

# THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

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WINNIPEG, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 28, 1901.

No. 4

## Moore's Stratheona Hot Blast



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HIGHEST AWARDS at home and abroad:  
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Footwear**

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Our Stock is large in leather goods, flannel lined felt boots, mitts, moccasins, overshoes and rubbers. Everything required in the shoe line.  
Letter orders receive prompt and careful attention.

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Highest price paid for Butter and Eggs

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WINNIPEG Wholesale Fruit  
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We have a complete range of floor oilcloths in 44, 64, 84, in three qualities.

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G. W. DONALD, Secretary.  
Sept. 14, 1901.

# Dairy Butter

During the next few weeks Lumber Camps will be putting in their Winter supplies and we shall want large quantities of Butter to supply our customers.



The fact of our being so largely in the Ham and Bacon trade brings us in contact with the large buyers. We strongly advise you to send along your butter promptly while there is a demand, as once this trade is supplied you can only depend on the export demand, which will mean very low prices.

## J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.

Pork Packers and Commission Merchants

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Will be taken during the coming week by the Jobbing Houses of Winnipeg.

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Crawford Peaches	- - 1.50	Tokay Grapes	- - 3.25	Montana Crabs, box	- - 2.25
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Hungarian Plums	- - 1.50	Ontario Apples	- - 5.00	Ontario Grapes	- - .50
California Pears	- - 3.50	Washington Apples, box	2.00	Ripe Tomatoes	- - .50
				Green Tomatoes, lb.	- - .02

25c per bbl. off Apples, five barrel lots.

ORANGES

BANANAS

LEMONS

# R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY Ltd.

WINNIPEG

September 12, 1901

F. D. ROE, President

R. ABERNETHY, Vice-President

T. F. PATERSON, Sec.-Treas.

# The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company Limited

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CAPACITY: LUMBER—60,000 feet per Day; LATH—30,000; SHINGLES—120,000.

We have the largest dry kiln capacity of any mill in B.C.; also the largest amount of sheds, and these are well stocked with Manitoba Lumber. We have seven planers and are prepared to ship promptly. We understand the requirements of Manitoba dealers. Send to us for your next car. F. V. TOWN, and JAMES MAYHOOD, Salesmen.



MANAGER

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in all Classes of British Columbia

**LUMBER, LATH,  
SHINGLES,  
MOULDINGS, Etc.**

### Chicago Hide Market.

This has been a broken week. Business was entirely suspended Thursday on account of the president's funeral, consequently transactions are rather limited. Buffs, the leading hides in the country market, have sold on a regular selection at 9 1-4 and 8 1-4 cents, with a few sales at 1-4 cent higher for all No. 1 or all No. 2. The bulk of the sales were reported at 9 1-4 cents.

It is claimed buffs have sold at outside points in car lots at 9 1-2 cents, less Chicago freight. Eastern markets are about steady; 9 1-2 cents has been paid at Ohio points for a few cars, but 9 1-4 cents is the tannery's idea of value, and they refuse to pay the advance for any large quantities. The quality of the receipts is about the best of the year. Dealers being aware of this fact are not anxious to sell at present quotations.

No. 1 heavy native steers, 60 lbs. and over, free of brands and grubs, are selling in less than car lots at 10 3-4 to 11 cents per pound. The supply is rather limited. Dealers report the country kill of heavy cattle lighter than usual. Prices same week in 1900, 9 1-4 and 8 1-4 cents.

No. 1 heavy native cows, 60 lbs. and up, free of grubs and brands, continue in good demand. Prices remain firm for a regular selection, at 9 3-4 to 9 7-8 cents; spreads, if sold separately, command 1-4 cent higher; one or two cars changed hands this week. Sale prices same week last year, 8 5-8 cents; No. 2, 7-8 cents.

Branded cows and steers, sole-leather weights, running well for steers, packer take-off, are held at 9 1-4 to 9 3-4 flat; 40 lbs. and up, country receipts, 8 1-2 cents flat; under 40 lbs., 5 cents. A few cars were taken, averaging from 52 to 55 lbs., at 8 1-2 to 8 3-4 cents flat. Last year's prices, same week, 7 1-2 to 7 3-4 cents.

No. 1 buffs, free of grubs and brands, 40 to 60 lbs., are in excellent demand. Tanners are quite anxious to lay in a supply of choice hides which are now arriving. Several thousand have been shipped out at 9 1-4 cents; seconds at 8 1-4 cents; occasionally a car of all No. 1 sells at 1-4 cent higher, one car all No. 2, sold to-day at 8 1-2 cents. Prices a year ago, 8 1-2 and 7 1-2 cents.

No. 1 extra mes, 25 to 40 lbs., free of grubs and brands, meet with ready sale at 9 1-4 to 9 3-8 cents; seconds, 1 cent less. Reported sale of 2000 at 9 1-4 cents. Market firm.

Butle rule about the same price as last year. Sales have been made at 8 3-4 cents flat, which is considered reasonable, as compared with prices at 10 1-2 cents; branded quoted at 7 1-2 to 7 3-4 cents. Quotations same week a year ago, 7 to 7 1-4 cents.

No. 1 calf skins, 8 to 15 lbs.; city skins, are very firm at 12 cents. No. 2, 10 1-2 cents. Outside cities selling at 11 3-4 cents. Several cars have been shipped out this week. Foreign skins are higher. Several large lots have been taken by American tanners, which has reduced the stocks on the other side. Chicago cities sold same week last year at 10 1-4 cents.

No. 1 country calf skins, 8 to 15 lbs., are in demand at 11 1-4 to 11 1-2 cents; No. 2, 1 1-2 cents per lb. less. A fair movement is reported, considering the small supply of skins at this season, of the year. A year ago No. 1, 9 3-4 cents.

No. 1 kips, 15 to 25 lbs., are unchanged in price from last week. The quotations then were for skins running well for veals, 9 3-4 to 10 cents, at a lower price; No. 2, 1 1-2 cents per lb. off. A few cars taken at both prices during the week. Skins price same week last year, 9 to 9 1-4 cents.

Deakins are quite popular at 60 to 62 1-2 cents for shagreened, 7 lbs. 7 to 8 lbs., 80 to 82 1-2 cents. Closely picked up.

Stunks in small supply; arrivals limited. Countries quoted at 30 cents flat; small and hairless skins, half price; packer skins, sale 1.000, at a western point, at 50 cents.—Hide and Leather.

Latest estimates place the apple crop of the United States at 40 per cent. of the average.

It is rumored that Chicago parties contemplate building a large modern department house in Winnipeg. The firm of Lilly & Carter, general merchants, Dauphin, Man., will open a branch of their business in Winnipeg. E. Bailey, formerly of Bracebridge, Ont., is opening a general store at Kamloops, B. C.

## THE COMMERCIAL

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

**Twentieth Year of Publication.**  
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

Subscriptions—Canada and the United States, \$2.00 per annum in advance, or 25 cents per copy; other countries, \$2.50 in advance.

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

Advertisements purporting to be news matter, or which profess to express the opinion of this Journal, will not be in order. Write 219 McDermost St. Telephone 224.

D. W. BUCHANAN,  
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 28, 1901.

### THE MORMONS.

On his return from the west after his recent visit Dr. Saunders, director of Dominion experimental farms, gave out some very interesting information regarding the Mormon settlers of Southern Alberta. He stated that he had been to three towns which have experienced quite a rapid growth, namely, Stirling, with a population of 550, Magrath, with a population of 600, and Cardston, with a population of 1,200. He was very much impressed with the progress being made by these people and considers them a splendid class of settlers, especially for the scientific business of farming with irrigation. He found them working to a large extent on the co-operative plan. One of their most successful undertakings so far is the raising of fall wheat. They have not been the first to try fall wheat in Western Canada, but they are the first to succeed with it. The wheat is sown in August and makes quite a growth before the snow comes. The yield is generally about 35 bushels to the acre. So far they have used all they have grown for home requirements. The wheat they use is known as Odessa and is regarded as a good variety as a result partly of the success which the Mormons have had with it the Indian Head farm is now making experiments with this grain.

Another point in which the Mormons have departed from the accepted agricultural practices of this country is that they sow grain on land as soon as it is broken instead of letting it lie idle for a season. They do not get a very good crop from this first seeding, but it repays the labor and is considered better than letting it lie idle.

Not only are the Mormons meeting with great success in their agricultural operations, according to Dr. Saunders, but they are carrying on extensive pastoral operations as well. They are large owners of cattle and sheep.

The operations of these Southern Alberta colonists are attracting much attention among their brethren in the United States and further additions are constantly being made to their number. One very wealthy Mormon named Jesse Knight has purchased 100,000 acres of land for ranching purposes and stocked it with cattle from Manitoba and Eastern Alberta. He has also staked out a plot of 3,000

acres for farming upon which sugar beets are to be grown as part of the crop and a factory costing \$500,000 is now being erected to be ready for operation next summer in which these beets will be made to yield up their store of sugar for commercial purposes. One of the features of this man's farming operations is that no part of his land will be allowed to be idle as anyone selling intoxicating liquors.

As to the general characteristics of the Mormons, Dr. Saunders seems to have formed a good opinion. They are sober, industrious, intelligent, strongly devoted to their church and religiously turn over a tenth of all their increase for church purposes. They do not practice polygamy, but on the contrary profess to believe strongly in monogamy, the only exceptions to this rule being found among the women, some of whom are still in favor of plurality of wives.

### STACKING VS. THE STOOK.

Many of the farmers of Manitoba and the Territories are again experiencing the evil effects of leaving grain in the stook instead of stacking it to await the coming of the threshing. The wet weather which has prevailed this month and is still prevailing is damaging much of the grain crops which

were evidently considered very small potatoes by those in authority at Washington. Our pleas for reciprocity, or measures of trade reciprocity, were hardly received courteously, and were always sat upon very vigorously. When the late Hon. George Brown sent to Washington with proposals for freer trade relationship, he was so coolly received that the press of that day represented him as having been kicked out of the country.

Now matters are a little different. We in Canada are not sitting about our position as concerns trade with the great republic to the south of us. The opening up of our own western provinces and territories has given the merchants, manufacturers and financial men of the older eastern provinces an opportunity to expand their operations without looking to a foreign country. We are now prosperous and contented, and are growing rapidly in population and wealth. Like Meg, after she had refused the hand of Duncan Gray, the thinking people among our neighbors to the south are beginning to consider what they have missed by always repelling our overtures for freer trade intercourse. Please see an article from the Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin dealing with the question of "Reciprocity with Canada." The Minneapolis Journal is not quite correct in some of its statements, as for instance its refer-

and advises a conciliatory spirit in winning back the good will and the trade of the government to the north. He believes that concessions should be made by the representatives of the United States in the matter of reciprocity trade regulations, and points to the fact that here is a government at the very door legislation referred to, was one of our best customers, and is likely to become so again, as soon as we can overcome the prejudice which was incited at that time.

