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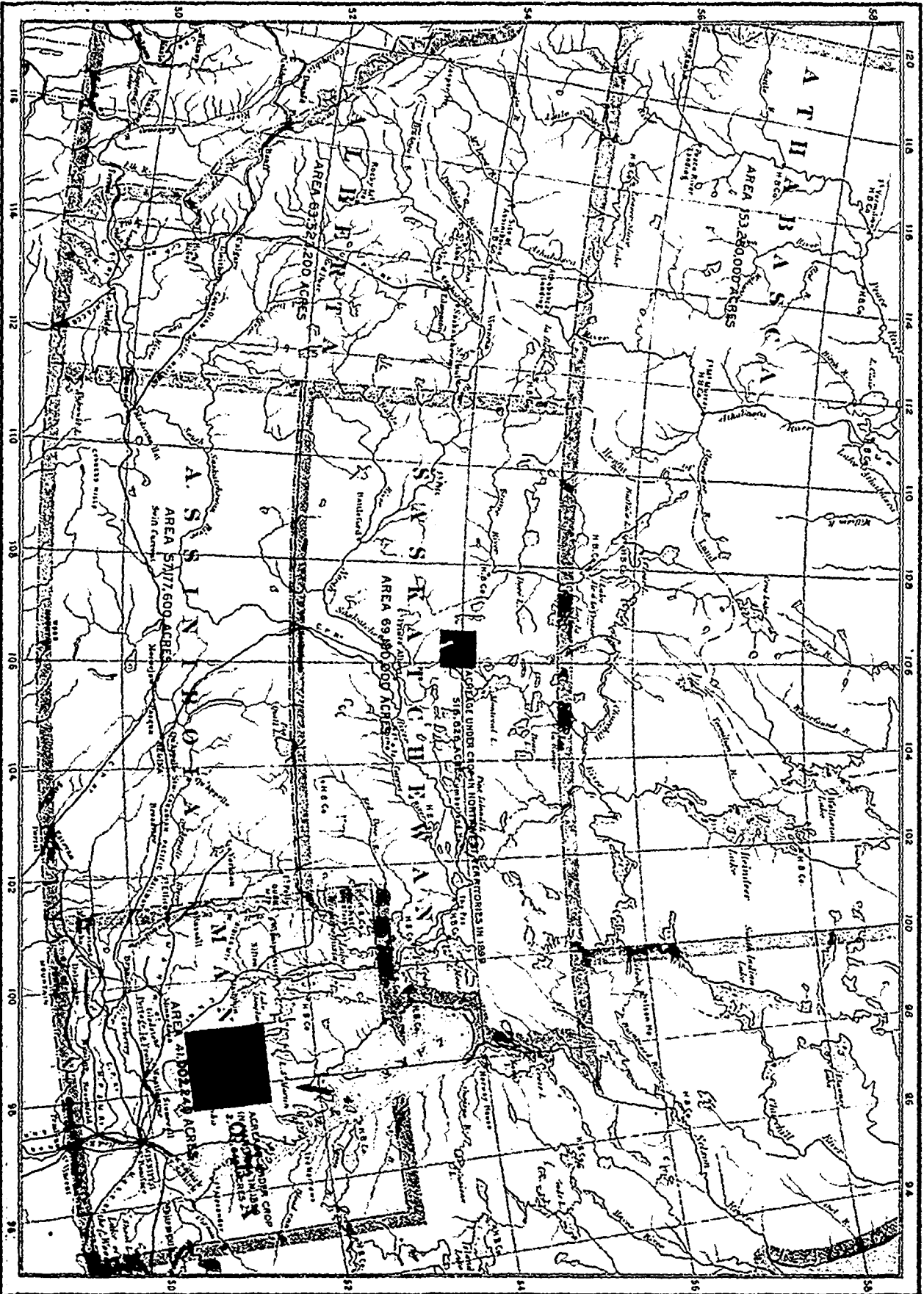
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Department of the Interior
HONOURABLE CLIFTON SUTTON, MINISTER
JAMES A. SMART, DEPUTY MINISTER
1900



J. White, F.R.G.S., Geographer

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

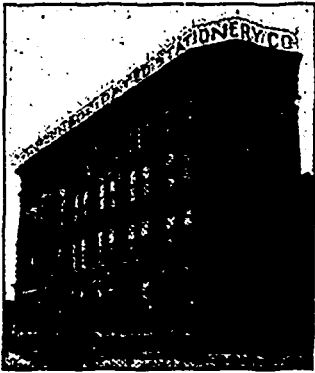
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RED BLOCKS SHOW TOTAL ACREAGE OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES RESPECTIVELY.

Supplement to "THE COMMERCIAL," Winnipeg.
A Weekly Journal Devoted to Trade and Development in Western Canada.

ANOTHER CALL

RE TOYS AND FANCY GOODS



WE have been very busy all during October, rushing out orders for Christmas Goods. Our stock is unusually complete, but we still have a good line and fine assortment left, from which we can fill any orders customers entrust us with.

For small dealers in this line of goods, we make up assorted lots of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods, in each case giving a nice variety and in case lots of \$10, \$15, \$25 assortments or more. Orders placed with us in this way, shall have best attention.

We note below a number of prominent lines. Our stock is still well assorted in Toy Books, Prize Books, Standard novels of the day, Xmas Booklets, Xmas Cards and Fancy Calenders.

In Smokers' goods, we have some elegant companions and our usual good line of single case pipes, Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases, fine Pouches, etc.

Window attractions with music:—We have the following attractive lines, Dancing Girl and Clown at \$25.00; Acting Clown at \$27.00; Rabbit in Lettuce Head, Cat and Rabbit in Basket at \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00 each.

Just to hand, a better than usual assortment of English Shell goods.

Tea Sets and Dolls, stock now all to hand and well graded as to prices.

Magie Lanterns, Blocks of all sorts, Games in great variety, Xmas Tree ornaments. Xmas Tree tapers, Masks, Paper Lanterns, Fancy Baskets.

Musical Goods at right prices. We offer you Auto-Harps, Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Concertinas, Accordions, etc.

Photo, Scrap and Stamp Albums.

In Smaller lines,—Teething Rings, Rattles, Toy Whips, Drums, Rubber Balls, Trains, Engines, Animals of all sorts, Arks, Cannons, Guns, Tops, Tool Sets, and a general line of toys, too numerous to mention.

In Fancy Goods, beautiful Vases, Busts, Pedastals, Tobacco Boxes, Celluloid, Leather, Plush and Wood lines in variety.

Frames and Mirrors well assorted.

New lines of walking sticks, crook handles, two numbers with substantial spikes for winter use. These are good lines and retail from 35c to 75c each.

Sleighs, Fort, Crokinole, Carrom, and Carroma.

Two good lines, Wheatley Exercisers and Magnetic Batteries.

We would suggest if you propose ordering, to do so early, so as to receive your goods before stock is badly broken.

THE CONSOLIDATED STATIONERY CO., LTD.

November 1st, 1900

WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT.

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

Published Weekly.

Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

No. 1

BAGS! BAGS!

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

FLOUR AND OATMEAL BAGS

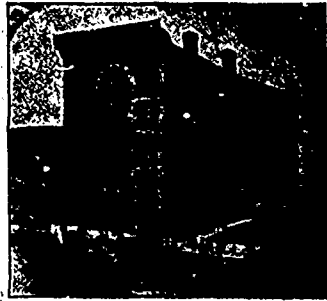
ALL SIZES.

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

Merrick, Anderson & Co.
WINNIPEG

CODVILLE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers



—Packers of—

CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS
Coffees, Baking Powder and Spices.

BANNATYNE AVE. E., WINNIPEG.
Branches: BRANDON and CALGARY.

Men's Shoes

A few that are selling now:

Grain Congress, Single or Slip Sole.
Grain Harvesta, Lace or Buckle.
Grain Bluchers, Heavy or Light Sole.

Our No. 119 Buff Eat. and No. 616 Reindeer Bal. will outwear anything in Shoes.

Orders filled same day received.
Send for sample dozens.

THE AMES HOLDEN COMPANY
WINNIPEG

HOUSE FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT

LACE CURTAINS

WE take pleasure in the display of these goods, Choice and Select patterns—all reliable qualities. The range is large and includes:

Gulpure Lace Curtains, 2 1/2c to \$3.50 per pair
Cord Edge (pat.) " \$1.50 to \$ 5.00 "
Irish Point }
Brussels Net } " \$2.75 to \$12.00 "
Swiss Net " \$3.50 to \$10.00 "
Several leaders to retail at 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Gulpure Curtain Muslin.
Lace Edge (Mexican Stripe) Muslin.
Figured Cord, Frilled, Figured and Fancy Canvas Scrims.

Every order receives special and prompt attention.

For anything in Dry Goods write us.

R. J. WHITLA & CO.
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS
WINNIPEG

FLOUR

Of the Standard Grades, made from selected wheat by the

HUDSONS BAY COMPANY



Mills at
Winnipeg and Prince Albert.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

Mattresses,
Woven Wire
Springs
Cots
Pillows

MATTRESS
MAKERS'
SUPPLIES

WRITE FOR PRICES

EMERSON & HAGUE
WINNIPEG

BROMLEY & CO.



Tents
Awnings and
Mattress
Factory

Cor. Princess and Alexander St., Winnipeg

The Stage Coach

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

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

**WRAPPING PAPER, BAGS,
STATIONERY, SMALLWARES, ETC.**

without delay and give your orders best attention. Write for CATALOGUE and order goods as you need them.

MOLLISTER & WATTS
43 Rorie St., Winnipeg.

The Rublee Fruit Co. Ltd.

Importers of

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

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

SENEGA ROOT FOR EXPORT.

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

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

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.

LEITCH BROS.

Oak Lake

Ancor
Brand" **Flours**

FROM NO. 1 HARD WHEAT.

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

ADDRESS
OAK LAKE, MAN.

FAR-SEEING PEOPLE

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

WINNIPEG Business College

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

G. W. DONALD, Sec.

LUMBER

1x4—12 to 16

**BASSWOOD
CEILING**

DICK, BANNING & CO.
WINNIPEG.



FRESH SMOKED MEATS

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

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

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

FIRST-CLASS STORAGE

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

Griffin Brand is the Best.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.

Pork Packers and Commission Merchants

WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA NELSON CALGARY RAT PORTAGE

ONTARIO FRUITS

SHIPMENT PER EXPRESS
DIRECT FROM
GROWERS

WE QUOTE:

Fancy Plums, 12 qt. Baskets	-	-	-	55c.
Medium " " "	-	-	-	45c.
Pears, Bartlett's	-	-	-	55c.
Peaches, Yellow	-	-	-	70c.
Tomatoes	-	-	-	20c.

F. O. B. Shipping Point.

R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY

WINNIPEG, MAN.

To Lumber Purchasers

WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL

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

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

THE B. C. MILLS TIMBER AND TRADING COMPANY

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Manager.

P. O. Box 604

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

Telephone 777.

Scientific Miscellany.

A novel Russian device for lessening damage in railway collisions consists of an iron tube connected with the system of brakes. Cuts are so made on the tube that it becomes broken on the slightest irregularity of movement of the train, and this instantly sets the brakes. In a late test at Vershibolovo, a train reaching displaced sleepers and one passing upon displaced rails were promptly stopped without damage.

Success in waterproofing cloth by the aid of electricity is claimed by Mr. J. T. Van Gestel after somewhat discouraging failures. The fabrics are saturated in a bath of soluble metallic salts, to which the dye is added, and an electric current is passed through them while in the bath. Suitable apparatus ensures the treatment of both sides alike, as the material is passed through. The action is not clearly understood, but it appears that a metallic oxide of some kind is formed by the nascent oxygen liberated by the electric current, and this fills the pores of the fabric, giving a water-resisting surface, and at the same time serving as a mordant to fix the dye.

The importance of a magnetic survey in the vicinity of the magnetic poles seems to have been overlooked by explorers. Dr. Cook, of the Belgian Antarctic expedition, points out that a geographical survey is of far less consequence, although vastly more difficult, in the region of the poles. Even the position of the magnetic poles is yet to be fixed. Many years ago the northern magnetic pole was found to be in the northwestern part of British North America, but its place is steadily changing and is not now exactly known. Even less has been learned of the southern magnetic pole, all that can be said being that a circle 500 miles across could be drawn on the eastern end of Wilkes' Land with a certainty that the pole is within it.

Lack of proper nesting places, too little water, the English sparrow, boys, collectors, birds on hats, and the cat, are among the causes of the decrease of song-birds enumerated by D. Lang. He suggests protection and encouragement of the birds by planting trees and shrubs for them to live in, putting up nesting boxes for breeding, providing water for feeding and bathing, and feeding in unfavorable weather.



The most wonderful cure for all Eye and Ear troubles. Actina is a perfect Electric Pocket Battery that may be carried around and is always ready for use.

It is a safe and effective cure for Weak Eyes, Ear Troubles, Headache, Neuralgia, Asthma, &c.

We are anxious to have you know more about this marvellous cure and upon request will mail you a valuable booklet

"THE EYE AND IT'S DISEASES"

Write to-day.

KARL K. ALBERT



THE COMMERCIAL

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

Nineteenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

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

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

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

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

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 8.

THE COMMERCIAL.

The Commercial begins a new volume with this number. Eighteen annual volumes were completed with the last issue and the nineteenth year of publication has now been entered upon. The beginning of the new volume is marked by an important step forward in the history of the Journal. This week The Commercial appears in a new and more modern form. The old three column form has been discontinued, in favor of a four column page paper. This is the form now adopted by nearly all the more progressive trade journals. While some of our readers may prefer the old three column page, we hope they will soon accustom themselves to the change. At any rate, when the advantages of the larger page are explained, they certainly will not desire a return to the old form.

The adoption of the four column page has to some extent been rendered necessary by the growth in the business and circulation of the paper. The small page necessitated a considerable delay in binding and mailing the Journal. With a steadily increasing circulation, this difficulty became more acute as time passed on. It has always been the aim of the management to have the paper mailed as early as possible. Notwithstanding the labor entailed in binding the small pages, The Commercial has been mailed promptly and regularly. The Journal has given quite an extensive telegraphic market report, complete to the close of the day of publication, and the papers have been regularly mailed the same day. This is practically as rapid work as is done by the daily papers, with a sheet which can be handled much easier in folding than a small page paper. The adoption of the four column page form will greatly facilitate the work of binding and mailing so that a larger number of papers can be handled without interfering with the prompt mailing of the Journal. The larger page is also a better size for illustrations. Since adopting the regular use of illustrations, about two years ago, the small page heretofore used has been found very inconvenient, as illustrations have frequently been received which were too large for the page.

Our readers will also note that The Commercial has been considerably enlarged, beginning with this issue. The present size is equal to 40 pages of the old three column page, which is four pages more than were printed

at any previous time, except in case of occasional special issues. The change to the four column page will also permit of publishing a larger paper, without entailing delay in mailing the Journal.

CANADIAN PULPWOOD RESOURCES.

Last week an article appeared in these columns dealing with the reforestation of parts of the great prairie regions of the west and tree planting for ornamental and other purposes. That is only one aspect of the forestry resources and capabilities of Canada. While we seek to create we have also happily that which we may with great profit destroy. The spruce and other pulpwood areas of Canada are the largest in the world and place this country in a most enviable position with regard to supply of this now indispensable material. This and other leading facts in connection with Canada's supply of pulpwood have been brought out at the Paris exposition in connection with our splendid forestry exhibit and in consequence there is now more attention being given to this country's resources of that kind by consuming countries than ever before.

It is estimated that there are something like 450,000,000 acres of pulpwood in Canada, which according to present average yields should produce the enormous quantity of four and a half billion tons of pulp, and even these figures are greatly exceeded by so good an authority as the Dominion Geological Survey department, which places the quantity of pulpwood available at nearly twice the above amount. Allowing the lowest estimate to be the most correct it will be seen that Canada has a practically unlimited supply.

These spruce areas extend from end to end of the Dominion. Labrador has tremendous spruce forests and so also has the great lone land, which extends from Hudson's Bay to the Mackenzie river. These extend south to the St. Lawrence on the east and to the borders of the prairie lands on the west. Ontario has abundance of pulp spruce and so also has Manitoba. British Columbia has the Douglas fir, which is a good pulp wood, and often attains to the enormous height of 250 feet and circumference of 30 to 50 feet. In Quebec there are large spruce areas and also in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, so that practically every province and territory in Canada can boast of an ample supply.

To show that we have not been un mindful of the value of these resources it may be noted that within twenty years there have been established in various parts of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia no less than thirty-five important pulp and fibre mills, some of which are of gigantic dimensions, and represent altogether in machinery and plants, an investment of about \$20,000,000. The total output of these mills is 1,100 tons per day. But this is only the beginning of things. The governments of eastern provinces, especially Ontario, recognize the value of the pulp making industry and are encouraging the establishment of mills within their boundaries. Ontario has made agreements for several large mills within the past year and more are to follow. The output of all will find eager buyers in half a dozen different countries, particularly as the Canadian pulp is pronounced by experts to be superior to the famous Scandinavian product, which has hitherto been regarded as the best.

The longer and stronger fibre of the Canadian pulp makes it specially suitable for making reel newspaper for fast running, and one of the English paper makers who recently visited Canada looking into the pulp situation said that he would rather give \$2.50 per ton more for the Canadian than any other.

It appears from these facts that the development of Canada's pulpwood resources will be a rapid one, and should be shared in by every part of the country where conditions are favorable for the economical use of the natural spruce forests. Manitoba offers favorable opportunities for the establishment of mills, and should shortly have this added to its already lengthy list of industries.

Revived Interest in Driving.

It is a noticeable fact that the number of bicycles now being used in the east and south is small compared with what it was two or three years ago, and those that are used are almost entirely for convenience rather than recreation. On the other hand the automobile is gaining in favor and in time a large number of these carriages will be in use. With the adoption of electric street cars, bicycles and automobiles it was thought by many that the day of the horse had passed, but while the gasoline engine and other mechanical powers may take his place in many of the heavier kinds of work, still the horse can never be entirely set aside. A revival of interest has taken place recently in driving and riding and a good demand has been created for good horses. At best the automobile is simply a machine and it is hardly to be expected that much pleasure could be derived from a ride in one into the country alone, but such is not the case with driving as any one who is fond of horses knows. The horse is one of the best friends man has among the animals, and if other company be lacking he will prove a ready substitute. This, however, cannot be considered as the reasons for the present revival of this means of recreation, which undoubtedly is largely due to the pneumatic tire and light vehicle and to the greatly improved roadbeds which are now being laid, making driving a real pleasure where before it was often a very doubtful one. In some of the larger cities special speedways have been built, which have created such a demand for good driving horses that some of the old-time breeding farms have resumed operations on a large scale and many new ones are being established, so that horse dealers are now doing a thriving business. The revival of coaching is also very noticeable and at New York coaches are run regularly to points of interest, and the number availing themselves of these conveyances is rapidly increasing.

The revival of horseback riding is almost as widespread as that of driving and interested parties state that there is at least four times the amount of riding done now that there was a decade ago. Cross-country runs and horseback games are very popular and a rough riders school has been opened in New York. It is hardly likely that this will become as widespread as the bicycle "craze" but meantime the carriage men and horse dealers are reaping a harvest and livery stable keepers who have been losing ground for some years past will again take heart.

World's Quicksilver Production.

Some fear has been expressed in the trade that the world's production of quicksilver is likely to prove unequal to the growing demand. The total supply in 1899 was about 95,000 flasks from Spain, Italy, Austria and California, the principal sources of supply. This was less than for quite a number of years with an exception or two. The production of the Cinabara mines of California, the only large producers upon the American continent, has declined from 70,000 flasks in 1898 to only 28,100 in 1899. The principal mines of Spain and Austria which have been producing for nearly 1,000 years, are the only other producers of importance, except that Russia produced 8,700 flasks last year, none of which came out of that country. Spain produced 39,340 flasks in 1899, and Austria only 15,000. —Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Quinine Advancing.

At the cinchona bark auction, at Amsterdam on Thursday, says the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter of the 27th ult., the bulk of the offerings were sold at an average advance of about 10 per cent. in the unit price. The various cables received throughout the trade vary somewhat, but the range is small. Our cables range from eleven and three-quarters to eleven and eight-tenths Dutch cents. This is an advance of about one Dutch cent over the previous sale. Below we give figures showing the average unit price per half kilo of bark at each Amsterdam sale since January, 1898:

	Dutch Cents.	Dutch Cents.	Dutch Cents.
	1900.	1899.	1898.
First.....	10.65	4.70	6.00
Second.....	10.70	6.75	5.50
Third.....	10.05	10.90	4.25
Fourth.....	10.10	8.50	5.20
Fifth.....	10.25	8.25	4.10
Sixth.....	10.80	7.00	4.20
Seventh.....	11.70	6.25	4.00
Eighth.....		6.55	4.05
Ninth.....		6.80	4.07
Tenth.....		7.75	4.87

An advance was expected by the trade in general, because of the strong statistical position of bark. As we pointed out editorially in the Reporter of the 6th inst., the shipments of bark from Java during the first seven months of the present calendar year amounted to only 72,500 kilos, or \$44,350 kilos less than during the same period in 1899; and, furthermore there are no indications at present that the shipments will increase to any great extent. During August, 1899, the shipments amounted to 601,200 kilos, while during the first half of the present month they amounted to only about 200,000 kilos.

