

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CHANGE OF NAME

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

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada

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

UNPRECEDENTEDLY PROFITABLE RESULTS

To its policy holders are largely attributable. With the same hearty co-operation of our policy holders and the same generous confidence of the assuring public, as accorded for the last 30 years, we believe THESE RESULTS WILL CONTINUE to be as satisfactory to policy holders in the future as they have been in the past.

R. MELVIN, President. G.F. WEGENAST, Manager. W. HARRIDDELL, 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., Victoria, B.C. E. H. CHANDELL, General Agent, Calgary, N.W.T.

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.

ONE DOOR NORTH OF THE OLD STAND - -

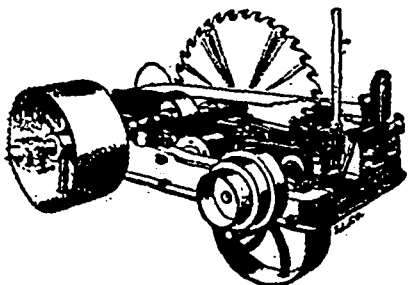
Winnipeg

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

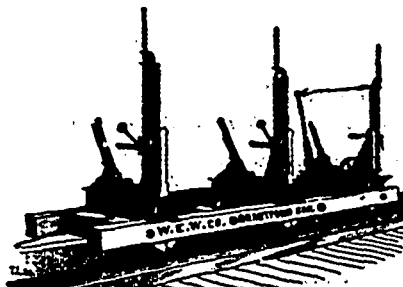
P. O. Box 693



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 McIlhennott 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. SIPPRELL, B. A., Principal.

R. A. LISTER & CO. Ltd.
 232 King St., Winnipeg

Offer to the trade at right discount their 'Alexandra' and 'Melotte' Cream Separators

which are unequalled for large or small dairies, also
 Barrel Churns Cheese Box Material
 Butter Prints Cheese Rennet
 Butter Workers Colouring
 Thermometers Bandage
 Butter Boxes Dairy Brushes
 Parchment Paper Egg Cases
 Correspondence solicited in English, French, German, Icelandic and Scandinavian.

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
\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE OR \$2.25 WHEN
NOT SO PAID; OTHER COUNTRIES, \$2.50 PER
ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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

Advertisements purporting to be news matter,
or which profess to express the 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, AUGUST 25.

PRACTICAL ROAD BUILDING.

The question of good roads and how to obtain them is attracting more and more attention each year as public opinion becomes more enlightened, and their practical utility more fully appreciated. In the west the matter is a most important one as owing to the heavy nature of the soil and the flatness of the country bad roads are exceedingly hard to manage with. This matter is receiving a good deal of attention in the Northwestern States as well as in Western Canada and owing to the similarity of physical conditions the experience of those states in road-building should be most useful in Manitoba, although so far their experience is about as limited as our own. The State of Minnesota is contemplating a rather radical move at present which might be watched with interest here. It is proposed that at the forthcoming session of the state legislature a bill shall be passed authorizing the employment of convict labor from the state penitentiary in constructing roads, bridges and drains throughout the state. The bill also proposes to utilize prisoners under sentence in the county jails for this work. The labor unions of the state have been asked to pronounce upon the scheme and have done so in its favor so that the only possible source of objection has thus been found favorable. It is believed that in no other way can the convict labor be used to better advantage in the service of the community at large. Whether the scheme will prove as satisfactory as its advocates believe remains to be seen, but it certainly possesses a number of good features. It may be found that the question of distance and safe-keeping of the prisoners is a barrier in the way of its complete success. The main point for

us is that it may develop at least a partial solution of the labor problem in connection with the construction of roads.

As a matter of fact the whole question of good roads in rural districts hinges upon that of labor. How to get the work done without too great a cost is what municipal councils want to know. Hitherto the statute labor plan has been largely in vogue. This is now, however, in most places no longer popular and the councils are obliged to hire labor. In Ontario the statute labor plan has been developed to its highest possible degree of usefulness and last year something like 11,000,000 days of labor were put in on the roads by men and teams with results which were, according to the provincial road commissioner, far from satisfactory. In fact, he seems to think that the greater part of this labor was lost mostly owing to carelessness and poor supervision.

One rural municipality in Ontario, the township of Trafalgar, furnishes a concrete example of what may be done by thorough supervision of road making. There the reeve has happily been a man who had this matter very much at heart and he has given a great deal of attention to the work, with the result that the Trafalgar township road and bridges are known all over Ontario for their excellence and durability, all of which has been done with surprisingly little expense. This result has been accomplished by having a broad and comprehensive plan and faithfully following it. If Trafalgar township can do this so can others, not only in Ontario but in Manitoba or anywhere. It may be added that statute labor is used in that township under proper direction.

Another instance of good road making and its results is that of a township in the State of Iowa, where there is a town of 500 inhabitants. The neighboring towns in the other townships are very much larger and more influential and in fine weather when the roads are good these larger towns draw most of the trade which should feed the little one but when wet weather comes the latter has things all its own way owing to the excellence of the roads leading to it, which is due to the fact that one man is responsible for all the road-making in that particular township and not a number of irresponsible and indifferent pathmasters.

These are instances showing that good roads are possible where earnest effort is made to secure them and where somebody is made responsible for the whole scheme of roads in the district. The labor question is, as has been said, the most difficult of solution, but even this can be overcome in time and even if statute labor has to be depended upon entirely it can, under proper supervision, be made to do much better service than in the past. If the experiment of Minnesota should prove satisfactory perhaps a

plan for the utilization of convict labor in this work in Manitoba may be evolved in the near future.

WINNIPEG WATERWORKS.

An unfortunate state of affairs has arisen in connection with the new Winnipeg waterworks pumping and machinery plant. It appears that the volume of water rising in the artesian well which is to be the source of supply is so large that there has been a great deal of overflow and soakage about the foundations of the buildings and of the large brick chimney, which has been erected outside of the boiler room, in consequence of which these are settling to a dangerous extent. The city engineer attributes the settlement to quicksand, which has been disturbed by the soakage. The result of this unfortunate condition is that the operation of the plant is indefinitely delayed, the city is put to much additional expense and a great deal of hard feeling has been engendered among the councillors and officials concerned. It is a pity that misfortunes of this kind cannot occur in connection with any public service without giving rise to all sorts of bad feeling, harsh and often unjust criticism and demands for the dismissal of the unlucky persons who are directly responsible. How much better it would be to meet the situation in a calm and reasonable manner, everyone in authority lending themselves rather to finding a solution of the difficulty than a weak spot in somebody else's record in connection with the job. The trouble at the Winnipeg waterworks might have arisen in any city and under the most expert supervision, so that there is nothing to be gained by wishing that further advice had been taken before the project was undertaken. In any case the immediate business of the council is to concentrate its efforts on finding a remedy for the difficulty, leaving the placing of the blame for a calmer period.

CHAMBER OF MINES AGAIN.

Further criticisms of the Central Canada Chamber of Mines whose head office is in this city, are appearing in leading English papers. A characteristic specimen of these, copied from The Canadian Gazette of August 2, appears elsewhere in this issue and a perusal of the article will show the line upon which exception has been taken to the chamber's proceedings. No reasonable person can object to the general tone of the Gazette's article nor to the modest requests which it sets forth as the quickest way to settle the matter, namely, that sworn statements from reputable mining experts shall accompany the glowing articles in which the management of the chamber describe these central Canadian mines. In the mining business perhaps more than any other, expert advice is essential before any safe basis of flotation can be reached.

Stephens

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



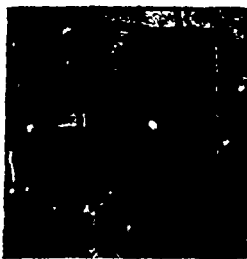
Made with Manitoba
Boiled
Linseed Oil.

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.

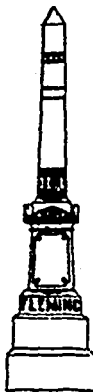
C. W. DONALD, Sec.

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.



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 1897.

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.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER

Writing machines that do their work out of sight; that require tabulators; that strike into aligning blocks; that can only do one color work; that cost thirty dollars more than the standard price, are antiquities.

The OLIVER is a modern machine, and is made and sold for

\$95.00

By the Linotype Company
156 St. Antoine Street,
Montreal.

BRANCHES:

39 Sparks Street, Ottawa;
55 Victoria Street, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.

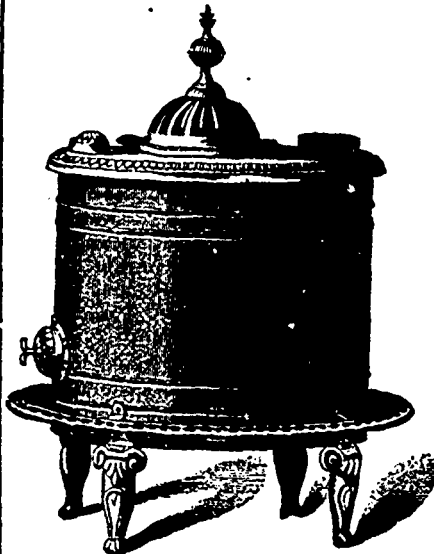
F. A. Drummond

Agent for Manitoba and N.W.T.

339 Main Street, - WINNIPEG, MAN.

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 BANNATYNE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.
London Toronto Montreal Vancouver

We were under the impression that the chamber had been furnishing such credentials to English investors whose financial co-operation for development of mines is solicited, but it appears from the Gazette's recent articles and others that this is not the case. While there cannot be the slightest question as to the responsibility of many of the gentlemen from Canadian business circles who have taken out membership in the Chamber of Mines and lent their names to it as a guarantee of its reliability there seems to be something wrong with its advertising methods and the sooner this is remedied the better it will be for both the chamber and the mining region which

southern entrance crosses a narrow neck in the lake. A macadam drive follows the bluff along the north side, at the left, and a viaduct over Delaware avenue connects the Meadow Park from the lake section. Upon this portion of the park many thousands of dollars have been expended in improvements. The shrubs and trees include many of the rare decorative species and varieties, and a profusion of flowers is always to be seen along the drives and walks throughout the summer. The main buildings of the exposition are directly north of the point from which the view is taken.

The lake is to be connected by a series of small cataracts with the grand canal, mirror lakes and lagoons that surround the exposition building.

and in this fact is the secret of the non-success of the mutual elevators.

There have been some successes, as the reports at hand of the annual meetings held in July show. The house at Amboy paid \$1,142 net; that at Dassel a 25 per cent. dividend, compared with 30 per cent. the year before; that at Itenville earned \$1,500; that at Sherburne earned \$1,775 net; that at Castlewood made a good profit, and so on. On the other side of the ledger we find at Chokto the mutual elevator manager short in his accounts from \$6,000 to \$7,000; at Graceville, on purchases of 15,000 bushels only, the manager was shy \$104.—Chicago Elevator Journal.

Chamber of Mines.

The following article under the title of Central Canada Mines Comedy,"



Park Lake.

it is making such a disinterested and laudable effort to advertise.

Water Features of the Pan-American Exposition.

The beautiful lake here illustrated is about half a mile in length and is within the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo in 1901. The scene is in the most picturesque portion of Delaware Park which is considered one of the finest in America. The lake is one of a number of fine water features of the exposition, and is to be illuminated in a novel way at night by countless electric lights. The wooded slopes and shaded walks that surround it are restful retreats, and the quiet lake scene is ever picturesque and refreshing. The picture is taken from a point near the west end of the lake, a few rods northeast of where the broad driveway from the main

Co-Operation Among Farmers.

The farmers of Minnesota have given rather more attention to the co-operative idea than those perhaps of any other American state. They have organized co-operative creameries, mutual insurance companies, elevators, stores, etc. There are 126 township mutual fire insurance companies in the state and about 650 co-operative creameries. There are not so many elevators. So far as appears, the insurance companies and creameries have been much more successful than the elevators or other commercial co-operative enterprises.

We are not aware that any professional sociologist has advanced a reason for this apparent anomaly. It would be interesting to have it. Does it call for a higher order of skill to successfully manage an elevator business than it does to make a creamery pay or to keep a township insurance company on a solvent basis? Frankly, we believe it does;

appears in the Canadian Gazette (London, Eng.) of Aug 2:

For a body so magnificently equipped, the Central Canada Chamber of Mines would seem to be either stupendously comic or astoundingly dense. The names of its patrons, officers, general committee, and foundation members fill four pages of a closely printed leaflet, and comprise the governor-general of Canada, the premier of Canada, the premier of Manitoba, the lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, the governors and presidents of the leading Canadian banks, railway companies, and boards of trade; and there would almost seem to be hardly a prominent merchant of Winnipeg, Port Arthur and Rat Portage who does not figure among its official sponsors. What greater promise could there be of enlightened administration and business-like capacity? Yet what do we find? In the Canadian Gazette of June 14 we commented upon a "press extract" sent to us by the chamber, in common with



POMPEII CASTOR OIL

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



The Bole Drug Co

GENERAL AGENTS

RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES

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

Head Office and Mills at Rat Portage, Ont.

Branch Point Douglas Ave., Winnipeg



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.

other English journals, descriptive of the mineral resources of the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River districts. We cordially welcomed the educational work which so influential and apparently disinterested a body could do in this country; but we pointed out to the chamber that if it would turn the attention of the British public and the British investor to the development of these mineral resources of central Canada, it must remember that credited facts, and not vague superlatives, were absolutely essential. We showed by quotations from the particular circular under review how completely the chamber failed to realise this condition. It is not enough, we said, to declare in glowing periods that this and that gold district is the richest in the world, will outrival the Rand, and so on. The British investor knows that type of eulogy, and heartily mistrusts it. What he seeks, and what the Central Canada Chamber of Mines must give him if it would fulfil its object, is decisive and authoritative information—not mere newspaper extracts, however exultant and patriotic, but the signed reports of government or other experts known or honored in this country.

This, we must say, seemed to us then, as it seems to us now, to be a most reasonable and necessary criticism. It was the criticism not alone of the Canadian Gazette, but of the Pall Mall Gazette and other English journals of repute. How did the chamber receive it? Cablegrams reached Canada announcing these criticisms. The chamber held a meeting at Winnipeg, on June 16th, and decided to cable to the English press, through Reuter's agency, as follows:—

Function of Central Canada Chamber of Mines purely statistical, but owing to the very existence of this gold region being unknown in Europe some description is necessary. Only desire disseminate disinterested information. Any news cuttings circulated through this chamber can be relied upon and fully substantiated. No flotation, wild cat or otherwise, known of or contemplated.

And the cablegram added the important information that "assay certificates, etc., with reliable affidavits," were being forwarded by the "first mail." Many a "first mail" has come and gone since then, but the only "certificates" which we and other London journals have received take the form of a remarkable series of further "press extracts," culminating in two circular letters, dated Winnipeg, July 17th, almost worthy of Li Hung Chang himself in their phraseology and the overflowing generosity of their contents.

Of these intermediate "press extracts" London journals grew painfully contemptuous, and it is worth reminding the chamber of three of the criticisms passed upon them:—

The Financial Times said: "The Central Canada Chamber of Mines certainly makes things very hard for would-be friends of the Dominion. We presume that its object in forwarding this parcel of printed matter to the English press is to re-establish its good faith. Why, then, instead of this windy rubbish, did it not send copies of those assay certificates and reliable affidavits promised in the Reuter messages of June 20th? This simple and obvious course would have effectively silenced criticism, if the evidence in question be what is claimed for it."

The Pall Mall Gazette said: "The circulars are mere puffs, and unless the prominent Canadians who have lent their names can support their contentions by some better evidence than is yet forthcoming, they will merely bring discredit upon Canadian mining, which, for all we know, may

prove a valuable asset of the Dominion, if properly treated."

The Canadian Gazette said: "What the English investor seeks are not vague raptures and superlatives, but facts, signed reports of credited experts, government or otherwise. Unless the chamber gives him these, it will be merely wasting its time and doing Canada more harm than good in this country."

Such pointed criticism might, one would have thought, have brought so businesslike a body as the Central Canada Chamber of Mines to a realization of the futility of its proceedings and the need for those certified and authoritative statements promulgated six weeks ago. But the circular letters which reach us this week from Winnipeg suggest that the Chamber still nurses its old delusions.

It has, indeed, magnificently improved upon them. Instead of assay certificates and experts' reports, the Chamber turns its smiling countenance to the London Stock Exchange, and in a circular letter extends to every one of its members "an invitation to visit this country during the present summer under the auspices of this institution." The heroes of Throgmorton street are promised a "very pleasant" time. The enticements of steam launches galore, beautiful inland waters with innumerable islands, are held out to them, with the kindly reminder to the seasick that land is never more than a mile distant, and the assurance of some of the finest fishing and shooting in Canada, "if you care for sport." Your London stockbrokers have only to send a telegram, and they "and any friend duly provided" with a letter of introduction from the London Stock Exchange will be met by a representative of the Chamber and piloted hither and thither, presumably at the Chamber's expense. Free railways, we gather, free steamers, free hotels, free everything. Who could resist such charming? In the body of the circular we find this attractive piece of further information:

In sending you this invitation our committee desire to say that they have no ulterior motives, and no personal interests to serve; but this being a public institution they are desirous that the mineral and other resources of this district should become known, the existence of which are practically unknown in Europe. The committee believe they can show you something in this district that will probably be a surprise in the direction of immense surface reefs of both high and low grade ores, with every facility for economic working and unlimited water power. The assay value of ores and trial mill runs (10 to 200 tons) in many cases are so incredible that we do not care to mention them. A large amount of prospecting and developing work has lately been done by poor people, and possibly one and a half million dollars have been expended in this way, in locating, drifting, trial crushings, etc., over a large extent of country, all of which is more or less impregnated with reefs. A considerable number of shafts have been sunk to depths of from 100 to 400 feet; with corresponding drifting, not with the object of finding reefs, mark you, but to prove the extent and permanency underground of the immense deposits of auriferous ores outcropping on the surface. They have now arrived at that stage where capital for equipment is required, which capitalists in this country, owing to a lack of experience and certain scepticism of all mining ventures, are loth to furnish in its entirety. Hence the present invitation, which, if accepted, our committee are convinced will result in much mutual advantage.

Not satisfied with this invitation to the 4,315 members of the London

Stock Exchange, the executive committee of the chamber tells us in a second circular that it has "now decided to extend this invitation to the managers or representatives of the principal London newspapers, also to the managers of the London banks," and "arrangements are now in progress for the trip, full particulars of which will be published at an early date. Now there are 171 journals in London, each of which will regard itself as seriously affronted if it be excluded from a list of "the principal London newspapers." The names of the managers of London banks fill seven columns of small type in the London Post Office directory. Thus we see that this munificent chamber is preparing itself for the transit, reception, and entertainment of thousands of Londoners, to say nothing of the "friends" who are so generously included in the stock exchange invitation. May we humbly suggest that it is not fair to the bank clerks, who are to hand out the resultant mining dividends, and the newspaper boys, who are to waken the echoes of London streets with these new stories of Canadian wonders, that they should be omitted from the invitation? In order that the British public may not meanwhile be robbed of its Winnipeg allurements, the chamber inserts this suggestive little paragraph in the circular letter to the press:—

Our committee would be pleased if the newspaper press would refer to this matter editorially, as it is calculated to have a great effect in drawing closer the bonds of union between Great Britain and her premier colony, so close and yet hitherto so distant, and cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on commerce generally, especially in the direction of giving the mother country a clearer idea of the enormous undeveloped resources of Central Canada and the great Northwest.

It is a pretty tale, take it all in all, and, speaking seriously, one that does no credit to Canadian common sense. What do the London stockbroker and the London pressmen and his sisters, his cousins and his aunts know about the value of a mine when they see it? What investor will give twopence for these thousands of reports when asked upon authority to part with his sold cash? If instead of scattering broadcast these widespread invitations the Chamber will spend one-twentieth of its seemingly abundant money in securing reports from say three Canadian or British mining experts of repute, it will cease to make itself ridiculous in the eyes of the British and, we venture also to think, the Canadian public.

TOWN OF MEDICINE HAT, N.W.

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 confirmed by the ratepayers, and will date from October 1st, 1900.

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

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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



Benson's Prepared Corn

Canada Laundry

Canada Corn Starch

No. 1 White

Edwardsburg Silver Gloss

Rice Starch

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.

WHOLESALE AGENT.

What About Plug Tobacco?

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

CHEWING PLUG— **BLACK BASS** **CARAMEL** (Bright) **SMILAX** (American style)
SMOKING PLUG— **VIRGIN GOLD** **BULL'S EYE**

These tobaccos are good and will hold and make new trade. Ask your wholesaler for them.

