century. In the "Romances of Some Southern Homes" is reflected the social life of the beaux and belles of Southland in the good old days—a succession of interesting affairs of the heart. A large share of attention will be given to "The Anecdotal Side of Phillips Brooks," because of the new light it centres upon him as preacher and man. In "Josiah and I Go a-Visitin'"—the second visit—"Josiah Allen's Wife" writes of their experiences in her irresistibly humorous vein. Another fiction feature, "Joey's Tobacker," is a well-told short story. "The Church Engage My Husband, Not Me," "The Training of a Waitress," "When You Entertain or Visit," are a few of many helpful, practical articles. The pictorial features include views of the California gardens, of the Yellowstone Park, and a page drawing of A. B. Frost's "Loliterers at the Railroad Station." By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

The journeymen horseshoers of Toronto are on strike for higher wages.

The Dominion government has established a poultry farm at Lancaster, Ontario, for the purpose of illustrating to farmers around the best methods of fattening fowls.

A Kansas agriculturist, noticing that turkeys greedily ate grasshoppers, raised a flock of 1,000 barnyard lankies. He employed them eating grasshoppers on his own farm. When they became hungry, having eaten every chirper on the place, he hired them to a neighbor at \$2.50 a day for every 100 birds. The entire flock was soon in demand, and the shrewd farmer laughed in his sleeve, while his turkeys earned \$25 a day, "grub found."

Wholesale fruit dealers are still kicking about the way in which Ontario fruit is packed for shipment. So long has this been a grievance with the fruit trade here that there has grown up a prejudice against the fruit itself and it is hard to get some of the dealers to admit that Ontario stuff has any virtues at all. It is certainly a fact that this fruit does not come forward in as good shape as the California, Oregon and Washington goods.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

Saskatoon Public School District, No. 13, N. W. T. \$1200.00, to build stone school house, repayable in 20 years; \$60.00 annually, with interest at 7 per cent. Authorized by law and Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Assessment (1900) of district, \$124,195.00. Increasing yearly; present rate of taxation, 7 mills; no other debt. Offers stating premium received till 15th September next. Thos. Copland, sec.-treasurer, Saskatoon, N. W. T., 25th Aug., 1900.

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 15th 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 \$500.00 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 by-law of the corporation of the Town of Medicine Hat, duly adopted by the rate-payers, 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.

Wilson, George & Wilson

INDIAN HEAD FLOUR MILLS

(CENTRE OF WHEAT GROWING DISTRICTS)

We cater for an all round domestic flour combining strength with color, and invite inquiries from milling and logging camps, also from dealers in agricultural districts. Manufactured from No. 1 hard wheat with modern machinery.

"Crescent" Steel Agate Ware

Our other Brands of Enamelled Ware:

"PREMIER"
"PRINCESS"
WHITE



BLUE and WHITE
WHITE and "STAR"
Decorated.

TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

THE THOS. DAVIDSON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., MONTREAL

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

ESTABLISHED 1861
REAL ESTATE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES
FLOUR & FEED

THE GENUINE MICA ROOFING
SOLD IN
WINNIPEG BY W.G. FONSECA
705 MAIN ST
WIND AND WATER TIGHT
FIRE PROOF
NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT OR COLD
WORK GUARANTEED
MICA ENAMEL PAINT
SPECIALLY PREPARED TO PRESERVE TIN AND METAL ROOFS DOES NOT RUN, CRACK OR PEEL OR IS HARD

705 MAIN STREET

One of Our Numerous Testimonials

Winnipeg, May 2nd, 1899.

W. G. Fonseca, Esq.,
Dear Sir:

Replying to your inquiry, would say that the All-Wool Mica Roofing that you supplied us with four years ago has given us satisfaction.

(Signed) BLACKWOOD BROS.

Sole Agent for Manitoba and the Territories—

W. G. FONSECA

MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, September 1.