Almost simultaneously with the receipt of advices announcing the result of the bark sale, the agents for the various foreign brands of quinine were instructed to advance quotations two cents an ounce, and all brands, both domestic and foreign, are now quoted on the basis of thirty-seven cents an ounce for bulk. The American manufacturers made this advance to thirty-seven cents early in the month, and it was only the lack of demand of any consequence which caused the German manufacturers to continue quoting the old range of thirty-five cents an ounce. In several cases, however, they refused to enter contracts at the low figure, although in other cases contracts were accepted from the regular consuming trades. The outside market has been decidedly strong ever since the present upward movement began, and in many cases holders have held their small stocks above the quotations of the various manufacturers. Up to within the last few days demand from the consuming trade has been small, and the speculating trade has been limited, owing to the small stocks in outside hands, and the refusal of manufacturers to sell to speculative buyers. Just previous to the bark sale, however, demand increased to quite an extent, probably due to the supposition that prices of quinine would be advanced. If there was an advance in bark prices at the Amsterdam auction, which seemed very likely. The sales of quinine, however, were not of large volume, as even the domestic manufacturers have not been particularly willing sellers, even at their advanced quotations. Since Thursday, however, demand has fallen off somewhat, but it is doubtful if anything can be had from outside hands under manufacturers' quotations. At this writing there is a decidedly strong undertone to the market. While demand is rather slow at present, consumption always increases during the autumn months.

The bark situation, as we noted above, is very favorable to a strong market, inasmuch as the available supply will necessarily be limited for several months yet, even if the shipments from Java should immediately increase, which does not seem probable. The next quinine auction at Batavia is scheduled for the 29th inst., and it is reported that the quantity of quinine to be offered is smaller than at any of the previous sales. This is also considered a favorable feature. Some time ago we stated that the opinion was very general throughout the trade that forty-cent quinine was not only a possibility, but a strong probability, and after a consideration of the above conditions such a proposition seems even less doubtful than it did a month ago.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817. Capital all Paid-up - \$12,000,000 Reserve Fund, - 7,000,000 Bal. Profit and Loss - 427,180.80

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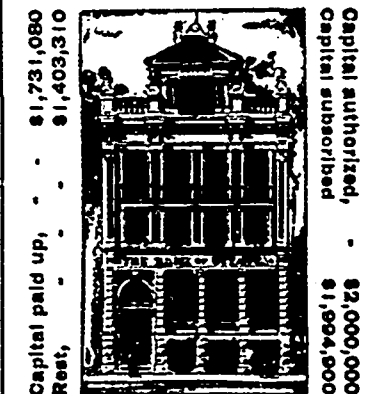
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CAPITAL PAID UP, - \$1,852,300.00. RESERVE, - \$2,272,500.00.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1890---1900. Table with columns for ASSETS and LIABILITIES for Jan. 1st, 1890 and Jan. 1st, 1900.

Nominal value. Winnipeg Branch - C. A. KENNEDY, Manager

CHANGE OF NAME

By Act of Parliament assented to June 15th, 1900, the name of THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

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 in 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.

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THE COMMERCIAL IN NORTH-WESTERN ONTARIO.

FORT WILLIAM.

Fort William is situated on the Kaministiquia river, a stream navigable for several miles inland by the largest lake steamers. This town was incorporated in July, 1891, and has now a population of 4,500, and owns its own electric light and water systems, which, it is claimed, cannot be excelled anywhere in Canada. It has also electric street car service along its main business street. This service is supplied by the town of Port Arthur, which runs cars on schedule time from Port Arthur to

transacted at Fort William and Port Arthur by other lines of steamers, such as the Beattie, the Northern Navigation Co., the Duluth and Superior, Wisconsin, as well as by a large number of vessels owned by private parties.

Fort William also possesses two good brick yards, fitted with the most improved machinery, a large saw-mill, a cold storage warehouse, owned by Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, Winnipeg, and Smith Bros.' wholesale fruit and produce business. Four-

has seen the various international exhibits, but who also looks into the question seriously, the real significance of this fact will offer a very wide field for thought and study. Almost all other countries exhibiting in this class were awarded gold medals, (various awards to private exhibitors will be made public later on) but Canada has secured the one and only Grand Prix, the highest possible award.

The average Canadian, no matter where he hails from, no matter what part of Canada he lives in, is in-

ada has had many gratifying surprises within the past six or seven years and the exceptional "growth" in the Dominion of all industries, principally owing to the discovery of extraordinary mineral wealth in the extreme western portion of the country, has perhaps led Canadians generally to discount the fact that in one of our very oldest ones we still have the nucleus of trade which by careful development of the natural resources from which it springs may of itself alone make us one of the great commercial communities of the world.



C. P. R. Station and General Offices, Fort William



Town Hall, Fort William.

West Fort William, a distance of eight miles, giving a very satisfactory service. Fort William is well supplied with stores, carrying large and well assorted stocks of merchandise, and has two of two chartered banks, the Ontario bank and the Bank of Montreal, and a private bank of Kay, Street & Co., which was started over ten years ago and was the first at this point. C. W. Jarvis, the mayor of Fort William, is the manager of this latter bank.

Fort William owes its existence as a town largely to the C. P. R. Co., although its natural advantage as a shipping point was the real cause for its being chosen by this company as the western port for its line of lake steamers and as a railway divisional point between Eastern and Western Canada. This is the point at which the bulk of the grain from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories is unloaded from the cars either for storage in the elevators or shipment by boat. The C. P. R. Co. has four large grain elevators here with a total capacity of 5,250,000 bushels, as follows: Elevator "A" 1,250,000 bushels, "B" 1,300,000 bushels, "C" 1,200,000 bushels and "D" (steel tank storage) 1,500,000 bushels, and it is understood that money has been voted for a new cleaning elevator of 1,000,000 bushels capacity to be erected next year. Elevator "D" is built further up stream than the others. It is of steel throughout and comprises twenty-four separate cylindrical tanks. The special feature of this elevator is that it entirely overcomes the danger of loss from fire, dampness, insects or rats, and as the tanks are air tight, the grain cannot heat or shrink while in store. This means a large saving in the matter of insurance and the loss from shrinkage, both of great moment in the storage of grain. The Ogilvie Milling Co. had commenced work on a large flour mill and grain elevator at this place, but work has been suspended for the present. The mill is to have a capacity of 2,500 bbls. per day and the elevator storage room for 750,000 bushels of grain.

The C. P. R. Co. has very extensive shops, yards and docks and employs a large staff of men. Its docks are over 5,000 feet in length, the coal docks alone being 1,200 feet, while the freight sheds cover an area of over 100,000 square feet. There is also an immense shipping business

teen school teachers are employed, and a high school was opened on the first of January this year. For fire protection, hydrants in connection with the water system have been placed at convenient points throughout the town and a voluntary brigade of eighteen men is kept up with the usual equipment of engine, hose wagons, etc. The assessable property amounts to upwards of \$500,000, with about \$1,000,000 belonging to the C. P. R., Graham, Horne & Co.'s saw-mill, etc., which is exempt. The rate is 26 mills.

Canada at Paris.

Paris, Aug. 10.—It may, perhaps, be considered a matter of secondary importance (merely a two-line "item" in the "latest dispatches") to the average inhabitant of British Columbia, or other parts of Canada, that Canada in direct and open competition with all other countries has carried off the highest award given for forestry exhibits at the Paris exhibition, but to anyone, who, not only

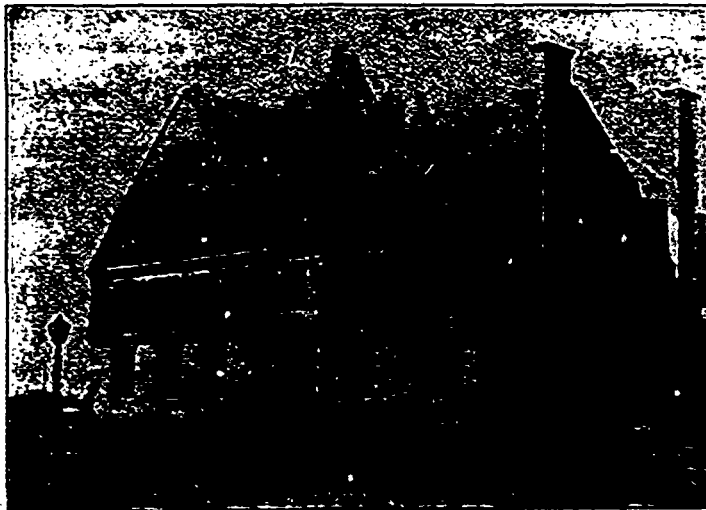
tensely patriotic. He delights to believe in Canada and think that Canada is, at least in natural resources, the greatest country on earth. There are times however, when one's faith wavers, and when in spite of natural patriotic feeling doubt creeps in and one is tempted into the belief that his ideas are utopian. It is more gratifying, therefore, to be convinced by facts that in one particular at any rate such is not the case. Can-

I allude, of course, to our lumber and kindred industries.

A visit to the forestry building of the International Exhibition here is a trip which I take the liberty of advising every Canadian at Paris to make. Going in he may feel small—the building is very large—coming out he will feel too big for the building. After having flapped my wings and crowded, it may be well to explain how and why Canada has so come to the front here. The facts (for cold blooded facts they are) may be of use and interest. I sincerely hope they will and I will endeavor to make them plain.

The Canadian exhibit of forestry products is not in the main Canadian building near the Trocadero, but on the other side of the Seine in a special building devoted to international exhibits of products of lumber and fishing industries of the world. It is one of the largest and most attractive buildings in the entire exhibition and before going any further I may say that if Canada had spent as much on its exhibits as other competing countries it would not only have taken the first prize, but placed every other country completely in the shade.

The Canadian exhibit itself is a collective one made by the Dominion government, that is by the Canadian commission to the World's Fair, under the chairmanship of Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture. When the commission was appointed, the various provinces and the principal manufacturers of lumber and wood products throughout the Dominion were asked to contribute. Practically speaking, the only provinces which co-operated officially in a hearty and practical way were British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec. As regards



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

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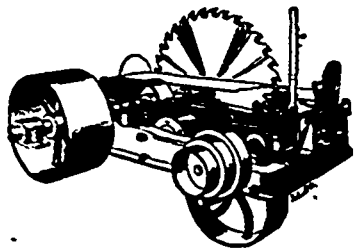
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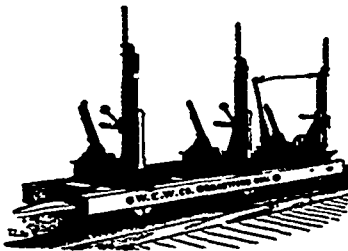
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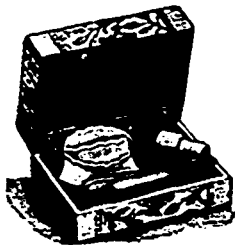
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A boon to the Miner and Camper

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Respectfully yours

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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

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Country produce handled at lowest rates of commission.

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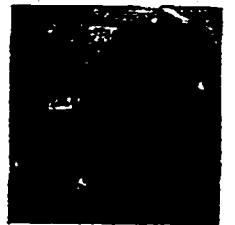
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Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works

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BRANDON, - - MAN.

Estimate 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 1892.

the manufacturers, though few contributed directly, their excuse would no doubt be that they were running their manufactories at full capacity and did not realize the importance of making special exhibits. Therefore, with few exceptions, all exhibits not officially sent from British Columbia, Manitoba and the province of Quebec were collected by the Dominion government. The province of Ontario, on the other hand is almost the only one from which private exhibits originate.

Received by Provinces.

British Columbia is by far the largest contributor to the Canadian exhibit and without in any way wishing to discriminate I can safely say that but for the peculiarly businesslike and hearty manner in which the matter was taken up by the Hon. Fred Hume, it is practically certain that Canada would not have been able to cut the figure it has done here. Other and older provinces might perhaps make a note of this. The practical hard work of making this collection fell on Mr. C. J. Skinner, chief inspector for British Columbia, and the cost of this exhibit was defrayed by the British Columbia government as far as Ottawa.

Manitoba, in comparison with other provinces, is not generally considered to be a timber country, and no doubt, the view is correct, but surprising though it may seem, Manitoba has contributed largely to the success of Canada at Paris. The principal credit of this is due to W. D. Scott, of the Canadian commission, who organized the collection, and to H. McKellar, of the department of agriculture of Manitoba, who carried out all the requests sent from Ottawa.

The crown lands department of Quebec has contributed a small but very interesting collection of the various species of wood, natural to the province. In addition to this, the department of agriculture sent an exceptionally well selected exhibit of woods and pulpwood. The practical value of the exhibit of pulpwood cannot be overestimated.

Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—these provinces are not represented officially, but indirectly. Ontario is well represented in manufactured articles, and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island are represented indirectly by natural products similar to their own.

partment of geological survey, son of Professor Macoun of Ottawa, should be well known on the British Columbia coast, he having been Canadian commissioner on the Behring Sea arbitration in 1895, 1896, and 1897. Descriptive of the exhibit is a very useful pamphlet written by Mr. Macoun and entitled "The Forest Wealth of Canada," which is being circulated here, both in French and in English. To those wishing to make a study of the exhibit this work is invaluable.

large export orders for any kind of material at any time when required. We appear to need firms willing to discount the future for the purpose of competing against a strong but weakening rivalry from the Baltic countries — firms which will thoroughly study European conditions in order to take, in the near future, their proper share of European trade.

There are several ideas and lessons which suggest themselves to anyone comparing the various forestry ex-

Fourthly, that the demand for wood pulp will be the basis of a very solid industry all over Canada, an international market being absolutely assured. From studying the information to be gathered here, it appears that every province in Canada is capable of taking part in this industry of the future.

With the exception of Russia, the Baltic countries (the principal rivals for future European trade) have poor exhibits here, hardly what any one would have expected to see. On the other hand Russia has a magnificent exhibit which covers at least eight times as much space as that of Canada. It is very attractively arranged and no doubt might be considered the finest by the general public. It is only (as before stated) the actual commercial excellence and the extreme variety displayed in the Canadian section which have entitled the latter to the highest award in the opinion of the International Jury.

A glance through the forestry building will show to what extent reforestation is practiced by continental nations.

Almost every country except Canada exhibits models illustrating the methods employed and innumerable statistics in printed formulae to be obtained explanatory of this science. Germany and Austria, especially have abundant information to offer on the subject.

Portland Cement.

"The Development and Future Prospects of Portland Cement Manufacture in America" is the subject of an article in a recent issue of the Engineering News. It is stated that although England was the birthplace of the industry, she no longer has a monopoly of it. Her annual production is now between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 barrels, that of France barely 3,500,000 barrels, and Germany's output from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 barrels. Moreover, the quality of the German product is so excellent, and its makers have urged its merits on the attention of American engineers so vigorously, that large quantities of the article have been imported to this country. In 1883 the consumption was about 500,000 barrels, and nearly that amount was imported. In 1891 Americans consumed nearly 3,500,000 barrels and produced less than 500,000 barrels, or about one-seventh of



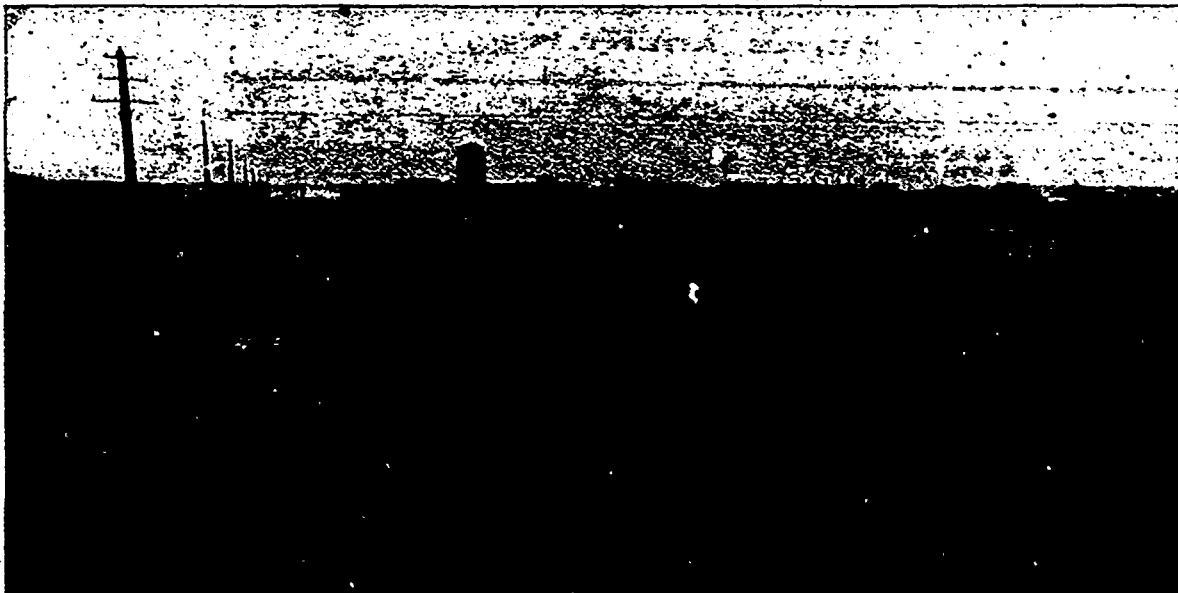
High School, Fort William.

It is to be hoped that it will be circulated extensively in Canada as well as in Europe.

The principal reason why the Canadian forestry exhibit obtained the highest award is that it exceeded all others in the variety of wood exhibited suitable for industrial purposes. I am credibly informed that at present Canada is only known in Europe as an exporter of spruce pulp, Douglas fir and white pine, and if it were known that corniferous woods generally and oak, maple, beech, birch, elm and ash could also be exported in deals and as lumber the result would

exhibit here. Firstly, one cannot help arriving at the conclusion that our timber resources (as proved by statistics published by the various governments exhibiting) are of greater value than ever before, for while rival countries have in the past indulged in excessive production Canada has scarcely begun to draw on its natural resources.

Secondly, no other country affords so good a field as Canada for profitable investment of capital in the manufacture of wood products and a much more extensive trade with Europe and especially Southern Europe



Imperial Limited and C. P. R. Yards, Fort William.

Doubtless one of the principal reasons why the exhibit is unique in its excellence, notwithstanding that exceptional difficulty had to be encountered in collecting and transporting it, is the fact that the forestry section was to all practical purposes left to one man to arrange and manage. The actual work of collecting was done between August, 1896, and February, of this year, and the entire exhibit was in place on May 7th, practically at the opening of the exhibition. The export to whom this work was entrusted, J. M. Macoun, assistant naturalist of the de-

partment of geological survey, should be a most extraordinary market for these products.

Apropos of this possible extension of trade, I am informed that at present two principal obstacles stand in its way. The first is the lack of direct steamship communication between Canada and Southern Europe. From what I can gather a direct service to Mediterranean ports would be of equal, if not greater, value than a line of steamers running to Bordeaux as going more direct to where the market valley lies. The second obstacle is the apparent inability of Canadian firms to supply

could be developed by a study of the conditions prevailing.

Thirdly, special efforts should be made in the future throughout Canada to lessen the destruction of this great national asset by fire, and the re-forestation of denuded districts should be undertaken in a practical way by the various provincial governments and by the Dominion government in the territory under its control. This work could well be carried on under a system similar to that of the forestry department organized in nearly every country of Europe and in British India.

the consumption. Three or four years later, however, the American industry spurred. By 1897 our production exceeded our importation, the former nearly amounting to 3,000,000 barrels and the latter falling to the vicinity of 2,000,000 barrels and imported 2,300,000 barrels. But while the output of domestic cement has rapidly increased during the last few years, the consumption has also developed enormously, so that the Engineering News estimates the mills of the country will not catch up with the home demand for ten or twelve years to come.



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 Canada Corn Starch
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E. NICHOLSON, 115 Bannatyne Street East, WINNIPEG, MAN.
 WHOLESALE AGENT.

The Manufacture of Sugar in Egypt.

There are in Egypt already five sugar factories, and the success which has attended the operations in these cases leads a writer in the Engineer to draw attention to the opening there is in Egypt for a considerable extension of this industry. Of the factories at present in operation, three belong to the Egyptian government, one to a French company, and the other to the Egyptian Sugar and Land company. All of these factories are situated close to the Nile, the government works being in Middle Egypt and the English and French factories in Upper Egypt, within fourteen miles of each other and about twelve hours' railway journey from Cairo. They are thus situated at a convenient distance from the fertile lands of the Soudan, which are particularly suitable for the growth of the sugar cane. Until the pacification of the Soudan, the English and French factories, being placed in the midst of a very unruly population, were rather handicapped in their operations. Now, however, the prospects are very bright; the supply of water will be increased by the cutting of the Nile sudd, and so benefit the whole of the agricultural industries of Upper Egypt and the Soudan. The cane gardens are largely the property of Greeks, who, from long residence in the country and their knowledge of the language, as well as their peculiar methods of dealing with the natives, have a great advantage over all other Europeans. The establishment of the two factories in Upper Egypt led at once to an increase in the area under sugar cultivation—maize, barley, and beans being given up in favor of the sugar cane. The one thing needful is the improvement of the methods of agriculture, these being at the present time exceedingly primitive. The yield of sugar in Upper Egypt is about three tons per acre, selling on an average at £12 per ton; the cost of growing is about £7 to £8 per acre so that a profit of £30 per acre is not uncommonly obtained, in addition to the molasses and refuse, which is used for heating purposes. The writer points out that to obtain good results it is necessary to use the most recent machinery, and he recommends various forms of apparatus, of which details need not be given here.