See Price List, page 1636.
For Sale by all wholesale grocers.

DOMINION TOBACCO COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS, MONTREAL

E. NICHOLSON, WINNIPEG AGENT.

Good Roads.

The Ontario roads commissioner, Mr. A. M. Campbell, who arrived in the city this week, was at the meeting of the board of works Wednesday and in reply to a request from Ald. Ross for a few remarks, Mr. Campbell said he did not know that he had very much that was new to say to the committee. He had gone around the city and looked over the streets, because he was interested in the construction of roads. For the last five years he had been giving this subject his special study and had retailed his knowledge to the various municipalities in his province. He was very much impressed to find that much rapid improvement had been made with this city's streets. Winnipeg had grown rapidly in the last 10 or 15 years and real property had been improved at such a rate that it was possible, not enough attention had been given to street improvement. Citizens generally, possibly, knew as much about the roads as the city officials or aldermen. He hardly thought enough consideration was given the subject; when he first started in his present position he thought at the time that he knew more than he finds he does now after five years close attention to the work.

He did not wish that any remarks he might make would be taken as a reflection on any official or any member of the board, but simply as the expression of his honest opinion after observation.

The First Duty

of the department in charge of street improvement was to get a carefully made plan of the city, showing the streets with levels and other information with a view to drainage and foundations of the roads. The streets should be classified according to their uses and the traffic they would have to bear. The streets lined by stores, office buildings and such structures should be classified amongst the more important streets, and should be paved from sidewalk to sidewalk. It should be the aim to adopt asphalt, which is an ideal pavement for such streets and one that is best suited for the requirements.

The next class should comprise the more important thoroughfares leading from manufacturing and wholesale districts into the main streets, and owing to the heavy class of traffic it should be found necessary to pave them with vitrified brick, or stone blocks. Then there was the third class of streets—the purely residential. A 24-foot roadway is all that is necessary to accommodate the traffic on these streets and macadam carefully and properly laid is the most suitable material for this class of streets.

In the central part of the city regard should be had to the cleanliness and appearance of the streets and asphalt was the ideal pavement for this purpose. Mr. Campbell spoke of the great care to be taken in the construction of asphalt pavements, how it should be prepared and the depth to be laid and the kind to be used. All these things require careful consideration on account of the cost of the pavement.

The next material is vitrified brick, but this could not take the place of asphalt; it is suitable for lighter traffic and is better than macadam.

Asphalt should be used to a limited extent and vitrified brick for secondary purposes. For the greater part of the pavement broken stone or ma-

cadam should be used. Mr. Campbell then described the differences in asphalt, and the troubles resulting from dirt in it and pointed out that the foundation of the asphalt should be thoroughly drained and made entirely dry. The frost acting on moisture in the foundation will imperceptibly raise the asphalt covering and eventually will practically destroy it. The first principle is drainage and this should be absolute. It appeared to be more necessary in this city with its peculiar soil than anywhere else. It was advisable to lay down porous tiled drains running parallel with the curb and leading to an outlet. The drain should be two feet under the sub-grade. The clay here is of such a retentive nature that the moisture will not dry out and it should not be thrown back in the trench, which should be filled with gravel or some similar soil, allowing the water to run down into the drain. Concrete should be placed under all asphalt; his practice was to lay six inches of concrete with two inches of asphalt on top. Wherever asphalt is laid between street railway tracks it is found to be a failure. It is as well to pave between the rails and the devil strip and outside the rails with vitrified brick or scoria block.

Where vitrified brick pavement is laid the old method was to pave from side to side making no provision for expansion or contraction and creeping resulted. Now at certain intervals cement fronting is laid between the bricks in order to neutralize these tendencies.

Macadam.

The result of the macadam pavements here does not appear on the whole to have been a success. A first class macadam pavement should serve for a very much greater time than these pavements appear to have stood. The cause may be attributed to several things. Proper drainage may not have been provided, there may have been inferior material, insufficient supervision or climatic and soil conditions are different to what he was used to. He was convinced that the cause was an imperfect knowledge as to how these roads should be built. His own opinion was that the work was not as carefully constructed as its importance warranted. Who was responsible he did not know. In building an asphalt pavement he would grade the road and about two feet from the curb place a porous drain and at intervals of 25 or 50 feet would place diagonal drains out to the side drains and would also lay a sub-grade of quarry stone. He then gave a description of the method of preparing the foundation with the different sizes of stone and the roller work for setting. A harrow should also be brought into use on the surface in its several stages. The benefit of this was described after it had been rolled several times.

The work should be done carefully or a failure would result. Trap rock is the best material to be used for macadam roads, but this can not be used here on account of its expense. The overlying formation of the city quarry stone was of very good quality; the underlying formation he considered almost entirely useless. There is nothing to be gained by bringing in the black rock, as it is laminated and will easily split. Rolling would have very little effect on it and it would be difficult to handle.

Where foreign substance is used as a binder, the moisture is attracted and as a result the roads churn into mud holes and ruts. The principles to be observed are building up the foundation, coursing the material and exercising careful supervision.

Possibly the city engineer's hands are so full of important work that he cannot give the street work the attention it deserved. So long as Winnipeg is misled by this mistaken system of day labor which is now used, so long would inexperienced work result and no matter if the attention of the city engineers was given all day it would be hard to find proper men. A good practical man should be under the city engineer to look after road making.

It was quite enough for one man to look after street improvements without looking after the construction of waterworks or cutting ditches.

He did not believe in day labor, but thought the department should be sufficiently manned to look after the contractor's work. Mr. Campbell also spoke about the artificial stone walks and thought the tile drains a very cheap precaution against frost.

No provision was made for attending to a macadam pavement, but provision should be made for cleaning and sweeping them.

City Engineer Ruttan followed and said that all were very much interested in his remarks, as all had the interests of the city at heart and wished to do the best for it. He did not think Mr. Campbell could have seen the best of our streets, as there were streets laid by day labor, or limestone, which were very good. He once thought as Mr. Campbell did about day labor, but had now changed his opinion. If the men were properly looked after there was no danger of them scamping their work.

In reply to Ald. Carruthers, Mr. Campbell explained that the system of direct taxation for municipal roads has been generally adopted in Ontario. The government is providing for one-third the cost of the chief county roads, the balance to be borne by the counties and municipalities. Statute labor is being done with entirely.

A Fine Catalogue.

The Metallic Roofing Company of Canada, whose headquarters are in Toronto, has furnished The Commercial with a copy of their fine catalogue showing a full range of architectural sheet metal building materials which they manufacture. This is without doubt one of the finest trade catalogues issued in Canada and show up in fine style the very large range of metal building materials manufactured by this company. The catalogue includes illustrations of every sort of ornamental and plain ceilings and interior finishings, roofing, siding, shingles, tiling, metallic cornices, iron doors, besides a great variety of ornaments. As the company claim to be the pioneers in their particular line it may easily be seen that they have accumulated during the years that they have been in business a good many different designs in each of their lines of manufacture. Sheet metal for building purposes though of comparatively recent origin in a practical sense, has passed its initial stages and the products of this company abundantly testify, and as now sold in its perfected form possesses so many advantages over other materials as to make its uses in many cases almost indispensable. In point of appearance, cleanliness, safety and durability metal is certainly way ahead of the old-fashioned materials and it might be said from the point of view of economy as well. The western agent for The Metallic Roofing Company is Thos. Black, 131 Bannatyne St. E., Winnipeg.

A new species of petrel and a new sea gull are discovered by A. Searle on the Hawaiian island of Kauai.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Montreal	326,000
Toronto	22,000
Coteau, Que.	253,000
Depot Harbor, Ont.	204,000
Kingston	93,000
Winnipeg	100,000
Manitoba elevators	750,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin	1,392,000

Total Aug. 11	3,200,000
Total previous week	3,459,000
Total a year ago	3,562,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's Aug. 11, were 61,504,000 bushels. Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 45,503,000 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. 15, was 49,761,000 bushels, being an increase of 1,551,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 36,207,000 bushels, two years ago 5,850,000 bushels, three years ago 16,723,000 bushels, and four years ago 45,189,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 7,024,000 bushels, compared with 4,039,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 9,102,000 bushels, compared with 7,965,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

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

	Bushels
1900	125,068,700
1899	116,513,000
1898	58,838,000
1897	64,040,000
1896	108,331,000
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	3,453,020	1,868,970
Milwaukee	435,200	424,300
Duluth	1,201,217	1,156,050
Chicago	4,030,529	1,352,372
Total	9,019,917	4,802,322

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	2,335,011	6,769,195
St. Louis	6,026,807	3,227,619
Detroit	706,594	622,279
Kansas City	9,789,417	2,822,555
Total	19,307,829	13,451,678

Grain and Milling Notes.

The Argentine visible wheat supply is 2,023,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,000 bushels last week. Last year the visible supply was 8,220,000 bushels. Stocks of corn are 1,388,000 bushels, against 1,112,000 bushels the previous week and 7,300,000 bushels a year ago.

The Minneapolis Journal, which is usually regarded as a good authority, puts the wheat yield of the three spring wheat states, Minnesota and North and South Dakota at 136,000,000 bushels, which estimate is based on thresher returns to date. This estimate, if correct, means a reduction of 67,000,000 bushels from last year's

yield. Most authorities are inclined to put the yield below the Journal's estimate.

The members of the Buffalo elevator pool have quarreled among themselves and are cutting rates. It is stated that grain is being handled free in some cases.

The visible supply of flaxseed in the three leading storage points of the Northwestern States, Minneapolis, Chicago and Duluth on August 7 was 11,000 bushels.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 70½c in store Fort William. New wheat opened at 71½c.

Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$1.85; best bakers', \$1.65.

Oatmeal—\$1.85 per 80lb sack in carlots. Millstuffs—Bran, \$11.60 per ton; shorts, \$13.00, delivered to city dealers.

Oats—Carlots on track, 40½-41c per bushel. New oats 35c.

Barley—35½-38c per bushel.

Corn—In carlots, 40½-41½c per bushel of 56lb.

Butter—Dairy, 10½-12c per lb; creamery, 18½-19c at the factories.

Cheese—Regular sizes, 10c.

Eggs—15c for Manitoba fresh.

Hides—No. 1 green hides, 6½c per lb.

Wool—76½c for unwashed fleece.

Seneca root—25½-27c per lb.

Hay—Baled, \$5.50-\$6.50 per ton on cars.

Potatoes—Choice new potatoes, 40½-50c per bushel.

Poultry—Turkeys, live weight, 11c per lb; spring chickens, 35½-40c per pair.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 6½-7c; fresh killed mutton, 10½-11c; hogs, 6½-7c; veal, 7½-8½c.

Live Stock—Cattle, 3½-4½c for good to choice steers; sheep, 4½-5c; hogs, \$5.00 off cars, according to weight and quality.

The World's Wheat.

The official statistics of the wheat crop of the world for 1899-1900 have just been compiled by the United States department of agriculture. They show that in the countries of the southern hemisphere, which are commonly included in statements of the world's wheat crops, the production will hardly fall less than 160,513,000 bushels. This is 10,000,000 bushels short of last year's production. Australia and Chili are the only countries showing any material reductions. The crop in Argentina is believed to be about 105,000,000 bushels, about equalling last year's large figures. In 1898-99 Uruguay's wheat crop exceeded 7,000,000 bushels. The only department in Uruguay yet officially reported has a crop over 8 per cent smaller than the previous year, and the total out turn may be below the average. The Bulgarian crop is reported unusually good, although it, as well as the crop of Eastern Turkey, suffered somewhat from rain during harvest. About an average crop is indicated, with generally good condition, in Switzerland and Spain. France indicates a crop slightly above the average for the years 1899-90, but recent bad weather may make the actual out-turn a little smaller.

Anthracite coal stocks at Western lake ports are accumulating rapidly, and there is now no danger of last year's famine being repeated. It is said that the outlook for large stocks is so strong that wholesale dealers are no longer adhering strictly to the prices promulgated on July 1, but are freely making both sales and contracts on a lower basis. On the other hand it may transpire that the present slow demand will be followed by a heavy rush as the consuming season comes on, which might have the effect of forcing up prices for a time.



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

President WM. MARTIN

Vice-President.

Secy-Treas.

C. A. YOUNG.

CHAS. N. BELL.

WHEAT
OATS
CORN
FLAX
HAY

BOUGHT
AND
SOLD
ON
COMMISSION

Money advanced on bills of lading. Daily market report on application.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

Grain Commission Merchants.

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

ALEX. MCFEE & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS

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

THE WINNIPEG ELEVATOR CO. LTD.

GRAIN EXPORTERS.

GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG.

JAMES CARRUTHERS & CO.

GRAIN EXPORTERS.

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

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON MONTREAL.

Consignments of Grain and Manitoba Produce solicited.

Butter in good demand for all grades. F.O.B. offers of Wheat, Barley etc requested.

Established 1860. Manitoba Grain Code used.

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

Returns for the Winnipeg Clearing House for the week ending Thursday, show as follows:
 Week ended Aug. 23, 1900 \$2,164,021
 Corresponding week, 1899 .. . 1,751,775
 Corresponding week, 1898 .. . 1,304,636

The monthly totals are as follows:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. ..	\$9,906,607	\$7,683,052	\$6,341,168
Feb. ..	6,702,646	6,209,471	5,517,340
Mar. ..	7,320,962	6,756,121	5,968,275
April ..	7,091,519	6,916,431	6,240,113
May ..	9,762,579	7,472,855	8,285,344
June ..	9,612,054	8,211,716	7,396,799
July ..	9,395,425	8,169,595	6,316,238
Aug. ..		7,995,291	6,180,387
Sept. ..		8,251,159	6,414,551
Oct. ..		12,689,000	9,347,622
Nov. ..		14,435,219	11,553,629
Dec. ..		12,966,405	10,708,731
Totals ..	\$107,786,814	\$90,674,323	

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.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

Owing to the great interest taken in the subscriptions in the United States to the British war loan, the following remarks by The New York Financial Chronicle will be of interest:

The bonds offered were particularly attractive today to an American having savings to invest. This is true for several reasons. Most important of all is the fact that they have not a suggestion of anything allied to Bryanism associated with them, and never can have. On the other hand, all United States bonds, if the silver advocates could have their way, would be paid in silver. Another reason for the popularity of the exchequer bonds was that being short they exactly filled a demand just at the moment active. That is to say, they were in all respects well fitted to take the buyer's money safely over the uncertainties our battle with silver raises; moreover, while doing that they enabled him to get near 3½ per cent for his money on a perfect security, as good as the world offers; while even 3 per cent is hard to secure at this crisis in our affairs. Finally, Great Britain's condition, because of its necessities, present and future, growing out of the South African war and the possibilities of the disturbance in China and the situation of the gold reserve in Europe, put its bonds abnormally low, and therefore the offer was unusually attractive.—Globe.

The Canadian Pacific directors have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common, and 2 per cent. on the preferred stock of the company, for the half year ending June.

A wire from Montreal on Wednesday stated a big company was being formed in that city with English money to control the produce business. The capital is to be \$20,000,000. The company will establish cold storage warehouses at Toronto, Hamilton, Belleville and other places in Ontario.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

THE JULY FIRE LOSS.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada, for the month of July, as compiled from the daily record of the New York "Commercial Bulletin", is stated by that paper to show a total of \$13,609,100. A comparison of the losses by months during the first seven months of 1900, with the same period of 1899, is given in the following table:

	1899.	1900.
January ..	\$10,718,000	\$11,755,300
February ..	18,469,000	15,427,000
March ..	11,433,000	13,319,200
April ..	9,213,000	25,727,000
May ..	9,091,000	15,750,400
June ..	6,714,850	21,281,000
July ..	11,426,400	13,609,100

The "Bulletin" remarks: "With the exception of February, every month so far this year shows a heavier loss than the same month in 1898 and 1899. The fire loss is rapidly increasing, and to an extent which should attract public attention. Much is heard about the pension list, but in its heaviest year it amounted to \$159,000,000. The fire loss for the full year of 1900 will, it is claimed, be an enormous sum, even if no large conflagration occurs. How far public opinion will permit such a serious drain on the nation's wealth to proceed is an interesting question."

Tenders.

The Winnipeg city council will call for tenders for the supply of winter clothing, including fur caps, for the city fire brigade.

Tenders will be called for for the supply of two hose wagons for the Winnipeg fire brigade, also 2,000 feet of 2½ inch rubber hose and 3,000 feet of one inch chemical hose.

Tenders are wanted for sinking a natural gas well at Medicine Hat, N. W. T., 6 inch bore, cased with 6 inch pipe as far as possible, then 4 inch pipe until gas is struck. Probable depth, 800 feet. Address W. N. Adair, town clerk.

Tenders addressed to the chairman of the fire, water and light committee, of the Winnipeg city council, for the supply of from 500 to 1,000 cords of firewood to be delivered at the pumping station, Armstrong's Point, will be received at the office of the city clerk, up to 5.30 p. m., on Thursday, September 6.

The programme for the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, to be held at Toronto during exhibition week has been completed. The proceedings will commence with a reception to visiting members and ladies at the board of trade building on Wednesday, 29th August, at 8 p. m., when R. Dawson Harling will deliver a lecture, an interesting accompaniment to which will be stereopticon views of the Manchester ship canal and vicinity. At 10.30 a. m., on Thursday, 30th August, the association will convene for business, reports and election of officers, etc., in the Temple building. Luncheon will be served in the Temple building by trade sections, commencing at 1 p. m., and in the evening a banquet will be served at the same place. Entertainment for the ladies will also be provided at 2 and 11 p. m., on Thursday. In order that the fullest accommodation may be provided, the secretary of the association has invited all manufacturers who intend to be present at the convention to notify him.

"Pa, what is financial difficulty?"
 "Well, it is having so much money you don't know what to do with it; or, having so little money that you can't do a thing."—Detroit Free Press.

Politician—My boy, the door to every successful business is labelled "Push."

Thoughtful youth—Isn't your business a successful one, sir?

Politician—Well, yes, I flatter myself that it is very successful. Why do you ask that?

Thoughtful youth—Because, sir, I your door is labelled "Pull."—Detroit Free Press.

"I," said the gentleman who had fairly prospered, "am humbly proud of the fact that I took 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' as my motto when I began business life."

"There is nothing," said the second gentleman who had measured business wits with the first gentleman, "like having good backing."—Indianapolis Press.

OVERALL CLOTHING

Overalls
Pants



Smocks
Shirts

OUR GOODS ARE WELL MADE.

They will please your customers.
 You will be pleased yourself.
 Send us your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Hoover Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Maw's Block WINNIPEG.

Bakery Business for Sale.

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

For Sale.

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

Wanted.

Wanted—Position as Miller by a single man, in 75 to 125 barrel mill. 10 years' experience; understand both reel and sifter systems. Address W. W. Peters, Altona, Man.

Experienced Book-keeper.

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

For Sale.

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

For Sale.

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

LEITCH BROS.

Oak Lake 

Anchor Brand" FLOURS

FROM NO. 1 HARD WHEAT.

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

ADDRESSES

OAK LAKE, MAN.

Mills & Hicks

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in

Teas, Roasted and Ground Coffees Jams Etc.

Packers of Britannia, Beaver and Buffalo Brand of Packet Teas and Sole Agents for Thos. Lipton's Package Teas for Manitoba, N. W. Territories and British Columbia.

244 Princess St., Winnipeg

W. R. JOHNSTON & Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

Wholesale Manufacturers READY MADE

CLOTHING

Corner Bay and Front Streets, Toronto

Western Representatives: A. W. Lasher, W. W. Armstrong.

Refined Ale

"THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE."

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

EDWARD L. DREWRY

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER

WINNIPEG

Place "For Sale" or "Want" ads. in The Commercial. It reaches nearly all business people between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast.

Jubilee Brand Condensed Milk

TRY IT IN YOUR COFFEE

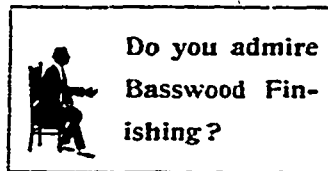
Better than fresh Milk and equal to Cream
A boon to the Miner and Camper

THE MANITOBA DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
WINNIPEG.

FACTORY:
LA ROCHELLE, MAN

DICK, BANNING & CO'Y
WINNIPEG



NOTICE.

Running again. Call and see our mill machinery and stock.

ROYAL PLANING MILL.
Market Street East
Below City Hall.
G. W. MURRAY.

Rolled Oats.

If you want a good clean and sweet article, manufactured from the very best grade of milling oats, ask your grocer for those manufactured by and branded

NETCALFE & SON,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

The John L. Cassidy Co

LIMITED

339 and 341 St. Paul St., MONTREAL

Importers of **China, Glass and Earthenware, Etc., Etc.**

Communications addressed to A. C. Beach, their western representative, at the Leland House, Winnipeg, or to Geo. L. Mitchell, local representative for Manitoba, 246 Princess street, Winnipeg, will receive prompt attention.