Twin City wholesalers and manufacturers would find a large field open to them for an extension of their trade. If some of the retaliatory tariff measures adopted by the Dominion government were removed, and they could enter Manitoba and British Columbia on any thing like an equal basis, this is especially true in the farm implement trade, in hardware, and articles of iron and steel manufacture sold by our local wholesale houses. At one time our wholesale implement firms enjoyed a considerable trade in the country to the north, and the late great hardware firm of British Columbia purchased all its hardware from the firm bought in this country. Before the Dominion placed a high tariff on staple iron and steel, the firm had increased practically all of its stock in the Minneapolis market, and is very much in fact, and is very much against the wholesale centers of Eastern Canada, visiting Minneapolis and St. Paul one or two years for the purpose of buying goods.

In all probability, were reciprocal relations established, Twin City wholesale firms could extend their trade in



Indian School, Brandon

might with a little extra labor and foresight have been safely in the stook. It is generally believed in the grain trade that leaving the grain in the stook will under the best of circumstances mean a difference in quality of at least one grade and when such weather as the country has been having lately intervenes it must mean serious loss to farmers who have left the wheat in stook. While damage certainly has been done by the recent rains, the low temperature which has prevailed has been the salvation of the exposed grain, otherwise damage from sprouting would have been very serious.

We are well aware that stacking the grain involves extra labor and time, both of which have been very scarce with Manitoba farmers this year. It does seem too bad though that where stacking could have been done with a little extra push it has not been. The loss by not stacking this year alone could not be made up for in the saving of labor by this practice during half a dozen succeeding seasons.

### TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Our neighbors to the south seem to be considering the question of cultivating trade with Canada more seriously than they formerly did. Time was when Canadians were very anxious for liberal trade intercourse with the United States. We repeatedly made overtures to them in favor of freer trade intercourse. At that time we

ence to retaliatory legislation on the part of Canada. There is not a law in the Canadian statutes that can be construed as a measure hostile to or retaliating against the United States. We simply framed our tariff laws to suit our own circumstances, regardless of the United States or any other country. This is what a leading United States statesman said in reference to measures adopted by Congress which were supposed to be hostile to Canada. It is also a mistake to suppose that there is ill feeling in Canada toward the United States. Notwithstanding hostile tariff legislation, there never was a time when there was a more friendly feeling toward the United States, in Canada, than exists to-day. Following is the Commercial Bulletin's article:

"The subject of reciprocal trade relations with Canada is securing a great deal of attention these days, and is one which ought to be handled intelligently. Very wholesale and manufacturing firms in the Twin Cities that do not prosper can do the contrary as construed as one Osborne Howe, vice-chairman of the committee on reciprocal trade relations with Canada, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has formulated a report of his investigations to his committee. He arrives at the conclusion that Canada must be placated to some extent before a basis of reciprocity can be arranged. The sentiment in the Dominion being somewhat against the Republic, adopted a tariff reduction measure several years ago, which changed the trend of trade from the United States to the other country. England, Mr. Howe maintains that the United States made a serious mistake in not making a purchase with the Canadian government at that time,

other branches. They might be able to sell crockery, chinaware, dry goods, boots and shoes, and many other lines of goods, as well as implements and hardware, and at one time they even an outlet in a new direction that would add still further to the prestige of Minneapolis and St. Paul as a wholesale market. The possibilities contained in reciprocal trade relations with Canada are large and comprehensive, and are worth more than a secondary consideration. And the more they are investigated, the more favorable will they appear from the standpoint of local firms. Twin City commercial goods jobbers, associations, and similar bodies of men, should take this matter up, and co-operate with the local farmers and manufacturers of the states to bring about reciprocity. They should urge their United States senators and congressmen to carefully consider this matter and act when the proper time arrives. They should aid and strengthen the reciprocity cause all they possibly can, and it is none too early to begin the campaign along the lines suggested here. —Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.

J. L. McKillop, of J. L. McKillop & Co., who opened in the wholesale fur and goods and small wares trade at Fort Arthur a short time ago, has been on a trip to New York to push forward more goods. The first season's trade of the firm having exceeded expectations.

Several important transfers of business property in Winnipeg are reported recently. The property at present occupied by the Lake of the Woods Hotel, which has been in the hands of a Brantford man for the sum of \$22,000, an average of \$440 for each room, has been purchased by the Bank of Nova Scotia is said to have changed hands at about \$800,000, making the purchase price of \$22,500. Both properties include the buildings and ground.



### Brandon, The Wheat City.

Brandon, the second city in size and business importance in Manitoba, is situated on the south slope of the Assiniboine river, 180 miles from Winnipeg by the Canadian Northern Railway and 135 miles by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has a very pretty situation, overlooking the valley of the Assiniboine river. A great deal of care has been given by the citizens to the planting of trees and in other ways beautifying the grounds surrounding their homes. These trees have now grown to a large size, and in many parts of the city form arches along the sidewalks. The soil is light so that the streets quickly dry up after a rain-storm, and even during the continuance of a rain the mud is never very bad. The slope of the land gives excellent drainage. There are a large number of very fine residences and the public buildings are certainly a credit to the city as will be seen from the view of some of them which we print in this number, by courtesy of the Brandon Sun. The post office, court house and jail, land titles office, asylum for the insane and hospital, are all substantial buildings of modern design. Many of the church and school buildings are also very handsome. The central school is a two-story brick, the largest school building in Manitoba. Mention has already been made of the Methodist church erected a year ago in the opposite corner to this the

Presbyterians are now erecting a very handsome brick building, which will be completed shortly, and is to cost between \$30,000 and \$35,000. It is to have seating capacity for about 1,000 with a basement Sunday school room, seating about 600. The Brandon (Baptist) college, work on which was commenced in June, 1900, has now been finished, and is to be occupied at once. It is an imposing looking brick building of five storeys, the fittings and furnishings being of the most modern type.

Brandon has waterworks, electric and telephone systems. The electric light company has had a dam built on the Little Saskatchewan river some miles from the city and are installing a large plant which, it is expected, will furnish sufficient power for the lighting of the city, and also to run a large number of manufacturing plants. It is said that a cheap rate can be given for this power for manufacturing purposes, and if this can be done it should act as a great stimulus to these industries.

Looked at from a business standpoint Brandon occupies an enviable position. It possesses almost unexcelled railway facilities. It is an important divisional point on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Being situated on the main line of this system it has direct communication with the towns to the east and west, then trains are run from here over the Souris see, on extending to Estevan, 104 miles, connecting with the Southwestern and Pembina sec-



City Hall, Brandon

tioning that a much larger jobbing business will be handled from here in the near future. Already there are a large number of firms here doing a jobbing business, and frequently work is received of other companies being established. There is a large flour and oatmeal mill here, and it is reported that another will be started in the near future.

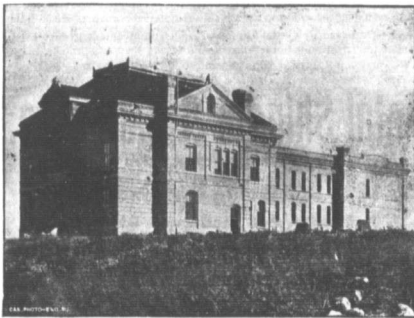
Another enterprise to be started here, and one which is attracting considerable attention from all points in the province is a hosiery factory. This will be built by the Brandon Hosiery & Twine Co., a limited company, with a capital stock of \$100,000 divided into \$20 shares. These shares are being subscribed to all over the country, not more than five being sold to any one person. It is claimed by the promoters that a considerable saving can be effected in freight charges, as the raw material can be brought direct from the Philippine Islands to Vancouver, or some of the other ports on the Pacific coast, at a much less expense than by the present route around Cape Horn to the Atlantic ports, and the freight on the raw material from Vancouver would also be less than on the manufactured article from the east. It is claimed, also, that a favorable rate can be secured on the risk, and other staves procured in the countries bordering on the Atlantic. The only reduction to be made in the price of this twine is that of one cent a pound to account the saving in freight, an assured market close at hand, and other advantages possessed by this factory. It should prove a success. Orders have been called for, and it is intended to start work on the erection of the factory as soon as possible, as it is deemed to be ready for operating not later than the first of next year. The capacity of the plant will be 100,000 yards per day of 10 looms, and about 35 hands will be employed.

Another manufacturing industry here is the felt factory, owned and operated by the Manitoba Felt and Yarn Works Limited. This company was formed last March to take over the business started by Waddington, Hesson & Co. They manufacture woolen goods such as horse blankets, rugs, sole felt, yarns, etc., and it is the intention to make felt boots and machinery for this purpose. This factory employs from 14 to 16 hands, when running full time. A felt factory was started here some years ago by Senkbell Bros., but was burned down and never rebuilt.

The Brandon Machine Works have been running for a number of years, and the business has increased to such an extent that it has been deemed necessary to secure larger premises, and three buildings are now being erected for this purpose on Bossier avenue, in the east end of the city. The cost of these buildings is \$150,000. The largest of these buildings is L-shaped, and is 120x112x50 feet in dimensions, the other two are 40x60 feet and 30x60 feet respectively. These are solid brick with metal roof and one



Brandon Post Office and Merchant's Bank



Court House, Brandon

tions, over the Pipestone section for 128 miles to Aroon and the North Central and Saskatchewan and Western 71 miles to Minota, connecting with the Manitoba and North Western section. Recently a portion of the staff of dispatchers employed at Winnipeg has been moved to this point, and the running of the trains over a large portion of the lines in Manitoba will be regulated from here. On the Canadian Northern Railway a passenger train makes tri-weekly trips to Winnipeg and a mixed freight and passenger train leaves here on the alternate days for Hartney, thus it will be seen that the facilities for travelling and shipping goods are of the very best. Within a radius of 50 miles of Brandon there are some 60 towns, along the different lines of railway, which could be readily supplied by jobbers here. Recently a very favorable freight rate has been secured by jobbers on goods shipped to country merchants, and the city council has substituted for the old system of assessment and tax levy the system of assessing according to the rental value of the premises occupied and under the present favorable conditions there are good reasons for ex-

## Mr. Livemerchant:

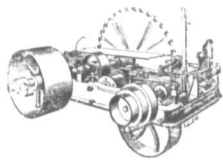
Is it you we want. THAT SORTING ORDER you left over till the crop was assured is DUE NOW. Our travellers are on the road with some of THE BEST SELLERS you HAVE EVER SEEN in CLOTHING MADE TO WEAR and bring the wester back to you again for his next outfit.