Capitalization and Valuation of Railway Property.

The amount of railway capital outstanding in the United States on June 30, 1890, was \$11,033,951,898 according to the Interstate Commerce Commission's report. This amount assigned to a mileage basis represents a capitalization of \$60,556 per mile of line. Of this amount of capital \$5,515,011,726 existed in the form of stock, of which \$4,323,300,069 was common stock and \$1,191,710,757 preferred stock. The amount which existed in the form of funded debt was \$5,518,943,172. This amount of funded debt was classified as mortgage bonds, \$1,731,154,376; miscellaneous obligations, \$485,731,635; income bonds, \$260,048,753; and equipment trust obligations, \$12,058,348. The amount of current liabilities not included in the foregoing capital statement was \$54,330,022, or \$3,042 per mile of line.

The amount of capital stock paying no dividend was \$3,275,609,181, or 59.39 per cent of the total amount outstanding. The amount of funded debt, excluding equipment trust obligations, which paid no interest was \$374,410,746. Of the stock paying dividends 11.91 per cent of the total amount outstanding paid from 1 to 4 per cent, 7.84 per cent paid from 4 to 5 per cent, 7.41 per cent paid from 5 to 6 per cent, 4.21 per cent paid from 6 to 7 per cent, and 5.15 per cent paid from 7 to 8 per cent. The amount of dividends declared during the year ending June 30, 1890, was \$111,000,822, which would be produced by an average rate of 4.06 per cent on the stock on which some dividend was declared. The amount of mortgage bonds paying no interest was \$374,400,358, or 7.92 per cent, of miscellaneous obligations, \$70,422,403, or 14.50 per cent, and of income bonds, \$127,527,585, or 49.04 per cent.

Notice is given that application will be made for the erection of the village of Carberry, Man., into a town under the name of the town of Carberry.



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 CASTOR OIL**

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



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GENERAL AGENTS

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

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

Week ended Sept. 6, 1900 ... \$1,071,230
Corresponding week, 1899 ... 1,540,740
Corresponding week, 1898 ... 1,345,882

The monthly totals are as follows:

Table with columns for months (Jan to Dec) and amounts for 1900, 1899, and 1898. Total for 1900 is \$1,077,861.814.

MONEY.

Interest rates remain unchanged. Most bank loans go through at 7 per cent. Mortgage companies are asking 5 1/2 to 7 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

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

The public schools of Winnipeg are again open and it is presumed that the penny savings banks which have been such a success in the past will be made a prominent feature again.

Dominion government savings bank transactions at Winnipeg for the month ending Aug. 31, 1900, were: Deposits, \$27,656; withdrawals, \$20,507.48.

The Canadian bank statement for July has just been issued by the Dominion government and shows some very satisfactory features. Public deposits increased during the month \$11,308 and are now \$5,053,891 larger than a year ago.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Toronto, Sept. 8.

SUGARS—Granulated, delivered Toronto, \$3.38@4.43; yellows, from \$4.73 @ \$5.35.
SYRUPS—Imperial gallons, medium, 32c; special bright, 34c.
MOLASSES—West India, barrels, 32c; New Orleans, 26c; 30c for medium, and 35c for bright.

FRUITS—Vostkzas 10 1/2@11 1/2c; Calas dried fruits—Apricots, 10 1/2@11 1/2c; peaches, 13 1/2 @ 15c; prunes, 70's to 80's, 8 1/2@9c; 80's to 90's, 9 1/2@10c; 90's to 100's, 10 1/2@11c; Sultanas 10@11c; Mallovec dates 6@6 1/2c; Malaga royal clusters, 4 1/2; fancy desert clusters, 5 1/2.
NUTS—Shelled Valencia almonds, 32c; 34c; shelled Jordan almonds, 40c; Bordeaux walnuts, 10 1/2@11c; shelled walnuts, 24c; Greenolives, 13 1/2@14c; Sicily Filberts, 10@10 1/2c.
PEEL—Orange, 12 1/2@13c; lemon, 10 1/2 @ 12c; citron, 17@20c.

PROVISIONS.
PORK—Canada mess, short cut, \$18.50; heavy, \$10.60; shoulders, \$13.60@14.
DRY SALTED MEATS—Long clear bacon, car lots, 8 1/2c; ton and case lots, 8 1/2@9c; breakfast bacon, 13@13 1/2c; backs, 12 1/2@13c; shoulders, 10c; hams, 13 1/2@14c; rolls, 10 1/2c. Green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than marked.
LARD—Flower, 5 1/2c; tubs, 6@6 1/2c; pails, 9 1/2@9 1/2c.

Toronto Hardware and Paint Prices.

Toronto, Sept. 8.
ANTIMONY—11@11 1/2c per lb for Cookson's.
BARBED WIRE—Car lots, f.o.b. Cleveland, \$2.05@2.05; \$3.25 Toronto.
BAR IRON—Base for common, \$1.80 @ \$1.90.
BLACK SHEETS—28 gauge, \$3.60.
BOLTS AND NUTS—Norway bolts, full square, 65 per cent; common carriage bolts, full square, 65 per cent; do. 5/8 and under, 60 per cent; do. 3/4 and larger, 55 per cent; machine bolts, all sizes, 60 per cent; coach screws, 70 per cent; sleigh shoe bolts, 75 per cent; blank bolts, 60 per cent; bolt ends, 65 per cent; nuts, square, 4 1/2; nuts, hexagon, 4 1/2; tire bolts, 60 per cent; stove bolts, 60 and 10 per cent; plough bolts, 55 per cent.
BINDER TWINE—Pure sisal, 9c; mixed, 8 1/2c; pure Manila, 12 1/2c.
BRASS—Sheet, discount 10 per cent.
BUILDING PAPER—Plain building, 30c per roll; tarred lining, 40c.
CANADA PLATES—All dull, \$3.50 per 1000; half polished, \$3.50, and all bright, \$4 per 1000.
CEMENT—Canadian—Portland, \$2.80@3.1; English do., \$3.00; Belgian, \$2.75 @ \$3.00; Canadian—hydraulic cements, \$1.25 @ \$1.50; calcined plaster, \$1.90; asbestos cement, \$2.50 per barrel.
CHAIN—5/16 in., \$4.50@4.55; 3/8 in., \$4.90 @ \$5.30; 7/16 in., \$4.50@4.80; 1/2 in., \$4.25 @ \$4.65; 5/8 in., \$5.00@5.20; 3/4 in., \$3.75 @ \$4.15; 7/8 in., \$3.70@4.10.
COPPER—Ingot copper, 19 1/2@20c per lb; sheet copper, 23@23 1/2c.
CUT NAILS—\$2.00 per keg f.o.b. Toronto, Hamilton and London.
FENCE WIRE—Woven, 7 1/2c per rod.
FINE STEEL WIRE—Discount 15 per cent.
GALVANIZED IRON—28 gauge, \$5.00; per 1000 for English and \$4.60 for American.
GALVANIZED WIRE—9 gauge, \$3.10; 12 gauge, \$3.25; 13 gauge, \$3.35; No. 10, \$3.15.
GLASS—Star, first break, in 50 foot boxes, \$2.10, and in 100 foot boxes, \$4.00; double diamond, under 25 united-inches, in 100 foot boxes, \$4.00; Toronto, Hamilton and London Terms 4 months or 3 per cent 30 days.
GREEN WIRE CLOTH—\$2.00 per 100 square feet.
HARVEST TOOLS—50, 10 and 5 per cent.
HORSE NAILS—Standard oval head, 50 per cent; Canada 50 and 10 per cent.
HORSESHOES—No. 2 iron shoes, light, medium and heavy, \$3.75 f.o.b.; snowshoes, \$4.00.
IRON PIPE—Black pipe—3/4 to 3/8 in. 40 per cent; 1/2 in. 60 per cent; 3/8 to 2 in. 60 to 2 1/2 per cent; larger sizes, 50 and 5 per cent. Galvanized pipe—1/2 in., 40 per cent; 3/8 to 2 in., 60 per cent.
LEAD PIPE—Ordinary pipe, 7c; discount 15 per cent.
OLD MATERIAL—Agricultural scrap, 50c per cwt; machinery cast 60c per cwt; store scrap 60c; No. 1 wrought scrap 60c; 1000; new light scrap copper, 12 1/2c per lb; bottoms, 10 1/2c; heavy copper, 13c; light scrap brass, 7c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 10c; heavy red scrap brass, 10c; brass lead, 3 1/2c; zinc, 2 1/2c; scrap rubber, 5 1/2c; food country mixed rags, 65@75c; clean dry bones, 40@50c per 1000.
PIG IRON—Hamilton f.o.b. cars at fur. nace, \$18.75 for No. 1 and \$19 for No. 2.
PIG LEAD—Imported, at 67 1/2c per lb.
PIG-TIN—35 1/2@36c per lb.
POULTRY KILLING—Discount of 40 and 5 per cent.
RIVETS AND BURS—Carriage section wagon box rivets, etc. 60 per cent; unsk M rivets 60 per cent; iron burrs, 45 per cent; copper rivets, 35 per cent; bifurcated with box, 50c carton boxes, 30c per lb.
ROPE—Sisal, 5 1/2@11c; pure Manila, 13 1/2 @ 14c; A quality Manila, 11 1/2@12c; special Manila, 10 1/2@11c.
SCREWS—Flat head bright, 80 per cent off the list; round head bright, 75 per cent; flat head brass, 75 per cent; round head brass, 67 1/2 per cent; round head bronze, 62 1/2 per cent.
SHEET ZINC—7c for cask lots, 7 1/2c for part casks.
SMOOTH WIRE—The base is \$3.00 per 1000 f.o.b. factory.
SPADES AND SHOVELS—40 and 5 per cent.
SPELTER—70 1/2c per lb.
SOLDER—Half and half, 2 1/4@2 1/2c; refined, 2 1/2@2 1/2c; wiping, 2 1/4@2 1/2c.
TERNE PLATES—1 c., \$9.00; 1 1/2 c., \$11.00.
TINNED SHEETS—24 gauge, 60c; 26 gauge, 55c; 28 gauge, 50c.
WIRE NAILS—Base price at \$3.00 @ \$3.10 f.o.b. Toronto and west.

PAINTS AND OILS.
CASTOR OIL—East India, in cases 10 @ 10 1/2c per lb, and 10 1/2@11c for single tins.
GUM SHELLAC—In cases, 2 1/2c; in less than cases, 25c.
LINSEED OIL—Raw, 1 to 4 barrels, 80c; boiled, 83c.
LIQUID PAINTS—Pure, \$1.20@1.30 per gallon; No. 1 quality, \$1 per gallon.
PARIS WHITE—00c.
PARIS GREEN—Petroleum btl., 18c; arsenic kegs, 18 1/2c, drums, 60 to 1000, 18 1/2c; drums, 250, 19 1/2c; tins, 10, 20 1/2c; packages, 10, 19 1/2c.
PLASTER PARIS—New Brunswick, \$1.10 per barrel.
PUMICE STONE—Powdered, \$2.50 per 1000 for barrels and 40c per lb in small quantities; lump, 10c per lb in small lots, and 8c per lb in barrels.
PUTTY—Bladders, in barrels, \$2.10; bladders, in 1000 kegs, \$2.15; bulk in barrels, \$1.05; in less quantities, \$2.10.
RED LEAD—Genuine, in casks of 500 lb, \$3.50; ditto, in kegs of 100 lb, \$3.75; No. 1 in casks of 500 lb, \$3.25; do., kegs of 100 lb, \$3.25@3.50.
REFINED OIL—American water white, 18c in barrels; photogene, 17 1/2c; Sarnia water white, 17c in barrels; Sarnia prime, 16c in barrels.
SEAL OIL—5c per gallon, and yellow seal at 45c.
TURPENTINE—In single barrels, 60c; 2 to 4 barrel lots, 50c.
WHITING—60c per 100 lb; gliders' whitening, 70@80c.
WHITE LEAD—Ex-Toronto, pure white lead, \$6.87 1/2; No. 1, \$6.50; No. 2, \$6.12 1/2; No. 3, \$5.75; No. 4, \$5.00; dry white lead in casks, \$5.75.



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

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

WHEAT
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CORN
FLAX
HAY
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Money advanced on bills of lading. Daily market report on application.

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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.

St. Peter—There is an "X" marked opposite to your name; can you explain that?
"O'Toole—Most likely that's thim ten dollars O' borrowed from Mither O'Grady—Harlem Life.

"Did you ever hear anything against his honesty?"
"No, suh," answered Mr. Erasmus Pinkly. "But he eats chicken mighty reglar on Sunday an' he's allus got an umbrella when it rains."—Washington Star.

An enterprising furrier respectfully announces to ladies who wish for genuine furs that he makes muffs, boas, tippets, etc., out of their own skins. —Pick-Me-Up.

Statistical Wheat Report.
WHEAT IN CANADA.
Stocks of wheat in Canada at principal points of accumulation are reported as follows:
Montreal, 284,000
Toronto, 14,000
Coteau, Que., 353,000
Depot Harbor, Ont., 124,000
Kingston, 75,000
Winnipeg, 190,000
Manitoba elevators, 750,000
Fort Assiniboia, Port Arthur and Keewatin, 1,434,000
Total Aug. 23, 3,204,000
Total previous week, 3,172,000
Total a year ago, 2,677,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.
Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's Aug. 25, were 65,135,000 bushels.
Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 48,900,000 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 Sept. 1, was 50,204,000 bushels, being an increase of 323,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 34,758,000 bushels, two years ago 7,147,000 bushels, three years ago 14,817,000 bushels, and four years ago 44,405,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.
The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 4,233,000 bushels, compared with 5,053,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 8,313,000 bushels, compared with 6,723,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.
Stocks of wheat in America and Europe, and afloat for Europe—Aug. 1, in each year, for a series of years, were as follows—Bradstreet's report:
1900, 128,068,000
1899, 119,110,000
1898, 59,333,000
1897, 64,040,000
1896, 109,331,000
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, 5,837,820 3,515,660
St. Louis, 663,750 621,938
Duluth, 1,819,651 1,142,969
Chicago, 7,681,943 2,153,041
Total, 16,003,169 8,433,539

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, 3,128,112 7,728,513
St. Louis, 7,770,201 3,875,757
Detroit, 875,967 839,009
Kansas City, 3,122,017 3,773,555
Total, 24,006,297 16,216,924

IN STORE

Labrador Herrings and Salmon

Nova Scotia Mackerel

IN BARRELS,
HALVES AND PAILS

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL,

Wholesale
Grocers

Hamilton

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THE GROCERY TRADE.

CURRENT SITUATION.

Regarding the new crop of currants in Greece a letter from Patras states: "The cutting of the fruit all over the country is nearly completed, but only small quantities have been brought on the market as yet, and these are mostly Calamata and provincial growths. The quality so far is poor, but it is intimated that the last cuttings have given better fruit." The finance minister has communicated to the delegates assembled in Athens on August 14 the official estimate of the new crop, which is given as 35,000 to 40,000 tons. The stocks of old crop in Greece are calculated at about 6,000 tons. The delegates, upon the suggestion of the finance minister, have unanimously agreed to fix the rate of the retention dues for the ensuing crop at 10 per cent. The finance minister has declared to the delegates that upon no pretext whatever will the government yield to the clamor of those who plead for putting the fruit held by the retention service on the market. This fruit, which the government gives as of about 20,000 tons, will be sold for distilling and manufacturing purposes, in accordance with the strict legislative prescriptions.

"As soon as the above official declarations were known, the retention certificates rose 50 dr. per 1,000 v. l. (2s 6d per cwt.), while some Calamata fruit that had just arrived by railway, was brought up at dr. 375, being an advance of 2s per cwt. on preceding transactions. Business is confined to retail transactions, growers and dealers being exceedingly reserved. The steamship Aleppo, for Liverpool, is in port, and is likely to be the first steamer sailing from Greece with new fruit. The steamships Wazzan, Naranja and Tudor are destined for London, with steamship Glengoll, for New York, due about August 25. The steamships Trieste and Venezia, for Hamburg, are to sail early in September. The steamship Escalona, for Montreal, is due here at the end of this month. The steamship Bluffeld, for Australia direct, is expected here early in September. For the Königin Luise, also for Australia, shipments will take place in Patras on the 15th of September."

GROCERY TRADE NOTES.

The crop of Brazil nuts this year is almost 80 per cent. below the average.

The crop of Valencia raisins this year will be a short one and as a result the market is very excited.

It is reported that the German government has asked for bids for the supply of 20,000 cases of canned salmon.

The Virginia peanut crop will be only about half a yield this year; the rains coming too late to do much good.

Advices from Arcola, Ill., state that owing to hot weather and rains about 300,000 worth of broom corn will be spoiled.

Advices from Smyrna indicate that this year's crop of figs is estimated to be about 25 per cent. larger than that of 1893.

The California raisin crop will not be as large as was expected but the quality will be better than it has been for years.

Advices from Mauritius state that the indications are that the sugar cane crop this year will be exceptionally large.

The crop of Sultana raisins in Smyrna is being greatly damaged by the peronosporas, and the yield will only be about half that of last year.

A cable from Greece reports some holders asking 34s 6d for new crop currants, grade not stated; 35s 6d for Amallas and 36s 6d for better grades.

The Chicago grocery jobbers have patched up their differences on the question of sugar prices and these are now restored to their legitimate level.

There appear to be a shortage everywhere of almonds. The crop of Taragonas now about to be gathered promises to be the lightest on record, and as the last two seasons' crops were very short there is little old fruit available. Sicily shelled are held at extreme figures for shipment, and on this account Jordans and Valnecias are most sought after, and



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IS THE LONGEST
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CANADA JUTE CO. LTD., MONTREAL

Wheat
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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 1658.
For Sale by all wholesale grocers.

DOMINION TOBACCO COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS, MONTREAL

E. NICHOLSON, WINNIPEG AGENT.

prices for new goods are expected to rule high.

A cable reports that the price of Amalia grades of currants in Greece is equal to from 1/2 to 3/4 landed in New York on currants shipped via the second steamer.

A meeting of the Ontario Beet Sugar association was held at Toronto on the 30th August for the purpose of again urging upon the government the advisability of at once granting the bounty on beet sugar.

A prominent dealer says that the Ontario apple crop will be so large this year that immense quantities will never be packed or even taken from the trees. The quality of the fruit is good.

The New Westminster Columbian places the sockeye salmon pack of the Fraser river at 120,000 cases, which is the lowest for many years. These figures are only an approximation and do not include all the canneries.

The new crop of filberts is expected to be from 10 to 20 per cent. above the previous one but it will be somewhat later in maturing. The old crop is exhausted and as there is a large demand for the new goods in several of the leading markets the price has been advanced.

The size of olives this year, it is reported, will be very small and as curers are paying from 10 to 15 per cent. more for the fruit on the trees the prices will rule much higher at the opening than last year. The indications are that the yield will be about the same as last year although it is rather early yet to make any reliable estimate.

A rumor is current in the broom corn districts of the south that the broom corn combine formed about a year ago at Evansville, Ind., is about to collapse. It is said that the combine held over a large stock of broom corn from last year refusing to sell for less than \$200 per ton. This price was never reached and the new crop will soon be on the market.

Raw sugar has been so scarce during August that one United States refinery closed down for want of it. The price of beet advanced is during the last 10 days of August. The cane sugar crop of the West Indies is about exhausted. For these reasons further advances in refined sugar are expected.

Latest advices from Greece, says Hills Bros' circular, speak rather unfavorably of the general quality of new currants. Several samples have been received here and the general appearance is below that of the two previous crops, being small in size and also inferior in color, there being many red berries among the samples. Should the Greeks finally be able to market the very small crop of 51,000 tons at the present asking price, they will receive a larger amount than was received for the large crops of 1898 and 1899.

Several lots of new honey have been received, chiefly from Ontario, but shippers are holding it at pretty stiff figures, one lot of comb honey, in small sections being held at 12 1/2¢ at points of shipment which is equal to 13¢ here. This lot was shipped as a white clover, but it was as yellow as a buttercup. A lot of 2,000 lbs. of new extracted honey was offered at 8¢ here in large tins, and another round lot at 7¢ f.o.b. The crop in Ontario promises to be a good average; but in this province it is feared it will run below an average crop.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Dry Goods Trade Notes.

The Dominion Cotton Company's St. Ana's factory, Montreal, was damaged by fire on Wednesday last to the amount of \$50,000. The fire occurred in the storehouse, and the loss was principally on raw cotton.

A law which went into effect in New York on September 1 renders trading stamps illegal and prevents their use. A similar law has long been in force in Massachusetts.

Michaud and Gauvin, dry goods merchants, Quebec, have assigned on demand of Gault Bros., (Limited). The Montreal assets amount to \$25,000 and liabilities to \$30,000.

The United States government has decided to send a transport to Cape Nome to bring away the large number of destitute miners who are now stranded at that place. If left until winter it is believed that many of them would perish.

THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

THE MONTH'S BUSINESS.