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

The Jobin-Marrin Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

We have now in stock a full line of

GEM PRESERVING JARS

In all sizes. Order now.

Our line of Cross & Blackwell's goods includes everything sold in this market.

Market Street East, - Winnipeg

Own a Victor and be Safe!



No make of safes anywhere surpasses the Victor Safes.

They are years in advance of all other makes, containing every new device.

There are more Victor Safes made and sold than any other—evidence of their goodness.

The Victor Safe catalogue is a most complete one—it explains all details of safe making—it shows how they're made—tells of the material used—gives diagrams, etc., etc.

We want you to write for it, because it will assist you in deciding upon what style and size safe you want. Write to-day. It's free.

KARK K. ALBERT

268 McDermott Ave.

Opp. Stovel Block **WINNIPEG**

Wheat and Corn.

According to the August report of the American Agriculturist, returns from local correspondents in all the principal wheat growing districts consolidated show an average condition of spring wheat 55.8, compared with 53.1 July 1. This shows something of an improvement, especially in the northwest, but is not considered by that journal enough to materially change the prospect. General rains the first week in July effectually broke the drought in the northwest, but after three weeks' careful study of the situation correspondents of that authority declare there is no material improvement. The state averages of spring wheat, August condition, include among others, North Dakota, 30; South Dakota, 43; Minnesota, 56; Wisconsin, 51; Iowa, 51, Illinois, 52. There can be no definite estimate of yield until the acreage abandoned has been determined, but it is assumed the spring wheat crop will not reach 150,000,000 bushels. Winter-wheat threshing is well under way and the crop may reach 325,000,000 bushels, or an aggregate not likely to materially exceed 500,000,000 bushels. Local estimates of country correspondents make the August general average condition of corn 54.1, against 52.4 July 1 and 56.5 one year ago. The present corn condition is the lowest since 1894. This authority makes no attempt this early to present figures of ultimate yield, but suggests that the present conditions applied to the heavy acreage this year, exceeding 56,000,000 acres, will warrant an expectation of a crop of at least 2,100,000,000 bushels.

Newfoundland's Wonderful Iron Mines.

"What the gold reefs of Johannesburg are to the Transvaal the Wabana iron beds are to Newfoundland," says the New York Tribune. "They form immense deposit of rich red hematite ore, three miles long and several hundred feet wide, and showing 34,000,000 tons in sight above the water. The beds dip downward at an angle of eight degrees, and it is believed that they extend below the sea in practically unlimited quantity, though what is now in sight will suffice for a generation's work. To all intents and purposes the mine is open quarry. The ore is got at by chopping off a surface covering of earth and rock and then loosening the hematite with charges of dynamite.

"The deposits is one of nature's freaks. It is a perfect reproduction of a tiled floor. Countless millions of cubes of mineral are laid out with rectangular precision, following the trend of the stratification, and these seem to have been cemented and forced together by some giant machinery in prehistoric days. Layer upon layer of these cubes is seen in a vertical section of the mine, and the lines of cleavage are as clearly defined and the general arrangement is as perfect as a child's box of blocks. The only difference is that one cannot lift out one of these mineral cubes with the fingers, but a charge of dynamite fixed in a portion of the deposit by a steam drill shatters it for an area of many feet in every direction, and separates the solid mass into thousands of little bricks, each about three inches square and as perfect in alignment as if produced by an artist. No mining, in the customary sense, is needed. The deposit lies open to the sun, and all the work involved is the loosening off successive sections and the gathering up of the fragments, which is done by men shoveling them into ore cars, which

run on a light cable railway to a pier on the seashore.

"The mine occupies the northern end of the island, and hard by is a sheltered cove, where a pier has been built, whence 10,000 tons of ore may be loaded in a day. The laden cars run down an incline by gravity and are upset automatically their contents falling into one of ten pockets constructed in the interior of the pier. Each pocket takes 1,000 tons, and can be emptied into a steamer's hold in ten minutes. Two ships a day can be loaded there when business is brisk. The output for seven months last year was 310,000 tons. From 1,000 to 1,500 men are employed this year, as the output is to be trebled, and to do that the force of employees will have to be still further augmented. For years the surface workings will continue, and even when regular underground mining is required there will be none of the deep descents associated with coal and copper mines.

"The ease of working and the proximity to tide-water make this deposit one of the most advantageous from an economic industrial point of view that capitalists could possess. The cost of mining the ore and putting it on shipboard is but 25 cents a ton, and the freight to Canada only 25 cents more, 50 cents being charged for its conveyance to Europe or the United States. It is in great demand in Germany, where ironmasters work it in very conveniently with poorer ores, and large quantities of it are also absorbed at Philadelphia and Baltimore. The price at which it sells there yields the owners of the Wabana mine a profit of \$1 a ton, and as contracts for the delivery of 500,000 tons have been signed for this season it is very easy to see that there is a handsome dividend in it for the shrewd capitalists who control it."

British Railway Statistics.

The railway returns for the United Kingdom for the year 1899, on which we made comment in a previous issue, have been published as a blue book. The length of line (single and double) open for traffic at the end of the year was 21,700 miles, against 21,650 in 1898. The authorized capital amounted to £1,275,376,942, of which £1,152,317,501 was paid up, as against £1,242,838,701 and £1,134,468,462 respectively for 1898. The number of passengers carried was 1,106,691,901, as against 1,062,911,116. The total gross receipts were £101,667,065, an increase of over £1,000,000 over the previous year, while the working expenditure was £10,090,687, as against £9,900,543. The net receipts were £11,576,378, representing 3.61 of the paid-up capital, as against £10,291,958, representing 3.55 of the paid-up capital of the year 1898.

The Windmill and Drouths.

We again call attention to the windmill as an agent in mitigating the effects of a dry season, and experiments made with irrigation through storage of water by wind-power will prove more valuable than the attempt to make rain by explosives. It is easier to store the water for use than to attempt to force it from the clouds. There is seldom a time that water is not plentiful below, even when it does not come above the earth for months, and it is easier to bring it up than to force it down from a cloudless sky. In Western Kansas a farmer reports that with a twelve-foot wheel and a moderate wind, the pump making 32 strokes per minute, there was a storage of 500 gallons of water per hour, or 7,200 gallons per day, each stroke

giving two and one-half gallons. This was allowed to flow into a basin made by banking up the sides with earth. It is more difficult and expensive to provide storage for water than to procure it with windmills, but on clay lands artificial ponds are easily made. If tanks or reservoirs are necessary on light soils they may be constructed of brick and cement, with cement bottom, the walls banked with earth, on a rise of land sufficient to permit of a flow of water by gravity, but it would be expensive to build large reservoirs of such material, and the amount of water secured could consequently be increased by more frequent irrigation. How to store the water is a subject belonging to those who make a business of water storage construction, and there is no doubt that when the necessity arises for retaining the water the method will not be lacking. The object here is to impress upon those interested the importance of harnessing the wind for purposes of irrigation and protecting against drought. Farmers who have never irrigated their soils know nothing of its advantages, and yet irrigation will be found as beneficial in those sections favored with an average rainfall as elsewhere, for while rain may be plentiful on the average it is sometimes very scarce, and causes a great loss in crops: The windmill is capable of doing more than supplying water for the use of stock. It is the agent that will at some day revolutionize all the present methods of growing crops, and it will increase production enormously. Let the farmer learn to control his moisture, and he will be able to produce two crops where he now grows one, and will be independent of droughts and other drawbacks, with crops assured.—Implement Age.

India's Railways.

The railways of India aggregated 26,000 miles open and authorized and 22,491 in operation on March 31, 1899. Of the grand total 14,300 miles had the Indian standard gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, 11,000 miles were of meter gauge, and the balance had various special gauges. The standard and meter gauge lines had 4,315 locomotives, 12,514 passenger cars, 80,708 freight cars, and 97,254 cars of all kinds. About 1,140 of these engines and 6,514 cars were fitted with the automatic vacuum brake, while 600 cars were piped but not fitted with brakes. The passengers carried during the year 1898 on the two principal gauges, numbered 150,374,114, of which 140,000,000 were fourth class passengers. The freight carried aggregated 36,121,835 tons. The number of passenger miles was 5,801,375,000, and the ton miles numbered 5,727,878,000. There were 308,600 employees, of whom only 4,967 were Europeans and 6,936 East Indians, while the native employees numbered 296,700. There were 3,114 stations open. The various accidents resulted in the killing of 69 passengers, 197 employees and 553 other persons (including trespassers and suicides), or \$19 in all; the persons injured in these three classes were 254, 371 and 174 respectively, or 799 in all. The total coal production in 1898 was 4,568,880 tons.

The mixing of gold metals is one of the marvels of modern physics. After keeping a cylinder of gold and one of lead together for four years, at about 65 degrees F. Sir W. Roberts-Austen finds that the gold has slowly but surely made its way into, or mixed with, the lead.



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.

Doing business daily everywhere.

WESTERN CIGAR FACTORY

713-723 Main Street, WINNIPEG

Thos LER, 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 300 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

Get the Best.

Illustrated pamphlet free. Address
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

LEADING COMMERCIAL HOTELS

WINNIPEG

HOTEL LELAND

Headquarters for commercial men.
CITY HALL SQUARE.

EMERSON

Anglo-American Hotel.

J. A. WILLIAMS, Prop.

Newly furnished throughout. Call and see us.

PORT ARTHUR

HOTEL NORTHERN

J. A. McDOUGALL, Mgr.

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

DRYDEN, ONT.

DRYDEN HOTEL

A. R. HUTCHINSON, Prop.

Headquarters for commercial and mining men and the general public.

RAT PORTAGE

HILLIARD HOUSE

LOUIS HILLIARD, Prop.

First-class accommodation for commercial men.

SELKIRK

CANADA PACIFIC HOTEL

J. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop.

Best accommodation for commercial travellers.

RAPID CITY

QUEEN'S HOTEL

THOS. EVOY, Prop.

Headquarters for commercial travellers. Free bus meets all trains.

TRERHERNE

LELAND HOTEL

G. F. McBAIN, Prop.

First-class accommodation for Commercial Travellers, etc.

CRYSTAL CITY

THE MANITOBA HOTEL.

SMITH BROS., Props.

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

MACGREGOR, 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

GEO. WRIGHT, Prop.

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

ELKHORN

HOTEL MANITOBA

W. J. DIXON, Prop.

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

FLEMING

WINDSOR HOTEL

W. GEO. CLEVERLY, Prop.

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

WAPELLA

HOTEL MUNDELL

STUART MUNDELL, Prop.

Good sample rooms. Hot air heating.

FORT QU'APPELLE

Qu'Appelle Valley Hotel

J. ZINKAN, Manager.

Good accommodation for travelling public. Sample rooms.

PRINCE ALBERT

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL

DAVID POLLOCK, Prop.

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

ROSTHERN

QUEEN'S HOTEL

CAZES & POIRIER, Props.

Every accommodation for commercial travellers.

MOOSE JAW

THE MAPLE LEAF HOTEL

EDW. C. MATHEWS, Prop.

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.

MEDICINE HAT

ASSINIBOLA HOTEL

H. H. ROSS, Prop.

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

STRATHCONA

HOTEL EDMONTON

W. H. SHEPPARD, Prop.

First-class. Opposite depot.

EDMONTON

ALBERTA HOTEL

JACKSON & GRIERSON, Proprietors.

Sample rooms. Free bus. Livery in connection.

MACLEOD

MACLEOD HOTEL

R. S. IRWIN, Prop.

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

PINCHER CREEK

BRICK HOTEL

MITCHELL & DOBBIE, Proprietors.

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

CRANBROOK, B. C.

CRANBROOK HOTEL

JAS. RYAN, Prop.

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

FORT STEELE, B. C.

HOTEL WINDSOR

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

MOYIE, B. C.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL

DESAULNIER & BATLEY, Props.

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

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

HOTEL VICTORIA

JOHN V. PERKS, Prop.

Large and well lighted sample rooms. Hot air and electric bells and light in every room. Night Grill Room in connection for the convenience of guests arriving and departing by night trains.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

HOTEL COLONIAL

J. E. INSLEY, Proprietor.

Special attention given to commercial travellers. Charges moderate.

NANAIMO, B. C.

HOTEL WILSON

GEO. R. RAYMOND, Proprietor.

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

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

ANVILS—Per lb, 10¢/12½¢; anvil and vice combined, each, \$30(\$4.50).

AUGERS—Post hole, Vaughan's, each, .35.

AXES—Bench, 30 and 10 lb; chopping axes, per dozen, \$7@12; double bit, per dozen, \$12@18.

BARNS—Crow, \$6.50 per 100lb.

BELLOWS—20-24, \$4.50, 28, \$4.95; 28, \$5.40; 30, \$5.85; 32, \$6.30; 34, \$7.25; 36, \$8.10; 38, \$9; 40, \$10.35.

BELTING—Agricultural, 65 per cent; No. 1, 70 per cent; extra, 60 per cent off new list.

BITS, AUGER—American, 50 per cent; Jennings' Excelsior, 45 per cent.

BOILERS—Carriage, 42½ per cent; machine, 45 per cent; plow, 40 per cent; sleigh shoe, 65 per cent; stove, 55 per cent; tire, 55 per cent.

BUILDING PAPER—Anchor, Cyclone and Jubilee, plain, 65¢; Cyclone and Jubilee, tarred, 80¢; Anchor, plain, 60¢ per roll; Anchor, tarred, 70¢; Shield, tarred, 55¢.

BUTTS—Cast, loose pin, com. 60 per cent; Peterboro, 33 1-3 per cent; wrought steel, narrow, 60 per cent; loose pin, 60 per cent; bronze, 45¢ up.

CANNIDGES—Tim fire, American discount 40 per cent; Dominion, 50 and 5 per cent; central fire, pistol, American discount 10 per cent; Dominion discount 30 per cent; military and sporting, American net list, Dominion 15 per cent.

CEMENT—Portland, barre, \$1.25@1.50.

CHAIN—Coll, proved, 3-16 in. per 100 lb, \$11 do., ¼ in. \$7; do. 5-16 in. \$6.25; ¾ in. \$6; 7-16 in. \$5.75; 1 in. and up, \$5.50. Jack, iron, single, per dozen yards, 15¢/17¢ double, per dozen yards, 25¢@31. Low 5-16, \$8.50; ¾, \$9. Trace, per dozen pairs, \$4.75@5.50.

CHIRRS—15 lb. Steel frame, 55 per cent; wood frame, 20 cents less net.

COPPER—Tinned sheets, 28¢; planished 32¢; boiler and T. K. pits, plain tinned, per lb, 22¢; spun, 33¢.

FILES—Cut, 50 and 10 per cent; Nicholson's and Black Diamond, 60 per cent.

GLUE—Sheets, 15¢ lb; broken, 12½¢; glue, white, for kalsomining, 15¢/25¢.

GREASE—AXLE—Fraser's, per case, \$3.75; Diamond, light, \$1.75 case; dark, \$1.75; Mica, \$1.

GRINDSTONES—\$1.50 100lb.

HAIR—Plasterers', 90¢ bale.

HARVEST TOOLS—55 per cent.

HORSEHOES—Iron shoes, keg, 0 and 1, \$4.90; 2 and larger, \$4.65; Less than full keg, 25¢ extra. Steel shoes, 0 and 1 \$5.20; 2 and larger, \$4.35.

HINGES—Heavy T and strap, per 100 lb, 9' 25¢, 7-1/2, light do., 60 per cent; screw hook and hinge, 6 to 12 in., 5¢ per lb; 12 in. up, per lb, 4¢.

IRON—Bar iron, 100lb, base price, \$2.75. Band iron, 100lb, \$3.05 base. Swedish iron 100lb, 55 base. Sheet, black, 10¢/20 gauge \$3.50; 22½ gauge, \$3.75; 28 gauge \$4. Galvanized American, 16 gauge, \$4.25; 18 gauge, \$4.50; 24 gauge, \$4.75; 26 gauge, \$5; 28 gauge, \$5.25 per 100lb; Queen's head, 25¢ advance on American prices, Canada plates, Garth and Bialna, \$4. Imitation Russian sheets, 7@8¢; genuine Russian sheets, 11, 12@13¢.

LEAD—Pb, per lb, 6¢; sheets, 6½¢.

NAILS—Cut—20d up, \$1.30; 20d, \$3.35; 10d, \$3.40; 8d, \$3.45; 6d, \$3.60; 4d, \$3.70; 3d, \$3.95; 2d, \$4.50. Wire nails—½ in. up, \$3.75; 4 in. \$3.80; 3 in. \$3.85; 3½ in. \$3.90; 2 in. \$4.05; 1½ in. \$4.15; 1¼ in. \$4.40; 1 in. \$4.75. Horse nails, pointed, finished, oval heads, list price, No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$8.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; Nos. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box; discount on these prices, 45 per cent.

OAKUM—Navy, \$3.25 bale; U. S. navy, \$3.75; spun, \$1.60.

PICKS—Clay, \$7 doz.; pick matocks, \$8 dozen.

PIPE—Iron, black, per 100 feet, ¾ in. \$3.50; 1 in. \$3.50; 1½ in. \$4; 2 in. \$4.65; 2½ in. \$6.70; 3 in. \$9.15; 3½ in. \$11.05; 4 in. \$14.90. Sizes 2½¢/45 per cent discount. Galvanized, ¾, \$5.90; 1, \$7.15; 1 in. \$10.20; 1½ in. \$14.10; 2 in. \$15.70; 2 in. \$22.50; lead, 6½¢ lb.

PIPE—Stove—6 in. \$9.25; 7 in. \$10; per 100 lengths.

PITCH—Pine, \$4 per barrel.

PLASTER—Per barrel, \$3.25.

RIVETS AND BURS—Carriage, section 37½ per cent; M rivets, black and tinned, 37½ per cent; copper rivets and burrs, 33½¢; copper rivets, 20¢; cartons 1¢ per lb extra net.

ROPE—Cotton, ¼¢/1½ lach and larger, 15¢ lb; deep sea, 16½¢; lath yarn, 11¢; Manila per lb, 15¢ base; sisal, 11½¢ base.

SCREWS—F. H. Bright discount, 75, 10 per cent; R. H. discount 70; F. H.

brass, discount 70; R. H. brass, discount 60 and 5 per cent. Bench, wood, per doz., \$1.75@1.50; bench, iron, per doz., \$5.25@7.25; coach screws, 57½ per cent.

SHIELDS—Loaded—Eley's black, 12 gauge, per 100, soft, \$1.65, chilled, \$1.80; 10 gauge, soft, \$2.15, chilled, \$2.30; Eley's smokeless, 12 gauge, soft, \$2.10, chilled, \$2.25; 10 gauge, soft, \$2.60, chilled, \$2.75.

SHOT—Soft, \$6.95 per 100 lb; chilled, \$7.15; buckshot, \$7.65; ball, 28, \$7.65.

SOLDER—Half and half, per lb, 22¢.

SOLDERING IRONS—Per lb, 32¢.

SPADES AND SHOVELS—40 per cent.

SPARKS—Pressed, ¼, \$4.35; 5-16, \$4.65; ¾, \$4.40; 7-16 up, \$4.10.

STEEL—Sleigh shoe, \$3.60 base; spring, \$4.25 base; machinery, \$4.25 base; sucre, com. \$1.75 base; share, crucible, \$5.50; toe calc. \$4.25 base; tire steel, \$3.75 base; cast tool steel, 10, 9¢/12½¢.

STEEL BOILER PLATE—3-16 inch, \$1.25; ¼, ¾ and thicker, \$4.00.

STAPLES—Galvanized, \$4.25 per 100lb.

TAR—Coal tar, per barrel, \$6.50.

TIN—Lamb and flag, 50 and 28lb lugots, per lb, 35¢.

TIN PLATES—Charcoal plates, I C, 10 x14, 12x12, and 14x20, \$5.50; I X, same size box, \$6.50; I C, charcoal, 20x28, 112 sheets to box, \$10.50; I X box, 20x28, 112 sheets, \$12.50.

TERNE PLATES—I C, 20x28, \$10.00.

TINWARE—Plain, 75 and 2½ per cent; returned, 70 and 10 per cent.

TRAPS—Game, H. & N., No. 0, \$1.92 doz.; No. 1, \$2.25; No. 1½, \$3.38; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 3, \$6.50; No. 4, \$7.42; bear, No. 5, \$7.50.

TUBES—Roller, 2 inch, 16½¢ per foot; 2½ inch, 21½¢; 3 inch, 25¢ per foot.