### DONALD FRASER & CO.

Manufacturers of Fine Clothing

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WINNIPEG—136 Princess Street  
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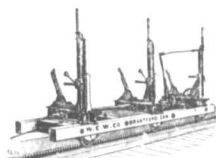
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RATES:  
\$2.00 to \$4.00  
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See Our  
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Preserving  
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Fresstone Peaches,  
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Manufacturers of

Clothing  
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Dealers in  
Men's Furnishings,  
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Wholesale  
Fancy  
Goods

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Smallwares,  
Perfums, Toilet Soaps  
and  
Musical Instruments

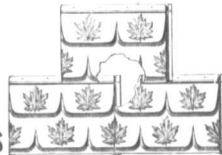
All lines shown by our Representatives,  
now in stock.

Letter orders receive prompt attention

J. L. MEIKLE & Co.

Port Arthur, Canada

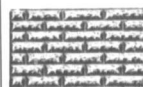
## SAFE LOCK METAL SHINGLES



When you  
examine their  
construction  
you will  
understand  
their  
popularity

Our illustration shows "Safe Lock" Shingles and how they lock together on all four sides absolutely preventing snow or rain getting in under the shingles. They make a perfect roof and are not high in price.

OUR CATALOGUE fully describes them, as well as a complete line of SIDINGS of various designs, also a full range of



## Metal Ceilings



ROCK FACE BRICK.

in many handsome patterns, and upon receipt of particulars (rough sketch showing shape and size of room) we will send lump estimate and full particulars. The metal building trade is rapidly developing and no dealer can afford to neglect this important branch of their business and our line embodies many special features of sufficient advantage to enable our Agents to control the metal trade in their districts.

We carry a full stock at Winnipeg and solicit trial orders and enquiries.

## Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Ltd.

PRESTON, ONT.

Agent for Manitoba and Northwest:

W. G. McMAHON, 246 McDermot St., Winnipeg, Man.

**PATENTS** TRADE MARKS  
AND  
DESIGNS  
PROCURED IN ALL COUNTRIES  
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO  
PATENT LITIGATION  
PAMPHLET SENT FREE ON APPLICATION  
RIDOUT & MAYBE, 103 BAY STREET  
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PLEASE NOTIFY.

Subscribers to The Commercial are re-  
quested to notify this office of any irregu-  
larity in the receipt of their paper.

storey in height. This firm will continue as heretofore the repairing of boilers and machinery and the building of threshing engines, stationary boilers and some lines of wood work, and as they are enlarging their plant, they intend adding other lines in order to run full time summer and winter. One of these new lines of manufacture is a flannel mill, to be known as the "Perfection." This is a new process, and will have a capacity of 100 tons, and will have a capacity of 100 tons of cotton per hour. The threshing engine they have been making has been giving every satisfaction, so much so, that they feel they can dispose of all they can make, and they are looking forward to turning out about 25 boilers and engines for next year. They have had 45 men for work all summer, and ran a night shift part of the time.

The Hanbury Manufacturing Co. has a sawmill and sash and door factory here, and do a large business throughout this country. The output of logs this season will run over 50,000 feet.

A Kelly & Co. have a flour mill of 350 barrels daily capacity and also an oatmeal mill.

Brandon can also claim to possess

farm work, etc. There are four pulp factories here, a soda water factory, brewery and some other establishments.

In addition to these, there are a number of wholesale jobbing firms having branches here, as well as some local firms which do a jobbing business, and the number of these is ever on the increase, so that Brandon is steadily growing in importance as a distributing point.

Another important point to the business men, in addition to the railway accommodation, is the banking facilities, and in this respect, also, Brandon is well supplied. There are four chartered banks doing business here, the Merchants Bank of Canada, the Imperial Bank of British North America, and Bank of Hamilton, as well as two private banks.

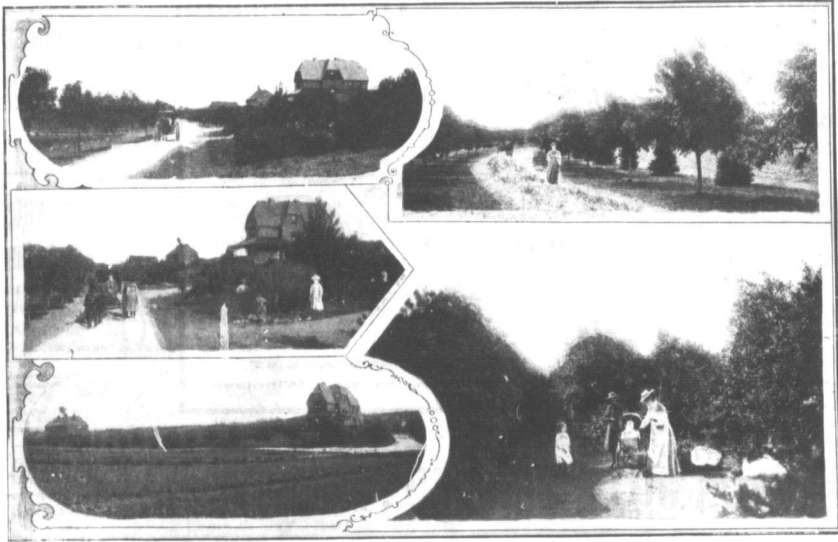
Brandon is the centre of a magnificent grain belt, and in the early days of the history of Manitoba, farmers living 40 or 50 miles from this point marked their grain here. Of course, as railways were built elevators were placed at all the stations, so that only the farmers living in the immediate vicinity now market their grain here.

### Trap Fishing in the Pacific.

A question of no small importance is receiving a large share of attention in British Columbia just now, says the Toronto Globe. At a particular season of the year the salmon appear in great numbers in the Strait of Juan de Fuca on their journey to the spawning grounds up the Fraser River. The shoals of fish are partly in Canadian and partly in American waters. Within the jurisdiction of Canada strict regulations are enforced with the purpose of preventing destructive fishing. One of the things that is forbidden is trap-fishing. This need not be minutely described, but it consists of throwing out a net at a certain angle to the current, so that the fish swimming not far from the shore are deflected into enclosed spaces and are thus virtually impounded. At certain intervals the catch is sent a tug to the traps and takes whatever number of fish his capacity can conveniently handle. The fish live for days in the traps without injury, but of course if left too long would die. Care is taken, however, to remove them frequently enough to make loss in this way quite

to preserve an industry that the country is likely to lose anyhow. But it is not admitted that the permission of trap-fishing would have the effect feared. If it would have a tendency to prevent a sufficient number of fish getting to the spawning grounds, the first effect of this diminution of the run would fall on the American canner, for it is claimed that the fish enter the strait close to the shore of Vancouver Island, and it is only as they get well within the strait that they spread out into American waters.

If the effect of traps at the entrance to the strait would be to prevent the fish going to the Fraser River, the first place where their absence would be noticed would be the American fishing ground. This, it may be said, would put the Americans in the mood to negotiate in regard to the matter, but it would then be too late, for no traps were built and factories established there could be no turning back unless an agreement could be reached before we actually abrogate our regulation, the American fisherman will have to take his chance of a greatly diminished catch and altogether more difficult conditions for prosecuting his industry.



BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM

the largest marble works in Manitoba. This is the property of Somerville & Co., who have an extensive business reaching all points in this country. They have a very complete plant, the most of the work being done by steam power, which not only reduces the expense, but assures a high grade of work.

The Brandon Creamery Co., which has been operating a creamery here for two years, was changed to a limited company last May, and is now known as the Brandon Creamery and Supply Co. Limited. The capacity has also been increased to 3,000 lbs. a day. From January to the beginning of this month, they turned out 24,000 lbs. of butter, the largest output for one month being 57,000 lbs. in July.

Ramsay & Co. have a clear factory turning out good brands of cigars, which are shipped in large numbers to all parts of Manitoba.

About a year ago W. A. Quaerried a factory for the manufacture of tents, awnings, mattresses, overalls, etc. W. W. Caerthers has changed his lines of manufacture somewhat, and now makes Gaiterway coats, coats, gaiters, sheepskin lined coats for

but even so, a large quantity of wheat is still handled through the nine elevators.

Just on the outskirts of Brandon the Dominion government has established an experimental farm, which, under the management of S. A. Bedford, has done a good service in demonstrating to the farmers the best methods of cultivating their lands, as well as finding out the grades, fruits, shrub trees, etc. best suited to the conditions of Manitoba.

The annual fair, which has been held here for some years past, has also done a great deal in the interests of agriculture, its exhibits demonstrating in a forcible manner to the thousands of visitors the possibilities of this country.

The potato crop in North and South Dakota and Minnesota is reported to be only a fair one, Michigan and Wisconsin have average crops, while the crops in the Southern States is very light, some estimates placing it at 25 per cent of normal. In consequence of these facts the Minneapolis market is reported to be in an unsettled condition.

rare. This method of catching salmon is illegal in the State of Washington, the result being that every rood of water over which the fish run in United States waters is covered with traps. This is so much more fruitful and convenient a way of catching fish than by the ordinary gill-net that the United States canner gets his fish at about 2 1/2 cents a fish, while 12 1/2 cents is about the cost to the Canadian canner. This uneven competition cannot last long, and there has been the removal of the prohibition started for the removal of the prohibition on traps, unless the regulation is enforced on both sides of the boundary line. The argument is used that there is really no object in making sacrifices

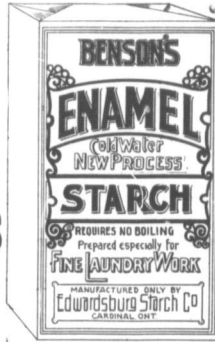
The matter is one deserving of close and timely inquiry, for there would not be much cause in making strenuous efforts to perpetuate an industry that was bound to pass into other hands in any event.

The total number of failures in Canada last week was 24, as against 17 the week before and 25 in the same week a year ago.

It is said that the Romans gave to the city of London a system of municipal laws and institutions which have endured in their main features to the present day, and the Lord Mayor is the direct descendant, under a different title, of one of the magistrates they created. When William the Conqueror came over, the official cognomen was "Provestre," which he changed to the Norman name "Balliv" while in 1189 this was again changed to "Mayor." The title of "Lord Mayor" dates from the reign of Edward III., who first bestowed it upon Sir Thomas Lorge in 1354. The office has been filled by annual election ever since the time of King John.

**THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE**

IN



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**Trade Winners**

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**Trade Winners**



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**Trade Winners**



They delight and satisfy consumers For sale by all Winnipeg Wholesale Grocers.