The business in implement lines during the past month, says the Minneapolis Farm Implements, has developed somewhat more actively than was anticipated, so soon after harvest and leads to the belief that trade for next season will not be as seriously affected by crop conditions as even the most optimistic jobbers had feared. There has been a brisk demand for plows for fall trade and a large quantity of goods of this character has been shipped out. The wagon business is very light, but this is attributed largely to the question of prices, it apparently being the opinion of implement men generally that the present price schedule will be reduced before the next season arrives. This belief is not encouraged by wagon manufacturers, among whom the opinion almost universally expressed is that wagon prices will remain firm. No advance is expected. In the face of general reductions in price on other lines, this opinion does not obtain great credence with the trade. It is recognized that prices on the raw materials used in wagons have advanced far beyond the low water mark, but on the other hand the advance in selling price is relatively greater than on any other class of implements. For this reason, as some classes of wagon material have experienced marked declines during the past few months, it is argued that wagon manufacturers can afford to reduce prices, and will find it necessary to do so in order to retain their trade. The manufacturers claim that prices at present in effect are no higher than is reasonable, and a majority of them are so situated that they could well afford to curtail their product by lessening operating forces, if the demand failed to equal their full capacity. On the list, however, are some concerns which will be indisposed to see their factories lying idle, and perhaps some which are not in a position to remain idle, getting no returns from their investment. It is to this class of manufacturers that the retail trade looks to make concessions to move their product, and it is the general belief that the stability of the present schedule will depend to a large extent on the policy adopted by them. At present there is a very light demand for wagons, not only in the northwestern territory, but at all other jobbing centres, and no very large amount of business is anticipated this fall.

There is some attention given just now to sleigh goods, and manufacturers of such lines are making contracts with such of the jobbing houses as stand in need of sleighs for the winter's requirements. The wants in the sleigh line are not important, a considerable stock of such goods remaining on hand from last season.

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

It is estimated that 3,500,000 pounds of twine will be carried over from this season in Minneapolis, besides which the state prison carries over 500,000 pounds.

During the year 1899 Manitoba took \$25,380 worth of United States agricultural machinery and farmers in the Northwest Territories \$49,071. Altogether Canada took \$1,095,000 worth of United States machinery.

A farmers' co-operative binder twine company has been organized at Walkerton, Ont., for the purpose of manufacturing twine for the use of the stockholders. A majority of the stock has been subscribed by farmers in that vicinity, and a plant with a capacity of three or four tons of twine a day will be erected.

Notwithstanding the decreasing receipts of hemp at Manila, prices for manila and have been declining recently. The cause for the lessened receipts is variously attributed to decreased production in the interior and to a combination among raisers and shippers to prevent further large receipts at the principal ports and thus strengthen the fiber market. The effect of the lower quotations has been to reduce the amount of trading to such a degree that the market is entirely stagnant. Manufacturers apparently fear to invest in fiber at present prices, anticipating still further decline because of the heavy receipts at Manila. They also undoubtedly recall the extremely low prices reached some years ago and antic-

ipate a similar result from the present conditions.

The latest rumor regarding threshing machine manufacturers, is that an effort will be made to form a pool similar to that formed by the railroad companies under which the business will not be combined, but a saving in expenses may be effected. In view of the complete failure of the previous effort to form a combination it is doubtful if the rumor is in any wise correct.

The directors of the Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association, at their present session in Kansas City, adopted a petition requesting implement manufacturers to abolish the custom of maintaining canvassers. This question has been under consideration by every implement dealers' association in the country, and the sentiment is practically unanimous that canvassers should be withdrawn. It is said that four of the prominent concerns have consented to comply with the request of the Western Association, and it is probable that other associations will follow the lead of the principal organization of this character, and request the companies to take similar action in this territory. If this is done, a test of the proposed plan may be made next season the results of which will probably determine whether the plan is to become permanent or not.

Drug Trade Notes.

Opium is 2 1/2¢ lower at distributing centres.

Glycerine advanced 1/4¢ at New York last week.

Sumac threatens to be in a short supply this season owing to short crop and large demand. The price at primary markets has risen to \$60 per ton.

Mining Notes.

The government reports show that the mineral wealth produced by the United States during 1899 aggregates over a billion dollars. The iron ore produced amounted to about 24,000,000 tons. Michigan stands first among the states as an iron ore producer, and Minnesota second. During 1899 Michigan produced 9,140,000 tons, or 37 per cent of the country's total output. Minnesota produced 8,161,289 tons, an increase of 35.9 per cent over her product for 1898. Mining engineers believe Minnesota will lead Michigan in iron ore within a year or two.

During the last half century the production of gold has been out of all proportion to that for any similar period in the world's history. For the fifty years ending with the close of 1899, the production of gold amounted to \$5,955,531,000. In the preceding fifty years the total was only \$187,400,000. During the fifty years commencing with 1851 the production of gold was more than twice as great as for the preceding three and a half centuries. During the past four years the production of gold in the United States has increased steadily from \$53,884,000 in 1896, to \$72,500,000 in 1899. More gold was produced in this country last year than in any previous year, not excepting 1853, when the miners of California made their largest record. The production that year reached \$65,000,000 and had never been exceeded until last year. During the past four years the per capita circulation of the United States has increased from \$21.15 to \$26.50.

Structural steel has been reduced from \$38 to \$30 by the Pittsburg manufacturers. This is the result of a fight among the iron and steel combinations. Other steel may follow.

The price of coal has raised \$2.00 a ton in England in the last six months, the price for steam coal being now \$4.75 a ton.

Immigration to the United States is breaking records. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 347,711 immigrants landed in this country. This is an increase of about 160,000 over the record of the previous year. One-third of these people can neither read nor write. The largest number of illiterates and of those who had but \$3 with which to begin business, came from Italy. Italy also sends the largest delegation, over 90,000. The Hebrew rank next in number with 44,000, and the Polish next with 36,000. The average immigrant coming to American shores is not now as good as he was a quarter of a century ago.

THE FUR TRADE.

FOX FARMING.

One of the industries of a portion of Alaska that has become quite popular and gives promise of large profits, though still in its infancy, is the raising of foxes for their skins. There are many companies already engaged in the business on a smaller or larger scale. The largest of these, no doubt, is the Semidi Propagating Company, which has several islands, among which are the Semidi Islands, Mar-mot Island and Long Island, which lie next to Wood Island, on the east.

The plan usually followed is as follows: An island is rented from the government at an annual rental of \$100, and on this is placed a keeper with a few pair of foxes. The duty of the keeper is to supply food for the foxes and to guard the island from poachers. The food used is raw fish, dried fish, whale meat, seal meat, and in some cases wild geese. If the supply of meat food is limited, cornmeal is used. Almost any food is acceptable to the foxes.

Blue foxes have been found to be best suited to this purpose. Black and silver gray furs are worth much more, but they do not do so well, and are accused of devouring their young. The blue fox increases very rapidly. Each female will produce a litter of from four to ten or more young each year. Usually no furs are taken for a number of years, as the plan is to stock the island thoroughly first. However, some males may be killed without fear, as it is not necessary to keep the sexes equally divided. The furs are worth from fifteen to forty dollars.

The feeding is usually done in a room around which are places to set box traps. At times these traps are set and the foxes caught for examination, marking, counting or killing. By catching and marking the foxes the keeper can approximate the number on the island.

Notwithstanding the growing industry of fox farming, the largest number of blue foxes sent to market from any one place come from the Pribilof Islands, which are rented by the North American Commercial Company. According to the census of 1890, these islands ship 1,000 to 1,500 furs annually.—Orphanage News Letter in The Alaskan.

FUR TRADE NOTES.

The laws of British Columbia prohibit the exportation of raw deer-skins.

It is reported that beaver are increasing in numbers to a marked extent in the state of Maine, since the law protecting them came into effect.

M. F. St. John, a well known western fur buyer, has furnished the New York Fur Trade Review with some photos of hunting scenes, which he took on a recent trip.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

EQUITABLE LIFE MANAGEMENT.

A. W. Law, a well known resident of Winnipeg, has been appointed manager for this district for the Equitable Life Assurance Society. His territory covers Manitoba, the Territories and the Algoma districts of Ontario, or practically from North Bay to the Rocky Mountains—certainly a vast field. The head offices for this district in Winnipeg will remain for the present at least in the McIntyre block. J. K. Graburn will continue with the company as cashier. Mr. Law returned recently from New York, on a visit to the head offices of the Equitable.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Hall insurance companies expect a big boom in business for next year as a result of the disastrous visitations of hail this year. Business for next year is already being written. This is about the worst year on record for hail storms. Scarcely a district has escaped entirely.

The largest single consignment of gold ever exported from New York was sent out Wednesday, Aug. 15. The total was \$8,162,000 in gold bars. Most of this goes to make up the total amount of British securities taken in this country on the recent war loan negotiated by that country.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, September 8.

Another quiet week has passed and there is not much change in the business situation. The early part of the week was unsettled which tended to dampen the trading movement, but the last three days have been fine and there is now a better feeling although the opinion is general that the crops have been damaged by the late rains. Every effort is being made to secure the grain in as good shape as possible and several hundred laborers are being called for in Ontario to help harvest the Manitoba crops. Until the wheat is threshed there will be no very great revival in the demand for general merchandise. Fall stocks are now pretty well distributed and jobbing houses are preparing for sorting trade. This is expected to be good. Values for most lines of general merchandise remain stationary. In some lines of groceries there is an upward tendency, especially currants and other lines of dried fruits. In dry goods the feature of the week has been the wholesale millinery opening. This has been well attended and is fully retowed elsewhere in this issue. The grain market continues quiet and not much new wheat has been handled yet. The cattle movement has been large but other lines of live stock are very quiet. Hogs are becoming quite scarce. The labor market is quiet and there is a lack of special features. Bank clearings at Winnipeg continue the rate of increase which they have shown recently over last year. Collections are very slow and money scarce and there is a tendency to tighten the lines of credit pretty closely. Interest rates are hardening.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, September 8.

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

BUILDING MATERIAL.

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

CURED MEATS.

There is still a very large demand for cured meats and supplies of home grown stock are getting low. Some dealers are already out and are supplying their customers with imported stuff. The quality of the United States meats being sent to this market is not always the best. Prices are steady as given on our "prices current" page.

DRY GOODS.

A good many country buyers have been in this week to attend the millinery opening and these have bought some dry goods as well. The millinery openings usually mark the beginning of the fall season and the retail demand for all sorts of fall goods may now be expected to set in. Owing to the small orders taken at the start it is expected that there will be a fairly good sorting trade during the remainder of the year. This will ensure country merchants against carrying over much goods and will also keep their stocks in fresher condition. As regard cotton staples there is not much that is new here but reports from the east state that Canadian mills are busy booking orders for next spring. On some lines prices have been advanced 1/2c per yard, which advance the jobbers have readily paid as they seem to be of the opinion that cottons are in a very strong position. In woollen and other lines of dress goods the local jobbing houses are showing some very fine and serviceable lines for fall and winter wear. Both home and foreign makes are well represented.

Canadian homespun and tweeds are still attracting much attention and show good value for the money they represent. Foreign advices note some recent advances in linen goods of the coarser kinds, while from New York there are reports of lower prices for serges, cashmeres and henriettes.

DRUGS.

The local drug market is steady and without change. Cocaine shows a stronger tendency in sympathy with eastern markets. Camphor is 1/2c higher at New York, but unchanged here. Glycerine has also advanced in that market, while ergot has declined 3c.

FISH.

Oysters will soon be more plentiful, but no change is anticipated in price. We quote: Whitefish, fresh caught, 5c to 5 1/2c per lb.; pickerel, 4c; pike, 3c; trout, 10c; salmon, 12 1/2c; halibut, 12 1/2c; mackerel, 15c; salt cod, 7c; Labrador herring, half barrel, \$4. Oysters, select, \$2.50 per gallon.

GREEN FRUITS.

The preserving demand for domestic and southern fruits still keeps the market active for these lines and there is also a good demand for immediate consumption. Ontario fruits are arriving freely and this week's offerings have been in better condition. Some fine lots of crabapples have been disposed of. We quote prices as follows: Late Valencia oranges, \$5.00 to \$5.50, as to size; California lemons, \$7.00 per box; bananas, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bunch, as to size; peaches, \$1.15 per case, California freestone, \$1.45; plums, \$1.15 per case; pears, \$1.00; Ontario apples, \$3.50; crabapples, \$5.00 per barrel; watermelons, \$3.50 per dozen; grapes, per basket, 25c to 50c; tomatoes, 75c per basket. Musk melons in 2 1/2 quart baskets, 55c; coconuts, per sack, \$5.50; Grenoble walnuts, 15 cents; Tarragona almonds, 15c; filberts, 12c; peanuts, green, 9c; roasted, 12c; pecan nuts, 15c per lb.; maple sugar per pound, 11 to 15c; maple syrup \$0.75 per case of 1 dozen 1/2 gal. tins; apple cider, 35c per gallon in barrels and half barrels; fruit cider put in 20 and 30 gallon kegs, per gallon 30c; California layer figs in 10 lb. boxes, \$1.40; new Smyrnas in glove boxes, \$2 per dozen; 10 lb. boxes, \$1.50 per box; dates, 7c per lb. in 1 lb. cartons, 10c; honey in 1 lb. glass jars, per dozen jars, \$2.50; onions, 3c per pound; celery, 50c per dozen bunches; cauliflower, 75c per dozen.

GROCERIES.

The demand for groceries is steady and moderately large. Collections in the country are very poor. The feature as regards prices this week has been the remarkable jump in canned salmon, sockeyes having reached the high figure of \$7.50 per case of four dozen and even at that price they cannot be replaced. Coboes are worth from \$6 to \$6.50. It looks as if it would be impossible to secure sufficient salmon even at these prices to supply the customary demand. Canned meat prices remain unchanged for the present here, but compared to outside prices they are lower than they should be. Rolled oats are a trifle easier, and this market is now entirely dependent upon United States mills for their supplies. The regular quotations this week by Jobbers has been \$1.70 to \$1.75 for bags, 25 to 30c for half-bags and 47 1/2c for quarters. How long these prices will last is a question, as they appear to be very low compared with the price of oats on the other side. Currants still continue to climb and quotations by jobbers to-day are 10 1/2 to 11c for ordinary grades and 11 1/2 to 12c for cleaned. Raisin stocks are pretty well cleaned up in the city. The better grades of muscatels are particularly scarce. New raisins are not yet ready for shipment. Apricots have advanced about 1 1/2c per pound since the opening prices were made, and the prices of jobbers to-day for standard are 10 1/2 to 11c and for choice 11 1/2 to 12c, with a prospect of their going still higher. New prunes will be shipped about the end of the month and the state of the crop this year shows that there will be a preponderance of large sizes whereas a year ago the small sizes were most plentiful. Sugar prices are unchanged here. Prices are quoted elsewhere in this issue.

HARDWARE.

The hardware market is very quiet and money is scarce. Orders are much smaller than it was expected they

would be at this season. Building operations are light throughout the west at the moment which cuts off a lot of hardware trade. Sporting goods are the only line which show any activity. Local wholesale prices are given on another page.

IMPLEMENTS.

The implement trade is pretty well over for this season. Some plows were being before the rains of last week set in, but even that trade has fallen off. Dealers look for a moderate plow and wagon trade this fall and a light sleigh trade as stocks of these held over from last year in the country are quite large.

LUMBER.

There is no change in prices and the market has become quieter since the first of the month. The rains of last week checked building operations throughout the country. Wholesale prices for white pine lumber here are given on another page.

LEATHER.

The demand for both harness and sole leather is only moderate and trade is quiet. Canadian sole leather has declined 1c per pound here this week and is now quoted at 27 to 28c per pound, in sympathy with tanning quotations. Other lines are unchanged. For Winnipeg prices see "prices current" page.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Turpentine has taken another drop of 3c per gallon, which is the only feature to note. This decline may be followed by others as the market is very weak and supplies at Savannah reported to be abundant. The trade hardly expected another decline in this article as the demand has been very heavy lately for both American and European account, but it seems that producers were more than able to meet every requirement of the market. Linseed oil has declined another 3c per gallon. Other lines in this department of trade are steady and business is only moderate. Prices at Winnipeg are given elsewhere in this issue.

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 1/2 to 5c per pound; lead pipe or tea lead, 2 to 2 1/2c; rags, country mixed, 50c per 100 pounds; rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and arctics, 5 1/2c per pound; zinc scrap 1c per lb; bones, clean, dry and bleached, \$0 per ton.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—It has been a quiet week in the wheat market with no new feature of any consequence to report. The feeling as regards prices has been easy and the tendency slightly downward, quotations showing a decline of about 1 1/2c on the week. The heavy receipts of wheat at primary markets in the States still keep up, and the figures show that since the first of July to date the increase of these receipts over the same time last year amounts to about 17,000,000 bushels. The shipments from primary points have also been heavy showing an excellent demand. Export business has been good at the Atlantic seaboard during most days of the week, but latterly a falling off is shown and further advance in ocean freight rates is reported which may restrain demand. The weather in the Dakotas and Minnesota has been very favorable for harvest and threshing and it is expected with a continuance of good weather new wheat will begin to move freely in these States within two weeks. In Manitoba, where the weather was very unpropitious last week, a great improvement has taken place, bright and breezy conditions having succeeded to the previous humid atmosphere and downpouring rains. If such weather continues steady, threshing will be general in the beginning of next week. In the winter wheat States fall plowing and preparations for the new crop are going on under favorable conditions. The weather in Europe is reported fine and favorable for all agricultural work. Prospects for the new crop in Australia are reported as excellent, and in Argentina the crop is in a favorable condition. The American visible supply increased last week 320,000 bushels, compared to an increase of the previous week of 205,000 bushels and an

increase for the same week a year ago of 78,000 bushels. The aggregate now amounts to 50,204,000 bushels against 34,708,000 bushels for the same date last year. The world's shipments last week were 6,048,000 bushels compared to 5,439,000 bushels for the previous week, and 5,801,000 bushels for last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, increased 2,745,000 bushels compared to a decrease of 1,000,000 bushels for the previous week and an increase of 2,521,000 bushels for the same week a year ago. The Argentine shipments this week are reported at only 432,000 bushels.

The local market shows no new feature, business continuing on a very restricted scale and being almost entirely confined to small sales of 1 hard spot, Fort William, which have fetched 80 to 80 1/2c. The demand is extremely small, but holders won't give way on the price. The recent unfavorable weather has doubtless caused this strong feeling on the part of holders, but it should not be overlooked that there is still around a million bushels of old wheat in Fort William elevators, most of which is 1 hard, and also that favorable weather may turn out more new 1 hard than lately seemed probable. With the very excellent crop of fall and spring wheat in Ontario, which millers there are getting at from 61 to 67c per bushel, millers who are wholly dependent on Manitoba wheat will not easily compete with their eastern brethren in selling flour and keep one hard at its present premium. A few small sales for October delivery have been made at 81c basis 1 hard, 3c less for 2 hard or 1 northern.

FLOUR—Demand has shown some improvement since the first of the month and there is now a better trade doing. Prices show no change. We quote:—Ogilvie's Hungarian Patent, \$2.30 per sack of 48 pounds, Glenora, \$2.05; Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, \$2.20; Patent, \$2.05.

MILLFEE—Bran \$11 to \$11.50 per ton; shorts, \$14.50 to \$16.

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

OATMEAL—There is an easier feeling at the moment and we quote a decline of 5c per sack in the regular price to the retail trade. On the other hand the carlot price has advanced slightly. Jobbers quote \$1.70 to \$1.75 to retail merchants for 50 pound sacks.

OATS—There are no new oats in the market yet although some have been offered, when the dealers manifest any inclination to buy on these offers, they find the oats not quite ready to ship, which may mean that they are not even threshed. The purpose of these offers is probably to sound the market. Old oats are in very slow demand and a little easier. We note some business having been done this week at 1/2c below our quotation of last Saturday. One inferior lot sold at 1 1/2c lower. The regular quotation now is 37 1/2c to 38c for No. 1 or No. 2 white oats in carlots on track here. One car of poor stock sold at 36 1/2c.

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

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

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

BUTTER—Creamery—The market is steady and without change. Dealers are taking all they can get to fill shipping orders at 19c per pound f.o.b. at factories.

BUTTER—Dairy—There is a good supply of dairy butter, most of which is either going into storage or being shipped away. The local demand is light owing to the fact that so many people are buying direct from the farmers. There is no really choice dairy butter to be had at the commission houses, although most of that which is coming in is of fairly good quality. The butter is all of about

the same quality, there being remarkably little of the low grade stuff, so much in evidence in other years. Dealers are paying 13c for most lots, commission basis, and the range is from 12 to 14c.

CHEESE—Higher prices have been paid for choice factory cheese this week in sympathy with eastern markets. With Brockville leading at 11 3/4c, there seems some excuse for a 10c market here, and as high as that has been paid this week. Factory cheese is regularly quoted at 9 1/2c to 10c per pound delivered here, and dairy at 9 1/4c.

EGGS—There is no change in the market. Receipts continue large. Some dealers do not offer more than 11c per dozen, while others will pay 12 1/2c for fresh case eggs.

VEGETABLES—The wet weather of last week stopped deliveries of potatoes and prices were up to 45c for a day or two in the city, as against 35c a week ago. They are now down to last Saturday's level again, with the return of fine weather. Other lines are unchanged. We quote: Potatoes 35c per bushel; rhubarb, 20c per dozen; lettuce, 10c per dozen; parsley, 20c; green onions and radish, 10c per doz.; carrots 10c, beets and turnips 15c per dozen bunches; cabbage, 25c to 40c per dozen; ripe tomatoes, 3 1/2c per lb; imported tomatoes, 45c per basket; celery, 20c per dozen; cucumbers, 10 to 25c per dozen.