VISES—B. S. Wright's, 13¢; Sampson, 46-76 lb, \$6.50@87 each, parallel, \$28@87 each.

WADS—Gray felt, 75¢ per lb; thin card wads in boxes of 500 each, 12 and smaller gauges, 20¢ per lb; thin card wads in boxes of 300 each, 10 gauge, 25¢ per lb. Chemically prepared black edge gray cloth wads, in boxes of 250 each, 11 and smaller gauges, 65¢ per 1,000; 9 and 10 gauges, 75¢ per 1,000; 7 and 8 gauges, \$1 per 1,000.

WIRE—Brass and copper wire, 20 per cent advance on the list; clothes line wire, 15 gauge, per 1,000 feet, \$3.50. Galvanized, 4 barb, regular, \$3.75; galvanized plain twist, \$3.75.

ZINC—Sheets in casks, \$7.50 per 100lb; broken lots, \$3.00.

WHITE LEAD—Pure, \$7.25 per 100lb; No. 1, \$7.00.

WHITING—\$1.25 per 100lb gross weight.

Winnipeg Lumber Prices.

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

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

BOARDS—First common boards, red pine, 10 to 18 feet, \$23; second common, 10 to 18 feet, \$18; third common, 10 to 18 feet, \$7.50; culls, 10 to 18 feet, \$16; ¼ inch sheathing, S.I.S., 10 to 18 feet, \$14; second common stock, 12 in. 10 to 18 feet, \$19.50; second common stock, 8 to 10 in., 10 to 18 feet, \$18.50; No. 1 wide box boards, 10 to 18 feet, \$23; No. 2 wide box boards, 10 to 18 feet, \$20.50. \$2 per M less for 6 and 8 feet. Re-sawn boards \$1 per M extra.

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

FLOORING, SIDING AND CEILING—Flooring and siding, 8 and 10 in., \$20.00; flooring and siding, 8 and 10 in. culls, \$16.50; flooring, siding and ceiling, 4, 5 and 6 in., first white pine, \$30; do., second white pine, \$22; do., third white pine, \$25; do. 7 and 6 in. first and second red pine, \$27.50; do., 4 in. first and second red pine, \$26; do., 5 and 6 in. third red pine, \$22.50; do., 4 in. fourth red pine, \$21.50; do., 5 and 6 in. fourth red and white pine, \$19.50; do., 4 in. fourth red and white pine, \$17.50; do., 4, 5 and 6 in. culls, \$15.50. \$2 per M less for 8 feet and under. \$1 per M advance for dressing two sides, 1½ and 1¾ in. flooring, \$1 per M advance over 1 in. Bevel siding, No. 1, 4x6 in., \$21.50; bevel siding, No. 2, ½x6 in., \$18.50.

FINISHING—1½, 1¼ and 2 in. first, second and third clear white pine, \$45.50; do., select white pine, \$35.50; do., shop \$50.50, \$5 per M advance on 2½ in. and thicker. 1½, 1¼ and 2 in. clear red pine, \$31.50; do., selected red pine, \$27; 1 in. first and second clear white pine, \$49; do., third clear white pine, \$37; do., B. select white pine, \$30.50; do., C. select white pine, \$25.50; No. 1 stock white pine, 12 in., \$42.00; do., 8 and 10 in., \$40; No. 2 stock white pine, 12 in., \$37; do., 8 and 10 in., \$35; No. 3 white and red pine, 12 in., \$30; do., 8 and 10 in., \$28; 1 in. clear red pine, \$31.50; do. select, \$26.50. Selected widths, \$2 per M extra.

MOULDING—Parting strips, per 100 lineal feet, 40¢; window stops, do., 50¢; door stops, do., 75¢ quarter round and Cove, do., 50¢; 4 in. casing, do., \$1.60; 5 in. casing, do., \$2; 6 in. casing, do., \$2.40; 8 in. base, do., \$2.25; 10 in. base, do., \$4. All other mouldings, 50 per cent disc off universal moulding list. Lath, per M, \$5.50. pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts, per M, \$1.75.

Winnipeg Prices Paints Oils, Glass, Etc.

ALABASTINE—Cases of 20 packages, \$6.50; Muralo, do., \$6.50.

BENZINE—Case, \$3.50.

DRY COLORS—White lead, 11, 7½ red lead, 7c; yellow ochre in barrel lots 2½¢, less than barrel lots, 3c; golden ochre, barrels, 3½¢; less than barrels, 4c; Venetian red, barrels, 3c, less than barrels, 3½¢; American vermilion, 15c; English vermilion, \$1 per lb; Canadian metallic oxides, barrel lots 2½¢, less than barrels, 3c; English purple oxides, in casks, 3½¢, less quantities, 4c lb.

GASOLINE—Stove, per case, \$3.50.

GLASS—Single glass, first break, 16 to 25 united inches, \$2.50; 26 to 40, \$2.75 per 50 feet boxes; 40 to 50, \$6; 51 to 60, \$6.50; 61 to 70, \$7 per 100 feet boxes.

LINSEED OIL—Raw, gal., 57c; hotted, gal., 10c in barrels, less than barrels, 5c gal. extra, with additional charges for cans and cases.

OILS—Black oils, 25 to 30c gal.; clear machine oil, 30¢; cylinder oil, 53¢/75c, as to quality; castor oil, 11c per lb; tanners' or harness oil, 65¢; neatfoot oil, \$1; steam refined oil, 85¢; pure winter-bleached sperm oil, \$2 gal.

PREPARED PAINTS—Pure liquid colors, gal., \$1.30@1.90, as to shade and quality.

PUTTY—In bladders, barrel lots, 2½¢ lb; in 100lb kegs, 2½¢; do. less than barrels, 3¢ lb.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Silver Star, 20c; Oleophene, 22c; Sunlight, 23c; and Eocene 25½¢ per gallon.

TURPENTINE—Pure spirits in barrels, 77c; less than barrels, \$2c per gal. An additional charge for packages of small quantities.

VARNISHES—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.50@1.75; hard oil finish, \$1.50@2; brown Japan, \$1; house painters' gold size Jap. an., \$1.70; coach painters' do., \$2@2.25; No. 1 brown shellac, \$2.25; pure orange shellac, \$2.50.

LIME JUICE

An excellent quality at rock bottom prices, in barrels, quarts and pints.

Tell customers to kill flies with
SELBY'S FLY PLATES
OR
ELECTRIC FLY PAPER

Both are instantaneous in action.
PARIS GREEN—A first-class quality at a very low price.

Write for Quotations.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
P.O. Drawer 1464. WINNIPEG



5000 STATEMENTS

\$5.00

PRINTED IN GOOD . . .
MODERN STYLE, GOOD PAPER

(CASH WITH ORDER)

FRANKLIN PRESS
WINNIPEG

PRINTERS
AND STATIONERS

SPECIALLY MADE FOR FAMILY USE.

OGILVIE'S
FLOUR



ALWAYS ASK FOR OGILVIE'S.

T. & H.

Plug and Cut Tobacco

Try the new fours. They are giving entire satisfaction. Pays the retailer a handsome profit.

THE GEO. E. TUCKETT & SON CO.
LIMITED

HAMILTON

Tees & Perse, Agents, Winnipeg.

THOS. CLEARHUE

BROOKVILLE, ONT.

Manufacturer of

Gloves and Mitts

And Wholesale Dealer in

MOCCASINS AND SOCKS

WINNIPEG AGENCY:

285 MARKET ST

Fresh Fish

We have always on hand a complete stock of fish caught fresh from the lakes of Manitoba, Lake Superior and from the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. Country orders receive special attention.

Ship us your Poultry.

W. J. GUEST

Wholesale and
Retail Dealer

602 Main Street, - WINNIPEG

THE COMMERCIAL IN B. C.

THE OKANAGAN VALLEY.

A branch line of the Canadian Pacific railway runs from Sicamous Junction to Okanagan Landing, a distance of fifty-one miles, from which point the steamer Aberdeen, plying on Okanagan Lake, handles the traffic to Penticton, sixty-three miles further south. From this point a stage runs to Greenwood in the Boundary district, touching en route at Camp McKinney, Midway, etc. It is expected that the Columbia & Western branch will in time be extended through to Penticton. For the first thirteen miles after leaving Sicamous the road follows the western shore of Lake Mara to its headwaters, where it enters the Spallumcheen valley, in which it continues for some miles further before entering the Okanagan proper. This whole valley from Sicamous to the International boundary is known as the Okanagan; there is however a height of land near Armstrong forming a water shed, so that from there to Lake Mara it is really the valley of Spallumcheen river.

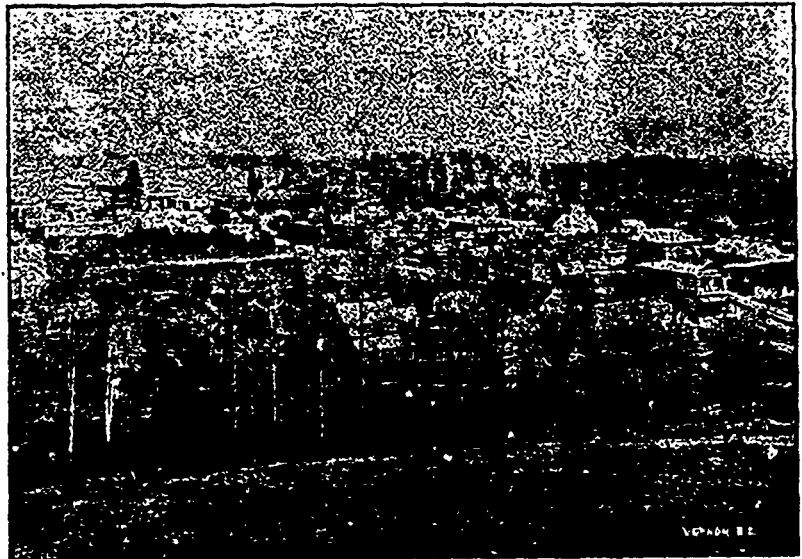
This valley lies between two ranges of mountains, extending nearly north and south, and resembling in many respects East Kootenay, being, like it, very broken and hilly. These hills are of all sizes, from a small knoll to a mountain, arising in most cases with a gradual slope and covered either with a light growth of grass or with various kinds of coniferous trees which are inclined to be rather small and scattered. This is particularly true of the valley south of Vernon. In places on the sides of these hills and in the valleys ranching (or farming) is carried on. On either side of the lake the land is even more hilly than that adjoining the railway and it is only in spots that it can be cultivated. The lake is about seventy miles long and averages about one and a half miles in width, the widest part being about five miles. The trip on this lake is a very enjoyable one during fine weather, as the reflection of the hills and mountains in the water with the occasional sight of a rancher's house and fields, or a band of cattle give interest and variety to the natural beauty of the surroundings. Mixed farming, consisting of the raising of grain, vegetables, fruits and live stock is engaged in to a large extent, in fact is the only producing industry, excepting the manufacture of lumber, at present carried on in this valley. A number of mining claims have been treated and development work is being done on them, but only to a limited extent as yet owing to the lack of capital. Around Peachland near the southern end of the lake there is at present more mining being done than in any other portion of the valley, but even at this place it is very limited. It would appear that the rich finds made in the Slokan, Kootenay and Boundary Creek districts are attracting all the attention of capital, and until one or two mines here commence shipping it is doubtful if much outside assistance will be secured to open up the properties. However a large export business in farm produce is being worked up to West Kootenay and other Interior British Columbia points. At present the shipments consist principally of hay and potatoes, but as the country becomes older and better settled and shipping facilities improve, this trade is likely to increase, although it can never attain

to a very large volume as the ground capable of cultivation is limited. Owing to the light soil and climatic conditions it is necessary in most seasons, especially in the southern portion of the valley, to irrigate the ground in order to grow anything like a satisfactory crop, and, of course, a great deal of the ground, such as the sides of hills, cannot be cultivated owing to the impossibility of irrigating. The price of farm land in this valley is very high, running from \$10 an acre, which is about the lowest, to \$150 an acre. The cultivation of fruit has proved very successful and it is claimed that a very good quality of apples, pears, prunes, etc., as well as the smaller fruits, can be raised, but as yet very little fruit has been shipped as the orchards in most instances were only set out a few years ago.

had been taken into consideration when laying out the town, a much better spot would have been at Long Lake, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles further south. It is situated in a valley $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Okanagan lake, and is surrounded by rolling hills covered with short grass or trees. It has a hardware and four general stores, a grocery, dry goods, two butcher shops, etc., also a branch of the Bank of Montreal, a flour mill, planing mill and a newspaper.

Kelowna is half-way down the lake on the east shore, in a broad valley which opens up behind it, from the cultivation of which it derives its support. It has two general stores, tinshop, butcher shops, saw mills and cigar factory.

It is possibly not known to many of our readers that large quantities of tobacco are raised in this valley. The Kelowna Shippers' Union Co., have a factory at Kelowna which makes between 2,000 and 2,500 cigars a day, the tobacco for which is grown here, with the exception of a small quantity of Havana which they import and manufacture into their "Kelowna Special" brand. The crop last year amounted to 35,000 pounds, all of which was bought by this company at a figure amounting to about 20c



Vernon, B.C.

The towns in this valley are on the branch from Sicamous to Okanagan Landing, Enderby, Armstrong and Vernon, and on Okanagan Lake, Kelowna, Peachland and Penticton coming in the order named.

The first two towns mentioned are small places, there being at Enderby two general stores and a flour mill owned by R. P. Rithet & Co., of Victoria, who also have a mill at Vernon. At Armstrong there are two general stores, a hardware and furniture store, harness shop, etc., and a saw mill. Farming is carried on very successfully in the neighborhood of these towns, as irrigation is not so necessary as at some other points in the valley.

Vernon is the most important town in the Okanagan, as it has a larger extent of country to draw from for its support; the valley here being wider and containing a larger number of ranches. Lord Aberdeen has two ranches in this valley, the principal one, the Coldstream, being near here, and the other at Kelowna. Vernon has a pretty site, though if this point

per pound. This company purchases the tobacco green and puts it through all the stages necessary to make it ready for use.

A little further down the lake, on the west shore, Peachland is to be found. This is a small town containing but one store and is built on a narrow piece of level ground in a pretty grove and only a few feet above the lake. The people here are mostly from Manitoba, and in fact all through this valley one meets with former residents of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Penticton is at the foot of Okanagan Lake, and the furthest point reached by the C. P. R. It has one store and one hotel, and is largely kept up by the business received over the different stage routes.

This valley has been for years regarded as the garden of British Columbia. The soil is productive, the winters mild and not too long, and the summers pleasant, as, although it gets very hot during the daytime, the nights are always cool.

SOUVENIR CARDS

Mr. Dixon will be using them for some time.
There are ten in the set.

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



LINDSAY PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE

IS THE STRONGEST
IS THE LONGEST
IS THE EVENEST
IS THE BEST

PRUDENT PEOPLE PREFER "PLYMOUTH."

Ask for Prices and Samples.

W. G. McMAHON
WINNIPEG.

CANADA JUTE CO. LTD., MONTREAL

Wheat
Bran
Short
Potato



Flour
Jute
and
Cotton

PRINTING A SPECIALTY

**HESSIANS
TWINES**

Complete Stock Carried
in Winnipeg.
Prompt Shipment.

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

THE GROCERY TRADE.

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON PACK

The fishing season just closed on the Columbia river, says an Astoria dispatch of the 10th inst., has been a remarkable one in several particulars. While the run of salmon has been light, and the pack is small compared with that of former years, the price of our fish has been such that more money has been paid to the fishermen, trapmen and seiners for their labor than for several seasons. Official figures show the spring pack on the river for the season of 1899 to have been 278,000 cases. While it is important at this time to get the exact figures for the current year, a carefully prepared estimate places this season's pack at 262,000 cases. Advices from Whatcom are to the effect that in consequence of the small pack there, prices are likely to be firm. It is predicted that the sock-eye pack this year will not equal 40 per cent. of that of last year.

CURRANT CROP.

With reference to the situation in currants the Hills Bros. Company, in their circular, say: "Our advices from Patras indicate that as the maturity of the new crop progresses, the smallness of the crop becomes more apparent. According to our letters of the 25th of July, the crop was calculated at not over 65,000 to 70,000. Cables received this week, however, have indicated a maximum crop of not over 55,000 to 66,000 tons. The market for new fruit has advanced sharply since the further shortage in the out-turn of the coming crop became known, although our friends advise that no exact idea of the quantity can be safely formed until the new crop is safely housed. Further diminution in quantity could take place should the weather be wet or damp during the drying period. The quality of the new fruit, it is expected, will probably not be superior to that of last year, and we note that the old crop now existing in Greece is held at prices quite equal to the figures being quoted for new crop. The cutting of the fruit is now general, and while exports are permitted, and fruit will be ready for shipment after the 20th instant, there is only one steamer spoken of for the States, the steamer 'Glengoil,' which is due to load in Patras about the 28th instant."

GROCERY TRADE NOTES.

The Japan tea crop is estimated to be 6,000,000 pounds short this season.

It is predicted that United States sugar refineries will lower their prices about the end of this month.

A private cable from Greece regarding the currant outlook says: "Crop of keeping quality will be about 45,000 tons. Views of bidders higher than last cable report."

A San Francisco dispatch says: "Although the salmon catch this year is short, the Japanese government is placing heavy orders in the local market for salmon to feed its army. Men acquainted with the salmon packing industry place the shortage at from 680,000 to 730,000 cases, as compared with last year, and as there are forty-eight cans in a case, this means that there will be from 32,040,000 to 36,040,000 less cans of salmon on the market this year than last. According to L. B. Levy, president of the California Produce Company, compared with the pack of 1899 Columbia river shows a shortage of 40,000 cases. Puget Sound shows a shortage of 300,000 cases. Outside of British Columbia rivers, the packs

about equal last year's. The total pack outside Alaska is 773,000 cases. The Alaska pack will exceed one million cases."

The Sicily fig market is very strong owing to short crop. New figs to arrive are quoted at figures about equal to spot prices.

Retail grocers in the city of St. Paul have been indulging in a price war which has gone to such an extreme that one house has been actually giving goods away, while others have sold at ridiculously low prices.

A letter from the Pacific coast on apricots says a sharp advance may be expected before long. The demand for export continues, and the west is buying quite heavily. The entire crop of California, says the letter, will fall below the estimate made a few months ago. It is now stated that the crop will not exceed 600 cars, and that already two-thirds of this has been placed. It is further estimated that the crop of Santa Clara valley will not turn out, all told, to exceed 225 cars.

Broom manufacturers are speculating as to the possibility of the broom corn trust being able to control the situation as regards prices again this year. At present the trust holds practically every pound of corn available and its price is \$200 per ton. New corn will begin to come in soon and it will then be seen whether the trust can outbid all competitors and absorb the crop or not. Two more states are now raising broom corn, namely, Oklahoma and Texas. Illinois, which is the principal broom corn growing state, will have a short crop.

A wire from San Francisco on Aug. 17, said: All salmon buyers are anxiously awaiting the announcement of prices by the Alaska Packers' Association, which is promised for next week. Outside of Alaska the British Columbia and American catch is conservatively estimated at being 1,000,000 cases short, and if Alaska fills all her cans the total's world's pack will be 700,000 cases under that of last year. In 1897 the total catch was 3,100,000 cases; in 1898, 2,500,000 cases, and 600,000 cases were carried over from 1897. In 1899 the catch was 3,100,000 cases. With the natural increase in consumption and the large purchases made for the United States, Japanese and British troops, it seems reasonable to expect higher prices and quick sales, with the possibility of an early advance over opening prices for the Alaska pack, as the Columbia river and sockeyes have both advanced from 10 to 20 cents since their opening prices were announced.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

MEN'S WOOLLEN GOODS.

More interest is being taken in men's woollen goods for the fall and winter, says the Toronto Globe. Tweeds are beginning to show evidence again of coming more prominently to the front than for several years. For the past two or three years worsteds have been taking their innings. This season it is to be clearly a tweed season. In overcoats, soft materials, such as vicunas, etc., will be largely used. The leading fashion plates from the other side of the line indicate that the hair line stripe and line overchecks will be largely used for men's wear in all fabrics. The styles in Canada pretty closely follow the American fashions—more closely, at any rate, than the British styles, and in matters that suit their tastes Canadians are usually pretty close on the heels of the American styles. A feature the coming season in the garment used will

be a closer cutting to the figure than last year.

There will be no radical change in the garments for the coming season, although there will be some noticeable differences in the styles. All coats will show an increase in shoulder width and greater shoulder squareness in single-breasted coats; the notch widths will be less and the roll shorter than last season.