Business has again been adversely affected by the weather. The week has been a wet and stormy one, which has delayed farming operations and all sorts of outside work, and besides it has worked considerable harm to the grain in stook. This has reacted upon business in a detrimental way. There is still a moderate volume of jobbing trade doing in seasonable goods and local houses are looking forward to a good fall sorting trade owing to the light amount of goods taken on placing orders. Payments to wholesale houses are very poor, even more so than usual at this time of the year. Values for all leading commodities have remained steady throughout the week, although there is a hardening in the quotations for new canned goods and dried fruits. The grain market is quiet awaiting the new wheat. The first of this went through this week, four cars which graded No. 1 hard, having gone to Fort William. The cattle movement has been lighter owing to storms in the west. The labor situation has been improved by the settlement of the strike of C. P. R. shop hands, both parties agreeing to arbitration. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, while still slightly larger than a year ago, have not maintained their rate of increase, being only \$41,872 greater during the week ending Thursday, whereas the previous week's increase was \$12,246.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, September 1.

(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.)

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Demand is steady and prices unchanged 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.

Business is steady and values on all staple lines unchanged, excepting cocaine and quinine. The former has advanced 50c per ounce and the latter is up 2c per ounce.

DRY GOODS.

Local houses have had a comparatively quiet week. Fall goods are still going forward but orders are very lean. This is expected to make a good sorting trade. Travellers will go out for sorting orders shortly. Values are steady. The millinery opening here next week is expected to bring in a lot of country buyers who will leave some orders for dry goods.

FISH.

Fish are plentiful and demand good. We quote: Whitefish, fresh caught, 5c to 5½c per lb.; pickerel, 4c. pike, 3c.; trout, 10c.; salmon, 12½c.; halibut, 12½c.; mackerel, 15c.; salt cod,

7c.; Labrador herring, half barrel, \$4. Oysters, select, \$2.50 per gallon.

GREEN FRUITS.

Ontario fruit is coming forward in large quantities, much of which is not in very good condition. This has had a depressing effect upon the market for fruit generally. Some cars which were in bad condition were sold at auction and had the effect of checking business in the warehouses. Small dealers who have been bringing in consignments have also affected the market. Preserving demand holds good. Freestone peaches will soon be done. Plums, pears, apples, etc., of good quality are plentiful. We quote: Late Valencia oranges, \$5.00 to \$5.50, as to size; California lemons, \$7.00 per box; bananas, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bunch, as to size; peaches, \$1.15 per case; California freestone, \$1.45; plums, \$1.15 per case; pears, \$1.00; Ontario Duchess apples, \$3.50; crab-apples, \$5.00 per barrel; watermelons, \$3.50 per dozen; grapes, per basket, 25c to 50c; tomatoes, 75c per basket; musk melons in 24 quart baskets, 55c; coconuts, per sack, \$5.50; Grenoble walnuts, 15 cents; Tarragona 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 ½ 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 Smyrnas 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, 50c per dozen bunches, cauliflower, 75c per dozen.

GROCERIES.

Demand is fairly large and prices here are steady on most lines. Currents have advanced sharply owing to continued unfavorable advices from Greece. Fillatras in barrels have advanced from 7½ to 10c, and in other packages proportionately. It would cost ½c to lay these down here today. Red pitted cherries are to a very great extent a failure and the small quantity canned are pretty well cleaned up already. The price is now \$4.50 per case. Plums are much higher in price, being now quoted at \$3.00 to \$3.25. Strawberries still rule high. In view of the fact that new crop tomatoes are soon to arrive these are being quoted slightly lower. Salmon is one of the strong features of the canned goods trade this year. Salmon is now selling at a dollar per case over the normal value. New prunes are expected in about a month. Matches have been reduced in price 40c for the three leading brands owing to independent competition. These brands are however pretty well out of the market and the trade is being supplied with a new brand known as Cable matches, made by the Diamond Match Co., which is about equal in quality to Telephone. New Japan teas are arriving and while the lower grades cannot be procured at any price the higher qualities show good value. For Winnipeg jobbing prices see page 1668.

HARDWARE.

Trade is quieter again this week the weather having checked it somewhat. Sporting goods show the most activity and there has been a fair demand for these. Prices are unchanged. Winnipeg list elsewhere in this issue.

PAINTS, OIL AND GLASS.