DRESSED MEATS—The plentiful supply of western beef and light demand has caused a drop of 1/2c in the price of fresh dressed beef. Mutton and veal are steady at last week's prices and hogs are higher at an advance of 1/4 to 1/2c. We quote: Choice beef, 5 1/2 to 6c per lb; veal, 7 to 9c; mutton, 10 to 10 1/2c, lamb, 10 to 11c, hogs, 7 1/4 to 7 1/2c.

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

HIDES—The hide market is weak. As prices rule now in the east and south the prices being quoted at Winnipeg are decidedly too high and should have at least 1/2c taken off them. It seems however that the dealers, while each is of the opinion that they are paying more for hides than they are worth, cannot adopt any concerted line of action in the direction of a change, and the butchers accordingly get more for their hides than they are really worth. We quote: No. 1 inspected hides, 6c per lb for all weights; No. 2, 5c per lb; No. 3, 4c; shearing sheep skins, 20 to 25c for late killed; calfskins, 8c; deakins, 25 to 35c each; horse hides, 75c to \$1.25 each.

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

TALLOW—Quoted at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c.

SENECA—There has been no change in seneca here this week, but the feeling of the market is if anything a little firmer. New York prices have gained another cent which serves to strengthen primary markets such as this. Minneapolis buyers are soliciting shipments of Manitoba root on a basis of about 4c here, but local buyers do not offer more than 23c for best root and some will not pay over 22 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—With finer weather and improved old country market the export movement of cattle has greatly increased over last week. About 3,000 head of fat cattle have passed through the city during the week bound for England. The handling of these has been no small task and the stockyards have presented a very busy scene. Butchers' cattle are plentiful. Stockers are not wanted. About 3 1/2c is the prevailing quotation here for exporters, and 2 1/2c for best butchers, with a range from 2 to 2 3/4c for these.

SHEEP—The market is quiet. About five or six carloads of western sheep have been taken recently by local concerns to supply their requirements. Manitoba sheep come in slowly. Choice wethers and ewes are worth 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c per pound live weight, off cars here.

HOGS—The season's trade in hogs is now tapering off and they are now quite scarce. Every shipment reaching the city is eagerly sought after by

packers. Prices show some improvement this week and we note an advance of 1/2c per lb for choice weights. Hogs weighing from 150 to 250 lbs. are worth 5 1/2c weighed off cars and heaviest 5 3/4 to 5 1/2c.

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

HORSES—There is only a light demand for horses, mostly for farm purposes. Drivers are in poor demand.

Weather and Crops.

There were further heavy rains during the early days of this week, but since Wednesday the weather has been fine and settled. Very little work could be done this week, as the grain, which is nearly all in stock, would have to stand for some days before it would be dry enough to thresh or stack. Threshing, which was just commencing when the wet weather set in, will be resumed next week, if the weather keeps fine. It is impossible to say what damage has been done by the rains until threshing has made some progress. The appearance of the country now is as fresh and green as in early spring, the recent warm rains having started an abundant fresh growth of vegetation.

Fall Millinery Openings.

The feature of dry goods trade in the city this week has been the millinery openings of the jobbing houses. This brought buyers to the city from all parts of the west, points as far distant as Edmonton on the west and Port Arthur on the east, being represented. The attendance has been very satisfactory to the trade and considerable business has been done, not only in millinery, but also in other lines of ladies' goods. In fact the opinion has been expressed that buyers were more sanguine in their ideas than the business situation warrants, and bought about all the goods that they have any chance of selling, but, as one dealer remarked, "the ladies must have their new hats, no matter what happens."

The D. McCall Co., of Toronto, as usual, show a fine range of hats and other headgear for ladies' wear, and their warehouses have been a centre of interest this week. The main points in regard to styles this season are that hats are to be lower in the crown and broader in the brim, the trimming is mostly on the under side of the brim and the predominating effect is black. Green is also to be much worn, and gold braid and buckles will be favorite trimmings. Blue will be another favorite color. Some of the black hats are exceptionally beautiful, being trimmed with long black ostrich feathers, drooping over the sides. Almost every hat is trimmed with the breasts of pheasants or gulls, hackle feathers of grebe and the longer these are the more stylish.

Another Signal Success.

Still another leading Canadian manufacturing concern has come to the front at Paris. Mr. Mackenzie, manager of the Winnipeg branch of the McLaughlin Carriage Co., has received word that this company has carried off a silver medal, being the highest award for light work; including phaetons and light drivers. The continued success of Canadian manufacturers at Paris should be most gratifying to our people, indicating as it does the great progress made by Canadian industries of recent years.

John Wake, a pioneer shipper of cattle from Northwestern Manitoba, has purchased some 1,800 head of cattle this season. He shipped a train load of cattle to Montreal on Friday of last week, and it will require four or five trains yet to ship the remainder.

The Franklin Press Job Printing establishment in Winnipeg has been busy lately printing the new grain forms required by the new grain act. The new act governing the grain trade provides for the use of a number of special forms for making returns required by the act. The Franklin Press has prepared a complete set of forms, which have been approved by the grain commissioner, for the use of grain men.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

Business at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Sept. 8, 1900.
The feature of the week is the sale of the Britannia copper claims, close to Vancouver, to an English syndicate. The same syndicate some time ago offered \$1,000,000 cash for the properties or \$750,000 cash and \$750,000 in stock. It is understood that the present offer, which was accepted is somewhat less cash and more stock—bringing the transaction up to a \$2,000,000 basis. Five thousand dollars spot cash was to have been paid on the first offer, and it is understood this was the sum paid to bind the present bargain. This means a great deal to Vancouver, and in the words of Sir Hibbert Tupper, who is interested in an adjoining copper group, known as the Goldsmith claims, "the working of these two properties, the Goldsmith and Britannia, means more to Vancouver than any other industry or enterprise ever dreamed of."

The provincial government concluded their labors on Thursday last. The revenue was very substantially increased, chiefly by the tax on coal. The coal mine owners, with the exception of Premier Dunsmuir, who owing to his position could not 'kick', made strenuous protests. It was stated by one of the owners that the tax would mean 20 per cent of their dividend of last year. The News-Advertiser in commenting upon this statement, asks: "if the consumer will not eventually have to make up partially at least that deficiency in the dividend of that particular company caused by the tax."

The salmon pack has been estimated at 130,000 cases for the Fraser not counting spring and coho salmon. Considering existing conditions this is the smallest pack on record.

British Columbia Markets.

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

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

(By wire to The Commercial.)

- Vancouver, Sept. 8.
Provisions are firm. Cattle have declined about 1/2c, and dressed beef is proportionately lower. Sheep have advanced 1/2c. Other lines unchanged.
GRAIN—Oats, \$25 per ton; wheat, \$27.
FLOUR—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$5.25; strong hakers, \$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 1/2lb 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—Sters, \$3.75 per 100lb; butchers' cows, \$3 per 100lb; sheep, \$4.50 per 100lb; lambs, \$4.00 each; hogs, \$0.75 per 100lb.
DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 7 1/2c; mutton, 10c; pork, \$6.00; veal, 10 1/2c.
GAME—Mallard ducks, 65c per pair; grouse, \$1 per pair.
CURED MEATS—Hams 15c/lb; breakfast bacon, 14 1/2c/lb; backs, 13 1/2c; long clear, 11 1/2c; rolls, 12 1/2c; smoked sides, 12 1/2c.
LEARD—Tins, 12c per lb; pails, 11c; tubs 10c.
BUTTER—Local creamery, 30c; Ontario creamery, 23 1/2c; Manitoba creamery, 23 1/2c; fresh dairy, 16 1/2c.
EGGS—Fresh local, 30c/35c; Manitoba egg, 19c.
CHEESE—Eastern, 13c/13 1/2c.
VEGETABLES—Potatoes, \$14 per ton; carrots, turnips and beets, \$12.00 per ton; silver skin onions, 2 1/2c; California onions, 2 1/2c.
FISH—Flounders, 3c; smelts, 5c; sea bass, 4c; whiting, 5c; sole, 6c; halibut, 9c; salmon 8c; cod 6c per lb; crabs, 90c per dozen.
GREEN FRUITS—Australian oranges, \$2.75; lemons \$4.50; California peaches \$1.00 per box; imported plums, \$1.00 @ \$1.10; local plums, 5c/10c box; California prunes, \$1.10; pears, \$1.50; tomatoes, 90c; California apples, \$1.50/\$1.75 per box.
DRINK FRUITS—Apricots, 11c; peaches, 10c; pitted plums, 12 1/2c/13 1/2c; prunes, French, 5c/6c; London layer raisins, \$2.25 per box; Muscatel raisins, 2 crown, 6c; dates, 6c; white figs, 9c; larger figs, 10c; black figs, 11c; prunes, 11c; quartered pears, 11 1/2c; half pears, 12 1/2c; nectarines, 14c; Valencia raisins, 7c; sultanas, 11c/14c; blackberries, 18c; raspberries, 25c; seeded raisins, 10c.

NUTS—Almonds, 15c; almonds, 12 1/2c; peanuts, 8 1/2c/10c; Brazil, 12 1/2c; walnuts, 16c per lb; coconuts, 10c/11c.

SUGARS—Powdered, icing and bar, 7 1/2c; Paris lump, 6 1/2c; granulated, 6 1/2c; extra C, 6 1/2c; fancy yellows, 6c; yellow, 4 1/2c per lb.

SYRUPS—30 gal. barrels, 2 1/2c/lb; 10 gal. kegs, 2 1/2c; 5 gal. tins, \$1.75 each; 1 gal. tin, \$4.60 case of 10; 1/2 gal. tin, \$5.25 case of 20.

TEAS—Congo, fair, 11 1/2c; good, 18c; choice, 29c; Ceylon and India, fair, 20c.

HAIRDWARE—Bar iron—base, \$3.00. Horse shoe nails, discount, 40 per cent; horse shoes, keg, \$3.25. Wire nails—base price, \$4.75, cut \$3.00. Rope, Manilla, 16c. Botted oil, \$1.10. White lead, 39 Putty, \$3.50. Barbed wire, \$4.75 per 100 lb. Glass, first break, \$5.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.

Special to The Commercial.

Nelson, Sept. 8.

Market steady and prices unchanged as follows:

- Butter—Manitoba creamery, 23 and 24c; choice dairy, 18c.
- Cheese—New cheese, 13 1/2c.
- 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.

The firm name of Rubinowitz & Co., of Vancouver, has been changed to The Rubinowitz Departmental Stores Co. of B. C.

The Mount Sicker Mining Co. have purchased Thos. Loyd's sawmill at Westholme and will run it in connection with their mines.

The rumor that Dunsmuir & Sons had purchased the interests of the New Vancouver Coal and Land Co. in Vancouver Island is declared to be without foundation.

A bill has been introduced in the British Columbia legislature forbidding the use of trading stamps.

Mrs. Hanbury has purchased the restaurant business of H. L. Lovering, Revelstoke.

The Union Steamship Co.'s steamer Cutch struck a reef 25 miles south of Juneau last Friday and will probably be a total wreck. The sea was calm at the time and no trouble was experienced in landing passengers and crew safely. The Coquitlan will be placed on this run in the meantime.

A serious fire visited Atlin, B. C., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 26. The total loss is estimated at \$30,000; the heaviest losers being the British American Corporation, Mostyn Williams, J. Anderson, J. H. Rose, John Broder, Captain Nickerson, M. Delamare, A. C. Hirschford. About 16 structures of more or less importance were destroyed. Ten of the largest buildings were burned to ashes. There is little if any insurance.

Vancouver News-Advertiser: J. C. Loutit, who has been eighteen years in the Canadian Pacific railway service, latterly as chief clerk in Allan Cameron's office, recently received the appointment as western agent of the Lake of the Woods Milling company, with his headquarters in Vancouver. His associates in the Canadian Pacific railway were loth to let so old and tried a colleague go from their midst without some token of their esteem and friendship, consequently they presented him with a handsome gold watch.

Hewitt Bostock, a well known Vancouver capitalist, has assigned his real and personal effects for the benefit of his creditors. He was believed to be very wealthy and certainly controlled a large amount of capital, which, however, has been speedily dissipated by unwise investments in mining, lumbering, ranching, and newspaper and printing enterprises. Mr. Bostock represents a British Columbia constituency in the Dominion parliament, and personally is very popular among his acquaintances. His financial troubles will be a source of regret to many friends, and many of regret to many friends, and may also seriously injure British Columbia interests abroad, as Mr. Bostock was well known in England, where his failure may be attributed to some fault of British Columbia investments generally.

The mackerel fishing on the south and southwest coasts of Ireland has been a failure this year.

New York Wheat.

New York, Sept. 3.—Holiday.
New York, Sept. 4.—Wheat, Sept. open 70%, closed 78%, Dec. opened 81%, closed 80%.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT.

The local market continues very firm, owing to great scarcity of offerings. As high as 81c was bid this morning, but no business was reported. Holders very firm.

CHICAGO FLAX MARKET.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—The market for flax seed closed to-day at \$1.60 for cash; Oct., \$1.40.

MINIUMA STOCKS.

London, Sept. 7.—4 p.m.—Closes for money 100% do. for the account 15 12-10; Anichon 2 3/4; C. I. 12 1/2; S. Paul 11 1/2; Illinois Central 11 1/2; Louisville 7 3/4; U. P. preferred 7 1/2; N. Y. C. 13 1/4; Erie 1 1/2; Pennsylvania 6 3/4; Reading 8 1/2; Erie preferred 7 3/4; U. T. R. 6 3/4; Anaconda 3 1/4; Island Mines 4 1/2; Bar silver steady at 23 11-100 per ounce. Money 3 1/2% per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3%; do. for three months bills 3 1/2%.

NEW LUMBER MILL.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company are making preparations to commence work on their proposed new mill at Winnipeg. The mill will be erected on Point Douglas and will be reached by a spur line of railway running along Sutherland street. For the construction of this spur permission has yet to be obtained from the city. When this is granted work will be commenced and the foundations completed this fall. The mill will have a capacity of 30,000,000 feet of lumber per year and will give employment to a large number of men. The logs for this mill are to be brought from the Rainy River country over the new Southeastern railway.

Western Business Items.

N. McIntyre has opened a butcher shop in Pilot Mound, Man.

Frank S. Rollins has taken possession of the Western hotel, Carberry, Man.

S. Buchanan, livery stable keeper, Plumax, Man., has sold out to Chas. Kitson.

D. C. McKinnon has succeeded D. Beaubien in the Palace hotel business at Brandon, Man.

W. J. Binning, of Carberry, has been appointed general agent for Alberta of the Federal Life Association, with headquarters at Calgary.

The Great West Cold Storage Company, of Winnipeg, of which J. H. Anderson is the head, is in the hands of the balliff. This concern lately changed its name to the Merchants' Produce company.

The book accounts, shop furniture, and real estate belonging to the estate of the Selkirk Trading Company and D. S. Read, of Selkirk, Man., will be sold by auction in Winnipeg on Sept. 21.

The many friends of R. H. Agur, manager at Winnipeg for the Massey-Harris Co., will be pleased to learn that he has so far recovered from his prolonged illness to be able to be in the office a portion of the time this week.

The trouble between the C. P. R. conductors in Manitoba and the company is assuming a more threatening attitude as the company has laid off two more men, making four in all, for refusing to give up their trains to its auditors.

Notice is given that the position heretofore held by Frank Morrison, of the firm of Whyte & Morrison, general printers, Winnipeg, in that firm, will hereafter be assumed by Francis C. Morrison, son of the aforesaid Frank Morrison.

Another Cheese and Butter Makers' association was organized in Winnipeg this week. The officers elected were as follows:—President, S. M. Barra, Winnipeg; vice-president, D. W. Shunk, Ste. Anne; secretary-treasurer, A. E. Hunter, Teulon; directors, C. E. MacDonald, E. J. O. Lalre, J. T. Regeher, Chas. Mignault, Robert Scott, J. H. Ross, T. C. Gerard, A. A. Jory, L. A. Race, T. L. Morton, Wm. Grassick. A general meeting will be held on Nov. 8.

At Coventry, England, all the tools and steel work in a watchmaker's factory were rendered useless by being magnetized during a thunder-storm.

Crop Reports.

Commissioner McCreary has received the following telegram, dated Sept. 5, from Red Deer, Alberta:

"Weather fine and warm, no frost here yet. Considerable grain cut. Crops are enormous; wheat uncut badly lodged, but with fine weather every bushel will be saved. Please don't say 'same facts'."

In addition to the above the commissioner has received crop reports from agents at Edmonton, Brandon, Maple Creek, Calgary, Pincher Creek, Wapella, and Regina, all of which indicate that the damage caused through the recent rain storms has, on the whole, been very slight. Below are given extracts from the reports received:

Calgary—I do not think that any material damage was done to the crop by the storm on 25th August, and about one-third was cut and in shock and that is all right. The grain that was standing and not cut when the storm came was knocked down quite flat, thereby incurring a greater expense in cutting on account of having to be cut all one way. As for the report of the crop being almost totally destroyed by the severe storms, that is not true. Mr. Hawkey, who is a very reliable man, and whose occupation compelled him to travel a great deal through the country, says that the crop has not been damaged to any great extent, and about a third was out and in stook on 25th, and is all right, and what was standing was thrown down, but there was no damage done to amount to anything, only it will cost a little more to harvest it. Mr. Patterson, postmaster of Okotoke, says that he will challenge anyone to go into his 125 acres of ripe grain and say that it was damaged by either snow or rain. He says that his wheat will yield a very large crop of No. 1 grain, and his oats cannot be beaten. A. P. Patrick, west of Calgary, says that he expects his wheat to yield 40 bushels of No. 1 per acre. He has about 40 acres and he says his oats will go 85 bushels per acre. They are No. 1. He has 70 acres.

Maple Creek—We have had no storm here so far. This is not a farming district, it being exclusively adapted for stock raising, although many of the ranchers sow sufficient grain for their own use, and this year the crops have been, on the whole, a good average. The grain is all harvested in good condition. Notwithstanding we have had an unusual amount of rain, which has delayed the haying; but from what I can learn a large majority of the ranchers are through for the season. The root crop is good, and all the ranchers in this district are happy and contented.

Edmonton—The grain crop throughout Alberta is all right, although the snow in many places laid the grain flat, yet the farmers inform me that the grain has since come up considerably, and that the yield per acre will be just as good, but will necessitate more labor. Up to date we have had no frost to speak of, and the weather is extra good for ripening, and I think that I can safely say that the farmers all through Alberta are going to have the largest yield of grain they ever had, and of the very best quality, if no rain comes later on to prevent slackening the grain. Nearly every farmer is busy cutting his grain now.

Brandon—The storm did no damage of any kind in this locality with the exception of some stooks being blown down. The rain in some districts caused some grain to grow, but the last few days being windy and hot sun, has made the grain safe, if we do not get any more rain. Nearly all the grain is in stook and threshing will commence at once, if the weather proves favorable.

Pincher Creek—No storm here or within a radius of 50 or 75 miles. Crops of all kinds have sustained no damage as yet. All are cut, but small parcels of late-sown grain or new breaking. Haying nearly complete, and outlook very favorable; all material at hand to meet the winter.

Wapella—The storm traversed the country to the north of this place and severely damaged the crop from here to the Qu'Appelle, destroying many buildings and totally destroying the standing crop, which at that time amounted to about 25 per cent of the whole. The same is true of the country north of Whitewood and

Mooseomin. A large amount of the grain cut before the storm has sprouted. The weather since Saturday has been very favorable for drying the wet grain. Fully 50 per cent of the grain in stook will be lost as the sheaves were thrown about very badly. The storm was the worst I have ever seen and I have been in the country for 18 years. Many of the large new barns which have been built during the last three years are destroyed or rendered useless.

Regina—Since my last report of Aug. 11 we have had no more damage done to the crops around here by hail and storm, but the rain has done some, but nothing to speak of. If we have for a week fine weather the crop will be all stacked. It has been cut long ago. All the delegates coming here are delighted with the crop, and say that it beats every district west of Ontario.

INVESTIGATE FIRES.