In sack coats the waist closeness and the general military effect will be seen. In cutaway frocks and sacks, the fronts will be more sloped away below the closing, except for the long business cutaway, the skirts of which will be sloped away a trifle. In double-breasted frocks the skirts will be more "belled," and the collar will be considerably narrower than it has been for many years. In all single-breasted overcoats, whether Chesterfield or coverts, the shoulders will be wider and squarer than heretofore, the notch width less, the roll shorter and the length a trifle greater. For winter wear, the collar will generally be velvet, and more frequently than for many years the roll will be faced to the end of the collar with quilted silk. The fabric will be generally softer and the color less positive and more subdued of pattern. It will be largely a stripe season, though darks, checks and overlaid, and sometimes with stripes apparently underlying both, will be much worn in business suits.

DRY GOODS TRADE NOTES.

Grey and tan are the popular street shades in kid gloves for fall in New York.

Further advances are reported pending in domestic linen crashes of about 5 per cent.

A general advance has been made in the prices of German hosiery. The advance is apparently one of about 25 per cent. off all round.

In men's overcoats the Chesterfield is to be popular again this coming winter. The Raglan will follow as second and the covert as third choice.

Velvet is being used largely in New York as a trimming on fall waists, and entire waists of this material are also shown, but so far the latter have not sold well.

Notwithstanding the fact that reductions have been made in the price of some lines of men's woollen goods to the extent of 5 and 7½ per cent. trade is light at some eastern mills in the United States.

On Tuesday next, a large stock of woollen goods, valued at \$65,000, and including worsteds, beavers, naps, tweeds, whip-cords, Itallans, linings, velveteens, pocketings, canvass, etc., will be sold to the trade by auction in Montreal. The goods are said to be all newly imported for the present season for a firm now out of business.

Raw silk is about 35 per cent. below the top prices reached last December, about 20 per cent. below the average prices for the calendar year 1899 and close to a parity with the average price basis reached in 1897, but demand is so small that the outlook for increased buying by manufacturers in the near future is so dark that there is no certainty that the lower price basis will not be touched.

Butter advanced 1 to 1¼c at Minneapolis last week.

Track laying on the Lake Manitoba extension of the N. P. R. was commenced last Friday. The lake will likely be reached this season in time to bring home the campers.

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" Velvetens 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 Merchants

WINNIPEG.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Selling Agents for the
Puritan Wickless Oil Stove.

S. GREENSHIELDS SON & Co.

MONTREAL.

Wholesale

DRY GOODS MEN'S FURNISHINGS CARPETS, Etc.

Winnipeg Sample Room:
412-414 McIntyre Block

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

Some of our specialties:

ELEY'S SHOT SHELLS
Loaded with black or smokeless powder.

CLAPROUGH GUNS

SAVAGE AND WINCHESTER RIFLES

J. H. ASHDOWN

...WHOLESALE DEALER IN...

Hardware, Metals AND Sporting Goods

Offices and Warerooms:
Bannatyne Avenue East, - WINNIPEG

Hodgson, Sumner & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS MEN'S FURNISHINGS	DOMESTIC BRITISH FRENCH GERMAN AMERICAN
--	--

Small Wares and Fancy Goods

47 and 349 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. Represented in the West by
Box 408.
A. C. McLAUCHLAN, WINNIPEG

Sanderson's Cast Steel

FOR TOOLS, DRILLS, Etc.

The oldest and most reliable brand on the market. Good Assortment in Stock.

ANVILS and VICES

HENRY WRIGHT & CO.'S MAKE
RIGHT IN QUALITY—PATTERN—PRICE.

Stock Carried in Montreal.

A. C. LESLIE & CO., MONTREAL

AGENTS FOR CANADA.

Hotel Leland

*The Palace Family
and Commercial Hotel*

RATES :
**\$2.00 to \$4.00
PER DAY**

**SECOND TO NOTHING
IN CANADA**

City Hall Square, **Winnipeg**

W. D. DOUGLAS
MANAGER

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.

B. B. Gilbert, general merchant, Fleming, is a 'ling furniture.

The long distance telephone from Winnipeg to Brandon is now open.

F. Grannis has sold his barber shop and business at Portage la Prairie to Jas. King.

Standing & Co., general merchants, Belmont, have sold out to McIntyre & Castell.

The Grand View hotel, Minnedosa, has changed hands, John Hazelton, formerly of Neepawa, being the new proprietor.

Notice is given that George Gorst, of Solisgrth, general merchant, has made an assignment to Charles H. Newton, Winnipeg.

Weaver & Huggins, butchers, Gladstone, have dissolved partnership, Weaver retiring. Wm. Huggins will carry on the business.

Dauphin Milling Company, of Dauphin, has been dissolved, James G. Harvey retiring. The business will be continued by Code & Gable under the old name.

F. T. Griffen has been made C. P. R. land commissioner at Winnipeg, vice L. A. Hamilton resigned. Mr. Hamilton's relinquishment of this office is generally regretted in the west, while the appointment of Mr. Griffen as his successor has given great satisfaction. He has been assistant commissioner for a number of years.

On Thursday the Dominion Express Company extended its service over the Southeastern branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, opening offices at Ste. Anne and Steinbach, Man., and at Warroad, Minn. Express will also hereafter be accepted prepaid for Lorette, Dufresne, La Broquerie, Marchand, Bedford, Sandilands, Woodridge, Summit, Vassar and Sprague.

On Sunday morning last an attempt was made to burn the yards of the Rat Portage Lumber Company at Winnipeg, the planing mill of Gibbs & Liscum and Zion church. All three were set on fire at about the same time and evidently by the same man or men. The only serious damage done was to Zion church, which was damaged to the extent of three or four thousand dollars, covered by insurance.

Assinibola.

The flour mill and elevator at Wolseley were destroyed by fire last week together with a considerable quantity of wheat. Loss about \$20,000, partially insured. Some of the wheat was in store for farmers.

Alberta.

Mitchell & Dobble, proprietors of the Brick hotel at Pincher Creek, Alberta, are making extensive improvements in that well known house. A fine three story brick addition is being built which will be lighted throughout with gas and heated with hot air. It will include a new sample room, well lighted by four large windows. The bedrooms will be large and airy and all fitted with iron bedsteads. Other improvements made in this house include a large sitting room for ladies, hot and cold bath chamber and an asbestos sound proof ceiling over the bar. In commemoration of these improvements the name of the house is to be changed to "Hotel Arlington."

Northwest Ontario.

The grocery and general merchandise business of John Morton & Co., Fort William, has been purchased by Edgar Rutledge and the latter will take possession at once.

Wm. Clary, baker and confectioner, Rat Portage, has made an assignment.

William George Johnson, tinsmith, Rat Portage, has made an assignment.

Benjamin C. Griffith, gents' furnishings and merchant tailor, Rat Portage, has made an assignment.

MINING MATTERS.**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

The Centre Star mine, Rossland, will begin to ship ore on the first of September.

The British American Corporation will install a 40-drill compressor plant in its Great Western mines, Rossland camp.

The De Keyser Gold Amalgamator Co., of Vancouver, capital \$50,000, is incorporated under the laws of the province.

Regular shipments of ore are now going forward from Le Roi No. 2 mine in Rossland camp to the smelter. Last week 360 tons were shipped.

The Granby smelter is now in operation, and brokers expect that as soon as the boundary mines begin shipping to it the boundary stocks will take a rise.

A three-quarters interest in the Two Friends mine on Springer Creek, Slocan, has been leased for one year, with the option to purchase for \$30,000.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

Hon. S. C. Wood, the president of the Gold Star Mining company, has issued a statement to the shareholders, which in part reads as follows:—"I submit herewith a report of the receipts and disbursements of the company for the four months, beginning April 1, 1900. This shows the total amount of bullion received to have been \$12,248.46, with a further \$2,283.93 in transit. The disbursements for the four months have been \$15,419.46, which includes \$903.60 for annual insurance. Thirteen thousand five hundred shares of treasury stock have been sold at 11½c net. It has been found necessary to curtail the former heavy expenditure for development. The pay roll and salaries for July amounted to \$2,147, against \$1,280 for March. The report also says: The concentrates are believed to be nearly or quite sufficient in value to cover the present bank overdraft, but as the cost of transportation to the smelter at Omaha is a serious matter, the board has been considering the installing of the cyanide or chlorination process for treating them. A plant sufficient for the purpose can be installed at a very moderate cost. As the cost of the rapid development during the winter entailed a considerable overdraft liability the recent policy has been to reduce the expenditure until this overdraft has been covered by the product of the mine. But as rapidly as the financial situation will permit a policy of progress will be carried out, as the board are assured that abundance of ore exists in the mine, and that a liberal expenditure will give plenty of pay ore to keep the twenty stamps in operation at a good profit. It is scarcely conceivable that the rich lense of ore near the surface which produced nearly \$100,000 in gold, should be the only body of high-grade ore in the property."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steamers are now regularly arriving at Pacific coast ports with pas-

sengers and gold from Cape Nome, Alaska. Passengers report that the small-pox outbreak in that remote part has subsided.

The United States Geological Survey has compiled a preliminary statement showing the quantity and value of the mineral products of the United States in 1899, from which it appears that the aggregate production, including both metallic and non-metallic classes, exceeded \$900,000,000, a stupendous figure, which involves an increase over the output of 1898 of more than \$200,000,000. The remarkable character of this showing is seen when it is remembered that the total for 1898, \$697,820,720, exceeded the largest previous year, 1892, by less than \$50,000,000, and that in 1886 the aggregated value of these products was but \$445,786,794, or only about one-half the value of last year's output.—Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

American Apple Crop.

The following report was adopted at the National Apple Shippers' convention in Cleveland, O., on the 3rd instant: "The press committee of the National Apple Shippers' Association beg to say that owing to the fact of having received crop estimates from only about 50 per cent. of its vice-presidents it will be impossible to present any tabulated report at this meeting." From a careful and comprehensive review of all the information in our possession it is our opinion that the coming apple crop of the United States and Canada (including Nova Scotia), will be the largest of any within the history of the countries. While certain apple bearing sections of the United States reports moderate and even light yields, the proportion of such to the whole is unimportant. The crop of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania is very heavy as a whole. The central, western, southern and southwestern tier of states, while not reporting a generally full crop, all anticipate a moderate yield, while some have the promise of heavy yields in certain sections. The crop of the Far West (Pacific States) will be a full one, while Ontario and Nova Scotia expect the heaviest crops on record. To sum it all up it is our opinion that the general apple yield of the entire country will have no parallel in the past and that it is generally of good quality. To be freely marketed and consumed apples will have to be bought at very low prices.

E. J. Henderson, official assignee, Toronto, has left the city, taking with him \$17,000 belonging to estates which he was managing.

We Have It!**WHAT?**

Anything in the fruit line. Arriving to-day:

Oranges **Crabapples**
Lemons **Plums**
Grapes **Peaches**
Pears

Car Choice WATERMELONS. Your orders solicited.

LOCK BROS. & CO.

Wholesale Fruit and Produce
WINNIPEG and **RAT PORTAGE**

WE WANT YOUR PRODUCE.

Rebuilding Khartoum.

Another considerable work undertaken by the government has been the rebuilding of the cities which the dervishes had destroyed or had allowed to decay. Of these by far the most important was, of course, the rebuilding of Khartoum, involving as it did the transference of the seat of government from the dervish city of Omdurman. A variety of motives urged the necessity of this step; it was gratifying both to British and to Egyptian national sentiment to see the restoration of the old capital of the Soudan undertaken almost as a matter of course, in tribute to the memory of Gordon, immediately after the dispersion of the rebels who had sacked the city and taken the Pacha's life. It was undignified and therefore dangerous for a government whose strength is not independent of its prestige to accept a capital from the dervishes at second hand; to destroy the Mahdi's city was the logical continuation of the policy which destroyed his body and tomb.

Independently of these inducements however, Khartoum was chosen on its merits as the true national site of the capital of the Soudan. There were not wanting those who urged the claims of the Khalifa's city; that the site of Omdurman was higher, drier, and healthier could not be denied. The great expense, both to the government and the people, of moving across the river was one which ought not to be lightly undergone. It was a military consideration, always paramount in the Soudan, that turned the scale. The strength of the fortified position at Khartoum would be so great that no future Mahdi, even though he came with Maxim guns, would ever again be able to plant the black flag of his jihad over the ruins of civilization.

When it became known that it was Lord Kitchener's determination to rebuild Khartoum, a host of claimants to the soil sprang up where previously there had been none. It was found necessary to appoint a commission, under the presidency of Lieut. Col. Drage, to adjudicate upon these conflicting claims, and to award compensation in cases where the land was required by the government. In some cases the old deeds had been preserved; in others these had perished, and the testimony of witnesses alone was available; in others again restitution had previously been made by the Egyptian government in 1885. Assisted by two mamours and by two ancient notables, Lieutenant Colonel Drage sat for four months receiving claims and counter claims and issuing certificates to those who succeeded in establishing their ownership. This issue of certificates was followed in many instances by their sale for trifling sums to the Greek traders, who had already arrived upon the scene and much of the most valuable land in the new city passed thus at once into the hands of a few wealthy capitalists; a striking example of the necessity of the ground landlord to the constitution of the infant community.

The whole city has been laid out on a metropolitan scale. The river front along the banks of the Blue Nile is more than three miles long; the depth inland is nearly a mile and a half. The public buildings lie along the river bank. At the extreme southeast the Gordon Memorial college, a large red brick structure with shady galleries and porticos, covering three sides of a square, has far outstripped its scholars and in a few months it will be ready for work. In the center of the lines on the exact site of Gordon's palace, rises the palace of the governor-general, now practically completed. It is a handsome Venetian looking

red brick edifice, with white stone arcadings and ogives; the facade overlooks the river; the open court, flanked by two wings, looks out over the city across a spacious garden in which there still flourish a few of the old palms and lemon trees of Gordon's day. Further northwest are other large buildings which will soon be finished, the government offices and the supply and ordnance stores. The road in front of them will be flanked throughout by a stone river wall.

Parallel with this imposing river front run several long avenues—Siridar's avenue, Victoria avenue, Shasia Cromer. These are regularly crossed by main streets, not less than ninety feet wide. The blocks thus formed are further intersected by diagonals, the cross roads forming the key points of the city for purposes of defense in such a way that four Maxim guns could control the whole interior of the city. Near the northeast corner of the river front there is being rapidly built by British capital the hotel which at the end of their long desert journey will receive the weary visitors to the capital of the Soudan. Nearer the centre of the town are the shops, restricted to the quarter round the sook or bazar, and close at hand a covered market on Indian models is about to be built in Abbas square. A mosque and an English church are also to be erected at government expense, and the Christian cemetery of the Austrian mission, which had been utterly wrecked by the fury of the dervishes, has been restored, and the gravestones replaced by Colonel Drage's care. Outside all these buildings on the desert front a line of defensible barracks, with redoubts, will be drawn along the narrow arc from Nile to Nile.

Such is the new city of Khartoum as it lies behind the fringe of palm and orange groves which rise, a true mirage among the false, to greet the traveller approaching across the barren deserts of the north; a city of broad streets and handsome buildings of tramways and electric light, planted in the heart of Africa by the autocratic will of a single man, designed in its entirety and equipped with all its public buildings within a year by the group of brilliant young officers of the Royal Engineers on whose devoted shoulders the burden of this work has lain.—London Times.

Canada at Paris.

Paris, Aug. 4.—What sort of a figure do British colonies cut in the Paris exhibition? That question is answered by a visit to the park of the Trocadero, where bunched together Canada, Western Australia, India and Ceylon, can be rapidly visited, and their wealth and significance contrasted with the conglomeration of dusky and diverse semi-savage tropicals who form the French group of colonies. The fine Indian exhibit gives but a faint idea of the wealth of our splendid dependency, even Ceylon with its unique display of spices, and its successful tea-house, so frequented by the better classes, is not what excites the admiration of Britishers most. It is when he steps into Canada that he feels the greatness and promise of the new empire beyond the seas, and gets the proper idea of a true colony. Here he meets in the Canadian commissioners a set of men who represent the colonial idea of sturdiness and love of work, without a trace of the glacial age or official starch about them. Around on both floors of the building are evidences of the immense material wealth and progress in the Dominion. The wealth of her fisheries, the richness of her vast grain fields, the enterprise of her

farmers, the perfection and variety of her farm products, the range of her manufactures, the display of her gold and minerals, the extent of her railways and the generous scope of her education system, the evidence of all this lies before you and even the dawn and prophecy of Canadian art. On Canadian shoulders has rested the main burden of showing to France the material and moral possibilities of a true British colony, and the result is astonishing proof of the enterprise, wealth and organization in a colony that has responded so nobly in South Africa to her duties in empire building. The whole building is decorated with flags, and there has been no timidity in showing in the capital of France, what Canada's flag is. The same is true of additional exhibits for which space could not be found here. At Vincennes she has a building filled with the newest and best types of farm machinery. In the horticultural display, Canada has spread her ripe harvests of fruits and decorated with the same colors. In shipping you pass an admirable display of canoes, and it was Canadians who set the fashion in that building of flag decoration. In the great buildings in the Champ de Mars where her displays of machinery, carriages and forest products are to be seen. Everywhere the same story is told, Canada and all her resources a part of the British empire. In one respect she has done what no other nation here has done, she has applied the newest and most perfect form of cold storage for her farm produce, by which in this tropical heat, it is preserved fresh, whilst even the United States is laboring with old-fashioned ice methods. And alongside of Canada like a younger sister, Western Australia in the same spirit has given a magnificent exhibit of her forest products and gold mines, and in both of them, one meets samples of men that are in physique, training and alertness worthy of the two great colonies they represent.

A. McKim & Co., newspaper advertising agents of Montreal, have published a revised list of Canadian newspapers, as a supplement to their Canadian Newspaper Directory, which appears bi-annually. Although the last issue of the latter was published only a year ago, so many changes have taken place in the circulation, ownership, etc., of papers all over the Dominion, that this supplement became necessary. This revised list is supposed to contain the particulars concerning every newspaper published in Canada, and it is published by a reliable firm. Half-tone illustrations show A. McKim & Co.'s offices in Montreal, with their large staff at work. The book is tastefully printed. It will be located anywhere on receipt of 25 cents.

The will of the late John Hallam, of Toronto, has been filed for probate. The estate amounts to \$271,732, over and above all liabilities; besides property in Winnipeg to the value of \$10,276. Of this sum, book debts amount to \$90,471; real estate, \$72,583; stock-in-trade, \$135,220; shares, \$22,394, and mortgages, \$8,216.67. The entire income of the estate goes to Mrs. Hallam, and upon her death \$25,000 goes to each of the four daughters, and \$30,000 to each of the three sons, the residue to be divided equally. In case all the children die before reaching the age of 21 years, their shares will be paid to the Sick Children's hospital. The executors are empowered to continue, or discontinue, the business carried on by the deceased, as they may deem advisable. The proceeds of the sale of this business to go to the general estate.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

Business at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Aug. 20.

Bank clearings are still showing a very satisfactory increase. The feature of the week is the wholesale destruction by the government fruit inspector of California and local fruits, owing to diseased conditions. Some 200 boxes of California apples and pears, affected with codlin moth and San Jose scale, and shipped from California, were destroyed in Vancouver last week. While large quantities of British Columbia plums and apples have had to be destroyed owing to the fungus growth on the apples and the rot on the plums.

Early forecasts are entirely at fault regarding the grain crop of British Columbia. The rains have done no damage as anticipated and the crop will be abundant and of A 1 quality.

At this writing the machinist strike is more serious than last week, 200 men having gone out and the shops being practically closed. Although freight traffic may have been interfered with more or less as a result of the strike, passenger traffic has not been affected thus far.

The run of salmon on the Fraser has been very small this week and the season is about over. The pack will be far behind last year. The building trade continues very active while large public works are being carried on.

More complaints are being made this week regarding the condition of dairy butter shipped from the east. Some few shippers use palls made of odorless spruce wood, but most of the butter is shipped in candy palls, soap boxes, starch boxes, anything that comes handy, and the fastidious buyer being afraid that he will find the butter tainted after it had been delivered, of course, offers a higher price for the butter packed in spruce wood palls.

Fresh local eggs are climbing skywards again. Ranchers are selling direct to consumers for 40 cents. Some of the stores claim to sell fresh eggs at 35 cents and even 30, but they are not guaranteed as fresh laid, the strictly fresh article being held for special customers.

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.)

Ontario creamery is $\frac{1}{2}$ @1c higher. Potatoes are \$3 per ton lower. Lemons are lower, peaches 10c higher, pears 25c lower and tomatoes 45c lower. Dried apricots are lower.

GRAIN—Oats, \$27 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 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 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 160lb.