**E. NICHOLSON**

**WHOLESALE AGENT**  
115 Bannatyne St. East, Winnipeg

**THE IMPERIAL**

**WHOLESALE FRUIT AND PRODUCE COY**

We handle all kinds of green fruits and are prepared to fill your orders for same promptly.  
We also buy or handle on commission everything in the way of country produce at highest cash prices and lowest rates of commission.  
Settlements made promptly.  
330 Elgin Avenue, Winnipeg.

If the system needs bracing, and the palate desires a delicious "liquid food," then test the contents of the "bottle" which is filled with that brilliant beverage known as

**THE REFINED ALE**

"Which sparkles like champagne," and is sold by all wine and liquor merchants and at all restaurants.

**E. L. DREWRY** Manufacturer and Importer, Winnipeg



**Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works**

**SOMERVILLE & CO., PROP.**  
BRANDON, MAN.

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

This monument, 37 feet 8 inches in height, manufactured of Manitoba granite, was erected by us in Brandon cemetery during 1880.

**W. R. JOHNSTON & CO.**

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)  
Wholesale Manufacturers

**READY MADE Clothing**

Corner Bay and Front Streets  
TORONTO  
Western Representatives: A. W. LASHIER,  
W. W. ARMSTRONG.

**WM. FERGUSON**

WHOLESALE

**Wines, Liquors and Cigars**

8th STREET, BRANDON

**SADLER & HAWORTH**

Formerly Robb, Sadler & Haworth  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**LEATHER BELTING**

MONTREAL AND TORONTO  
JOHN A. CARRUTHERS, Selling Agent,  
120 King street, Winnipeg, Man.

**CANADA JUTE CO. LTD., MONTREAL**

WHEAT

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POTATO



FLOUR

JUTE

AND

COTTON

PRINTING A SPECIALTY

**HESSIANS TWINES**

Complete Stock Carried in Winnipeg Prompt Shipment

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





Crab Apples are done  
for this Season.



This week for

# PEACHES

ORDER NOW. Don't  
get left.

Headquarters for  
Winter Apples

THE **MCPHERSON FRUIT CO.**  
LIMITED  
491 Main St., Winnipeg

SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR:

## Threshers' Supplies

We carry a full line.

**MARSHALL-WELLS CO.**  
WHOLESALE HARDWARE  
WINNIPEG

## Lime Juice

We have just received a consignment of LIME JUICE of rare quality, which we offer in barrels, or in pint and quart bottles at a figure that will make you money.

We have just what you want. Write for quotations. Order Early.

**The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.**  
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS  
P. O. Drawer 146. WINNIPEG

**BAR SHEET STEEL PLATES ANGLES, Etc.**

Imported Promptly at lowest prices.

Gold Rolled  
Steel  
Shafting

"Cam" rim" make.



Sanderson's  
Cast  
Steel

In Stock

**A. C. LESLIE & CO., Montreal**

OUR TRAVELLERS are now out with a full range of Spring Samples of

## Boots and Shoes and Rubbers

It will pay you to take a look. We have the best values in Canada. They will also show a full range of Boots and Shoes manufactured by J. A. & M. Cote of St. Hyacinthe. If you require anything in sooting, our stock is most complete and we will be pleased to fill your order promptly.

### THE KILGOUR-RIMER CO. Ltd., Winnipeg

Headquarters for Maple Leaf Rubbers

## S. Greenshields, Son & Co.

Wholesale . . . MONTREAL

**DRY GOODS**  
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Winnipeg Sample Rooms:  
412-414 McIntyre Block  
Represented by—R. R. GALLAGHER  
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## HODGSON, SUMNER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

DOMESTIC  
BRITISH  
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GERMAN  
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Dry Goods  
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Small Wares and Fancy Goods

347 and 349 St. Paul St., Montreal

Represented in the West by  
**A. C. McLAUCHLAN, Box 208, Winnipeg.**

## WHEEL LOCK ENGINES

Ideal Engines, Gasoline Engines, Rollers, Pumps, Waterwheels, Critical Machinery, Flour Mill Machinery, Wood-working Machinery, Wood Box Split Pulleys, Iron Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Gearing, Friction Clutch Pulleys, Safes and Vault Doors—made by Goldie McNeil & Co., Ont.

**THE BURRIDGE CO.**  
Office and War-house:  
132 Princess Street, Winnipeg  
Telephone 1202

## Great West Saddlery Co. Limited

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The Largest and Most  
Up-to-date Business Capital \$250,000  
in Canada

Our saddles good, made of leather and wood.  
Make riders about with ease.  
Smooth and bright; strong but light.  
Those made by the "G. W. S. Company."  
Our harness best, that stands the test,  
However severe it be.  
Construction strong; never wrong.  
Those coming from the "G. W. S. Company."  
Our collars you know; they fit just so.  
And their quality, you'll agree,  
Is no fake, like others make.  
For they're made by the "G. W. S. Company."

Our trunks and valises; the very best made.  
They'll suit you to a tee.  
Handsome, neat and can't be beat.  
Furnished only by the "G. W. S. Company."

Now dealers shrewd, please be subdued:  
And to this factory des.  
Their saddlery sells, you're treated well  
By this wonderful "G. W. S. Company."  
Send for our new and beautifully illustrated Catalogue and Price List.—Free.

### Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd.

132 and 134 Market St. East.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## HICKS BROS. & Co.

TEA IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Dealers in

Fancy Groceries, Butter, Eggs, Cheese

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

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## JOHN E. BROWN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

### WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANT

Consignments Solicited.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

## A. CARRUTHERS & CO.

Dealers in and Exporters of

Hides, Wool, Sheepskins,  
Tallow, Seneca Root  
and Raw Furs

Liberal advances made on shipments against Bill Lading. Wool Sacks, Hides, Hops and Eggs furnished on application.

Office and Warehouse: 130-132 King St.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

# Snapz in Winter Footwear

We have purchased the entire stock of an Eastern felt factory at a bargain, and have placed these goods on the market here. We can offer warm winter footwear in Men's Women's and Children's Felt Shoes at a great reduction on regular prices while they last. The stock is first quality. A rare opportunity to stock felt goods.

## H. G. MIDDLETON & BRO.

Adjoining Leland Hotel.

139 ALBERT STREET  
WINNIPEG

**Manitoba.**

Geo. R. McCuish has bought out the Morden Chronicle and will conduct it himself.

The 20th Century and Threshing and Trading Company, Limited, of Swan River is applying for incorporation.

It is reported that Wm. Brind & Co., wholesale grocers, Vancouver, will establish a branch at Winnipeg. The Swan River Lumber Company has bought the saw mill and timber rights of John Sinnott at Swan River. G. Mansen's general store at Neelon, 8 miles west of here, on Tuesday night and \$1,000 taken out of the safe.

McNeill & Meyers, merchant tailors, here, have dissolved partnership. J. B. McNeill will carry on the business.

The Bell Telephone Company promises its Winnipeg patrons telephone communication with St. Paul and Minneapolis by next spring. W. C. Power has been appointed manager of the "anada Cycle and Motor Company's business at Winnipeg, vice J. L. Kelly resigned.

Ball was found on Friday last for D. W. Mills, who is awaiting his trial on a charge of stealing staling cattle mules from E. T. Robin for whom he was carrying on business.

The stock and produce boards in general merchant Selkirk, who made an assessment last week, will be sold by public auction on Wednesday, the value \$2,947.84.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company expects to occupy its handling office on the shore of Lake Umbagog next to the Dominion Bank building by about the 15th inst. This building has been sold by the company for its own use exclusively.

Winnipeg trades and labor council at its last meeting passed a resolution endorsing the petition of the stonecutters working on the St. Andrew's locks asking that Manitoba limestone be used in the construction of the locks instead of concrete as the latter material is a product of foreign labor, while the limestone is home grown.

There has been trouble in the Winnipeg post office for several weeks past owing to the overworking of some of the hands. Several have refused to bear the burden of work laid upon them and a strike of distribution of the mails has been delayed in consequence. It is admitted that the post office here is in need of help and has been for some time.

The city solicitors of Winnipeg notified the council that they cannot hold the Canadian Pacific Railway Company responsible for certain taxes levied in past years and which have been in dispute. The claim of the city involved nearly \$90,000 and extended back sixteen years. In consequence of this decision the city tax collector has removed this long standing item from his books.

**Assiniboia.**

Hosown & Gadden, Hery, Sinitault, & Co. dissolved partnership. W. H. Gadden continues the business.

A Knowles will open a general store at Wapella about the middle of next month. He is erecting a new building.

**Alberta.**

M. McDonald is opening a general store at Calgary.

W. Harkness has opened a butcher shop at Stettin.

G. E. Johnson has bought out the general store business of Jesse Stewart at Tinsdall.

Richard Howard, butchers, Edmonton, have dissolved partnership. J. W. Howard continues the business.

The value of the roads which passed through Calgary last month at the out ports during August was \$17,150. This is nearly double the value of the roads which passed through during the corresponding month last year.

The Hilsop and Nagie fur arrived on Monday. The value of this pack is put at \$41,000, one of the biggest packs of furs ever brought in here. It was consigned to McLaughlin & Co., the largest fur dealers, outside of the Hudson's Bay Company, in the Northwest. The party which came with the Hudson, and with him were Jack Oliver, Dave Adams, Chas. Bremner, and the Black. The Black is a black silver fox skin and the skin of a black

fox valued at \$500. Coming in the party killed two moose and they fared well.—Edmonton Post.

**Saskatchewan.**

Jacob J. Heinrichs is starting a general store at Oiler.

C. E. Knechtel and Chas. S. Lacroix, trading as Geo. E. Knechtel & Co. at Roshera, have dissolved partnership.

**Northwestern Ontario.**

Geo. Little is opening a bakery and restaurant at Beaver Mills.

It is reported that a pulp mill will be erected at Dryden this year to cost \$2,000.

Fire destroyed three dwelling houses on First street, Hart Portage, on Wednesday morning.

A Dawson has purchased the hardware business of W. H. Mackinrot & Co. at Fort William.

J. Perrault & Son, barbers, Hart Portage, have taken over the tobacconist business of Thomas Davison.

**Statistical Wheat Report.**

**WHEAT IN CANADA.**

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

Montreal	121,000
Ottawa	284,000
Coleau, Que.	284,000
Dupar Harbor, Ont.	10,000
Quebec	100,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keweenaw	285,000
Winnipeg	120,000
Winnipeg	200,000
Total Sept. 14	1,545,000
Total previous week	1,570,000
Total 1 year ago	3,420,000

**BLAIRSTOWN'S REPORT OF STOCKS.**

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Blair's Sept. 15, 1901, 4,725,000 bushels, as against 4,224,000 bushels for the previous week.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 7,232,000 bushels, according to Blair's report.

Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on Sept. 15 were 4,290,000 bushels.

**THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.**

The Chicago, Kansas and Omaha elevators report that the visible supply of wheat, east of the Rocky Mountains, is 1,750,000 bushels, being an increase of 175,000 bushels from the 1,575,000 bushels reported on Sept. 15, 1900. The visible supply of corn is 10,243,000 bushels, three years ago 9,240,000 bushels, four years ago 10,243,000 bushels, five years ago 48,715,000 bushels.

**STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.**

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 8,747,000 bushels, compared with 11,522,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 12,239,000 bushels, compared with 7,322,000 bushels, a year ago, according to the Chicago statistics.

**WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.**

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

1901	1,385,000,000
1900	1,350,000,000
1899	1,372,000,000
1898	1,380,000,000
1897	1,370,000,000
1896	1,380,000,000
1895	1,400,000,000

**CROP MOVEMENT.**

The following table gives the receipt of wheat at the principal United States spring wheat markets, from the beginning of the season, 1901, to date, compared with the same period of last year.

Minnesota	14,418,020	12,112,540
Wisconsin	1,828,290	1,372,500
Duluth	8,090,228	4,210,022
Chicago	1,828,290	1,372,500
Total	36,264,828	30,067,562

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, 1901, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

Toledo	1,280,213	
St. Louis	10,084,148	9,260,917
St. Paul	10,084,148	9,260,917
Kansas City	10,084,148	9,260,917
Total	27,632,657	30,272,201

The number of men employed in the L. Red River, Grand canal, is being steadily increased.

**Grain and Milling Notes.**

A wire from Sarnia on Monday said: The Grand Trunk elevator at Point Edward was destroyed by fire today. It contained 75,000 bushels of wheat, chiefly from Manitoba, worth about \$900,000. The elevator has a capacity of 90,000 bushels and was worth about \$900,000. It is a total loss.

The attack of yellow fever is experiencing a boom in wheat raising. This year's results have been so satisfactory that transcontinental wheat has been given to the industry. New areas are being occupied by settlers, branch railways are being constructed and a great deal of agricultural machinery is being purchased.

A report issued by the Russian minister of affairs, St. Petersburg, shows that the winter grain crop in the southwestern provinces is excellent, and that it is above the medium in Northern Caucasus and Finland. The winter crop is only mediocre in southeastern Russia in the Volga provinces. The spring grain crop is everywhere worse than winter crop on account of the drought.

At present there are no less than three flour mills under construction in Idaho, Montana, Idaho and British Columbia settlements. While these mills are not on a very pretentious scale, they are nevertheless turning out considerable flour of a grade largely used by the Gallians. They will be operated by water power, one at Sifton by wind, and the Ethelbert mill by steam.

According to late cable advices received from Glasgow the trade in oatmeal is quiet, but the tone of the prospects for the future were discouraging and they also advised shippers to go slow. Locally there has been no important change in export live stock prices to note. The demand in the western market for export stock has been somewhat limited during the past few days and trade has been rather quiet, but the tone of the market is steady at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$5 per 100 lbs.—Montreal Gazette.

The grain standard board met at Toronto on Friday last to fix the grain standards for this year's crops. There were present W. D. Matthews (in the chair), T. Flynn, H. N. Baird, J. H. Waite, C. A. Young (honorary), McFee, Esdale, Dunlop, of Hamilton, and Hunt of London, E. P. Craig of Montreal, the chief of grain inspectors for Canada, was also present. The only change made in the standards was in the soft wheat. No. 2 oats. They were reduced from 33 to 32 pounds. A few years ago the weight was increased from 32 to 33 pounds, when few samples were exceptionally heavy. The change made to-day places them on a par with the wheat which showed sprouted samples fit on a number of sections. Most of the samples of peas were heavy. The barley this year is dark in color and light in weight. No. 2 will, generally speaking, be the best grade.

**Manitoba Wheat Stocks.**

There were 199,323 bushels of wheat in store on Sept. 21. Receipts for the week were 755,228 and shipments 225,714. A year ago stocks in store at the end of the week were 190,956 bushels. Two years ago they were 198,900 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keweenaw, Winnipeg and interior points are estimated approximately at 1,015,000 bushels, compared with 1,000,000 bushels a year ago, 2,315,000 bushels two years ago, 1,900,000 bushels three years ago.

**Winnipeg Grain Inspection.**

During the week ending Sept. 21, there were inspected at Winnipeg and Emerson 1,471 cars of grain comprising the following Manitoba grain:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, 758 cars; No. 1 northern, 484 cars; No. 2 northern, 158 cars; No. 1 northern, rejects, 16 cars; No grade, 16 cars; condemned, 2 cars; total 1,433 cars.

Oats—No. 1 white, 4 cars; No. 2 white, 19 cars; 2 mixed, 6 cars; feed, 4 cars.

Barley—3 extra, 0 cars; No. 3 cars, 1 car.

Flax—None.

A year ago the total number of cars inspected was 105 of which 65 graded 1 hard wheat.

A United States syndicate has taken a bond upon coal properties near Blairmore in the Crow's Nest Pass which comprise 11,000 acres.

**Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.**

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 75 1/2¢ in store. Fort William, 75 1/2¢; 100 lbs. delivered, 75 1/2¢; 200 lbs. delivered, 82 1/2¢; 300 lbs. delivered, 82 1/2¢; 400 lbs. delivered, 82 1/2¢; 500 lbs. delivered, 82 1/2¢; 600 lbs. delivered, 82 1/2¢; 700 lbs. delivered, 82 1/2¢; 800 lbs. delivered, 82 1/2¢; 900 lbs. delivered, 82 1/2¢; 1000 lbs. delivered, 82 1/2¢.

Barley—No. 1 white, 40¢ per bushel for cars on track, 39 1/2¢; No. 2 white, 38 1/2¢; No. 3 white, 36 1/2¢; No. 4 white, 34 1/2¢; No. 5 white, 32 1/2¢; No. 6 white, 30 1/2¢; No. 7 white, 28 1/2¢; No. 8 white, 26 1/2¢; No. 9 white, 24 1/2¢; No. 10 white, 22 1/2¢; No. 11 white, 20 1/2¢; No. 12 white, 18 1/2¢; No. 13 white, 16 1/2¢; No. 14 white, 14 1/2¢; No. 15 white, 12 1/2¢; No. 16 white, 10 1/2¢; No. 17 white, 8 1/2¢; No. 18 white, 6 1/2¢; No. 19 white, 4 1/2¢; No. 20 white, 2 1/2¢.

Oats—No. 1 white, 30¢ per bushel for cars on track, 29 1/2¢; No. 2 white, 28 1/2¢; No. 3 white, 26 1/2¢; No. 4 white, 24 1/2¢; No. 5 white, 22 1/2¢; No. 6 white, 20 1/2¢; No. 7 white, 18 1/2¢; No. 8 white, 16 1/2¢; No. 9 white, 14 1/2¢; No. 10 white, 12 1/2¢; No. 11 white, 10 1/2¢; No. 12 white, 8 1/2¢; No. 13 white, 6 1/2¢; No. 14 white, 4 1/2¢; No. 15 white, 2 1/2¢.

Flax—No. 1, 120¢ per lb.; No. 2, 110¢ per lb.; No. 3, 100¢ per lb.; No. 4, 90¢ per lb.; No. 5, 80¢ per lb.; No. 6, 70¢ per lb.; No. 7, 60¢ per lb.; No. 8, 50¢ per lb.; No. 9, 40¢ per lb.; No. 10, 30¢ per lb.; No. 11, 20¢ per lb.; No. 12, 10¢ per lb.; No. 13, 5¢ per lb.; No. 14, 2 1/2¢ per lb.; No. 15, 1 1/2¢ per lb.; No. 16, 1¢ per lb.; No. 17, 1/2¢ per lb.; No. 18, 1/4¢ per lb.; No. 19, 1/8¢ per lb.; No. 20, 1/16¢ per lb.

Butter—Butter, 120¢ per lb.; creamery, 110¢ per lb.; No. 1, 100¢ per lb.; No. 2, 90¢ per lb.; No. 3, 80¢ per lb.; No. 4, 70¢ per lb.; No. 5, 60¢ per lb.; No. 6, 50¢ per lb.; No. 7, 40¢ per lb.; No. 8, 30¢ per lb.; No. 9, 20¢ per lb.; No. 10, 10¢ per lb.; No. 11, 5¢ per lb.; No. 12, 2 1/2¢ per lb.; No. 13, 1 1/2¢ per lb.; No. 14, 1¢ per lb.; No. 15, 1/2¢ per lb.; No. 16, 1/4¢ per lb.; No. 17, 1/8¢ per lb.; No. 18, 1/16¢ per lb.; No. 19, 1/32¢ per lb.; No. 20, 1/64¢ per lb.

Eggs—120¢ per doz for Manitoba fresh, less express.

Flax—New, per bushel, 350¢; No. 1, 340¢; No. 2, 330¢; No. 3, 320¢; No. 4, 310¢; No. 5, 300¢; No. 6, 290¢; No. 7, 280¢; No. 8, 270¢; No. 9, 260¢; No. 10, 250¢; No. 11, 240¢; No. 12, 230¢; No. 13, 220¢; No. 14, 210¢; No. 15, 200¢; No. 16, 190¢; No. 17, 180¢; No. 18, 170¢; No. 19, 160¢; No. 20, 150¢.

Hides—No. 1 hides, 6¢; No. 2, 5¢; No. 3, 4¢; No. 4, 3¢; No. 5, 2¢; No. 6, 1¢; No. 7, 1/2¢; No. 8, 1/4¢; No. 9, 1/8¢; No. 10, 1/16¢; No. 11, 1/32¢; No. 12, 1/64¢; No. 13, 1/128¢; No. 14, 1/256¢; No. 15, 1/512¢; No. 16, 1/1024¢; No. 17, 1/2048¢; No. 18, 1/4096¢; No. 19, 1/8192¢; No. 20, 1/16384¢.

Wool—No. 1, 100¢ per lb.; No. 2, 90¢ per lb.; No. 3, 80¢ per lb.; No. 4, 70¢ per lb.; No. 5, 60¢ per lb.; No. 6, 50¢ per lb.; No. 7, 40¢ per lb.; No. 8, 30¢ per lb.; No. 9, 20¢ per lb.; No. 10, 10¢ per lb.; No. 11, 5¢ per lb.; No. 12, 2 1/2¢ per lb.; No. 13, 1 1/2¢ per lb.; No. 14, 1¢ per lb.; No. 15, 1/2¢ per lb.; No. 16, 1/4¢ per lb.; No. 17, 1/8¢ per lb.; No. 18, 1/16¢ per lb.; No. 19, 1/32¢ per lb.; No. 20, 1/64¢ per lb.