An important conference was held in Winnipeg recently between the fire, water and light committee and representatives of the board of trade and underwriters' association. This conference was an outcome of the recent incendiary fires in the city. Several important recommendations were made to the committee looking toward the strengthening of the fire department and improving the facilities for coping with fires. It is our intention, however, to enlarge only upon one point brought up, namely, the advisability of having an investigation made as to the cause of every fire. The adoption of a plan of systematic investigation of every fire, was urged upon the committee. This is by no means a new or novel recommendation. It is a point which has on more than one occasion in the past been discussed at length in these columns. The Commercial certainly concurs in the suggestion. We believe that as a matter of course, every fire should be made the subject of careful investigation, whether it occurs in a city or in any other part of the country. Machinery should be provided whereby such investigations could be held without delay or serious expense. If it were known that a searching investigation would be made, there would be many fewer fires than there are. Men of experience in connection with fire insurance or other work in connection with fires, are of the opinion that a great many fires, supposed to be accidentally caused, are the deliberate work of parties who wish to realize upon property by disposing of it at forced sale to the insurance companies. The insurance companies are not themselves blameless in this matter, as they frequently, knowingly or otherwise, allow property to be over-insured, thus directly encouraging the destruction of property by fire. The value of the property and the amount of insurance thereon would be features which could be taken into consideration in the investigation. If it were shown by such investigations that the insurance companies were careless in accepting insurance, it would be a good thing for the public. Over insurance is a menace to the property of others in the vicinity of the over-insured property. Insurance companies are no doubt sometimes deceived or imposed upon by unscrupulous persons, but in many cases the over-insurance is the result of carelessness. One of the good features resulting from some plan of systematically and thoroughly investigating each and every fire, would no doubt be to make the companies more careful about placing insurance and this would be almost as beneficial in its results as the direct effect such investigations would have in preventing attempts to sell out to the insurance companies.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Holiday.
Chicago, Sept. 4.—Wheat, Sept. opened 74 1/2, closed 73 1/2; Oct. opened 74 1/2, closed 74 1/2; Nov. opened 75 1/2, closed 75 1/2; Dec. opened 76 1/2, closed 76 1/2; Corn, Sept. opened 40 1/2, closed 39 1/2; Oct. opened 40 1/2, closed 39 1/2; Nov. opened 37 1/2, closed 37 1/2; Dec. opened 34 1/2, closed 34 1/2; Oats, Sept. opened 21, closed 21; Oct. opened 21 1/2, closed 21 1/2; Nov. opened 21 1/2, closed 21 1/2; Dec. opened 22 1/2, closed 21 1/2; Pork, Sept. opened \$7.12, closed \$7.10; Oct. opened \$11.05, closed \$10.97; Oct. opened at \$11.17, closed \$11.07.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Wheat, Sept. opened 75 1/2, closed 75 1/2; Oct. opened 74 1/2, closed 74 1/2; Nov. opened 75 1/2, closed 75 1/2; Dec. opened 76 1/2, closed 76 1/2; Corn, Sept. opened 39 1/2, closed 39 1/2; Oct. opened 38 1/2, closed 38 1/2; Nov. opened 36, closed 35 1/2; Dec. opened 34 1/2, closed 34 1/2; Oats, Sept. opened 21, closed 21; Oct. opened 21 1/2, closed 21 1/2; Nov. opened 21 1/2, closed 21 1/2; Dec. opened 22 1/2, closed 21 1/2; Pork, Sept. opened \$7.12, closed \$7.10; Oct. opened \$10.97, closed \$10.90; Oct. opened \$11.07, closed \$11.00.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Wheat, Sept. opened 75 1/2, closed 75 1/2; Oct. opened 74 1/2, closed 74 1/2; Nov. opened 75 1/2, closed 75 1/2; Dec. opened 76 1/2, closed 76 1/2; Corn, Sept. opened 39 1/2, closed 39 1/2; Oct. opened 38 1/2, closed 38 1/2; Nov. opened 36, closed 35 1/2; Dec. opened 34 1/2, closed 34 1/2; Oats, Sept. opened 21, closed 21; Oct. opened 21 1/2, closed 21 1/2; Nov. opened 21 1/2, closed 21 1/2; Dec. opened 22 1/2, closed 21 1/2; Pork, Sept. opened \$7.12, closed \$7.10; Oct. opened \$10.97, closed \$10.82; Oct. opened \$10.97, closed \$10.90.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Wheat, Sept. opened 75 1/2, closed 75 1/2; Oct. opened 74 1/2, closed 74 1/2; Nov. opened 75 1/2, closed 75 1/2; Dec. opened 76 1/2, closed 76 1/2; Corn, Sept. opened 39 1/2, closed 39 1/2; Oct. opened 38 1/2, closed 38 1/2; Nov. opened 36, closed 35 1/2; Dec. opened 34 1/2, closed 34 1/2; Oats, Sept. opened 21, closed 21; Oct. opened 21 1/2, closed 21 1/2; Nov. opened 21 1/2, closed 21 1/2; Dec. opened 22 1/2, closed 21 1/2; Pork, Sept. opened \$7.12, closed \$7.10; Oct. opened \$10.97, closed \$10.82; Oct. opened \$10.97, closed \$10.90.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—October wheat opened at about 73 1/2 and ranged from 73 1/2 to 73 1/2. Closing prices were:—

Wheat—Sept., 73 1/2; Oct., 73 1/2; Dec., 75 1/2.
Corn—Sept., 40 1/2; Oct., 39 1/2.
Oats—Sept., 21 1/2; Oct., 21 1/2.
Pork—Sept., \$11.10.
Lard—Sept., \$6.80.
Ribs—Sept., \$7.47 1/2.

A week ago September option closed at 74 1/2. A year ago September wheat closed at 70 1/2; two years ago at 62 1/2; three years ago at 59 1/2; four years ago at 58 1/2; five years ago at 56 1/2; and six years ago at 53 1/2.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

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

Monday—Holiday.
Tuesday—Sept., 76 1/2; Dec., 79 1/2.
Wednesday—Sept., 75 1/2; Dec., 79 1/2.

Thursday—Sept., 75 1/2; Dec., 75 1/2.

Friday—Sept., 75 1/2; Dec., 75 1/2.

Saturday—Sept., 75 1/2; Dec., 76 1/2.
Cash No. 1 hard closed on Saturday at 77 1/2 and cash No. 1 northern at 76 1/2.

A week ago Sept. wheat closed at 76 1/2. A year ago September wheat closed at 67 1/2; two years ago at 61 1/2; three years ago at 57 1/2; four years ago at 55 1/2; five years ago at 56 1/2; six years ago at 53 1/2; seven years ago at 67 1/2.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, Sept. 8.—Wheat closed at 73 1/2 for Sept. and 74 1/2 for Dec. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 76 and cash No. 1 northern at 74.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.—Wheat, spot dull. No. 2 red western winter 5s 11 1/2d; No. 1 northern spring 6s 3d; No. 1 California 5s 4 1/2d (6s 5d). Futures quiet; Sept 5s 11 1/2d; Dec. 5s 1 1/2d.

Liverpool, Sept. 8.—Wheat 1/2d to 3/4d higher.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

GROCERIES

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

Table listing various grocery items such as Apples, Canned Goods, Dried Fruits, and Cured Fish with their respective prices.

Dried Fruits

Table listing various dried fruit items like Raisins, Apples, Peaches, and Apricots with prices per pound.

Tobacco

Table listing various tobacco products including Brier, Camel, and Dominion brands with prices per pound.

DRUGS

Table listing various pharmaceutical and drug items like Alcohol, Bleaching Powder, and Opium with prices per pound.

IRRIGATION IN THE WEST.

At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday the water in the Lethbridge branch of the Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company's canal reached the limits of that town after travelling a distance of 93 miles, and the event was fittingly celebrated by a number of citizens who gathered to witness the arrival. This marks the beginning of another important stage in the development of the latent resources of Western Canada. The possibility of making fertile by means of irrigation that portion of the "Great American Desert" which lies on this side of the international boundary has been a subject of discussion in Canada ever since the country was opened for settlement and only the fact that exceptionally large areas of desirable lands which are watered by nature's methods were available for settlement in other parts of the west at prices which did not allow of competition from irrigated lands, has deterred capitalists from long ago exploiting the lands in the semi-arid zone. Of late years, however, the increasing value of these other lands and the steady growth in the population of the west has brought the advantages of the partly arid region to the attention of land hunters, while the opening up of profitable markets in British Columbia has created a market for the supply of which Southern Alberta is advantageously situated.

The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company was formed to exploit this particular field of industry and is now in the market with irrigated land which will be sold in connection with the artificial water privileges. The company has constructed 85 miles of main waterways and is offering locations adjoining them. The water supply is taken from the St. Mary's river which, of course, is a regular and never-falling supply from the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountains. The land which is by this system of irrigation rendered fit for settlement only lacked the water to make it wonderful fruitful as has been amply demonstrated by experience with similar projects in the United States, where fruits vegetables and grains have been produced of unexcelled quality and flavor. The climate of Southern Alberta is mild and equable, being tempered in winter by the chinook winds while in summer it is bright and dry, making farming a most delightful employment. Altogether the west is to be congratulated upon being able to offer this new and tempting field for settlement to land-seekers.

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

Table listing various fuel items like Pennsylvania anthracite, Canadian anthracite, and Cordwood with prices per ton.

These are prices for car lots, on track Winnipeg.

The C. P. R. Strlike. Arrangements have been about completed for the arbitration in connection with the recent strike in the western mechanical departments of the Canadian Pacific Railway company. Robt. Strang, of Winnipeg, has been appointed third arbitrator, by Chief Justice Killam, to whom the appointment was referred by the two arbitrators previously appointed - Aikins for the company and O'Connell for the men. Meantime the men continue to work, as announced last week.

The Labor Market. Labor is well employed. There is a scarcity of men for harvest work, as is usual at this season of the year. Owing to the delay caused by the rains, farmers are now more anxious to rush their work than they were a few weeks ago, and they are calling for more help, which there is a difficulty in supplying. A call has been made for a few hundred men from Eastern Canada to meet the demand.

Scientific Miscellany.

A remarkable exhibition of the web-spinning powers of the red ant (Coepihia smaragdina) has been reported by Mr. E. G. Green, of the Botanic Gardens, at Peradeniya, Ceylon. A breach having been made in a structure of leaves on which they were at work, the ants quickly drew the edges together, and about an hour afterward they were seen to be passing back and forth across the gap two white grubs, from whose mouths issued continuous threads of silk that the ants were using to repair the damage. The larvae had evidently been brought from a nest some distance away.

A mixture of asbestos, chalk silicates, sulphuric acid, sulphate of alumina, etc., saturated with glue and mineral color. It combines the advantages of stone with those of wood, and on bat-tle-ships it removes the dangers of splintering and firing of wood.

An interesting discovery that has been forgotten for more than half a century was lately brought to notice by Major-Gen. Waterhouse. In 1842 Moser found that silver, like its compounds, is sensitive to light, and that a distinct image could be formed on a clean silver plate by exposing to sunlight to two or three hours behind a black tablet with cut-out characters and then developing over mercury vapor. He obtained similar results with copper, concluding that all substances are changed by light. Taking

up the investigation, Gen. Waterhouse has proven that the photographic image may be visible after exposure, but that, whether visible or invisible, it is clearly brought out on metallic silver by mercury vapor or developing solutions acting on the silver. The photographic action on other metals; except lead, appears to be very slight, although not yet fully tested. Experiments thus far made indicate that the cause of the action cannot be heat or pressure, but that the effect is due to the blue and violet rays of light. Whether it is a result of oxidation is yet to be learned, apparently pure silver, it is known, often containing occluded oxygen.

C. P. R. land sales for the month of August amount to 32,188 acres, for which \$103,480.75 were received.

MINING MATTERS.

B. C. MINING.

A trial shipment is to be made from the Bunyon claim, East Kootenay. The North Star, East Kootenay, is continuing to ship 100 tons of ore per day.

The Chinese hydraulic mine on Stephen's creek has just made a \$10,000 clean-up.

Another shipment of 1,200 tons of concentrates is being sent from the St. Eugene mine to Chili.

The Imperial claim, on Arrow lake, has been purchased by the Boundary-Lardeau Mining Co.

The first clean-up this season on the Heywood claim, Snowshoe creek, amounted to \$5,000.

The output from Rossland camp for last week was Le Roi 4,051 tons, Le Roi No. 2 253 tons, and Giant 45 tons.

Two cars of ore, shipped from the Buckhorn, Boundary district, to the Trail smelter, gave returns of \$24 a ton.

The first car of copper matte produced by the Miner-Graves smelter at Grand Forks was shipped to New York last week.

The Bounty claim, near Beaverton, in the Boundary country, has been bonded. Assays from this property gave from \$500 to \$600.

A carload of ore recently shipped from the Triune groups in the Lardeau, to the Trail smelter, gave returns of \$299 a ton.

The Juno Gold Mining Co., Ltd., composed of Montreal business men, has been formed to take over the Juno group near Nelson.

The Cobledick New Zealand gold dredge has been working on the Fraser river near Lytton for a month with very encouraging results.

The Britannia copper mines, on Howe Sound, near Vancouver, have been sold to the Scott syndicate of English capitalists, for a consideration of \$2,000,000.

The Spokane group in the Lardeau has some fine ore, and its development is looked forward to with interest, as it will soon add one more to the list of shippers.

Development work on the Golden Eagle claim on Horse Thief creek, East Kootenay, is giving some promising returns: It is reported that there is a pay streak of from 12 to 18 inches wide of solid ore, carrying high values.

Around Kamloops lake there are quicksilver deposits, which have been traced for nearly 45 miles, and are a mile in width. In view of the decrease in the world's supply of quicksilver, this will in all probability soon be a producing district.

Work is progressing on many claims in the Lardeau. The Nettle L. is getting ready to ship 500 tons this winter; the Triune has another 20 tons ready, and it is reported that the Silver Cup mine will ship 1,500 tons this coming winter. The ore of the Silver Cup reaches about \$130 a ton in value.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

A 10-stamp mill is being constructed at the Glass Reef mine in the Manitou.

A statement issued by the Golden Star Mining Co. for four months beginning 1st of April last shows the total amount of bullion received to have been \$12,248.46, with \$2,283.93 in transit, the disbursements for the same period being \$15,410.46. Work will be pushed as rapidly as finances will permit, and the installation of a plant for treating the concentrates is under consideration.

Railway and Traffic Matters.

C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending August 31, were \$846,000; for the same week last year, \$793,000.

The N. P. R. will at once commence the erection of a station and warehouse at the terminus of its branch to Lake Manitoba. The new station will be known as Delta.

The Nome and Port Safety Railway in Alaska will be the most northerly railway in the world. Construction on this is so far advanced that it is expected to be in operation this fall. A line of railway is also being built from Nome to what is known as the Wild Goose district, and another from Nome to Katmai.

Freight Rates.

The ocean space for grain at Montreal has been well taken up for September. The rate prevailing last week was 2s 9d, a 3d advance.

The ocean freight situation at Montreal weakened towards the end of last week. Space offered as low as 50s, which was 16s below the previous prevailing quotation.

There is a firmer feeling in lake and St. Lawrence river freights, corn having been taken from Chicago through to Montreal at 4½c against 3½c a week ago. From Duluth to Montreal engagements of wheat have transpired at 4¼ to 4½c.

Lumber Trade Notes.

The opinion is expressed at Minneapolis that Pacific coast red cedar shingles will advance 6c per thousand immediately in that market. In fact some dealers have already inaugurated the advance.

Advices are to hand from Los Angeles, Cal., under date of Aug. 28th, that ten square miles of forest reserve in Sangabriel reservation have already been swept by fire and still the flames are destroying the timber.

A Duluth dispatch says:—Statistics from all white pine lumber districts show a shortage of over 500,000,000 feet from the normal stock at this time of year and a shortage of 224,000,000 feet from a year ago. The normal cut of the districts represented is 4,000,000,000 feet.

One of the most serious lumber fires for many years in Montreal broke out on Aug. 31, and resulted in the entire destruction of property covering an area of 160,000 feet, doing damage to the extent of about \$43,000, of which not more than one-half is covered by insurance. The firms affected and the approximated damage sustained by each are as follows: Broulette & Aumon, sash and door factory, \$18,000, of which \$5,000 is covered by insurance; Alex. MacLaren, lumber merchant, damage \$10,000, covered by insurance.

Tenders.

The department of public works, Ottawa, is calling for tenders for the erection of a post office at Rossland, B. C., tenders to be in by 10th Sept.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the chairman of the committee on works, for the supply of 400 enamel street name plates will be received at the office of the city clerk, Winnipeg, up to the 10th inst.

Tenders will be received by J. S. Dennis, Regina, until the 15th inst., for the erection of two bridges over Eagle Creek, between sections 8 and 17, in township 34, range 1, west of the 5th meridian. Plans and specifications with C. P. Arderson, Bowden, Alta.

Grain and Milling Notes.

The Paris Temp. estimates the wheat crop of France at 276,000,000 bushels, but with the old wheat on hand enough wheat is believed to be in sight for this year's consumption.

The Liverpool Daily Post estimates the English barley crop at 70,950,000 bushels, against 75,654,000 bushels last year, and oats at 151,700,000 bushels, against 170,000,000 bushels last year.

Movements of Business Men.

A. E. McKenzie, grain merchant of Brandon, returned recently from a combined business and pleasure trip, which took him as far as Washington and New York.

Commissioner C. C. Chipman of the H. B. Co., accompanied by his wife and family, and Wm. Clark, chief factor, left this week for a three weeks' trip to Alberta. While away they will go down the Saskatchewan river on the company's steam launch, visiting the company's posts in the Cumberland district, and returning to Winnipeg via Grand Rapids.

"Dear editor: our cow has gone dry, do you think we could sell her for dride beef? If so wheat?"—Indianapolis News.

"Our ticket," said the politician confidently, "will sweep the city." "I'll vote for it, then," replied the citizen; "the city certainly needs sweeping."—Philadelphia-Record.

New Premises of the Stuart-Arbuthnot Co.

In this issue we show a photo-engraving of the new premises of the Stuart-Arbuthnot Machinery Co., Limited, erected last spring on the west side of Main street, just north of the C. P. track. This building is a two storey structure, well suited to the requirements of this company's business. In the front are the general office, two private offices, and the electrical supply department, all separated by glass partitions. These are well lighted by six large windows, which, with two doors, make up the front of the building. In this store-room a large general stock of electrical sundries is always carried. The remainder of the ground floor is used for storing the heavy goods, while the top flat is used as a store-room for the lighter grades of stock. The floor space amounts to 12,000 feet, including a platform at the rear, partly roofed over, where some of the very heavy pieces of machinery are kept. In the rear of the main building is the machinery shop where the repairing of all kinds of machinery is attended to. Additional machinery is now being installed and when this is all in place it will give a most complete and up-to-date plant. On the floor above this shop the electrical repair department is located. Behind this building again is the blacksmith shop and a large yard where

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 1,075,000 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on Sept. 1. Receipts for the week were 46,000 bushels, and shipments were 123,000 bushels. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 1,012,000 bushels, and two years ago 125,000 bushels. Stocks of wheat at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg, and interior points were estimated approximately at 2,350,000 bushels, compared with 2,150,000 bushels a year ago; 400,000 bushels two years ago.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending Sept. 1 there were 282 cars of grain inspected, which graded as follows:—

Wheat—1 hard, 230, 2 hard, 22, 1 northern, 0, 2 northern, 0, 3 hard, 13, rejected, 1, no grade, 8, feed, 1 car.

Oats—1 white, 2; feed, 1 car.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 70c in store Fort William.

Flour—Local price per sack. Patent, \$1.75; best bakers' \$1.55.

Oatmeal—\$1.85 per 50 lb sack.

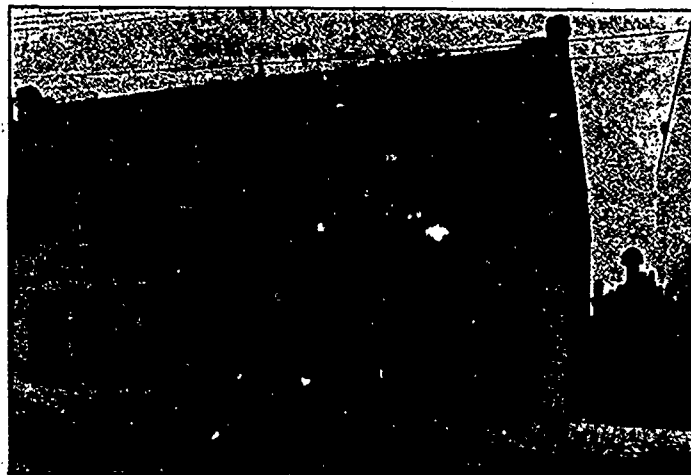
Millstuffs—Bran, \$11.00 per ton, shorts, \$13.00, delivered to city dealers.

Oats—Carlots on track, 45c per bushel.

New oats, 32 to 33c.

Barley—33½c per bushel.

Corn—In carlots, 40½@41½c per bushel of 60 lb.



Stuart-Arbuthnot Machinery Co.'s Building.

engines, etc., can be kept awaiting repairs. A side track from the C. P. R. has been built running the entire length of the lot, which makes the loading and unloading of the machinery a very easy matter.

This business was established in 1870 by R. Muir & Co., who were succeeded some ten years ago by Stuart & Harper, and last year a joint stock company was formed under the name of The Stuart-Arbuthnot Machinery Co., Limited, of which Jas. Stuart is the president; Jno. Arbuthnot, vice-president; W. A. McLeod, manager, and J. C. Gibson, superintendent, the latter having recently been appointed, owing to the large volume of business coming in, to take charge of the mechanical work. Previous to the 1st of July last, Mr. Gibson has filled the position of government boiler inspector in Manitoba. This company are wholesale dealers in engines, boilers, steam pumps, flour mill machinery, etc. They are sole agents for the Stratford Mill Building Co., of Stratford, and have secured for this firm many of the flour mills erected in the west during the last three years. They are also sole agents in this territory for several other well known manufacturers, among others being The Packard Electrical Co., St. Catharines, manufacturers of electric lamps, transformers and supplies, and of the Electrical Construction Co., of London, Ont., makers of motors, dynamos and elevators. In Winnipeg alone they have placed about 125 of these London motors.

Dr. Douglas has been named by the Winnipeg market, license and health committee as its choice for the appointment of city health officer.

Butter Dairy, 11¼@12c per lb; creamery, 18c at the factories.

Cheese—Regular sizes, 11c.

Eggs—15c for Manitoba fresh.

Hides—No. 1 green hides, 6½c per lb.

Wool—78c for unwashed fleece.

Seneca root—27c per lb.

Hay—Baled, 35¢ per ton on cars.

Potatoes—Choice new potatoes, 30c per bushel.

Poultry—Turkeys, live weight, 11c per lb; spring chickens, 35¢@40c per pair.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 6½¢@6c; fresh killed mutton, 10¢@11c; hogs, 6¼¢@6½c; veal, 7½¢@8½c.