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

CURED MEATS—Hams 15@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, break-

fast bacon, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15c; backs, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; long clear, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; rolls, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13c; smoked sides, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

LARD—Tins, 12c per lb; palls, 11c; tubs 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BUTTER—Local creamery, 30c; Ontario creamery, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @24c; Manitoba creamery, 23@24c; fresh dairy, 16@18c.

EGGS—Fresh local, 30@35c; Manitoba eggs, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CHEESE—Eastern, 13@13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, \$14 per ton; carrots, 4c; turnips and beets, \$12.00 per ton; silver skin onions, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; California onions, 2@2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

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—Oranges, seedlings, \$2.75@3.00; Australian oranges, \$2.75; lemons, \$1.75@1.85; 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, 90c; California apples, \$1.50@1.75 per box.

DRIED FRUITS—Apricots, 11c; peaches, 10c; pitted plums, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; prunes, French, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8c; London layer raisins, \$2@2.25 per box; Muscatel raisins, 2 crown, 8c; 3 crown, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 4 crown, 9c; dates, 9c; black figs, 6c; white figs, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; layer figs, 10lb box, \$1.45; silver prunes, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; quartered pears, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; half pears, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13c; nectarines, 14c; Valencia raisins, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; sultanas, 11@14c; blackberries, 18c; raspberries, 25c; seeded raisins, 10c.

NUTS—Almonds, 15c; filberts, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; peanuts, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Brazil, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; walnuts, 15c per lb; coconuts, 90@91.

SUGARS—Powdered, icing and bar, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris lump, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; granulated, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; extra C, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; fancy yellows, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; yellow, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.

SYRUPS—30 gal. barrels, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb; 10 gal. kegs, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 5 gal. tins, \$1.75 each; 1 gal. tin, \$4.50 case of 10; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. tins, \$5.25 case of 20.

TEAS—Congo, fair, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; good, 18c; choice, 20c; Ceylon and India, fair, 20c.

HARDWARE—Bar iron—Base, \$3.25. Horse shoe nails, discount, 40 per cent; horse shoes, keg, \$3.25. Wire nails—Base price \$4.50, cut, \$3.85. Rope, Manila, 16c. Balled 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, Aug. 25.

The markets are again firmer. Butter is 1c higher. Cheese is $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. Oats are \$2 per ton higher. Hay is \$2 per ton lower. Trade is good.

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

Cheese—New cheese, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Eggs—Fresh, 20c per dozen.

Oats—Per ton, \$32.

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

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$5.00.

Hay—New, per ton, \$23.

Potatoes—New, \$17 per ton.

Oats—Per ton, \$29.

British Columbia Notes.

Chas. Laidley has opened in the tailoring business at Fernie.

Beadles, of Salmo, has purchased the general store at Erie.

The Geo. R. Gordon Co., retail dry goods, Vancouver, have assigned.

Notice is given that James Braden, butcher, Vancouver, has made an assignment to John Leberry.

The British Columbia government proposes to double the tax upon the output of the metalliferous mines.

Dyke & Evans, music dealers, Vancouver, are admitting Jas. Callaghan as a partner, the firm to be known hereafter as Dyke, Evans & Callaghan.

The German ship Marie, which completed loading lumber at the Moodyville mills on Monday, had the biggest load of lumber ever carried between docks from Vancouver. She

has sailed for London with 1,512,000 feet.

Hinton Bros., of Victoria, B. C., were awarded the contract for installing a 950 horse-power motor and hoist at the Le Rol mine, Rossland. The cost will be \$20,000.

The halibut fishing business has again started. The steamer New England has returned from the halibut banks, after two days' actual fishing with 3,000 halibut, aggregating 75,000 pounds.

The sawmill of R. B. Miller, six miles below Rossland, on the Red Mountain railroad, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Half a million feet of lumber was destroyed besides a car of dressed lumber. The estimated loss is \$20,000, without insurance.

The plans for the new freight sheds for the Canadian Pacific railroad at Nelson are completed. The building will be situated on the south side of Baker street, and immediately south of the new station. It is to be 225 feet long and forty feet wide, and will be the headquarters for the entire staff and the customs department in that city.

R. P. Ethel & Co. thus reviews the month's shipping: "The California yield of grain is not so large as anticipated, and the freight market is dull in consequence. The continued scarcity of tonnage gives owners confidence, however, that rates are held firm. Lumber rates are held firm with a good demand for vessels, as will be noticed by the large list of charters. There are now eight vessels in the salmon fleet, but as indications point to a short pack, it is more than probable that some of these vessels will be taken for grain."

Canadian Manufactures at Paris.

It is pleasing to learn that Canada is carrying off many important prizes at the great Paris exposition. Not only is this the case in regard to exhibits of natural products, but it is still more gratifying to learn that industrially Canada is also making itself felt there. The young manufacturing industries of Canada, it is gratifying to learn have been holding their own with the old established industries of Europe. Among the important prizes captured by Canadians is the gold medal awarded to The Thos. Davidson Manufacturing Co., of Montreal, for enamelled ware. Taking into consideration the fact that the manufacture of this line of goods is comparatively a new industry in Canada, it speaks very highly for the class of goods being turned out in Canada when one of our manufacturers gets such a flattering award. Canadians who think that it is necessary to buy imported goods in order to secure a good article, should now begin to get their eyes opened to the fact that this country has made great progress industrially of late years. Japan has come to the front rapidly by the patriotism of her people, who refuse to buy imported goods when they can procure home manufactured suited to their requirements. If Canadians would be a little more patriotic in this respect, instead of decrying home manufactures, they would greatly assist in building up our own country, and they would find also that the feeling against home goods is largely a prejudice that is unreasonable and unwarranted.

Charles Magee, president of the Bank of Ottawa; George Burn, general manager, and John Mather and C. W. Duthie, arrived in Winnipeg yesterday on a business trip.

Eskimo and His Lamp.

An Eskimo's best possession is his lamps. On it his very life depends during the long dim winter, when the borealis flickers and the Great Bear shivers above the snow hut. With it he melts ice, thaws and cooks his food, dries the soaked skins, and warms and lights the low room of his igloo. Thus, to the lamps single use in southern countries, the dweller of the far north adds that of the fireplace and of the cooking stove. It must be a wonderful lamp that is so useful. But it can hardly be called strange under the light of invention, for the Eskimo lamp is the most primitive known. In the case of the Aleutian Islanders it is simply a saucer-shaped stone. This fact may astonish those accustomed to see the chimney, burner and safety top of our kerosene vessel, but there are many more surprising things to be told about this lamp of the Eskimo.

The plan of the Eskimo lamp seems simple enough, but it shows how necessity forces people to make needed invention. Imagine a shallow lake of seal oil, one end of which is much longer than the other; along this shore a thin trail of moss, made inflammable with fat—laid so that the oil barely washes the line of dry plant. A spark is applied to one end of this wick and runs along, springing into a clear, bright flame, which gives little smoke. Change this image to a similar one of a big dish-like stone in an igloo, and you see an Eskimo lamp.

With respect to use, the Eskimos have three kinds of lamps: they are called the house lamp, traveller's, and mortuary lamp. As with all races at some time, the funeral lamp is placed in or beside the grave—a religious rite. The traveller's or summer lamp, is quite serviceable, but to no such degree as the big house lamp. When caught in a great snowstorm the Eskimo lights this and places it next to the body, beneath his blouse. It enables him to go in quest of food through great snowfalls, when the food and oil are almost gone. It has its most typical uses.

Proceeding on the part that a slab of stone, roll of moss and chunk of blubber are all sufficient for his purpose, the Eskimo manufactures a lamp that serves his wants completely. Soapstone is the best material for lamps, and since it is very scarce, extraordinary journeys, lasting several years, are made in search of it. The stone is chipped and scraped until it resembles a clamshell in shape, this being the type most useful, because it gives the longest wick edge. Especially among the northernmost Eskimo lamps have a wick edge three feet long. When several of these are burning in an igloo, to their blaze the icy walls send reflections, and the dark, at least, is kept at bay. The cold is prohibited sufficiently, for the Eskimo does not desire too high a temperature in his home—say, 35 degrees within a foot or two of the fire.

In art the lamp is a prime necessity. Most important is the bending of wood for snow-shoes, bows and sledge runners, which is accomplished by dipping the wood into water and steaming over a lamp. Ivory and bone are also curved by its heat, and skins are dried over it in tanning. But the Eskimos do not stop with these uses. They have their lamps to thank for the stone-like hardening of a cement of blood, clay and hair. This cement holds broken pots and lamps together securely, as specimens attest. Lamp fire is not alone known to the Eskimoan. In places where fuel can be obtained a blaze is made in the centre of the tents in summer, but

even where peat and some wood are found the lamp is kept. The Eskimos cling to the stone oil burner, which has a place in every household. One writer likens an Eskimo igloo to an inhabited oven—the lamp on its supports, above it the cooking pot, and still higher the drying rack suspended from the ceiling, on which wet clothing is placed. The heated air rises, and in turn envelops each article.

It seems strange that the hut is not filled with smoke and soot; but, according to explorers, such is not the case. The bright, steady flame, they explain, is produced by using none but finely rolled moss, and having it arranged carefully along the wick edge. Even then the moss would char, and cause the flame to grow dull, but this is remedied. The wick is trimmed away regularly. Lamp trimming is best done by the old women of the tribe, who alone reach perfection in that art. They can so skillfully cut away the burnt refuse that the steady flame will continue for several hours. This time is none too long, for the lamp is used night and day.

Any fat does for burning, but seal oil is preferred. This is almost wholly employed, because the small quantities of fat taken from the reindeer are insufficient for the long darkness. The lamps eat voraciously, and the people often have to be very careful lest their oil run low when it is impossible to catch seals.—N. Y. Sun.

Freight Cars.

"The Economical Capacity of Freight Cars" is the title of a very interesting article prepared by L. D. Loree, general manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, for the International Railway congress. From the Railway Age's summary of this paper we extract the following paragraphs:—

The builders of the first American railways followed the examples set by the engineers of the old world in constructing the early roads, and the freight cars that were built to run over them were, as a matter of course patterned after the "good wagons" of Europe. They were only required to carry light loads over short distances, and did not leave the rails of the owners.

The cars originally built had four wheels with a carrying capacity of about 7,000 pounds. The capacity was gradually increased between 1850 and 1860, so that the "5-ton" car with four wheels for coal and the 10,000 pounds' capacity car with eight wheels for merchandise became common.

The civil war compelled an increase in the carrying capacity of cars, and "double cars" with eight wheels were

built to carry 20,000 pounds of coal, but 15,000 pounds was the maximum loading for the closed or merchandise car until after 1865. As there was a wonderful increase in the miles of railway built between 1870 and 1875, so the increase in the freight car capacity was marked.

The 40,000 pounds' capacity was introduced in 1876, the 50,000 pounds' capacity car in 1883, and the 60,000 pounds' capacity car became a standard in 1885 for all classes of freight equipment on the principal roads. In 1895 the capacity was again increased by the building on the part of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg of a large number of 70,000 pounds' capacity self-clearing cars for the lake coal and ore trade; the forerunner of the 100,000 pounds' capacity steel car, built on the same general lines, and which is now the recognized standard car for this class of traffic. A number of 80,000 pounds' capacity box cars were built in the same year, and some of 100,000 pounds' capacity are now under construction, and as these modern cars are permitted to carry a weight of 10 per cent. above the marked capacity, while the cars of earlier construction were restricted to actual capacity, the progress which has been made is apparent.

Had the Bills Washed.

"The demand for new bills for shopping is on the increase among women," said a local bank teller, "and is getting to be a nuisance." A great many women won't handle any currency that is not absolutely fresh and crisp, and in the north all the banks that make a specialty of catering to women's custom keep a supply constantly on hand for that purpose. Sometimes the bills are hard to get, especially those of certain denominations, and gold is unpopular on account of the danger of confusing the \$2.50 coin with a bright penny.

"It is not generally known, but bills can be washed and ironed as easily as a pocket handkerchief. A wealthy woman of my acquaintance has all her money laundered before she uses it. She turns the notes over to her maid, who washes them thoroughly in hot water, with ordinary soap-suds and spreads them out on a table to dry. Then she dampens them slightly and presses them with a medium hot smoothing iron. If the bill is not frayed this process will make it as bright and crisp as when it first felt the treasury. It is astonishing how dirty money gets. If one could see the water in which a dozen commonly circulated bills were washed it would give them a permanent aversion to the trade of teller."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

ESTABLISHED 1861
REAL ESTATE
MARRIAGE OF
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
SPECIALY PREPARED TO PRESERVE
TIN AND METAL ROOFS DOES NOT STAIN
CRACK OR PEEL DRIES HARD

705 MAIN STREET

One of Our Numerous Testimonials

Winnipeg, May 22nd, 1899.

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

Replying to your inquiry, I 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 HARDWARE TRADE.

METALS.

The most important development in the industrial markets was the publication of the figures for iron production in the regular issue of the Iron Age. It appears that the number of pig iron furnaces was reduced from 281 on July 1 to 240 on August 1—a most remarkably rapid rate of decrease for a single month. Such a heavy contraction of output must soon make itself felt in turning the tide in the industry, if, indeed, its influence to that end is not already becoming apparent. The general stock market closed stagnant but very steady.

Discussing the matter the paper remarks:—"The only effective remedies to restore the iron industry to a normal and sound condition are now being automatically applied, and will do more to inspire confidence than all palliatives. These are an extremely sharp reduction in the production of pig iron, and quite an active export movement, with the prospect that the latter will expand considerably, since the margin now is very satisfactory.

"As bearing on the first point, our reports from blast furnace owners show that furnaces have been blown out wholesale during July, making a staggering reduction in the active producing capacity on August 1. At that date 240 furnaces of all kinds were in blast, with a weekly capacity of 283,413 tons. This is restriction of production in earnest, and it should soon put the pig iron market in better shape, particularly when it is considered that the moment has not yet exhausted itself. In fact, in an informal manner the furnace owners of the Central West have decided to bank a number of stacks on September 1, which are now running.

"In some instances the proprietors of the furnaces blown out state that their action is taken for the purpose of making repairs, but in such times as these repairs are not usually done under pressure, and it may be assumed that after the repairs are completed such furnaces will not be blown in unless their product is needed. Meanwhile, other furnaces are to be blown out as soon as stock now in hand is used.

"It is true that the August report shows a further accumulation of stocks, but the rate of reduction of output in the last month represents about 170,000 tons per month, or about double the recent monthly rate of accumulation of metal.

"In the meantime the closing down of so many rolling mills on account of labor difficulties and for other causes must be leading to a steady depletion of stocks of finished goods, so that in that direction, too, the situation is becoming intrinsically sounder."—Montreal Gazette.

HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.

Canadian mills have cut their prices on bar iron to \$1.80 for carlots and \$1.50 for smaller quantities, a drop of 20c.

Canadian manufacturers of rivets, burrs and bolts have been obliged to increase their discounts or in other words to lower their prices in order to meet the United States competition. The discount on carriage section, wagon box, etc., rivets, black M. rivets, black and lined rivets has been increased from 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. and that of iron or steel burrs from 45 per cent. to 55 per cent. On the bolts, the discount has been increased from 60 per cent. to 67½

per cent., and stove bolts from 60 and 10 per cent. to 67½ per cent. Turpentine has declined at Minneapolis and is now quoted at 50c per gallon.

A new price list recently issued by United States manufacturers of tire, sleigh shoe, stove and sink bolts and stove rods shows a slight reduction on these goods.

United States makers of window glass expect to put up their price another 12½ per cent. as soon as the furnaces commence work again which will be on September 1, and the advance may be made 25 per cent. This is due to increased cost of materials and labor.

THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS TWINE MARKET.

Whatever twine is wanted in this market is now going to the very northern part of this state and North Dakota, or to Winnipeg, or northern Wisconsin, says the Minneapolis correspondent of Farm Implement News. This is largely in small lots, except such as goes to Winnipeg. That point has drawn on this city for several car lots lately. The demand for corn harvesting will be a fairly good item to the trade, and much larger than was ever known here before. Practically all the corn of this country will be tied up for fodder this year. While the crop of small grain has been very light—the lightest per acre known in the northwest except in the grasshopper year—the twine sales do not indicate the percentage of a normal yield of grain. This is because the grain is large in proportion to the straw. Many fields yielding above twelve bushels of wheat have not taken half the twine they took to tie up a fifteen-bushel crop last year.

The prices that were reported last week have held this week on all business. The ruling figure is 8 cents, though some sales have been made at 7½c. The three leading houses have held to 9 cents in this market, though they have sold at certain distributing points in North and South Dakota at the same figures. There will probably be something like 5,000,000 pounds of twine carried over in this city. This will be in the hands of the three leading concerns and two supply houses. This estimate is not close, and may vary a little on the final round-up.

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

It is reported that there will be a fine machinery exhibit at the forthcoming Minneapolis state fair to be held at Hamline, September 3 to 8.

The threshing machine men are highly pleased with the way the present season is winding up in this market. A few weeks ago they believed that it would be impossible to sell out their stocks of machines, whereas now there is no doubt but that practically a clean sweep will be made so far as local orders are concerned.

The season now rapidly drawing to a close will go into history with the binder twine men as one of the most uncertain and hazardous on record. In the early part of the year everyone believed that twine was going to be dear and prices were screwed up pretty high in consequence. The high prices discouraged trade and most retail buyers held back to see if there would not be some drop. In June the unwelcome fact forced itself on the attention of the trade in the northwest that the drought was killing the crops and twine prices were cut in anticipation of a short crop. Then the speculators came into the market

with large quantities of damaged and poor twine, with the result that still further cuts followed. Later the crop outlook improved but twine prices did not and so the season has ended. The drop on twine since June has amounted in all to about 2½c per pound, which in view of the high cost of the fibre may mean that many makers will come out at the end of the season with barely the amount they put into twine to show for their season's operation.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

LUMBER MARKET CONDITIONS.

There is a better feeling and better trade than for several weeks past. Demand has not swelled to a volume that may be called active, but it is steadily increasing in all lines of the lumber business. The degree of improvement varies, of course in different sections as it is affected by local conditions; yet it can be asserted that there is a general betterment of trade the country over. The only possible exception is in the case of Pacific coast shingles, for which prices are weak and the demand light. Yet even in this line better things are promised. Many of the mills are shut down and stocks on hand are gradually disappearing. Fall demand will probably come with a rush when it does come, and, finding a light supply at the mills, result in a much stronger market. Retailers who are delaying orders for west coast shingles are likely to experience delayed shipments when they do buy, for a shortage in the car supply is looked for during the fall months. So much for the shingle outlook. The rail and cargo trade in coast lumber continues quiet, but inquiries are coming in a little better than heretofore. July cargo shipments were over 5,000,000 feet less than for June, but for the six months ending June 30 showed a gain of 22.1 per cent over the first six months of last year. Rail shipments of lumber from the coast gained 7½ per cent. for the half year, as compared with 1899, and shipments of shingles by rail gained 4.2 per cent.—American Lumbermen.

A large number of additional awards have been made to Canadian exhibitors at the Paris exhibition. Several of these are grand prizes. In class 63, the geological survey department of Canada, the commission of the bureau of mines of Ontario, the Ontario colonization department, the department of mines, British Columbia, and the public works department, Nova Scotia, secured grand prizes. The Canada Copper Co., the Dominion Coal Co., the London Gold and Silver Development Co., the Le Roi mine, the Nova Scotia Steel Co., and the New Vancouver Coal Mining Land Co., were awarded gold medals. A gold medal was awarded on class 64, to the Canadian Metal Ores Smelting Co. In class 65, the Metallic Roofing Co., Toronto, obtained a silver medal. In class 72, the Pilkington Tile and Pottery Co. obtained a silver medal. In class 80 the Montreal Cotton Co. was awarded a grand prize, and the Dominion Cotton Co. a gold medal. In class 81, the ladies of Canada joint exhibits was awarded a bronze medal. In class 86, the Dominion Corset Co. won a silver medal, and the Dominion Umbrella and Parasol Co. a bronze medal. A gold medal was the prize of the Canada collective exhibit in class 91. In class 95, Kent & Sons, of Toronto, won a bronze medal. In class 99, the Canadian Rubber Co. was awarded a gold medal. Lemontague & Co. a silver medal.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, August 25.