There is a lighter trade doing in this line owing to unseasonable weather. The market for glass is very firm and we hear of further advances in Bel-

gium owing to big strike there. Linseed oil is steady at last week's decline. If the flax comes through in good shape it may have a tendency to weaken the market, but in the meantime there will not likely be any further cuts. Turpentine is unsettled but prices remain the same as a week ago. For Winnipeg jobbing prices see list elsewhere.

SCRAP.

We quote: No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$13 to \$14 per ton; No. 2, \$5 ton; wrought iron scrap, \$5 ton; heavy copper, 10c per pound; red brass, 8c per pound; yellow brass, heavy, 7c per pound; light brass, ½ to 5c per pound; lead pipe or tea lead, 2 to 2½c; rags, country mixed, 50c per 100 pounds; rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and arctics, 5½c per pound; zinc scrap 1c per lb; bones, clean, dry and bleached, \$6 per ton.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—the advance in the wheat markets noted last week received a sharp check on Saturday, the 25th inst., American markets declined ½ to 1½c on that day. On Monday they showed more strength and kept advancing slightly until Wednesday, but since then they have fallen off again, and yesterday closed weak at the lowest point of the day, and 1 to 2c lower than a week ago according to market, the least decline being shown at Chicago and the largest at Minneapolis. European markets have been firm without being active and prices there show a slight improvement on the week, although all English and continental markets were lower yesterday. The movement of new wheat in the States continues on a large scale compared with a year ago, the primary receipts being almost double and the primary shipments also very large, but the wheat does not show up in the visible supply to any extent. Weather in the spring wheat country has been unfavorable for harvesting and threshing, and a great deal of the grain has been damaged in condition. In Manitoba especially, severe storms of wind and rain have done much damage. In the winter wheat states plowing for the new crop is proceeding, recent rains having put the ground in good condition. European harvests are now practically finished. The yield of wheat in England is estimated at from 10 to 20 per cent under last year and in France the crop is considerably short, but this latter country has a large stock of old wheat left over from the last two crops, and it is considered that with the new crop and the old reserves, France will again be practically self-supporting this season, and the price of wheat there is still considerably under the importing point. In other European countries the situation shows no new feature, all of them have average good crops, and their markets remain quiet and inactive. The crop situation in India continues to improve. The prospects for the new crop in Australia are reported good, and in Argentine climatic conditions have improved after too much wet weather. The American visible supply increased last week 205,000 bushels, compared to an increase the previous week of 1,543,000 bushels, and a decrease of 1,517,000 bushels last year. The world's shipments were very moderate, and under weekly requirements being 5,439,000 bushels compared to 6,591,000 bushels previous week, and 5,765,000 bushels same week last year. The world's visible supply according to Bradstreet's decreased 1,000,000 bushels, against an increase the previous week of 2-

\$77,000 bushels and a decrease for same week last year of 1,982,000 bushels.

The local situation remains unchanged, there is next to no business doing. The price of 1 hard has ranged from 78½ to 80c spot Fort William, and after the close of yesterday's markets 79½c was the best bid obtainable. Owing to the very unfavorable harvest weather over Manitoba the past week, 1 hard has been held more stiffly as it is considered the percentage of 1 hard in this year's crop will turn out small. 2 hard and 1 northern are 3¼c under 1 hard and 3 hard 8c under 1 hard.

FLOUR—Prices hold steady. Ogilvie's Hungarian Patent, \$2.20 per sack of 48 pounds; Glenora, \$2.05; Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, \$2.20; Patent, \$2.05.

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

GROUND FEED—Oat chop is now worth \$28.50 per ton, barley chop \$21.50, mixed barley and oats \$25, corn chop \$22; oil cake \$26 per ton.

OATMEAL—Imported meal held at \$1.75 to \$1.80 per sack of 80 pounds to the retail trade.

OATS—The market is well supplied with old oats and prices are steady. Only current requirements are being provided for by buyers as new oats will be in shortly. Good quality feed oats are worth 3½c per bushel in carlots on track here, with holders in some cases asking more.

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—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. The rains have flooded out much of the low lying hay and farmers will have to begin cutting upland hay to get needed supplies. In many places this is now fit to cut.