Live Stock—Cattle, 3¼¢@3½c for good to choice steers; sheep, 4½¢@5c; hogs, \$5, off cars, according to weight and quality.

There is now a direct cable to Germany in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway and Commercial Cable Company, which was opened for public business on Saturday, September 1.

A strike has been threatening this week in the Pennsylvania coal fields due to the refusal of mine owners to be 50,000 tons larger than the pre-state the coming crop will probably recognize the miners' unions. They had till Friday to decide as to their course and if unfavorable the men intended striking.

A defalcation amounting to \$300,000 has come to light in connection with the failure of the Montreal Cold Storage & Freezing Company. This is announced on the authority of its president. There is said to be a disposition on the part of the directors to pay up, and put the concern on a new basis, but nothing will be decided until the meeting of the shareholders, Sept. 12. It is also reported that there has been crooked work in connection with the warehouse receipts negotiated by this company.

TO THE TRADE.

Our Brands

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

Filling Letter Orders a Specialty.

John Macdonald & Co.

Wellington and Front Sts. E.
TORONTO, ONT.

Marshall-Wells Co.

WHOLESALE

Hardware 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. B. GALLAGHER
G. M. NEWTON

The John L. Cassidy Co

LIMITED

338 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.

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
110x 208.
A. C. McLAUCHLAN, WINNIPEG

Hotel Leland


The Palace Family and Commercial Hotel

RATES:
\$2.00 to \$4.00
PER DAY

SECOND TO NOTHING IN CANADA

W. D. DOUGLAS
MANAGER

City Hall Square, **Winnipeg**



"QUEEN'S HEAD"

IRON IS FAMOUS.

ITS QUALITY HAS MADE IT SO.

YOUR JOBBER CAN SUPPLY IT.

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

SPECIALLY MADE FOR FAMILY USE.

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

ALWAYS ASK FOR OGILVIE'S.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY

The Date

We hold our grand display Fall Millinery

Sept. 4, 5, 6

We extend cordial invitation to the trade at Winnipeg Warerooms.

The D. McCALL CO.

LIMITED
Winnipeg Toronto Montreal

The W. H. Malkin Co.

LIMITED.

Importers and Wholesale Grocers

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

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

Manitoba.

Smith Bros. are opening a general store at Arnaud.
Scott Bros. are opening a general store at Mather.

Frank Rollins has bought the Western hotel at Carberry.

Hamellin & Cameron have bought the general stock of Graham & Co., Napinka.

Wm. Galloway has bought out the Simpson house, Neepawa, from Mrs. J. W. Taylor.

McLennan & Co., of Treherne, have purchased the stock of T. C. Forbes, general merchant, Rathwell.

W. H. Hemling has opened a drug store in the new town on the Gilbert Plains branch of the C. N. R.

Simpson & McKerrle, proprietors of the Starkey House, Carman, are dissolving partnership. Wm. Simpson continues the business.

The stock of C. R. Gordon, general merchant, Manitou, is being sold under chattel mortgage. Stock valued at \$15,000.

T. Atchison's tender of \$4.33 per cord for a supply of fire wood for the old waterworks plant at Winnipeg has been accepted.

Sutherland & Stelck intend opening a hardware store at the new town on the Gilbert Plains branch of the Canadian Northern railway.

R. J. Molloy, of the firm of R. J. Molloy & Co., tent makers, merchant tailors, etc., Brandon, died on Saturday last in that city of typhoid fever.

Taylor, Breen & Frazer, Minnota, Man., have commenced the erection of a new store immediately beside the one they at present occupy.

W. H. Culver, Q. C., of the well known legal firm of Atkins, Culver & Pitblado, Winnipeg, died on Saturday last. He had been ailing for some time.

Peters & Borm, millers, Winkler, doing business under the name of The Winkler Milling company, have dissolved partnership; Julius Borm continues and assumes all responsibilities.

The Winnipeg fire, water and light committee has decided that tenders for five fire alarm boxes, five key boxes, 40 rubber coats and other requirements of the fire department be advertised for.

Thos. Kelly's contract figure for the St. Andrew's Rapids improvement is \$157,000, and the contract between him and the public works department stipulates the work must be completed within three years.

The transfer of the Leland hotel, Glenboro, license from Budd & Wilson to Thos. Gregg has been granted. A transfer of the Carman House, Carman, license from J. J. McMillan to A. R. Campbell, has also been allowed by the commissioners.

The city of Winnipeg offered a considerable amount of city property for sale on Tuesday for arrearages of taxes. The sale was well attended and prices averaged high. The choicest lots brought prices ranging up to \$1,200.

The wholesale hardware firm of Marshall, Wells & Co., Duluth, who have had a branch in Winnipeg for some time, under the management of W. G. McFarlane, will erect a new four storey warehouse and office building on Bannatyne avenue, east, this fall.

The business of Macdonald Bros., electricians, Winnipeg, is being taken over by a joint stock company, which has been organized under the name of the Electric Supply and Manufacturing Company & Macdonald Bros., Limited. The company will shortly occupy new premises at No. 565 Main street.

Contractor Kelly is making progress in the work of preparation for carrying out his St. Andrew's Rapids improvement contract. A branch road from the West Selkirk railway is being graded to the river bank, and will be ready for use within a few days, when the big steam shovel ordered from the south is expected to arrive.

A joint deputation from the Winnipeg board of underwriters and board of trade met the civic fire, water and light committee this week to discuss the question of the city fire protection. The speakers advocated increasing the efficiency of the present department by more men, apparatus and stations. Stations in Fort Rouge the north end, and western portion of

the city were strongly advocated by the deputation.

N. P. McIntyre has opened a butcher shop in Pilot Mound.

The E. B. Nash Co. have succeeded to the retail dry goods business of the N. R. Preston Co., at Winnipeg, having purchased the stock at a rate of \$4c on the dollar. They advertise a clearing out sale. Mr. Preston intends moving to Neepawa, where he will engage in business for the Neepawa Trading Co. He has been engaged in business in Winnipeg since the early 80's and is one of the most widely known retail merchants here.

Assiniboia.

A. J. McPhail is opening a flour and feed store at Wolseley.

Jas. Thomson has opened a livery and feed stable at Moose Jaw.

W. E. Garner has purchased the livery business of Chas. Tudge, Wapella.

The Western Canada Woolen Mill Co. will erect a plant at Medicine Hat.

D. McKinnon has taken over the management of the Prairie Witness, Indian Head.

Dutton & Partridge, general merchants, Sintaluta, have dissolved partnership; D. J. Dutton continuing.

The ratepayers of Medicine Hat last week voted on the proposal to raise \$40,000 for waterworks for the town, and the by-law was carried by 63 to 6.

In Portal, near the southeastern boundary of this provisional district, during this summer there have been erected three general stores, one drug store, tin shops, butcher shops, a blacksmith shop, livery stable, besides a number of private dwellings.

Alberta.

Geo. Plaxton has opened a jewellery store in Calgary.

W. D. Pitcairn has started a newspaper, the Herald, in Ponoka.

R. S. Irvin, of the Macleod hotel, Macleod, has sold out to Robert Wilson.

The water in the new irrigation canal reached Lethbridge on the 5th instant.

W. Dewan has leased the livery stable lately occupied by J. Taylor, Battleford.

The annual exhibition at Edmonton, Alberta, will be held on Oct. 23, 24 and 25.

The Brackman-Ker Co. will erect a large warehouse adjoining their mill and elevators.

The plant of the Albertan newspaper, published at Calgary, has been purchased by Wilson & McCaffray.

Carscadden & Wainright, undertakers, of Strathcona, have dissolved. F. W. Carscadden continues.

The furniture and stock of T. Mullett, druggist, Edmonton, is offered for sale by tender by A. G. Harrison, Edmonton.

J. L. Johnson, until recently in the hardware business in Edmonton, has been appointed general agent for Alberta of the Sun Life Insurance Co., with headquarters at Calgary.

W. T. Livock has arrived in Edmonton from Peace river and gives the Bulletin the following information: There has been more rain at Slave Lake this summer than at Edmonton. The road between the head of the lake and Peace River Crossing is in a terrible condition. At Lesser Slave lake the hay grounds for which the lake is noted are covered with water and cannot be cut over. Peace river is higher than it has been for thirty years, but the rainfall on Peace river above the crossing was not as heavy as at Slave lake.

Northwest Ontario.

M. Quinn is opening a restaurant at Rat Portage.

Wm. Cooke, confectioner, of Port Arthur, has assigned.

J. Edgar Rutledge has purchased the grocery stock of S. J. Jones, Fort William.

C. Choquette is erecting a building at Itainy River, Northwestern Ontario, which he will use for a general store.

Tenders have been called for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails between Fort Frances and the terminus of the Canadian Northern railway, on the south side of the Rainy

river, opposite Beaver Mills, for the winter months, giving a bi-weekly service.

Reports from the Rainy River district state that the crops there are very good this year.

It is reported that a sawmill will be built about half a mile above Beaver Mills on the Rainy River.

W. H. Scott, of the Scott & Hudson Building Co., Rat Portage, has died of injuries received in the factory last November.

British Live Stock Markets.

London, September 3.—The supply of cattle on the Deptford market was very small, in consequence the feeling was strong and prices show a further advance of 1/2c since this day week. Choice States sold at 14c, and Canadians at 13c.

Liverpool, September 3.—Trade was much firmer and prices are higher at 13c for Canadian cattle and at 12 1/2c for sheep.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

IRON AND METALS.

An important development recently, which has a very encouraging significance for the general situation, are the reports of further improvement in the iron industry. That is to say the decline in prices appears to have been checked, while the beginnings of a new buying movement are discernable. The improvement, as expected, has arisen partly from the curtailment of new production, which has gone on quite rapidly during the last two and a half months, and partly from the recognition by large consumers who have been holding off for a year for a suitable reaction that the limit of their expectations has about been reached. There are two main checks which have frequently been alluded to upon a lasting fall in the iron industry. One is the enormous growth of the routine demands owing to the multiplication of the uses for iron and steel. The other is the higher cost of production in Europe as compared with former years, which is the outgrowth of the higher foreign prices of fuel. Both of these checks are asserting themselves in a practical manner now. The knowledge that a vast number of buyers are ready to send in their orders when the bottom seems to have been reached is a constant stimulus to the individual purchaser to be forehanded in filling his requirements. It is true beyond doubt that when prices begin to turn upward again there will be a rush to cover the necessary wants by the great majority who have waited too long, and an excited advance would not be a surprising sequel. The important general conclusion, however, is that with the change for the better in the iron trade the chief support of those who thought they saw three months ago a protracted decline in general business impending is removed. The temporary overproduction which caused the reaction in prices, has been pretty nearly corrected, and traders can look with more assurance for a new era of expansion than for a further period of decline.—Montreal Gazette.

NEW YORK LEAD PRICES ADVANCE.

On Thursday of last week the National Lead Company advanced its prices for all lead products 1/2c per pound to take effect at once. This advance was a surprise to the trade as it has been the custom to advance prices only after notice. The reasons advanced for this action is an increased demand and the higher prices for pig lead. Foreign makes of lead remained unchanged up to the end of the week.

HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.

Canadian refined Silver Star petroleum has declined 1/2c per gallon in the east.

An advance of 1/2c a pound in the price of pig lead to 4 1/2c has been made by the American Smelting and Refining Company.

The manufacture of glass in Germany has become a thriving industry. The number of factories has reached 400, giving employment to about 35,000 workmen. For the past thirty years the import from Austria, Belgium, England and Italy has not

only been rapidly losing ground, but Germany now exports to those countries certain kinds of glass, such as bottles of every description, etc. Naturally the German manufacturers have not yet reached that stage where they can compete with Belgium in mirrors or with Venice in fancy-colored decorations.

"Bad deeds are mostly committed at night, aren't they?"

"Yes, Adam, you know, didn't sin until after Eve."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A lawyer took in a new boy the other day, and, as he had suffered to some extent from the deceptions of the former one, he determined to try the new boy's honesty at once. He therefore placed a \$5 note under a weight on his desk and walked out without a word. Upon his return, half an hour later, the note was gone and half a dollar in silver had taken its place.

"Boy, when I went out I left \$5 under this weight."

"Yes, sir, but you hadn't been gone five minutes when a man came in with a bill against you for \$1.50. I guess the change is correct."

"You paid the bill?"

"Yes, sir. There it is, all receipted. The man said it had slipped your mind for the past four years, and—"

He did not get any further before he made a rush for the door. The boy is not in the law business any more.—Chicago News.

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. Bare 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 \$1,000.00. Store can be purchased or leased for any length of time. Apply to N. O. N., care of The Commercial, Winnipeg.

Experienced Book-keeper.

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

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.

For Sale.

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

Tenders Wanted.

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

LEADING COMMERCIAL HOTELS

WINNIPEG

HOTEL LELAND

Headquarters for commercial men.
CITY HALL SQUARE.

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.

HAT PORTAGE

HILLIARD HOUSE

LOUIS HILLIARD, Prop.

First class accommodation for commercial men.

EMERSON

Anglo-American Hotel.

J. A. WILLIAMS, Prop.

Newly furnished throughout Call and see us.

SELLMERE

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.

TREMERE

LELAND HOTEL

G. F. McHAIN, 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. Buses meet all trains.

HOSHIERN

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

ASSINIBOIA HOTEL

H. H. ROSS, Prop.

Commercial headquarters. Commodious sample rooms. Newly furnished bath rooms. 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. Buses to and from all trains.

FINCHER 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 & BARTLEY, Props.

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

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

HOTEL VICTORIA

JOHN V. PERES, Prop.

Large and well lighted sample rooms. Hot air and electric heat and light in every room. Night livery 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. Looking office Alberca Stage.

Wilson, George & Wilson

INDIAN HEAD FLOUR MILLS

(CENTRE OF WHEAT GROWING DISTRICTS)

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

INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.

Do Banks Correct Mistakes?

Misapprehension exists on this point, even among bankers. An instance comes to mind where a banker refused the return of money which had been over paid to a customer, and haughtily told him to keep it, that his bank "made no mistakes." It may be said, in this banker's favor, that he made the rule work both ways, and refused to accept what he himself would not have given. But he did wrong to make the rule inviolate. The best banker is not infallible. When a mistake can be clearly proven, to the satisfaction of both parties, it should be corrected. Any other custom would work harm, and lead to dishonesty.

Yet with many men, it is a current belief that banks do not correct mistakes, whether in their own favor or against them. In so far as this makes men careful it does no harm. Money is valuable. The greatest caution should be had in counting it. Between the payer and payee certain rules obtain. These should be strictly observed. They are absolutely necessary to a final adjustment of those differences which cannot be explained and which always remain a mystery. It is this which gives rise to the prevalent notion that banks do not correct mistakes. They do, and they do not. They do not correct mistakes against themselves at the unsupported dictation and statement of a customer, nor can they exact from him correction or restitution, without proof. Troubles over counting arise from two sources. With the bank teller, an over or under payment will not occur so much from carelessness, as from one of those mental lapses which the most alert mind will sometimes encounter. The work of handling bills grows mechanical. If the hand be placed in the wrong part of the drawer, the bills may at some time when the attention is absorbed otherwise, pass out in the wrong denomination, causing a costly error. With the customer, the cause is different. Often it is pure carelessness. Awkwardness is pure carelessness. Awkwardness and nervous counting of unusual sums will give rise to mistakes. At the time, all mistakes are easily corrected and they should be. So that with references to money, the un-

SADLER & HAWORTH

Formerly Robin, Sadler & Haworth

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL AND TORONTO

TOWN OF MEDICINE HAT, N.W.T.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Debentures," will be received by the undersigned up to noon, the 15th day of September, A.D. 1900, for the purchase of Town of Medicine Hat Debentures, amounting to \$100,000. The said debentures are issued in sums of \$50.00 each, repayable in twenty equal annual instalments from date of issue, with interest at four per cent per annum, payable yearly at the Merchants' Bank of Canada, Medicine Hat.

The above debentures are issued under by-law of the corporation of the Town of Medicine Hat, and will be sold by the rate-payers, and only date from October 1st, 1900.

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

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. N. ADSIT,

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

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

Saskatoon Public School District, No. 12, N. W. T., \$120,000, to build stone school house, repayable in 20 years; \$60.00 annually, with interest at 7 per cent. Authorized by by-law and Licent-Governor-In-Council Assessment (1900) of district, \$121,000, increasing yearly, present rate of taxation, 7 mills, no other debt. Offers stating premium received till 15th September next. T. G. Copland, secretary, Saskatoon, N. W. T., 25th Aug., 1900.

and business rule is; count your money before leaving the counter.

The justice of this rule is apparent. Once the parties to the transaction separate, anything may happen.

An old Swede drew the money on a cheque in one bank and brought it directly across the street to another. It could not be learned whether he counted it at the time or not. He had rolled it up, thrust it in his pocket and hid down the sum without unrolling. On the teller's counting it, although an eighty dollars cheque it was twenty dollars short. He immediately retraced his steps, but found nothing. He called at once on the paying bank, but received no help there. The teller, on having his attention called to the transaction so soon, felt confident he could remember the form of the payment, and that the amount was right. The Swede had stood by while the receiving teller unrolled and counted the money. There was no difference of opinion between these two. But all efforts to locate the trouble failed. On waiting until closing hours, the day's cash, at the paying bank, was found to balance exactly. The money was never found.

A young lady cashed a draft for \$20, and hurried away. On opening her purse, afterward, it seemed that she had only fifteen dollars. A message was sent to the bank. But at the close of business, the bank had no more money than it should have had. The day's work was a perfect balance. The teller thought he could remember that he had given one ten and two five dollar bills in payment. A telephone was brought into play. "No, there must be a mistake, I have spent no money and have only fifteen dollars. She was asked to look again. She did so and averred she had only fifteen dollars, a five dollar and a ten dollar bill. "But look again!" was the order, "count your money, separate it." "Oh, came back." "I beg your pardon, its all right, one five dollar bill is in between the other two, I didn't see it." Two bills had become fastened together.

Every bank officer will recall parallel instances.

An ignorant countryman once remarked to a merchant, "That cashier up yonder made a mistake with me to-day, but banks don't correct mistakes, and so I'm ten dollars ahead." The merchant told the banker, and a polite note, a few days later, brought the money back. The man was hardly honest. Law and equity would have protected the banker, for the man had taken money, and was holding it, when he knew and acknowledged it was not his. This is a serious matter, far more serious than he imagined.

Count your money before leaving the counter, is a protection to both parties. That ends the transaction.

If bankers make mistakes, they are costly. Not only is the money gone sometimes, but the customers confidence goes, even when the money does not. Bankers are not expected to make mistakes. It is their business to avoid them. When made, every faculty should be afforded to convince a reasonable man that the bank is not at fault, or that such uncertainty exists as would prevent any attempt at correction.—Charles W. Stevenson, in Chicago Bankers' Monthly.

British Columbia Legislation.

Several important amendments are being offered to the Mechanics' Lien Act, which will especially favor the laborers of outlying districts, by doubling the time, at present 30 days, for the filing of their liens, and increasing the number of weeks' wages to be recovered by the lien.

The new Assessment Act increases from 1 to 2 per cent, on the value of all ore mined in the province, exempting however, a yield up to five hundred tons from all quartz mines, and a value of \$2,000 from placer or dredging properties, from the additional one cent of this tax.

British Columbia supplementary estimates include \$30,000 for the erection of a government house at Victoria, \$10,000 towards a reformatory for bad boys in Vancouver, \$2,500 in aid of a normal school at Vancouver, \$5,500 for a road to Sophia Mountain, Rossland, and \$3,000 for a trail up the north fork of Kettle river. Mining commission expenses are fixed at \$1,500, and relief grants of \$5,000 and \$20,000 are given to Sandon and New Westminster because of their fires.

Building the Exposition.

The accompanying views give some idea of the progress of work upon the buildings for the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo next year. One of these shows the Elec-

will complete the picture and at night the rippling surfaces of the water will be made particularly brilliant by means of floating lights and the wonderful illumination of all surrounding objects by the use of more than 200,000 electric lamps.

that the early comer will have quite as much to see as those who delay their visit.