Business is steady and fairly active for the season. Some lines of jobbing trade, such as drugs, groceries, stationery and paper, etc., show a little more than the usual summer activity. Hardware, dry goods, clothing, etc., are quieter. Values remain steady on most lines, the only unexpected change being a drop of 5c per gallon in the price of linseed oil. Turpentine is also lower in sympathy with primary markets. The cured meat situation attracts considerable interest as the volume of trade is unusually large and prices are higher on hams, rolls and shoulders. In the grain markets there is very little to note while produce remains for the most part unchanged. Large receipts of eggs have further weakened the market for these. The export cattle movement continues, but the old country markets are not so favorable and the cables say that shippers are losing money. Harvesting continues general throughout the west for which the weather this week has been favorable. In the labor situation there is nothing new to note. The strike of C. P. R. shop hands is still unsettled, notwithstanding several lengthy conferences between the men and the company. Bank clearings at Winnipeg for the week ending Thursday were \$12,246 larger than in the same week a year ago.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, Aug. 25, 1900.

(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, \$1.50 per cord; Stonewall footing, \$1.50 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.

CURED MEATS.

The exceptionally large demand for cured meats coupled with the higher relative prices prevailing in the east has led to another advance in prices of leading lines here. Hams are now $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher at 11c; special rolls are $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, picnic hams are 1c higher at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and shoulders $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher at 10c. These prices are subject to usual terms and discounts for cash. A full list of Winnipeg prices will be found on page 1636.

DRUGS.

Local houses are quite busy, orders being mostly from the country. There are no changes in prices here, but we notice that prices at New York are easier on opium, bay rum, menthol, anise oil and several other lines. Morphine has advanced 10c at New York. Current wholesale quotations at Winnipeg are given on page 1636.

FISH.

There is a large demand for all kinds of fresh caught fish from all parts of the country and local jobbing

concerns are busy. The large fishing concerns at the lakes have their freezers full and are only catching now for the home market. Pickerel and pike are now plentiful. Lake Superior trout are scarce. The first oysters of the season arrived this week and are selling at \$2.50 per gallon for selects. We quote: Whitefish, fresh caught, 5c per lb.; pickerel, 4c; pike, 3c; trout, 10c; salmon, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; halibut, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; mackerel, 15c; salt cod, 7c; Labrador herring, half barrel, \$1.

GREEN FRUITS.

The fruit market is very active owing to hot weather and large preserving demand. Home grown wild plums are offering freely on the street. Ontario fruit is plentiful and consignments are coming forward in good shape. Lemons are the only line of fruit which show any material change in price. These have advanced to \$7.00 per case. Blueberries are out of the market. Ontario crab apples are showing excellent quality. Washington plums are offering at \$1.35 per case. We quote: Late Valencia oranges, \$1.50 to \$3.50, as to size; California lemons, \$7.00 per box; bananas, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bunch, as to size; peaches, \$1.35 to \$1.40 per case; plums, \$1.35 per case; California Bartlett pears, \$3; other California pears, \$2.50 per box; Ontario Duchess apples, \$3.50; crab-apples, \$5.50 per barrel; watermelons, \$3 to \$4 as to size, per dozen; tomatoes, 75c per basket; cocoanuts, per sack, \$5.50; Grenoble walnuts, 15c; 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. tins; apple cider, 35c per gallon in barrels and half barrels; fruit cider put in 20 and 30 gallon kegs, per gallon 30c; California layer figs in 10 lb. boxes, \$1.40; new 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.

GROCERIES.

There is a steady business doing and so far as the local market is concerned there is no change in the situation. Canned goods show no change at producing points, excepting that small fruits are somewhat firmer, especially strawberries and pitted red cherries. The latter are practically all out of jobbers hands already. Sockeye salmon have advanced 50c per case at the coast, and the trade seem to think the advance perfectly legitimate as the pack is short and the demand large. United States canned meats have advanced to such an extent that prices now quoted to the jobbing trade here are practically prohibitive, being ten per cent higher in some cases than Canadian lines. In consequence of the trouble in China quotations on rice keep creeping up. Japan rice is now quoted at a price that would make it cost laid down here quite as much as jobbers are now selling it for. Each succeeding report regarding currants is less favorable than the last and it is doubtful if the quantity available for export from Greece from this crop will be more than one-half of the average amount. Prices are still jumping up and fine Filatras would cost now in the vicinity of 9c per pound laid down here. Notwithstanding the favorable reports from Spain as to the condition of the new crop Valencia raisins are again going to rule high. Opening prices will be as high as last year and there is every appearance of last year's experience being repeated. Higher prices will no doubt have to be paid for later purchases. The old

crop of California raisins is practically cleaned up, only one or two grades being obtainable at any price, and these are very much higher. California dried fruits are unchanged. New dried prunes will probably be obtainable about the end of September. Sugars and syrups are unchanged.

HARDWARE.

The situation is unchanged with the exception that bar and band iron is 15c lower, in sympathy with last week's decline at mills. Trade is quiet and collections slow. Winnipeg jobbing prices are given on another page.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

A sharp decline in linseed oil and turpentine is the feature of the week. The local mill notified the trade of a cut of 5c per gallon in oil prices last Saturday and the new quotation has been in force since. Raw oil is now worth 87c per gallon and boiled 90c, regular terms. Pure spirits of turpentine in barrel lots is worth 77c per gallon now, as against 83c last week. The cut in linseed oil is attributed by some to the presence of considerable quantities of cheap eastern oil in the market. That in turpentine is due to lower prices at primary points. White lead is very firm and prices are away below a parity with New York and other leading American markets. As regards glass it may be said that there has been another sharp advance in Belgium amounting to about 10c on single and 15c on double glass and it is only a question of time till dealers here will be obliged to follow. This advance is due to the very severe strikes now in force in Belgium which make it almost impossible to get stocks. Makers will not guarantee delivery of any orders. In the United States glass makers expect to advance their prices another 25 per cent within a month or so.

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, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c per pound; lead pipe or tea lead, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; rags, country mixed, 50c per 100 pounds; rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and arctics, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound; zinc scrap 1c per lb; bones, clean, dry and bleached, \$6 per ton.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The wheat market has been more active and stronger since Monday, and has gained in price nearly as much as it lost last week. On Saturday last prices reached the low point of the recent decline and with a moderate daily advance since then, the price has gone up 3c per bushel, ending with the close of yesterday's markets. On the decline an excellent export demand sprung up on the Atlantic seaboard, and this has continued up till yesterday when it showed a falling off. Foreign markets have been firm and European merchants seem prepared to buy largely whenever prices decline, but they hold off again whenever an upward movement gets started, so that as long as the supply seems large enough for current and nearby requirements, prices are not likely to advance much. When a shortage becomes really apparent a big advance may easily take place. The movement of new winter wheat in the States continues on a large scale, but a great deal of it is being absorbed by local mills and otherwise goes out of sight in private hands. Harvesting

and threshing in the Northwest continues to be interfered with by rains and otherwise unfavorable harvest weather, and a great deal of damaged wheat is likely to result therefrom. As yet there are very few threshing returns reported from the Dakotas or Manitoba, and the yield continues to be a matter of discussion, and the situation naturally causes the markets to be in a sensitive condition. European harvests are well forward towards completion, and the aggregate yield will be considerably under that of last year. India has had further fine rains favorable to agriculture for the coming season. Australia has also had fine rains and the crop prospect is excellent and reports from Argentine give a very good account of the young wheat. The American visible supply increased last week 1,543,000 bushels, compared to an increase in the previous week of 624,000 bushels, and a decrease of 59,000 bushels for the same week last year. The world's shipments were moderate, 5,531,000 bushels against 5,647,000 bushels the previous week, and 6,516,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, increased 2,377,000 bus. against an increase the previous week of 405,600 bushels, and a decrease of 1,755,000 bushels the same week last year. Argentine shipments show an increase this week being 1,211,000 bushels against 516,000 bushels last week.

The local market continues lifeless. Buyers are scarce and the demand almost obliterated. Small sales of 1 hard spot, Fort William, were made on Monday at 76½c, Tuesday 76½c, Wednesday 75c, Thursday 78½c and yesterday 79c to 79½c. Prices are above export value, so no export shippers are on the market; 2 hard and 1 northern sell at 3c less than 1 hard, and 3 hard at 5c less than 1 hard. For lower grades and off grade wheat there is no regular quotation.

FLOUR—Prices hold steady at quotations of a week ago. 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 same as a week ago. Quoted at \$11 to \$11.50 for bran in bulk and \$14 to \$14.50 for shorts.

GROUND FEED—Prices are 50c per ton lower on all but corn chop, which remains unchanged. Oat chop is now worth \$28 per ton, barley chop \$21, mixed barley and oats, \$25, corn chop, \$22. Oil cake is \$1 lower at \$26 per ton.

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

OATS—Offerings are fairly liberal, but as holders are asking extreme prices there is not a great deal of business doing. The feeling in the market is easier and about 35c per bushel represents the prevailing idea as to value in carlots on track here. Holders are asking as high as 40c.

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 still 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 per ton. Owing to farmers being busy with grain harvests not so much hay is offering.

BUTTER—Creamery — The advance of last week holds and we still quote 19c per pound for choice at the factories.

BUTTER—Dairy — Receipts are large and the market steady at previous quotation of 12 to 14c per pound for best grades, less freight and commission. Second grades are worth from 8 to 12c according to quality.

CHEESE—The market holds steady and firm at 9½c. Considerable private dairy cheese is offering for which the usual quotation is 9c.

EGGS—The market is weaker owing to unexpectedly large receipts. Prices are variously quoted at commission warehouses at from 11½ to 12½c per dozen delivered here, but judging from the price at which the eggs are being billed out again 12c is about the top of the market today.

VEGETABLES—As predicted last week potatoes are lower, having declined 10 to 15c since last Saturday. Lettuce has declined 5 to 10c, carrots, beets and turnips 5 to 15c and parsley 20c. Business is good at present. We quote: New potatoes 45c per bushel; rhubarb, 20c per dozen; lettuce, 15 to 20c per dozen; parsley, 20c; green onions, and radish, 10c per dozen; carrots, beets and turnips, 15c per dozen bunches; cabbage, 30 to 40c per dozen; ripe tomatoes, 5c per lb; imported tomatoes, 50c per basket; celery, 20c per dozen; cucumbers, 10 to 25c per dozen.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is quoted at 6 to 6½c according to quality, with an easier tendency. Veal is worth 7 to 9c, mutton 10 to 10½c, lamb 11c, and hogs 6½ to 7½c.

POULTRY—Live hens are worth 60c per pair; spring chickens, dressed, 14c per pound; fowl, dressed, 12c; turkeys, dressed, 13c, live weight, 9c per pound.

HIDES—The market for hides is lower and 6c per lb is the highest we hear of now. 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 very light. Market dull. Eastern advices say there is no export demand for wool. We quote 8 to 8½c per pound for unwashed fleece and 12½c per pound for washed.

TALLOW—Quoted at 3½ to 3¾c.

SENECA—There is a distinctly stronger feeling in this commodity and we quote the cash price here at 24c per pound for best root. Minneapolis advices indicate a stronger market there and at New York prices are 4c per pound higher.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—There is an active export movement of fat cattle from the western ranges and prices for these remain steady at 3½c per pound off cars here. Butchers' cattle are weaker owing to large supply and slow demand. About 2½c per pound represents the value of these now for best grades and they range from that down to 2c. It is said that some butchers' cattle have been shipped to eastern markets from here.

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 5c for best weights.

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

HORSES—There is a better movement of horses due to the regular fall demand. Southern horses are being

brought in in car lots and are mostly sold by auction. Prices are better now than they were in the summer when the feed outlook was poor.

Weather and Crops.

Harvesting has progressed steadily this week, though there have been some heavy local rains in some districts, which have delayed the work and done some damage to grain in shock. Several serious hail storms have also been reported, which have caused destruction to standing grain within limited areas. In some districts in Southern Manitoba wheat cutting is about finished and threshing is now in progress. The weather has averaged decidedly warm, which has been favorable for ripening the crops, but unfavorable for grain in shock where rains have been experienced.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 1,254,000 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on Aug. 18, being a reduction of about 37,000 bushels as compared with last week. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 1,543,000 bushels. Stocks of wheat at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg and interior points were estimated approximately at 2,300,000 bushels, compared with 3,100,000 bushels a year ago; 700,000 bushels two years ago.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending Aug. 18 there were 195 cars of grain inspected, which graded as follows:

Wheat—1 hard, 120; 2 hard, 23; 1 northern, 0; 2 northern, 0; 3 hard, 19; 1 frosted, 4; rejected, 17; no grade, 7 cars.

Oats—1 white, 2; 2 white 2; no grade, 1 car.

The Strike.

A week ago prospects were said to be favorable for an early settlement of the strike of operations in the mechanical department of the Canadian Pacific Railway company at Winnipeg and other western points. Later reports are less favorable. It is now said that there is no immediate prospect of settlement, and that negotiations are at a dead-lock as regards workmen in some of the mechanical departments. A later report this morning points to a possibility of an arrangement being made to arbitrate on differences.

Manitoba Butter in B. C.

C. A. Murray, Manitoba dairy superintendent, has written a letter to a Winnipeg paper, answering an article which appeared in The Commercial a couple of weeks ago, from a British Columbia correspondent, regarding bad Manitoba butter received at coast points. The letter of the dairy superintendent was somewhat unnecessary, as the points he makes were already stated editorially in The Commercial of last week.

The longest lightning conductor runs from the tower of the Munich meteorological station on the Zugspitz, the highest point in the German empire, nearly three and a half miles to the Hottenthal, the nearest constant water.

A new element which he proposes to call "austrium," is believed by Herr Prihn to exist in the mineral orthite. He assigns to it twenty-four hitherto unknown spectral lines, but has not yet succeeded in isolating the supposed element.

The Ontario Crops.

The estimate of the crops in Ontario for 1900, as prepared by the bureau of industries, is one of the most satisfactory. In all standard grains the yield per acre is reported to be above the average for the past eighteen years, with the exception of peas, the acreage of the various crops has either increased or remained about the same as last year.

The estimate of the crop as based upon appearances on 4th of August is summarized as follows.

Fall wheat—Shows an area of 1,068,640 acres harvested, the estimated yield being 22,812,293 bushels, or 21.3 bushels per acre. In 1899 the yield from 1,049,691 acres was 14,439,827 bushels, or 13.8 bushels per acre. The average annual yield for 18 years was 18,220,140 bushels, or 20.1 per acre.

Spring wheat—An area of 376,905 acres, yielding 6,728,927 bushels, or 17.9 bushels per acre. In 1899 the yield was 7,041,317 bushels from 398,726 acres, or 17.7 bushels per acre. The average of 18 years is 15.4 bushels.

Barley—The area in 1900 is 577,810 acres, with an estimated yield of 16,290,332 bushels, or an average of 28.2 bushels per acre. Last year an average of 30.2 bushels produced a crop of 14,830,891 bushels. The annual average has been 16,157,273 bushels or 26.0 bushels per acre.

Oats—Yield 88,305,160 bushels from 2,398,834 acres, this average being 36.8 bushels per acre. This is a small variation from 1899, but the annual average of 18 years was 67,131,824 bushels or 34.8 per acre.

Rye—An acreage of 142,213 yields 2,313,355 bushels, or 16.7 bushels per acre.

Peas—The area again falls off, and goes below the average of 18 years. In 1900 there were 661,592 acres, producing 14,248,307 bushels or 21.5 per acre. In 1899 the area was 743,139 acres and in 1898 it was 865,951 acres. The annual average is 19.6 bushels per acre.

Beans—Show an increased area, the 44,053 acres giving an estimated crop of 897,852 bushels or 20.4 bushels per acre. The annual average is 17.3 bushels.

Hay and clover—Show a slight increase in area, but the yield is below the average. The yield is estimated at 3,135,045 tons, or 1.24 tons per acre, while the annual average is 1.39 tons.

Other crops—The following acreages have been determined for crops for which no estimated yield can be made at present: Corn for husking, 320,772; corn for silo, 179,798; buckwheat, 102,570; potatoes, 163,754; mangels, 51,543; carrots, 10,320; turnips, 156,583; rape, 35,711; flax, 5,790; hops, 1,096; tobacco, 2,477; orchard and garden, 339,411; vineyard, 10,637.

Apples give an estimated yield of 37,455,245 bushels, or 2.3 bushels per tree of bearing age.

Live stock on hand—Horses, 617,309; cattle, 2,429,330; sheep, 1,797,213; hogs, 1,771,641; poultry, 9,541,241.

The clip of wool was 5,805,921 pounds. The number of colonies of bees on hand was 217,425.

The bulletin states that reports received from correspondents indicate that the yield of fall wheat is above the average notwithstanding losses by winter killing on low land. The grain is for the most part free from rust or smut and the heads large and well filled. The yield of spring wheat will also be above the average. Some damage is reported from heavy rain-storms and rust and smut are also reported in some localities.

Barley has as a rule yielded well and the crop secured in fairly good condition, the grain being, however, discolored somewhat owing to rains.

The quality of the oat crop is as a rule good, though smut, rust and grasshoppers have done some damage in certain localities. The straw is generally light and short as is the case with other cereals.

Reports as to the rye crop are almost uniformly favorable, and the yield per acre will be above the average and generally of good quality.

The hay and clover crop will not be up to the average.

The prospects are favorable for a good yield of corn, notwithstanding complaints of injury from worms and grubs.

The acreage of the tobacco crop, which is confined mainly to the Counties of Essex and Kent, is larger than that of last year. The plant has suffered considerably from rain, and also from attacks of the "worm," but as correspondents wrote a considerable improvement has occurred in the condition of the crop.

A good yield of potatoes and other root crops is expected.

The season has, on the whole, been a fair one for fruit. Winter apples are not bearing as abundantly as the early varieties, and plums are scarce, and the reports of pears vary considerably, but all other fruits, large and small, are abundant.

Reports estimate the average yield of honey at between 35 and 40 pounds spring count.

Some difficulty has been experienced in securing extra hands for harvest and as a rule the scale of wages is higher.

The Preservation of Eggs.

Karl Reinhard, of Kaiserlautern, recommends a treatment with sulphuric acid. The process hitherto proposed for preserving eggs are mostly confined to surrounding or coating the eggs with a substance intended to stop up the pores of the shell. Water-glass, lime-milk, etc., have been proposed for this purpose, which do not enter into a chemical combination with the egg-shell. The methods consisting in mechanical covering of the eggs present the drawback that the eggs treated in this manner acquired an insipid, lividous taste and odor and that a true preservation does not take place, because the access of air through the pores of the coating and of the egg-shell is not fully prevented by the enveloping substance. In contradistinction to this known process, the Reinhard method is said to cause chemical changes in the surface of the egg-shell, whereby it is closed up perfectly air-tight, access of air being thus entirely prevented, even in case of long-continued storing. The eggs are for a short time exposed to the action of sulphuric acid, whereby the surface of the egg-shell, which consists chiefly of calcium carbonate, is transformed into calcium sulphate. The dense texture of the surface thus produced is said to secure complete protection against the action of the outside air, so that the eggs thus treated may be stored for a very long time, without their contents suffering any change in taste and odour. The egg does not require any special treatment to prevent cracking on boiling, etc. We would call attention to the fact that some time ago oxalic acid was recommended for the purpose, which is evidently entirely analogous in its action to sulphuric acid. What speaks in favor of the latter is its destructive action upon the bacteria contained in the shell.—Scientific American.

New Form of Leather Board.

Fibrolem is a new product in paper manufacture, the invention of G. Brigulant, of Barentin, in France. It is a sort of leather paper or board, in the sense that it is prepared from waste cuttings of skin, a substance which contains a large percentage of fibrous matter, embedded in a sort of glutinous cement. The pieces of skin are cut up very small, and then immersed in a large vat containing an alkaline solution. This dissolves the glutinous matter, but leaves the fibres unaltered; the digesting operation taking from eight to fourteen days. The resultant fibre is then beaten in a specially constructed engine, and afterwards passed through a refiner, differing but little from the ordinary type. The stuff is subsequently run on to the wire and a very thin paper made, which is cut into large sheets, each being rolled around a cylinder about 30 inches in diameter. The wet sheets are then received one on top of another until a thickness of from 100 to 1,000 has been attained, when the mass is taken off the cylinder and placed under a hydraulic press in order to squeeze the water out. The thick dry sheet thus obtained is said to possess almost all the properties of the original skin, as regards suppleness, durability, etc. It is therefore suitable for use as wall hangings, upholsterer's leather, etc.—Paper Makers' Journal.

Japan Cotton Spinning.