BUTTER—Creamery—The market is steady and without change. Dealers are taking all they can get to fill shipping orders at 1½c per pound f.o.b. at factories.

BUTTER—Dairy—The quality of dairy butter is improving as the season advances in some respects, although there is still no choice dairy to be had at any price. The amount of second grade stuff coming in has fallen off. Good dairy butter in tubs and rolls is worth now on a commission basis about 13½c. The regular quotations run from 12 to 14c, according to quality.

CHEESE—The market is strong and steady in sympathy with the east. Factory cheese is worth 9½c per pound laid down here. Dairy sizes 9 to 9½c.

EGGS—The market is again weaker, and receipts continue large. The margin between prices of various buyers is wider than usual and we find them quoting all the way from 11 to 12½c per dozen for fresh case eggs delivered here.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are now down to 3½c per bushel, a decline of 10c during the week. We quote: Potatoes 3½c 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, 3½c per lb; imported tomatoes, 50c per basket; celery, 20c per dozen; cucumbers, 10 to 25c per dozen.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is steady and unchanged. Lamb is lower at a

range of from 10 to 11c. Pork is easier and ¼c lower. We quote: Choice beef, 6 to 6½c per lb; veal, 7 to 9c; mutton, 10 to 10½c; lamb, 10 to 11c; hogs, 6½ to 7c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Poultry is in a little better supply at steady prices. Live hens are worth 50c 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—The market for hides is steady and but little business is doing. 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 8 to 8½c per pound for unwashed fleece and 12½c per pound for washed.

TALLOW—Quoted at 3½ to 3¾c. **SENECA**—The market is steady at last week's prices. Minneapolis buyers are soliciting shipments of Manitoba root on a basis of about 4c here, but local buyers do not offer more than 2½c for best root and some will not pay over 2½c.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—The export movement has been lighter owing to heavy storms in the west. About 1,500 head have gone through the Winnipeg stock yards this week. Butchers' cattle are in moderate demand. Stockers are not wanted. About 3½c is the prevailing quotation here for exporters, and 2½c for best butchers, with a range from 2 to 2½c for these.

SHEEP—The market is steady and unchanged at 4½ to 4¾c per pound off cars here for best sheep. Receipts are very light.

HOGS—There is a moderate delivery of hogs at steady prices. Packers pay 6c for best weights.

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

HORSES—The demand for horses is better than it was in the summer, but is still far from being brisk. Beyond a few sales of western horses there is nothing doing. These are halter broken and realize from \$60 to \$100 each.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 1,225,000 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on Aug. 25. Receipts for the week were 106,138 bushels, and shipments were 140,000 bushels. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 1,052,000 bushels. Stocks of wheat at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg, and interior points were estimated approximately at 2,390,000 bushels, compared with 2,600,000 bushels a year ago; 500,000 bushels two years ago.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending Aug. 25 there were 224 cars of grain inspected, which graded as follows:—

Wheat—1 hard, 24; 2 hard, 12; 1 northern, 1; 2 northern, 0; 3 hard, 0; rejected, 1; no grade, 8; condemned, 1 car.

Oats—1 white, 1; 2 white, 1; 2 mixed, 2 cars.

William Mackenzie and D. D. Mann arrived in Winnipeg from the east, early last week. They intend going over the company's lines and will probably be in the west for a couple of weeks.

The Week's Fires in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg has been having almost an epidemic of fires lately, mostly of incendiary origin, and this week has brought a fresh crop. On Sunday frost & woods big warehouse on front Douglas avenue was set on fire. The blaze originated in the upper part of the building. The firemen were able to contain the blaze to this part and the only damage to the stock of farm implements on the ground floor was from water. The loss will be about \$2,500, covered by insurance. The C. P. R. land department had a quantity of grain stored in the building for exhibition at the Calgary fair, which was also damaged. In one side of the building G. F. Stephens also had a stock of glass, which, however, escaped without damage.