A number of the harvest excursionists, who were brought in a few weeks ago to help with the Manitoba harvest, returned east last week. They did not seem very anxious to work and took advantage of the lay-off caused by the rainy weather to throw up their jobs and return east. There is still plenty of work for able bodied men who are willing to work. In nearly every section of the province threshers are still in demand at good wages. Some time is bound to be lost through bad weather, but the men may be sure that farmers will keep them busy every minute that the weather and light will permit work, and there is no occasion for anyone to return east yet.

**WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE**

President Wm. MARTIN  
Vice President, Sec'y Treas.,  
C. A. YOUNG, CHAS. N. BELL.

**KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON**

MONTREAL.

Consignments of Grain and Manitoba Produce solicited. 100 lbs. off of wheat, barley, etc., requested. Distributed 1800. Manitoba Grain Code used.

**WHEAT**

Ask for  
Before  
Selling

All grades handled on commission. We make liberal advances on crop or shipment, get best prices and make prompt returns.

**THOMPSON, SONS & CO.**  
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
WINNIPEG.  
(Licensed and Bonded under Man. Grain Act.)



**WOOL**—There is nothing doing in wool here as the Manitoba clip is all in. Its value is about 7½¢ per pound for unwashed fleece. The London sales opened last week with keen bidding from home and German buyers. French buyers also bought quite heavily.

The Toronto Globe this week reveals the market at that centre: "The first movement of wool for export from Canada since the marketing of the new clip was reported this week. Two lots, one of 50,000 pounds, and the other of 40,000 pounds, have been taken on from Toronto and Hamilton for shipment to the United States, one at 13½¢ and the other for less money. Practically the whole of the present season's clip and more than half of last season's remain unsold in this country. The sales, local dealers say, give no profit either to sellers or exporters. The advance in colonial prices is of 7½ per cent, and in cross-breeds of 5 per cent, at the wool sales which opened in London this week will not directly affect the prices of Canadian fleeces."

**WAGONS**—The regular quotation for No. 1 fallow, delivered here, is 4¢ per pound. No. 2 is worth 1¢ less.

**WHEAT**—The market is quiet as rains are interfering with trading, and prices hold the same as last week, namely 32 to 34¢ per bushel, according to quality.

#### LIVE STOCK.

**CATTLE**—The export movement is as active as ever and cattle are going out freely from all parts of the west. They are showing better condition as the season advances. Export sales reports at 33¢ per pound weighed off ears here and export cows at 34¢. Butchers' cattle range from 27 to 31¢ per pound. There is no stocker business doing.

**SHEEP**—Choice mutton sheep are selling off easy, and lambs 50¢.

**HOGS**—Receipts of live hogs are very light and the demand is not being nearly so supplied. Factors are being busy to market hogs. Country shippers should not allow their hogs to be misled by reports of fancy prices for hogs which are appearing in the daily papers. One paper quoted live hogs as high as 7½¢ per pound a few days ago, which quotation gave an entirely erroneous impression of the market, seeing that it was unaccompanied by a necessary explanation. That price may have been paid by some local butcher for an odd lot of two or three extra fancy hogs, but it could not be obtained in the ordinary way of trade. The regular quotation for hogs of best packing weights, namely 150 to 250 pounds, is 6½¢ per pound with an occasional 1¢ bidding, perhaps 1¢ more. Heavier and inferior grades are worth ½ to 1¢ less. No large lot of hogs could be marketed here today at better figures than these. Quotations given are on a basis of weight off carcass.

**MILK COWS**—Supply is limited and there is not much demand. We quote \$30 to \$40 per head, according to grade.

**HORSES**—Work horses are fetching all the way from \$125 to \$200 each, according to weight and quality. Several lots have been sold by auction this week and met with active demand as horses are wanted for farm work.

#### The New Prune Crop on the Pacific Coast.

Reliable figures received from the Oregon, Washington and Idaho crops enable the California Canned Fruit Association to estimate the entire new crop this year at not to exceed 90,000,000 pounds, or about one-half of the large crop of last year. The exact figures of the northern crop are 27,000,000 and the exact figures of the California crop according to the estimate of the association's experts is 55,000,000, making a total of 82,000,000, but by giving a leeway of 1,000,000 in California and 3,000,000 in the north it places the maximum estimate of the crop at 90,000,000, and it is on about this basis the association will proceed in establishing the price for the new crop. This is 10,000,000 less than the maximum estimate made before reliable estimates were received of the northern crop and makes the outlook for good prices to the growers this fall still brighter. With only 90,000,000 of new crop and about 30,000,000 carry-over, and with the general shortage in both the fresh fruit and dried fruit supply, as well as short pack of canned Fruit and Vegetables, the prospect for good prices is the brightest in

several years. The northern crop was estimated by the Oregonian at the request of the Mercury, by Secretary Lamberson, of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture, from a careful review of the entire territory covered in the estimate, and is as follows:

"According to Secretary Lamberson, of the State Board of Horticulture, Oregon will produce this year between 20,000,000 and 24,000,000 pounds of evaporated prunes. These will grade from 40s up. Last year a large part of the Oregon prune crop graded below 40s, the yield being light enough to permit plenty of room on the trees for the fruit to attain larger size. The better yield this season will result in reducing the size of the fruit, which is swollen on the trees. It is not expected that more than 100 to 125 carloads of Oregon prunes will be sent to market fresh, about half of Idaho's prunes will be shipped fresh, and a considerable part of the production of Eastern Washington, but those regions are nearer market than the Oregon producers, and nearest to market is an important factor in the successful handling of fresh fruit. Oregon's product will be evaporated, and there will be probably 1,100 carloads of the cured fruit to go forward.

"Perhaps Clark, which is Washington's chief prune county, will send to market seventy-five carloads of evaporated prunes. The remainder of the State will not double Clark county's production. Idaho's yield will be under 200 carloads of ten tons each." Computation of these estimates show a total of 27,000,000 for Oregon, Washington and Idaho, which is about 10,000,000 more than last year.—San Jose Mercury.

#### Tenders.

The board of directors of the Winnipeg General hospital will receive tenders for the supply of potatoes required for the hospital from the 1st of October next to the 30th July, 1902.

Sealed tenders addressed to chairman of the fire, water and light committee, Winnipeg, for the supply of a quantity of cast iron water pipe with special castings, hydrants and valves will be received at the office of the city clerk up to 12 o'clock noon on Friday, October 4.

The Granby smelter owners have taken a bond upon a 10,000-acre tract of coal and in the north fork of Kettle river. Development work is to go on at once. It is believed that the coal is similar to the Crow's Nest Pass coal.

Little Ethel.—"Mamma, I know why it isn't safe to count your chickens before they're hatched." Mother—"Why, dear?" Little Ethel—"Cos sum of 'em might be ducks."—Ohio State Journal.

A true Hero.—She—"I shall marry no man who is not a hero." He—"Say you'll be mine, and I'll prove that I am one." She—"Oh, Adolphus, how?" He—"I'll go right in and ask papa."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## Metallic Skylights.

Made with hollow bars of Galvanized Steel or Copper—light in weight, strong, and not deranged by cold or heat,

as there is no contraction or expansion.

When glazed with our fire-proof wired glass, they offer absolute protection from fire.

All sizes and styles are made, for flat or pitched roofs, with and without ventilators—every possible variety.

Fullest information in our new catalogue, with explanation of method of ordering.

**METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited**  
Wholesale Manufacturers, TORONTO, CANADA.

THOS. BLACK, Selling Agent, 131 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg

### SPECIALLY MADE FOR FAMILY USE.

# OGILVIE'S FLOUR

ALWAYS ASK FOR OGILVIE'S.



Toronto Wholesale Trade.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, Sept. 28. Dry Goods—Active. Sorting orders all liberal. Values steady. Hosiery in great inquiry. Prices steady. Churns 5 per cent dearer, discounter now 30c. Gloveprice shows have advanced to \$1.25 per dozen for 5 and 9 inch and \$1.25 for 7 inch. Polished...

Hogs and Hog Products.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, Sept. 28. Hogs—Dressed, \$9 to \$9.00 per 100 pounds. Canada short cut, \$22; heavy meat, \$21.50. Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long choice ham and corks, 11 1/2c to 12c; breakfast bacon, 12c to 13c; ham, 14 to 14 1/2c; rolls, 12c to 12 1/2c; greenheads, 10c to 11c; backs, 10 1/2c to 11c; shoemakers, out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Toronto Grain and Produce.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, Sept. 28. Grain deliveries are larger. Export movement slow. Flour is dull and easier. Oats are easier, but unchanged in price. (Animal is 20c higher. Brokers are a good deal of the offerings are poor. Eggs are scarce and 1c higher for fresh.

vest western has of red at 10 1/2c, and 10c has been bid. Stocks are lighter. 210,000 boxes having been shipped during the past two weeks.

Wheat—No. 1, white, at \$1.30; No. 2, white, at \$1.25; No. 3, white, at \$1.20; No. 4, white, at \$1.15; No. 5, white, at \$1.10; No. 6, white, at \$1.05; No. 7, white, at \$1.00; No. 8, white, at \$0.95; No. 9, white, at \$0.90; No. 10, white, at \$0.85; No. 11, white, at \$0.80; No. 12, white, at \$0.75.

Barley—No. 1, at \$1.20; No. 2, at \$1.15; No. 3, at \$1.10; No. 4, at \$1.05; No. 5, at \$1.00; No. 6, at \$0.95; No. 7, at \$0.90; No. 8, at \$0.85; No. 9, at \$0.80; No. 10, at \$0.75; No. 11, at \$0.70; No. 12, at \$0.65.

Oats—No. 1, at \$1.10; No. 2, at \$1.05; No. 3, at \$1.00; No. 4, at \$0.95; No. 5, at \$0.90; No. 6, at \$0.85; No. 7, at \$0.80; No. 8, at \$0.75; No. 9, at \$0.70; No. 10, at \$0.65; No. 11, at \$0.60; No. 12, at \$0.55.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.10; Manitoba, \$3.90; Manitoba, \$3.70; Manitoba, \$3.50; Manitoba, \$3.30; Manitoba, \$3.10; Manitoba, \$2.90; Manitoba, \$2.70; Manitoba, \$2.50; Manitoba, \$2.30; Manitoba, \$2.10; Manitoba, \$1.90; Manitoba, \$1.70; Manitoba, \$1.50; Manitoba, \$1.30; Manitoba, \$1.10; Manitoba, \$0.90; Manitoba, \$0.70; Manitoba, \$0.50; Manitoba, \$0.30; Manitoba, \$0.10.