Owing to the dullness in the cotton business and a resolution adopted in consequence by the cotton traders, 48 factories, having about 940,000 spindles in all, notified their business union of their having shortened their working hours. It is shown that the number of spindles which are to be put out of operation as the result of the new scheme will be about 11.6 per cent of 1,365,037 spindles that were worked by the companies in the latter part of last year; and about 14 per cent of 1,056,721 spindles, the average number actually in operation during last year. Next turning to the volume of the cotton consumed, and the cotton yarns turned out by the factories last year, we find that there must have been in these lines a decrease of 5,928,793 kan and 5,317,022 kan respectively in one year. Advertisements from Osaka report that the representatives of the cotton-spinning mills in and about Osaka held a conference at Osaka club on the 5th June. In order to settle the question relative to the proposed abolishment of night work in their mills. A resolution was finally arrived at to the effect that the companies represented at the meeting should abolish night work for a period of six months, calculated from the current month, and that they should try to induce other spinning companies in the country to take the same step. It appears that the Settsu Spinning company and some other establishments are against the said measure, and that the Hirano Spinning company and one other mill were not represented at the conference.—Japan Weekly Times.

British Live Stock Markets.

London, Aug. 20.—The trade in cattle was slow. Choice States sold at 12½c; Canadian cattle at 11½c; ranchers at 11c, and Canadian sheep at 12½c.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.—Canadian cattle sold at 11c, and sheep at 11c.

A private cable from Liverpool quoted Canadian cattle and sheep at 11c.

A private cable from London quoted Canadian cattle at 11c to 11½c, and sheep at 11½c.

New York Wheat.

New York, Aug. 20.—Wheat, Sept. opened 77½c, closed 77½c b. Dec. opened at 79½c, closed 79½c a.
 New York, Aug. 21.—Wheat, Sept. opened 77½c, closed 78c a. Dec. opened 79½c, closed 79½c a.
 New York, Aug. 22.—Wheat, Sept. opened 78 a, closed 79½c b. Dec. opened 79½c b., closed 80½c a.
 New York, Aug. 23.—Wheat, Sept. opened 78½c, closed 79½c. Dec. opened at 80½c, closed 81½c b.
 New York, Aug. 24.—Wheat, Sept. opened 79½c, closed 80c b. Dec. opened 81½c, closed 82c a.
 New York, Aug. 25.—Sept. wheat closed to-day at 79½c, Dec., 81½c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—Wheat, Sept. opened 72½c, closed 72½c. Sept. opened 39¼c b, closed 38¾c. Oct. opened 22½c, closed 22½c. Pork, Sept. opened \$11.20, closed \$11.07. Ribs, Sept. opened \$11.22, closed \$11.10. Lard, Sept. opened \$7.05, closed \$7. Oct. opened \$6.35, closed \$6.30. Lard, Sept. opened at \$6.67, closed \$6.70. Oct. opened \$6.67, closed \$6.70. Flax, cash at \$1.38, Aug. \$1.37½, Sept. \$1.35½, Oct. opened \$1.31½.
 Chicago, Aug. 21.—Wheat, Sept. opened 72½c, closed 72½c. Oct. opened 73½c, closed 73½c. Corn, Sept. opened 39¼c, Oct. opened 38¾c, closed 38¾c. Oats, Sept. opened 21½c, closed 21½c. Pork, Sept. opened \$11.10, closed \$10.92. Oct. opened \$11.20, closed \$11 a. Lard, Sept. opened \$6.70, closed \$6.70. Oct. opened at \$6.75, closed \$6.75. Flax, cash \$1.39½, Aug. \$1.38 b, Sept. \$1.35½ b, Oct. \$1.31½ b.
 Chicago, Aug. 22.—Wheat, Sept. opened 72½c, closed 73½c b. Oct. opened 73½c, closed 74½c a. Corn, Sept. opened at 39¼c, closed 39¼c. Oct. opened 38¾c, closed 38¾c. Oats, Sept. opened 22½c, closed 21½c. Pork, Sept. opened \$10.95, closed \$10.90. Oct. opened \$10.95, closed \$10.97. Ribs, Sept. opened \$6.35, closed \$7. a. Oct. opened \$6.37, closed at \$6.35. Lard, Sept. opened \$6.70, closed at \$6.70 b. Oct. opened \$6.75, closed \$6.75 a. Flax, cash \$1.40, Aug. \$1.40 a, Sept. at \$1.37 a.
 Chicago, Aug. 23.—Wheat, Sept. opened 73½c, closed 74½c. Oct. opened at 74½c, closed 75½c. Corn, Sept. opened 38¾c, closed 39¼c. Oct. opened at 38¾c, closed 39¼c. Pork, Sept. opened \$10.87, closed \$10.95. Oct. opened at \$10.95, closed \$11.05. Ribs, Sept. opened \$7, closed \$7.05 b. Oct. opened \$6.95, closed \$7. Lard, Sept. opened \$6.70, closed at \$6.72. Oct. opened \$6.75, closed \$6.77.
 Chicago, Aug. 24.—Wheat, Sept. opened 74½c, closed 74½c b. Oct. opened 75, closed 75½c. Corn, Sept. opened 39¼c, closed 39¼c. Oats, Sept. opened 21½c, closed 21 c. Oct. opened 22½c, closed 22½c. Pork, Sept. opened \$10.97, closed \$11.17. Oct. opened \$11.07, closed \$11.25 a. Ribs, Sept. closed \$7.07, Oct. opened \$7, closed \$7.05. Lard, Sept. opened \$6.75, closed \$6.80. Oct. opened \$6.80, closed \$6.85. Flax, cash \$1.31, Aug. opened \$1.40 b, Sept. \$1.37 b, Oct. \$1.35 a.
 Chicago, Aug. 25.—September wheat opened at about 74½c and ranged downward to 73½c. Closing prices were:
 Wheat—Aug., 73½c, Sept. 73½c, Dec. 75½c.
 Corn—Aug. 39¼c, Sept. 38¾c.
 Oats—Aug. 21½c, Sept. 21½c.
 Pork—Sept. \$11.05.
 Lard—Sept. \$6.75.
 Ribs—Sept. \$7.00.
 A week ago September option closed at 72½c. A year ago September wheat closed at 70½c; two years ago at 61c; three years ago at 92½c; four years ago at 56½c.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, Aug. 25.—Wheat closed at 73½c for Sept., and 74½c for Dec. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 76c and cash No. 1 northern at 74½c.

CHICAGO FLAX MARKET.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—The market for flax seed closed to-day at \$1.40 for August; Sept., \$1.35; Oct., \$1.37.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT.

The market was weak and lower to-day, in sympathy with the heavy decline at other points. No. 1 hard sold early at 79c, in a limited way, but later 78c was quoted, without buyers.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

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

Monday—Sept. 74½c, Dec. 74½c.
 Tuesday—Sept. 74½c, Dec. 75½c.
 Wednesday—Sept. 76c, Dec. 76½c.
 Thursday—Sept. 76½c, Dec. 77c.
 Friday—Sept. 78½c, Dec. 78c.
 Saturday—Sept. 76½c; Dec. 76½c.
 Cash No. 1 hard closed on Saturday at 75½c, and cash No. 1 northern at 76½c.

A week ago Sept. wheat closed at 74½c. A year ago September wheat closed at 69½c; two years ago at 63c; three years ago at 57½c; five years ago at 59½c; six years ago at 54½c; seven years ago at 60½c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Aug. 21.—Wheat, spot firm; No. 2 red winter wheat 6s 3d; No. 1 northern spring 6s 3½d; No. 1 California 6s 3½d; 4d. Futures quiet; Sept. 5s 11½d; Dec. 6s 1½d.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.—Wheat closed ¼d to ¾d higher.

BRITISH STOCKS.

London, Aug. 24.—4 p.m.: Consols. for money 97 15-16; do. for the account 98 1-16; Atchison 2s; C. P. 93½; St. Paul 116½; Illinois Central 119½; Louisville 73½; Union Pacific preferred 78; N. Y. C. 132½; Erie 114; Pennsylvania 66½; Reading 82; Erie first preferred 34½; N. P. preferred 73; G. T. R. 6½; Anaconda 9; Rand Mines 39½. Bar silver steady at 28½d per ounce. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 9-16@ 5% per cent; three months bills 3 9-16@ 5%.

MINNEAPOLIS MARKETS.

Special to The Commercial.

Minneapolis, Aug. 25.

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

Milfeed—Shorts in bulk, \$12 to \$12.25 per ton; bran in bulk, \$11.50 to \$11.75 per ton; corn feed, \$14.75 to \$16.00 per ton.

Oats—21 to 24c.
 Barley—Feed, 34 to 37c. Malting, 38 to 42c.

Corn—Quoted at 33½c per bushel; for No. 3.
 Flax seed—Cash, flax, \$1.37; Sept. option, \$1.34½; Oct., \$1.32½.

Eggs—10½ to 11c for strictly fresh, including cases.

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

Cheese—9 to 11c per lb.
 Poultry—Roosters, 4 to 5c; hens, 7c; spring chickens, 8 to 9½c; turkeys, 6 to 8c; geese, 5c; ducks, 4 to 5c; spring ducks, 6c. These prices for live weight.

Dressed Meats—Veal 5 to 6½c; mutton, 5c to 6½c; lamb, 10c.

Potatoes—20 to 25c per bushel.

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

Wool—Unwashed, fine, 12 to 13c; medium fine, 14 to 15c; medium, 16 to 17c; coarse, 14 to 15c.

Hay—Timothy, \$10 to \$11 per ton, as to quality; prairie, \$7 to \$9.

B. Olafson has opened a harness shop at Gladstone, Man.

Toronto Linseed Oil Market.

A decline took place yesterday, says the Globe of Thursday morning, in linseed oil, occasioned by Canadian seed coming into the market and enabling local producers of oil to again supply the market. Wholesale dealers are taking advantage of this and offer to supply the local dealers with oil in single barrel lots at less than price at which full cargoes can be imported from England. To-day the price is 80c for raw and 83c for boiled delivered.

Additional Tenders.

Tenders for the erection of a frame school house in Soudan school district, Man., will be received up to August 30th by J. L. Stewart, Secretary, Plumas, Man.

Tenders addressed to the chairman of the fire, water and light committee, Winnipeg, for the supply of from 500 to 1,000 cords, (more or less) of tamarac firewood to be delivered at the pumping station, Armstrong's Point, will be received at the office of the city clerk up to 8.30 p. m. on Thursday, Sept. 6.

Tenders for the supply of 40 suits of winter clothing, 40 pairs of rubber boots, 40 Persian Lamb caps, and 40 cloth caps, for the members of the Winnipeg fire department, addressed to the chairman of the fire, water and light committee, will be received at the office of the city clerk up to 8.30 p. m. on Thursday, Sept. 6.

Tenders addressed to the chairman of the fire, water and light committee, Winnipeg, for the supply of 6 12-foot Pompler ladders with 30 inch hooks; 1 14-ft. roof ladder; 2 hose wagons with Archibald wheels and axles; 2,000 feet of 2½ inch rubber hose and 300 feet of 1-inch chemical hose, will be received at the office of the city clerk up to 8.30 p. m. on Thursday, Sept. 6.

North Dakota Crops.

The North Dakota crop report for this week says: While not as much rain has fallen in the past week as in the preceding one, still it has been enough in those sections to retard harvesting and threshing. Grain that had been cut previous to the recent heavy rains is wet enough, and in many instances that which had been stacked is also wet and has not had a chance to dry out, while the continued hot weather has caused it to sprout and mold.

Some threshing has been done, with a light yield so far, and generally a low grade caused by the damp, hot weather. Most of the grain, except flax, is now cut; that which remains uncut is dead ripe and shelling badly. In some sections the rains have made the ground so wet that it is very hard to run harvesting machinery over it. Some reports say that what little crop was left from the drouth is now being destroyed by too much rain. In the western part of the state much hay has been destroyed by wet. Hailstorms have passed over nearly every section of the state, doing considerable damage to what grain remained uncut.

Western Business Items.

Peter Campbell has opened a general store at Puckham, Saskatchewan.

Dutton & Patridge, general merchants, Sinaluta, Assa., have dissolved partnership, D. J. Duttain continues the business.

The Manitoba board of underwriters is offering a reward of \$500 for information leading to the conviction of the perpetrators of recent fires in Winnipeg.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.
Special to The Commercial.

Toront, Aug. 25.
Dry Goods—Many advance buyers are on the market; some from the Northwest and British Columbia are picking up fancy dress goods, Canadian staples, etc. Local houses look for a big rush during the exhibition. Magog prints, ducks and moleskins have advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ c

Hardware—There is a decided improvement in trade this week. Dealers look for an advance in wire nails. The stove trade has been very heavy during the week, furnaces are also beginning to move. Pig tin is $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower at $35\frac{1}{2}$ to $36\frac{1}{2}$ c. Tin plates are lower at \$1.50 I. C. Usual size \$4.75 I. C. Special sizes 20x23, \$9.25. Ferne plates are 50c per box lower at \$9 and \$11. Pig iron is dull and weak. Linseed oil is 6c lower. Turpentine is 2c lower.

Groceries—Trade has improved in almost all lines. Currants are very strong. It looks as if the price of new millatras will be 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c here. Old crop is now $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. "Horse-shoe" brand salmon quotations have been withdrawn. Canned goods are steady and the feeling higher. Strawberries will bear advance.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Aug. 25.
Manitoba wheat is 1c per bushel higher. Ontario wheat is firm. Butter prices are 1c higher for choice dairy and creamery 2c higher. Provisions are firmer and long clear bacon is now $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ c higher. Hides are $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower. Oats are about 1c higher.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.50; Manitoba bakers, \$4.25 for carlots at Toronto. Ontario patent, \$2.95 in barrels west and \$2.75 in buyers' bags.

Wheat—Ontario winter wheat, 67c for red and white west; Ontario spring 66c east; new wheat, 65c west; No. 1 hard, $80\frac{1}{2}$ c, grinding in transit; Toronto and west, $87\frac{1}{2}$ c; Midland, 81c to 81c.

Oats— $27\frac{1}{2}$ c for white east; white, $26\frac{1}{2}$ c west; new white oats, 24 to 25c west.

Barley—35 to 37c for new.
Millfeed—Shorts, \$15 to \$15.50 per ton for cars west; bran, \$11.50 to \$12 per ton.

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

Eggs—Candled, 12 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ c per doz.
Butter—Choice fresh dairy, in tubs, and pails, 18 to 20c, as to quality; pound rolls, 20 to 21c; second grades, 15 to 18c; creamery prints, 22 to 24c; packages, 21 to 22c.

Cheese—11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ c for job lots.
Hides— $7\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 1 cows; No. 1 heavy steers, 8c; country hides $\frac{1}{2}$ c under these prices; sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.40; spring lambs, 55c; calfskins, 8c for No. 1, and 7c for No. 2; tallow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Wool—Washed fleece, 16c to 18c; unwashed, 10c.

Beans—\$1.75 per bushel for hand picked.

Dried Apples— $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c for round lots; evaporated, $6\frac{1}{2}$ c to 7c.

Honey—7c to 8c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, 50 to 60c per pair; turkeys, 9 to 11c per pound.

Potatoes—New potatoes, 35 to 45c per bushel.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.
Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, August 22.
Receipts at the semi-weekly market yesterday were 600 cattle, 1,883 sheep and lambs and 500 hogs.
Export Cattle—The movement in

this line was much brisker than on Friday last. Choice selections were quoted at \$4.80 to \$5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt. A light run of light exporters brought \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—There was a very good trade done. Prices for choice grades remained firm at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt. Common and inferior grades ranged from \$3 to \$3.35 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders—Trading in this class was fairly good, with prices unchanged at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt. A light supply of feeders was quiet at prices ranging from \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Offerings were exceptionally large. Lambs made up the bulk of the supply, and prices for such showed a falling off, being quoted at from 25c to 35c per cwt easier. Good export sheep were not in very heavy supply, but the quotations were a little firmer, choice heavy stock being quotable at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Hogs—The market remained unchanged from Friday. The offerings were moderate and included a few lots of exceptionally good hogs.

FRIDAY'S MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 25.

At the semi-weekly market yesterday receipts were 500 cattle, 925 sheep and lambs and 744 hogs.

Export cattle were weaker, the top price being $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 5c for best grades. Stockers were weaker, but quotations remain unchanged. Trade was very dull.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE.
Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Aug. 25.

There are but few important changes. Oats are held $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher than a week ago. New peas are quoted at 7c. Barley is unchanged. Flour is slow sale. Feed is in good demand and firm. Meat is quiet. Hides dull. Eggs are stiffer and higher prices are asked in the country owing to active inquiry. Butter is quiet, but firmer at $\frac{1}{2}$ c advance. Cheese is a shade weaker at $\frac{1}{2}$ c decline. Maple syrup and honey are unchanged. Beans and potatoes quiet, the latter at 5c decline.

Oats—30 to $30\frac{1}{2}$ c afloat.

Barley—No. 1 afloat, 51 to $51\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Flour—Prices to the trade delivered are: Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Manitoba Patents, \$4.50; winter wheat patents, \$3.90 to \$4.25; straight rollers, \$3.85; in bags, \$1.80 to \$1.85.

Millfeed—Bran, \$15 per ton; shorts, \$17, including sacks.

Oatmeal—Rolled oats, \$2.30 to \$3.40 barrel on track, and \$1.60 to \$1.65 per sack.

Hides—No. 1 green city hides 5c; No. 2, 7c; No. 3, 6c; calfskins, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 7c; lambskins, 40c; sheepskins, \$1.10 each; tallow, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 16 to 18c for selected, No. 1 candled, 14 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ c, and seconds 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Butter—Choice creamery, $21\frac{1}{2}$ to $21\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound.

Butter—Choice western dairy, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 18c per pound.

Cheese—Western, 11c; eastern, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Maple syrup—Western, 70 to 75c for large tins and 50 to 60c per wine gallon tin or $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c per lb; pure sugar, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c per pound.

Honey—White clover in comb 14 to 15c per pound; white extracted in large tins, 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Beans—\$1.60 to \$1.75 per bushel, as to quality.

Potatoes—Car lots, potatoes 50c per bag.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK PRICES.
Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, August 21.
Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir market yesterday were 500 cattle and 400 sheep and lambs.

Although the supply of cattle was not extra large yet it was in excess of the requirements of the local trade, and about 200 head were left over unsold at the close. In consequence the tone of the market was easy and prices are gradually coming down. There was a fair demand for good to choice stock, and the market was well cleaned up of such, but lower grades met with slow sale. Choice beefs sold at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ c; good at 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ c; fair at $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c; common at 3c, and inferior at $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. A fair trade was done in sheep and as the offerings were not large, prices ruled steady. Choice stock suitable for shipping sold at $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4c, and low grades at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Lambs met with a good demand at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c per lb.

At the Grand Trunk stock yards at Point St. Charles there was a fair supply of live hogs for which the demand was good and prices ruled firm at 5 to 6c per lb., weighed off cars.

THURSDAY'S MARKET.

Montreal, Aug. 24.

At the East End abattoir yesterday receipts were 100 cattle and 1,500 sheep and lambs.

Offerings of cattle were light. Prime stock was active at Monday's figures. Common neglected at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower. Shipping sheep brought 4c, butchers, 3c to $3\frac{1}{4}$ c. Yearling lambs sold at \$4 to \$4.25. Hogs 5c to 6c per pound.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.
Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Aug. 25.

Markets are for the most part steady at firm prices. Liberal orders for fall and winter goods are being received. Tea is firm and has an upward tendency. Hardware shows some easiness. Paints and oils are active. Turpentine is down 2c.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.

London, Aug. 24.

Beet sugar is firmer and rather dearer at 10s $10\frac{1}{2}$ d for August and 11s $2\frac{1}{4}$ d for September.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.
Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

Cheese is higher at 51s for white and 53s for colored. These prices show an advance of 1s on colored goods as compared with a week ago.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.
Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

Cattle steady and unchanged at 11 to 12c dressed.

BROCKVILLE CHEESE MARKET.

Brockville, August 25.

Cheese all sold at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c, which price was considered too high.

ONTARIO CHEESE MARKETS.

Ingersoll, August 21.—At the cheese market here to-day 565 boxes August make were boarded; $10\frac{1}{2}$ c to $10\frac{3}{4}$ c bid, but no sales were made on board. Attendance fair. Market quiet.

Campbellford, August 21.—At the meeting of the cheese board here to-day 1,540 boxes were put up for sale, 10 15-16 being offered; no sales.

Woodstock, Aug 22.—At the regular meeting of the cheese board held here to-day 23 factories offered 4,182 boxes cheese, 1,807 white and 2,375 colored. No sales; $10\frac{1}{2}$ c offered, 11c asked.

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 Canned Goods, Dried Fruits, Cereals, Coffee, Cigarettes, and Cured Fish with their respective prices.

Table listing various grocery items such as Dried Fruits, Nuts, Syrup, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, Spices, and Teas with their respective prices.

Table listing various tobacco products including T. & B. Cigs, P. & W. Chewing, and Dominion Tobacco Co.'s products.

Table listing various drug products such as Alum, Borax, Camphor, and other medicinal items, including prices for leather and fuel.