Early Monday morning the brick block on the southwest corner of Main and Rupert streets was set on fire. The fire was in the upper flat, which was occupied by the Union Cigar factory, and was soon extinguished, the loss to the cigar company being about five or six thousand dollars. On the ground floor were the stores of Chas. Wellband, boot and shoe merchant; W. W. Matthews, jeweler; T. D. Deegan, men's furnishings; Peace & Co., tailors, and Bowers & Tetzell, confectioners. The stocks in which were damaged to some extent by water and smoke.

Shortly after midnight on Monday fire started in a double frame house on James street, but it was extinguished by the chemical before much damage was done.

Early Wednesday morning the buildings on Portage avenue occupied by M. Conway, auctioneer; J. McLeod Holiday, fancy goods; McLean's bicycle livery; Mackenzie & Co., plumbers, and H. Henderson, shoemaker, were completely destroyed by fire, and those of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., Wm. Hespeler, commission merchant; Miss Bruce, fancy goods, and the new Y. M. C. A. building were slightly damaged. The building occupied by M. Conway was owned by Alloway & Champion, and that occupied by J. McLeod Holiday by D. Sprague. These blocks were insured for \$9,300. M. Conway's loss is not given. J. McLeod Holiday estimates his loss at between \$26,000 and \$27,000 with insurance of \$22,000. Miss Bruce's loss, resulting only from damage by smoke, will be about \$200. Wm. Hespeler, who owns the building occupied by the Singer Sewing Machine Co., places his loss at about \$400. The Singer Co.'s loss will be small. R. Henderson considers his loss to be about \$500, no insurance. McLean & Co. state that their loss will amount to about \$500, partly insured. F. H. Welpley, carpenter, suffered to the extent of about \$300. Mackenzie & Co., plumbers, will lose in the neighborhood of \$3,000.

There were also several other smaller fires during the week. Tuesday night there were five alarms. There is no doubt that the majority of these fires were of an incendiary origin and efforts are being made to detect the guilty party or parties. The Board of Underwriters has offered a reward of \$500 for such detection and it is possible that the city council will supplement this reward.

Reports from Cape Nome district, Alaska, indicate that further finds have been made there of gold deposits which are expected to prove rich.

The Grand Trunk railway has declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the guaranteed stock for the half year ending 30th June, 1900, with a distribution of 1½ per cent on the first preferred stock.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

GROCERIES

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

Table listing various grocery items such as Apples, Beans, Corn, Peas, Pears, Plums, Pumpkins, Raspberries, Strawberries, Tomatoes, Salmon, Sardines, Imported Fresh Herring, Imp. Kippered Herrings, Imp. Herring, Imp. Anch. Sauce, Imp. Shrimp Sauce, Canned Meats, Chicken, Potted Ham, Devilled Ham, Coffee, Cereals, Rice, Tapioca, Cigarettes, Cured Fish, Dried Fruits, Currants, Dates, Figs, and Sultana Raisins.

Dried Fruits

Table listing various dried fruit items including Raisins, Loose Muscatels, London Layers, California Evaporated Fruits, Apricots, Pitted Plums, Nectarines, Prunes, Pears, Telegraph, Telephone, Cable, Parlor Matches, Nuts, Syrup, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, Dairy, Spices, Assorted Herbs, Allspice, Cassia, Cloves, Pepper, Nutmegs, China Blacks, and Young Hysons.