The process of building a great Exposition has a charm to every one who has an interest in the development of any grand enterprise. It rep-

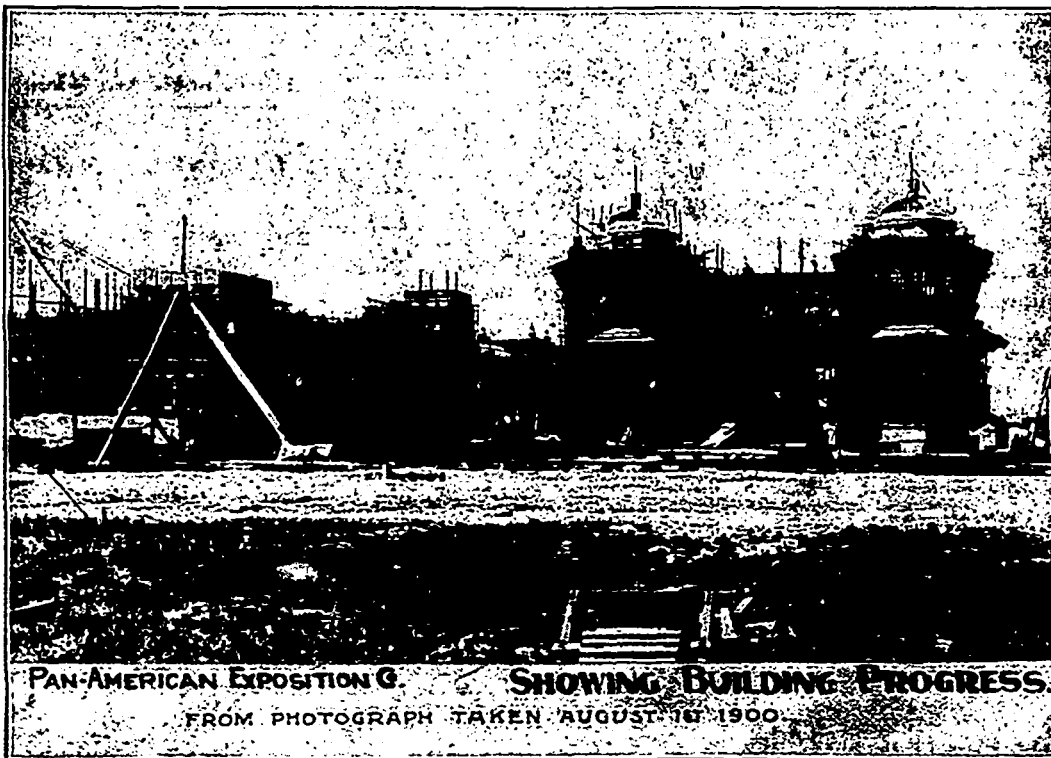
ing brought into the grounds by train loads almost every day, and each week shows definite progress. The illustrations here given show what has been accomplished on the buildings in about three months. Another three months will find several of them completed and all of them so well progressed that the rigorous weather of winter cannot interfere with their prompt completion.

Canadian Manufacturers Meet.

The Canadian Manufacturers Association held its convention in Toronto last week. One of the most important matters dealt with was a resolution asking the government of Ontario to appoint a commission to investigate the subject of technical schools, especially with reference to that province. The following officers were elected: President, F. W. Ellis; vice-presidents, First vice-president, C. C. Hallentyne, Ontario, Cyrus A. Birge, Quebec, E. Tougas, Nova Scotia, D. W. Robb, New Brunswick, C. J. Osman, Manitoba, F. W. Thompson, British Columbia, F. C. Wolfendy, treasurer, Geo. Booth, auditor, Geo. Evans and J. M. Taylor.

Tahiti Vanilla Trade.

The quantity of vanilla exported during the past year has been greater than at any previous period in the history of this island the figures being 130,113 lbs in 1899, as against 75,710 lbs in 1897, and 92,137 lbs in 1898. Its price, however, has sensibly decreased since 1897, for, whilst in that year it realized on this market as much as an average of 9s 4d per lb, it fetched only 4s 5½d per lb in 1898, and 5s 2d per lb in 1899, owing, in part, to foreign markets being overstocked, but principally to the indifferent manner in which a great portion of the Tahiti vanilla is prepared for shipment by the Chinese merchants who, in order to remit to San Francisco and other places against goods received or ordered buy up the green beans (often immature) which they casually and imperfectly dry, cure, and pack, whereby much of the aroma is lost. It may be said, however, that Tahiti vanilla properly treated before shipment, generally finds a fair market, although it cannot compete in quality with that from Bourbon, Seychelles, Fiji, and the West Indies.—British Consular Report.



PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION G. SHOWING BUILDING PROGRESS.
FROM PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AUGUST 10, 1900.

tricity and Machinery buildings, looking southeast from that portion of the grounds which will be occupied by the Midway. The view does not clearly distinguish between the two buildings but they are in reality separated by one of the main thoroughfares of the Exposition known as the Mall, 150 feet wide, which runs east and west. The other is a more general view of the grounds and buildings. The point of view is near the base of the Electric Tower, is near the base of the Electric Tower, the first lengths of the steel frame work of which are now being put in place and which will ultimately reach skyward 375 feet.

All of the large buildings of the Exposition are well under way. These include, besides those here represented, the Agricultural Building, Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, Graphic Arts, Forestry and Mines, Horticulture, the large group of three Government buildings, Temple of Music, Ethnology building, Stadium, Midway entrances and concession buildings, New York State building, and the Albright Gallery of Art. The Service building, which is the administrative headquarters of the Exposition, was completed early last fall.

By reference to the illustrations here given it will be seen that workmen are already putting on the gleaming white staff with which all the buildings are to be covered. The staff is prepared in an endless variety of forms including elaborate statuary, large cartouches and medallions, rich columns, consoles, and brackets, soffits and pilasters in relief, and all sorts of architectural ornaments of intricate detail. All the exteriors of the buildings are to be finished in color, presenting a most agreeable effect upon the eye. It is said of this Exposition that it will surpass all former expositions in the extent and variety of its sculpture and plastic decoration. It will also outrival its predecessors in beauty and completeness of its horticultural and floral effects, and it is to have the most elaborate and picturesque presentation of electrical effects ever undertaken. The arrangement of the buildings is a symmetrical one, nearly all of the principal structures being grouped about broad courts. About 33 acres of land are comprised in these courts, all of which will receive this elaborate embellishment. Large pools with a bewildering number of fountains and jets of water

The installation of the heavier exhibits is to begin early in November and the contracts require that all of the principal buildings shall be completed before severe weather sets in. Thus is the public assured that the Exposition will be opened on time and

resents a vast organization, with its director-general and assistant directors, superintendents, contractors, caretakers, foremen and an army of workmen under the discipline necessary to carry on rapidly and successfully a great work. Materials are be-



PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION G. VIEW NORTHWEST FROM FIRE COURT.
FROM PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AUGUST 10, 1900.

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

ANVILS—Per lb, 10¢; 12½¢; anvil and vice combined, each, \$40-\$45. AUGERS—Post hole, Vaughan's, each, .35. ANGES—Hench, 30 and 10 per cent; chipping axes, per dozen, \$7.42; double bit, per dozen, \$12.48. BARS—Crow, \$6.50 per 100lb. BILLS—20 24, \$4.50; 20, \$4.05; 23, \$3.40; 20, \$5.85; 32, \$4.60; 34, \$7.25; 30, \$3.10; 38, \$9; 40, \$10.35. BELTING—Agricultural, 65 per cent; No. 1, 60 per cent; extra, 50 per cent off new list. H. S. AUGER—American, 50 per cent; Jennings' Excelsior, 45 per cent. HOLS—Carriage, 42½ per cent; machine, 45 per cent; plow, 40 per cent; sleigh shoe, 60 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, 90¢ per roll; Anchor, tarred, 70¢; Shield, tarred, 55¢. BUTTS—Cast, loose pin, com. 60 per cent; Peterboro, 55 1-2 per cent; wrought steel, 60 per cent; loose pin, 60 per cent; bronze, 45¢ up. CAPRIDGES—Blm fire, American discount 40 per cent; Dominion, 60 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, barrel, \$4.25-\$4.50. CHAIN—Coll., proved, 3-10 in., per 100 lb, \$11; do., 1 in., \$7; do., 5-10 in., \$6; do., 2 in., \$7-10 in., \$5.75; ½ in. and up, \$5.75; Jack on, single, per dozen yards, \$24.75; double, per dozen yards, 25¢-\$1.10; 5-10, \$8.50; ¾, \$8. Trace, per dozen pairs, \$3.75-\$5.50. CHURNS—H. B. Steel frame, 55 per cent; wood frame, 20 cents less net. COILS—Planned sheets, 25¢; planished 25¢; boiler and T. E. pitted, plain tinued, per lb, 25¢; spun, 32¢. FILES—Com. 70 and 10 per cent; Nicholson's and Black Diamond, 60 per cent. GLUE—Sheets, 15¢ lb; broken, 12½¢; glue, white, for kalsomining, 15¢-25¢. GLASS, AXLES—Fraser's, per case, \$1.75; Diamond, light, \$1.75 case; dark, \$1.75; Mica, 23¢. GRINDSTONES—\$1.50 100lb. HAIR—Plaster's, 90¢ bale. HARVEST TOOLS—35 per cent. HORSESHOES—Iron shoes, keg, 0 and 1, \$4.90; 2 and larger, \$4.65; 1½ than 1, \$5.20; 2 and larger, \$4.95. HINGES—Heavy T and strap, per 100 lb, \$6.25-\$7.20; light do., 60 per cent; screw hook and hinge, 0 to 10 in., 5¢ per lb; 12 in. up, per lb, 4¢. IRON—Bar iron, 100lb, base price, \$2.75. Band iron, 100lb, \$2.05 base. Swedish iron, 100lb, base. Sheet, black, 18x20 gauge, \$3.50; 22x26 gauge, \$3.75; 28 gauge \$4. Galvanized American, 10 gauge, \$4.25; 18x22 gauge, \$4.50; 24 gauge, \$4.75; 20 gauge, \$5; 28 gauge, \$5.25 per 100lb; Queen's head, 25¢ advance on American prices. Canada plates, 6x8 and 8x10, \$4. Imitation Russian sheets, 7x9; genuine Russian sheets, 10, 12x13. LEAD—Plg. per lb, 6¢; sheets, 6½¢. NAILS—Cut—30d up, \$3.30; 20d, \$3.35; 10d, \$3.40; 8d, \$3.45; 6d, \$3.60; 4d, \$3.70; 3d, \$3.95; 2d, \$4.30; Wire nails—½ in., \$3.75; 4 in., \$1.80; 3 in., \$2.65; 3½ in., \$3.40; 2 in., \$4.05; 1½ in., \$4.75; 1 in., \$4.40; 2 in., \$4.75. Horse nails, pointed, finished, oval heads, list price, No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$7.75 box; No. 7, \$8 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; No. 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, \$3.00. PICKS—Clay, \$7 doz.; pick matoaks, \$3 1/2 doz. PIPE—Iron, black, per 100 feet, ¼ in. \$2.70; ½ in. \$3.50; ¾ in. \$4; 1 in. \$4.65; 1 ¼ in. \$5.15; 1 ½ in. \$5.10; 2 in. \$5.10. Sizes 2 ½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 48, 54, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 144, 168, 192, 216, 240, 270, 300, 324, 360, 400, 450, 500, 540, 600, 660, 720, 780, 840, 900, 960, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2200, 2400, 2600, 2800, 3000, 3200, 3400, 3600, 3800, 4000, 4200, 4400, 4600, 4800, 5000, 5200, 5400, 5600, 5800, 6000, 6200, 6400, 6600, 6800, 7000, 7200, 7400, 7600, 7800, 8000, 8200, 8400, 8600, 8800, 9000, 9200, 9400, 9600, 9800, 10000. STEEL—Sleigh shoe, \$3.60 base; spring, \$4.25 base; machinery, \$4.25 base; share, com. \$4.75 base; share, crucible, \$5.00; toe calc. \$4.25 base; tire steel, \$3.75 base; cast tool steel, 10, \$2.75; 12, \$2.75; 14, \$2.75; 16, \$2.75; 18, \$2.75; 20, \$2.75; 22, \$2.75; 24, \$2.75; 26, \$2.75; 28, \$2.75; 30, \$2.75; 32, \$2.75; 34, \$2.75; 36, \$2.75; 38, \$2.75; 40, \$2.75; 42, \$2.75; 44, \$2.75; 46, \$2.75; 48, \$2.75; 50, \$2.75; 52, \$2.75; 54, \$2.75; 56, \$2.75; 58, \$2.75; 60, \$2.75; 62, \$2.75; 64, \$2.75; 66, \$2.75; 68, \$2.75; 70, \$2.75; 72, \$2.75; 74, \$2.75; 76, \$2.75; 78, \$2.75; 80, \$2.75; 82, \$2.75; 84, \$2.75; 86, \$2.75; 88, \$2.75; 90, \$2.75; 92, \$2.75; 94, \$2.75; 96, \$2.75; 98, \$2.75; 100, \$2.75. STEEL—Boiler, 16, \$2.75; 18, \$2.75; 20, \$2.75; 22, \$2.75; 24, \$2.75; 26, \$2.75; 28, \$2.75; 30, \$2.75; 32, \$2.75; 34, \$2.75; 36, \$2.75; 38, \$2.75; 40, \$2.75; 42, \$2.75; 44, \$2.75; 46, \$2.75; 48, \$2.75; 50, \$2.75; 52, \$2.75; 54, \$2.75; 56, \$2.75; 58, \$2.75; 60, \$2.75; 62, \$2.75; 64, \$2.75; 66, \$2.75; 68, \$2.75; 70, \$2.75; 72, \$2.75; 74, \$2.75; 76, \$2.75; 78, \$2.75; 80, \$2.75; 82, \$2.75; 84, \$2.75; 86, \$2.75; 88, \$2.75; 90, \$2.75; 92, \$2.75; 94, \$2.75; 96, \$2.75; 98, \$2.75; 100, \$2.75. STEEL—Lamb and flag, 56 and 25lb ingots, per lb, 35¢. TIN PLATES—Charcoal plates, I, C, 10 x14, 12x12, and 14x20, \$6.50; I, X, same

size box, \$6.50; I C. charcoal, 20x25, 112 sheets to box, \$10.60; I X box, 29x23, 112 sheets, \$12.50. TINWARE—Plata, 75 and 2½ per cent; returned, 70 and 10 per cent. TRAYS—Game, H. & N., No. 0, \$1.92 doz.; No. 1, \$2.25; No. 1½, \$3.39; No. 2, \$4.73; No. 3, \$6.30; No. 4, \$7.42; bear, No. 3, \$7.50. TUBS—Roller, 2 inch, 10½¢ per foot; 2½ inch, 21½¢; 3 inch, 23¢ per foot. VISES—H. S. Wright's, 14¢; Sampson, 40-56 lb, \$6.50-\$7 each; parallel, \$2-\$7 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 500 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. White—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, \$8.00.

Winnipeg Prices Paints Oils, Glass, Etc.

ALABASTINE—Cases of 20 packages, \$4.50; Muralo, do., \$4.50. BENZINE—Case, \$3.60. DRY COLORS—White lead, lb, 7½¢ red lead, 7¢; yellow ochre in barrel lots 2½¢, less than barrel lots, 3¢; golden ochre, barrels, 3½¢; less than barrels, 4¢; vermilion, red, 3¢; less than barrels, 3½¢; American vermilion, 15¢; English vermilion, \$1 per lb; Canadian metallic oxides, barrel lots 2½¢, less than barrels, 3¢; English purple oxides, in casks, 3½¢, less quantities, 4¢ lb. GASOLINE—Store, per case, \$3.50. GLASS—Single glass, first break, 16 to 25 unitt inches, \$2.50; 23 to 40, \$2.75 per 50 foot boxes; 40 to 50, \$3; 51 to 60, \$3.50; 61 to 70, \$7 per 100 feet boxes. LINSEED OIL—Raw, gal., 94¢, boiled, gal., 57¢ in barrels, less than barrels, 5¢ gal., extra, with additional charges for cans and cases. OILS—Black oils, 25 to 30¢ gal.; clear machine oil, 20¢; cylinder oil, \$3.75; No. 1 quality; castor oil, 11¢ per lb; tanners' or harness oil, 65¢; neatfoot oil, \$1; steam refined oil, 58¢; pure winter-bled sperm oil, \$2 gal. PREPARED PAINTS—Pure liquid colors, gal., \$1.30-\$1.50, 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, 20¢; Oleophene, 22¢; Sunlight, 23¢; and Poccene 25¢ per gallon. TURPENTINE—Pure spirits in barrels, 75¢; less than barrels, 80¢ per gal. An additional charge for packages of small quantities. VARNISHES—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.25; pale oak, \$1.50; start oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.60; \$1.75, hard oil finish, \$1.50; \$2; brown Japan, \$1; house painters' gold size Jap., \$1.70; coach painters' do., \$2.25; No. 1 brown shellac, \$2.25; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. 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, \$30; timber, 6x6 to 6x8, 4x4 to 4x8, and 3x6 to 3x12, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, \$18; dimension, 2x 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, \$17.50; culls, 10 to 18 feet, \$16; ½ inch sheathing, S.T.S., 10 to 18 feet, \$14; second common stock, 12 in., 10 to 18 feet, \$13.50; second common stock, 8 to 10 in., 10 to 18 feet, \$13.50; No. 1 wide box boards, 10 to 18 feet, \$20; 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. SHIFLAP—Shiplap, 8 and 10 in., \$19; shiplap, 6 in. \$18; shiplap, culls, 8 and 10 in. \$18.50; 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, 6 and 8 in., first white pine, \$32; do., second white pine, \$32; do., third white pine, \$25; do., 5 and 6 in. first and second red pine, \$27.50; do., 4 in. first and second red pine, \$26; do., 5 and 6 in. third red pine, \$22.50; do., 4 in. third red pine, \$21.50; do., 5 and 6 in. fourth red and white pine, \$19.50; do., 4 in. fourth red and white pine, \$17.50; do., 4, 5 and 6 in. culls, \$15.50. \$2 per M less for 8 feet and under. \$1 per M advance for dressing two sides. 1½ and 1½ in. flooring, \$1 per

M advance over 1 in. Bevel siding, No. 1, 4x10 in., \$21.50; level siding, No. 2, 4x10 in., \$18.50. FINISHING—1½, 1½ and 2 in. first, second and third clear white pine, \$45.50; do., select white pine, \$35.50; do., ship \$30.50. \$5 per M advance on 2½, \$40; No. 2 shicker, 1½, 1½ and 2 in. clear red pine, \$21.50; do., selected red pine, \$27; 1 in. first and second clear white pine, \$18; do., third clear white pine, \$37; do., 11, select white pine, \$30.50; do., C. select white pine, \$25.50; No. 1 stock white pine, 12 in., \$42.00; do., 8 gauge on 2½, \$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., \$23; 1 in. clear red pine, \$31.50; do., select, \$23.50. 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¢; in. casing, do., \$1.60; 5 in. casing, do., \$2; 6 in. casing, do., \$2.40; 8 in. base, do., \$3.25; 10 in. base, do., \$4. All other mouldings, 60 per cent disc int off universal moulding list. Lath, pcs M, \$5.50; pine shingles, 8 in. clear butts, per M, \$1.75.

England, Germany and the United States in the World's Markets.

Of the \$18,000,000,000 (£3,600,000,000) worth of commerce done by all nations, England's share is 18.3 per cent., Germany's 10.3 per cent., and 9.7 per cent. falls to the United States. Germany has built up her foreign commerce at England's expense, and the United States, which is just entering the field, is building up a great foreign trade at the expense of both. In Australia, in Africa, in South America, and in China the commercial representatives of each nation are fencing for vantage ground upon which to build safe markets for home industries. Formerly English buyers bought manufactured goods in Germany at ridiculously cheap prices. These goods were forwarded to great merchant houses in London to be re-sold in foreign markets. To-day these same goods, for the most part, are shipped from the district of manufacture direct to the buyer in foreign countries. The middleman's profits now go to enrich the German manufacturer and laborer. The following causes have contributed to Germany's success in competition with England: 1. German manufactured goods are cheaper, and, in some cases, better. 2. German merchants adapt themselves entirely to the wants of their customers. Industrial commissions have been sent out to South America, Mexico, China, Japan, South Africa, etc., to study and report upon the conditions of the people in these countries. 3. The German travelling men have a better technical knowledge of their branches, and are familiar with more languages than agents of other countries. They are active, resourceful, and gifted with tact, three essential country.—U. S. Consular Report.

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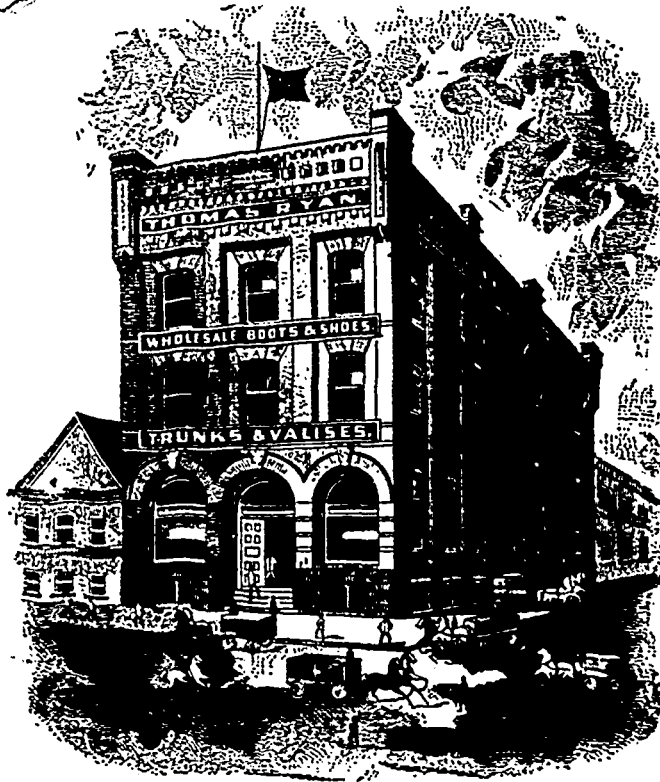
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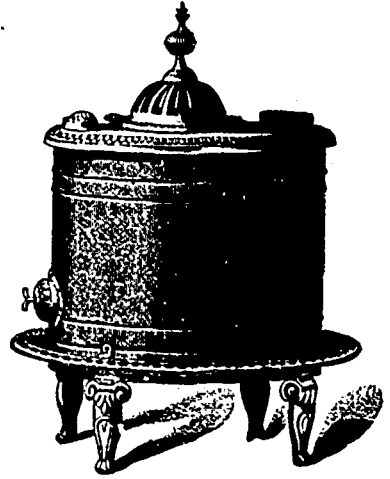
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