Meat—Manitoba, \$1.10; Manitoba, \$1.05; Manitoba, \$1.00; Manitoba, \$0.95; Manitoba, \$0.90; Manitoba, \$0.85; Manitoba, \$0.80; Manitoba, \$0.75; Manitoba, \$0.70; Manitoba, \$0.65; Manitoba, \$0.60; Manitoba, \$0.55; Manitoba, \$0.50; Manitoba, \$0.45; Manitoba, \$0.40; Manitoba, \$0.35; Manitoba, \$0.30; Manitoba, \$0.25; Manitoba, \$0.20; Manitoba, \$0.15; Manitoba, \$0.10; Manitoba, \$0.05; Manitoba, \$0.00.

Butter—Manitoba, \$1.10; Manitoba, \$1.05; Manitoba, \$1.00; Manitoba, \$0.95; Manitoba, \$0.90; Manitoba, \$0.85; Manitoba, \$0.80; Manitoba, \$0.75; Manitoba, \$0.70; Manitoba, \$0.65; Manitoba, \$0.60; Manitoba, \$0.55; Manitoba, \$0.50; Manitoba, \$0.45; Manitoba, \$0.40; Manitoba, \$0.35; Manitoba, \$0.30; Manitoba, \$0.25; Manitoba, \$0.20; Manitoba, \$0.15; Manitoba, \$0.10; Manitoba, \$0.05; Manitoba, \$0.00.

Eggs—Manitoba, \$1.10; Manitoba, \$1.05; Manitoba, \$1.00; Manitoba, \$0.95; Manitoba, \$0.90; Manitoba, \$0.85; Manitoba, \$0.80; Manitoba, \$0.75; Manitoba, \$0.70; Manitoba, \$0.65; Manitoba, \$0.60; Manitoba, \$0.55; Manitoba, \$0.50; Manitoba, \$0.45; Manitoba, \$0.40; Manitoba, \$0.35; Manitoba, \$0.30; Manitoba, \$0.25; Manitoba, \$0.20; Manitoba, \$0.15; Manitoba, \$0.10; Manitoba, \$0.05; Manitoba, \$0.00.

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Oats—No. 1, at \$1.10; No. 2, at \$1.05; No. 3, at \$1.00; No. 4, at \$0.95; No. 5, at \$0.90; No. 6, at \$0.85; No. 7, at \$0.80; No. 8, at \$0.75; No. 9, at \$0.70; No. 10, at \$0.65; No. 11, at \$0.60; No. 12, at \$0.55.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.10; Manitoba, \$3.90; Manitoba, \$3.70; Manitoba, \$3.50; Manitoba, \$3.30; Manitoba, \$3.10; Manitoba, \$2.90; Manitoba, \$2.70; Manitoba, \$2.50; Manitoba, \$2.30; Manitoba, \$2.10; Manitoba, \$1.90; Manitoba, \$1.70; Manitoba, \$1.50; Manitoba, \$1.30; Manitoba, \$1.10; Manitoba, \$0.90; Manitoba, \$0.70; Manitoba, \$0.50; Manitoba, \$0.30; Manitoba, \$0.10.

Meat—Manitoba, \$1.10; Manitoba, \$1.05; Manitoba, \$1.00; Manitoba, \$0.95; Manitoba, \$0.90; Manitoba, \$0.85; Manitoba, \$0.80; Manitoba, \$0.75; Manitoba, \$0.70; Manitoba, \$0.65; Manitoba, \$0.60; Manitoba, \$0.55; Manitoba, \$0.50; Manitoba, \$0.45; Manitoba, \$0.40; Manitoba, \$0.35; Manitoba, \$0.30; Manitoba, \$0.25; Manitoba, \$0.20; Manitoba, \$0.15; Manitoba, \$0.10; Manitoba, \$0.05; Manitoba, \$0.00.

Butter—Manitoba, \$1.10; Manitoba, \$1.05; Manitoba, \$1.00; Manitoba, \$0.95; Manitoba, \$0.90; Manitoba, \$0.85; Manitoba, \$0.80; Manitoba, \$0.75; Manitoba, \$0.70; Manitoba, \$0.65; Manitoba, \$0.60; Manitoba, \$0.55; Manitoba, \$0.50; Manitoba, \$0.45; Manitoba, \$0.40; Manitoba, \$0.35; Manitoba, \$0.30; Manitoba, \$0.25; Manitoba, \$0.20; Manitoba, \$0.15; Manitoba, \$0.10; Manitoba, \$0.05; Manitoba, \$0.00.

Eggs—Manitoba, \$1.10; Manitoba, \$1.05; Manitoba, \$1.00; Manitoba, \$0.95; Manitoba, \$0.90; Manitoba, \$0.85; Manitoba, \$0.80; Manitoba, \$0.75; Manitoba, \$0.70; Manitoba, \$0.65; Manitoba, \$0.60; Manitoba, \$0.55; Manitoba, \$0.50; Manitoba, \$0.45; Manitoba, \$0.40; Manitoba, \$0.35; Manitoba, \$0.30; Manitoba, \$0.25; Manitoba, \$0.20; Manitoba, \$0.15; Manitoba, \$0.10; Manitoba, \$0.05; Manitoba, \$0.00.

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cattle offering were only of medium quality and the top price was \$14.00. Choice fat steers would bring 3c. Butcher's stock worth \$3 to \$3.50. Export butchers' stock worth \$1.50 to \$2.00. Hogs firm and unchanged.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Wheat, Sept. opened 85 1/2c, close 86 1/2c; Dec. opened 87 1/2c, close 88 1/2c; March opened 90 1/2c, close 91 1/2c; May opened 93 1/2c, close 94 1/2c; July opened 96 1/2c, close 97 1/2c; Sept. opened 99 1/2c, close 100 1/2c; Nov. opened 102 1/2c, close 103 1/2c; Jan. opened 105 1/2c, close 106 1/2c; Mar. opened 108 1/2c, close 109 1/2c; May opened 111 1/2c, close 112 1/2c; July opened 114 1/2c, close 115 1/2c; Sept. opened 117 1/2c, close 118 1/2c; Nov. opened 120 1/2c, close 121 1/2c; Jan. opened 123 1/2c, close 124 1/2c; Mar. opened 126 1/2c, close 127 1/2c; May opened 129 1/2c, close 130 1/2c; July opened 132 1/2c, close 133 1/2c; Sept. opened 135 1/2c, close 136 1/2c; Nov. opened 138 1/2c, close 139 1/2c; Jan. opened 141 1/2c, close 142 1/2c; Mar. opened 144 1/2c, close 145 1/2c; May opened 147 1/2c, close 148 1/2c; July opened 150 1/2c, close 151 1/2c; Sept. opened 153 1/2c, close 154 1/2c; Nov. opened 156 1/2c, close 157 1/2c; Jan. opened 159 1/2c, close 160 1/2c; Mar. opened 162 1/2c, close 163 1/2c; May opened 165 1/2c, close 166 1/2c; July opened 168 1/2c, close 169 1/2c; Sept. opened 171 1/2c, close 172 1/2c; Nov. opened 174 1/2c, close 175 1/2c; Jan. opened 177 1/2c, close 178 1/2c; Mar. opened 180 1/2c, close 181 1/2c; May opened 183 1/2c, close 184 1/2c; July opened 186 1/2c, close 187 1/2c; Sept. opened 189 1/2c, close 190 1/2c; Nov. opened 192 1/2c, close 193 1/2c; Jan. opened 195 1/2c, close 196 1/2c; Mar. opened 198 1/2c, close 199 1/2c; May opened 201 1/2c, close 202 1/2c; July opened 204 1/2c, close 205 1/2c; Sept. opened 207 1/2c, close 208 1/2c; Nov. opened 210 1/2c, close 211 1/2c; Jan. opened 213 1/2c, close 214 1/2c; Mar. opened 216 1/2c, close 217 1/2c; May opened 219 1/2c, close 220 1/2c; July opened 222 1/2c, close 223 1/2c; Sept. opened 225 1/2c, close 226 1/2c; Nov. opened 228 1/2c, close 229 1/2c; Jan. opened 231 1/2c, close 232 1/2c; Mar. opened 234 1/2c, close 235 1/2c; May opened 237 1/2c, close 238 1/2c; July opened 240 1/2c, close 241 1/2c; Sept. opened 243 1/2c, close 244 1/2c; Nov. opened 246 1/2c, close 247 1/2c; Jan. opened 249 1/2c, close 250 1/2c; Mar. opened 252 1/2c, close 253 1/2c; May opened 255 1/2c, close 256 1/2c; July opened 258 1/2c, close 259 1/2c; Sept. opened 261 1/2c, close 262 1/2c; Nov. opened 264 1/2c, close 265 1/2c; Jan. opened 267 1/2c, close 268 1/2c; Mar. opened 270 1/2c, close 271 1/2c; May opened 273 1/2c, close 274 1/2c; July opened 276 1/2c, close 277 1/2c; Sept. opened 279 1/2c, close 280 1/2c; Nov. opened 282 1/2c, close 283 1/2c; Jan. opened 285 1/2c, close 286 1/2c; Mar. opened 288 1/2c, close 289 1/2c; May opened 291 1/2c, close 292 1/2c; July opened 294 1/2c, close 295 1/2c; Sept. opened 297 1/2c, close 298 1/2c; Nov. opened 300 1/2c, close 301 1/2c; Jan. opened 303 1/2c, close 304 1/2c; Mar. opened 306 1/2c, close 307 1/2c; May opened 309 1/2c, close 310 1/2c; July opened 312 1/2c, close 313 1/2c; Sept. opened 315 1/2c, close 316 1/2c; Nov. opened 318 1/2c, close 319 1/2c; Jan. opened 321 1/2c, close 322 1/2c; 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Sept. opened 1125 1/2c, close 1126 1/2c; Nov. opened 1128 1/2c, close 1129 1/2c; Jan. opened 1131 1/2c, close 1132 1/2c; Mar. opened 1134 1/2c, close 1135 1/2c; May opened 1137 1/2c, close 1138 1/2





# A Great Line

We have an elegant line in

## White and Colored Dress Shirts

for the Spring trade. See our samples also in BALBRIGGAN Underwear. Mr. Matthews is now in the West with Spring samples in these lines; also novelties in fancy lines for the Xmas trade. We give our entire attention to Men's Furnishings and have the very latest and best of everything.

It is not too late to place an order for the famous Wolsey Underwear.

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Its loaded with pure Havana Tobacco, convertible into solid enjoyment. Thousands now smoke this famous Cigar. Do you?