Tobacco

Table listing various tobacco products such as T. & B. 35, 48, and 95 Cads., Lily, Ss, cads., Crescent, Ss, cads., T. & B. Black Chewing, Ss, 106s, T. & B. Mahogany Chewing, Ss, 106s, T. & B. 1-12 pkg, cut, T. & B. 1-5 pkg, cut, T. & B. in pouches, 1-4, T. & B. in 1-5 tins, T. & B. in 1/2 tins, T. & B. in 15 tins, Orinoco, 1-12 pkg., Orinoco, 1-5 tins, Orinoco, 1/2 tins, Tucketts Cherub Cigarette, Brier, Ss, cads., Derby, 35 and 48, cads., Tiger, Ss, cads., P. & W. Chewing, Cads., P. & W. Chewing, Butts, Tonka, 1/2 tins, Tonka, 1-12 pkg., Canadian Leaf, 50 lb bales, Dominion Tobacco Co.'s List, Bright Chewing Plug, Pomera, 10 1/2 s., Smitax, Bars 3 s., Holly, 8 s and 15 s., Caramel, Bars, 7 s., Black Chewing Plug, Black Bass, Bars, 10 1/2 s., Black Bass, 6 s and 8 s., Bright Smoking Plug, Virgin Gold, 3 1/2 s., Virgin Gold, 9 s., Bulls Eye, 3 1/2 s and 5 s., Empire Tobacco Co.'s List, Smoking, Currency, Bars, 10 1/2 s., Free Trade, 8 s., Snowshoe, Bars, 12 s., Wooden Ware, Pails, a hoop clear, Pails, wire hoop, Pails, Star fibre, Tubs, No. 0 common, Tubs, No. 1 common, Tubs, No. 2 common, Tubs, No. 3 common, Tubs, nests (3), Tubs, wire hoop (3), Tubs, fibre, No. 0, Tubs, fibre, No. 1, Tubs, fibre, No. 2, Tubs, fibre, No. 3, Butter Tubs, wire hoop (2), Rutter Tubs, wire hoop (3), Washboards, Globe, per doz., Cured Meats, Etc., Lard, pure leaf, steam rend., Lard, pure, in 3, 5 and 10 lb tins, per case of 60 lbs., Lard, pure, Tierces, per lb., Lard, soft tubs, Lard, Compound, 20 lb pails, Lard, Compound, 3 and 5 lb tins, case 60 lbs., Smoked Meats, Hams, Breakfast bacon, bellies, Breakfast bacon, backs, Spiced rolls, Shoulders, Pic-nic Hams, Dry Salt Meats, Long clear bacon, Shoulders, Smoked Long Clear, Backs, Barrel Pork, Heavy mess, Short cut, Meat Sundries, Fresh pork sausage, lb., Bologna sausage, lb., Pickled pigs feet, kits, Sausage castings, lb.

DRUGS

Table listing various drug items including Alum, Alcohol, Bleaching Powder, Borax, Bromide Potash, Camphor, Camphor, ounces, Carbolic Acid, Castor Oil, Chlorate Potash, Citric Acid, Copperas, Cocaine, Cream Tartar, Cloves, Epsom Salts, Extract Logwood, Extract Logwood, boxes, Formalin, per lb., German Quinine, Glycerine, lb., Ginger, Jamaica, Ginger, African, Howard's Quinine, Iodine, Insect Powder, Morphia, sul., Opium, Oil, olive, Pure, Oil, U.S. Salad, Oil, lemon, super, Oil, peppermint, Oil, cod liver, gal., Oxalic Acid, Potass Iodide, Virgin Green, lb., Saltpetre, Sal Rochelle, Shellac, Sulphur Flowers, Sulphur Roll, keg., Soda Bicarb, keg of 112 lbs., Sal Soda, Tartaric Acid, lb., Strychnine, pure crystals, oz.

LEATHER

Table listing various leather goods such as Harness, oak, Harness, union oak No. 1, Harness, union oak No. 1 R, Harness, hemlock No. 1, anchor brand, Harness, hemlock No. 1 R anchor brand, Harness, hemlock country tannage, No. 1 R, Russet collar leather, per foot, American Oak Sole, Sole, union oak, Listowell, sole, Penetang, sole, Acton Sole, B. F. French calf, B. F. French kip, Canada calf, Canada calf, Niagara, Niagara Brand Kip, Wax upper, Grain upper per foot, Kangaroo, per foot, Dolgona, per foot, Dolgona, bright, Bag sheepskins, per doz.

FUEL

Table listing various fuel items including Coal, 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, Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove, nut or lump, Pea size, Canadian anthracite, stove, Canadian anthracite, nut, Lethbridge bituminous, Crow's Nest bituminous, U. S. bituminous, Souris Lignite, Souris, car lots F.O.B. mines, Smithing, Cordwood, These are prices for car lots, on track Winnipeg, Tamarac, Pine, Spruce, Poplar, green or dead, cut, Manitoba Oak, Birch, Minnesota Hard Maple, Minnesota Oak, Slabs.