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TINWARE—Plain, Pieced, Pressed, Japanned and Lithographed. Galvanized Sheet Iron Ware, Copper Goods, etc.

The Thos. Davidson Manufacturing Co. Ltd.  
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## ACETYLENE

THE 20TH CENTURY LIGHT



The Ontario Double Generator made in all sizes from ten lights up. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Sold on trial. Shaffer Burners for sale.

Northwest Acetylene Gas Co.  
312 Princess St., Winnipeg

Maude's husband won't let her wear a tight bathing suit."

"Why not?"

"He does not wish her to expose the family skeleton."—Brooklyn Life.

Scribbler—I sign my name to everything I write now. What do you think of the idea?

Wabble—That's all right, old man, as long as you don't give your address.—Town and Country.

"Mr. Krumdageon," began the old man's bookkeeper, who wanted an increase in salary, "I'm going to get married, and"

"Glad to hear it," snapped the old man. "You won't be so anxious to get home early then."—Philadelphia Press.



## MINING MATTERS.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sandon ore shipments for the week ending Saturday last totalled 118 tons. The familiar remark will have to be made that the 100 tons concentrator, run by water power, installed in a short time. The main mine at Sandon Island has been sold to Governor White, of North Dakota. The property will be developed.

The American Boy mine, Sandon, is working a force of 40 men. The ore shipments run over 100 tons per day at the present time, and will average from 170 to 280 a ton.

An English syndicate has bought the Salsaba group of mines on Hilly mountain in the Boundary Creek country. This property is said to be a very promising one. The Granby aster, during the week ending Saturday last, treated 4,780 tons of ore. The total tonnage treated to date is 219,519. The capacity of the plant is being doubled, and the smelter will be in a position to treat 1,300 tons daily on or about Nov. 1.

The tonnage of ore shipped by the Hilly mountain district during the week ending September, to 18th instant, so far as ascertained from the mines, is as follows: Old Horn, 1,145 tons; H. H. Group, 1,143 tons; Mother Lode, 1,140; B. C. 870; Snowhawk, 250; Windward, 100; Numbay, 120; H. K. S. Solomon, 100; total, 17,363. Shipments during 1909 totalled 19,781 tons, and the current year to September 25,766 tons, making an aggregate of 55,474 tons.

Arrangements have been made for the British Columbia Copper company to supply ore for fluxing purposes from the Mother Lode mine in the Greenwood, to the Hall Mine smelter, Nelson. The manager of the smelter recently visited the Mother Lode mine and took from its big quarry samples of the ore which, upon being tested, was found to be suitable for fluxing purposes that are treated at the Nelson smelter. Shipment of this ore will be the first.

Information received from a source believed to be reliable is to the effect that the Hilly mountain district is banking on what is known as the railway grade of the Windpeg mine, in Wellington county, Hants district. It is widening and lowering very promising. It is stated that one of the ore from this shaft that out to the surface at fifty-four dollars and nine cents in all sizes of gold, silver and the principal precious metal. A small hoist has been placed over this shaft and a galvanized wire rope hoist has been installed. The ore is loaded on the railway cars. The big ore body discovered at this mine is about 200 feet deep. The hundred foot level continues to open up well and the eight foot vein met with on the other side of the east dike, in a crosscut south from the same level, is improving as it is being driven on. Holders of Windpeg stock who have lately visited the mine are well satisfied with recent developments, which are their conviction that these who are presently stuck to the property and bought it through its time of adversity, will have time to produce a decided era of success.

In addition to putting in another shaft which has been ordered by the Allis-Chalmers Company two months ago, the British Columbia Copper company is increasing the ore storage capacity of its smelter at Greenwood. The upper ore bins from which ore is shipped to the sampling mill will hold about three thousand tons. The lower bins, placed between the sampling mill and the furnace, have a holding capacity of about six thousand tons. These latter are to be added to their capacity to thus increase to eleven thousand tons. The total storage room of the smelter, including the bins, will be increased to 17,000, upon completion of the new bins, will be about fifteen thousand tons. The new bins are already roofed in and similar protection is now to be provided on the upper and the lower bins connecting them with the sampling mill. The roofing will be of corrugated iron, probably galvanized iron. A third railway track is to be run in over the lower bins. The improvements are hurried on to have them completed before snow flies. Some four hundred thousand feet of lumber will be required for the additional bins. The orders have been placed with the Greenock's Lumber Company, Greenwood and Lequand, and the Forest Mill, to each supply one car of lumber daily until the bill is completed. Paul

Johnson, manager of the smelting works, states that the daily run with the single furnace now in operation is nearly four hundred tons and he expects that the second furnace shall have been blown in he will be able to put through nearly eight hundred tons of ore daily.

## NORTHWEST ONTARIO.

According to information supplied by the Bureau of Mines the clean-up at the Mikado mine, Rat Portage, for the 22 days ending August 31, 1909, amounted at \$4,000, being 281 ounces of gold, 181 of which were from cyanide ore and 124 from the mill process.

An English company has leased the Alice A. mine in Selkirk River district and will operate it as property. They guarantee to mine 200 tons of ore per day 300 days in the year. It is said that the company has lots of capital. It will do business under the name The British Ontario Gold Company, Limited.

## Telegraph to Dawson.

Dawson, the central point in the famous Yukon mining region, has now been reached by the daily mail service by telegraph, the government line having been completed and formally opened on August 15. The length of the line is about 2,000 miles. The line runs from Ashcroft, on the coast, to Dawson City. The seven Yukon Columbia to Lawson via Quebec, Hazelton, Bulkley, Atlin and Hazelton. The line is a very important and largely uninhabited country. A spur line has also been constructed from Hazelton to Hazelton. Houses for firemen have been established at intervals of forty miles, and a hospital is being built at Hazelton house so that in the event of a breakdown on any section the men at each end can be reached. The daily mail break, meet, and spend the night at the half-way refuge, returning to Dawson City. The line is owned by Dawson who wire connects 50 1/2 miles westward to the Alaska boundary line and connects with the United States telegraph line to St. Michael and Cape Nome.

## Forest Preservation.

Regarding forest preservation and irrigation work in the west, Prof. Macoun says: "Right in the centre of the arid area are the Cypress Hills which are a beautiful and fertile region. The soil is deep, and from twenty to forty miles wide, and these hills have at least one thousand feet of soil, with water flowing from them. Not one attempt has ever been made by the government to conserve this water. To preserve one particle of the water, and this is in the centre of the arid belt. And what is not all; but on the eastern slope of these hills twenty-five years ago the police cut down trees one and one-half feet in diameter, spruce trees, to build the post, the East End post, and all along the slope of these hills. These trees were cut in year in and year out and hunted the buffalo. Many young trees exist to-day, but these perennial spruces were preserved for plantation purposes, and the country is now a desert. The water in these necks the whole country would soon become watered and better clothed with trees and would have a better climate. The water is not always here, and yet this duty is not spoken of. It is the duty of the government to conserve this water. On the west side there is a big lake, five or six miles long, that receives all the waters from the western slope and a dam across that would give sufficient for the irrigation of the country. This could be utilized for grain and for trees. The main thing is conservation of the water by making conservancy. We want the water and we cannot have it unless we preserve it. I think that the government should be made around the Cypress Hills, and as a result we would have a better country covered with trees and farms."

The Amalgamated Journal commenting upon the settlement of the steel trust, says: "The settlement of this unsatisfactory settlement were the overwhelming odds that the association of the steel trust, the press, public opinion, the advice of prominent labor leaders and the withdrawing of credit by the merchants.

## INSURANCE

## AVERAGE PLAN OF LIFE ENLARGING.

During the past century the average duration of human life in the more civilized countries is estimated to have increased from 40 years to 48 years from 45 to 46 years. The wholesale sweeping away of populations by cholera, and the pestilence which frequently occurred in the first half of the last century, now very rarely happens. The fatalities from surgical operations have been so far reduced as to be hardly appreciable when compared with their frequency before the discovery of modern methods of saving patients from collapse when under the knife. The substitution of coffee and tea for beer at all meals has also been adopted, and still more the restraint now put upon convivial habits. Which of it has resulted in the "survival of the fittest" is not clear, but that mortality of weaklings has been reduced to reach quite a fair age, who, a century ago would have never passed beyond childhood, is not more certain. The life assurance offices have a far wider field for operations, but the conditions are so changed that special care necessary in selecting lives. The "Scottish Record" says: "Whether our present life insurance offices are better constituted, and they certainly did not exist in a more advanced civilization than the average people of to-day are, it is undeniably true that life is in every way, and knows better how to take care of himself. With regard to our ancestors in the eighteenth century our longer lives were placed beyond our grasp by falling profits derived from government securities, and the century following. The tables of expectancy remained unchanged, and the utilization of the life was not longer than their allotted terms. Our most recent tables only emphasize the fact that life is now a more valuable experience."

## INSURANCE NOTES.

The Ontario court of appeal has given judgment in the case of the North American Life Insurance Co. v. Brophy. The court found that the insurance men all over Canada are interested. Father Brophy, a Catholic farmer, had some money to invest, and by arrangement with Alex. Cromar, insurance agent at Parkville, Ontario, he placed a policy of \$8,000 on Cromar's life in a number of companies. Cromar was a young man, and died quite soon after the insurance was taken out. Father Brophy claimed the insurance, but Cromar's wife sought to prevent him from getting it on the ground that he should only be paid what he put in with interest, she being the natural inheritor of her husband's insurance. The court found that the insurance was the company's holding about \$70,000 paid up to Father Brophy. The North American Life Insurance Co. and the Royal Victoria, decided to fight, and the court of appeal ordered that the policy be returned to the company's returning to Brophy the premiums paid by him. The decision was confirmed by the court which forbids one man from insuring the life of another, and thus having an interest in his death.

## Implement Trade Notes.

Some Winnipeg dealers are finding difficulty in securing supplies of plows for their fall trade.

Boilers report a good demand for hay and straw, and many manufacturers have not been able to keep up with their orders.

Wagners have been experiencing demand for fall trade throughout Manitoba and dealers here have not been able to handle the business that was offered to them.

The Massey-Harris company expects to have its remodelled Winnipeg offices ready by the second week of September. Already part of the staff have moved in and are occupying the upper floors, but the building will not be ready for occupation. These offices when completed will be among the handsomest and most costly in Winnipeg.

## Belgian on Canada.

The Belgian government has just published a most interesting report from its vice-consul at Ottawa (M. Robert de Vos) on agriculture, and especially in the Canadian Northwest, says the London Times of Sept. 17. It is an exhaustive treatise on the subject, dealing not only in detail with the many districts visited, but with the general conditions of improved sanitary conditions and more rational dietetic habits have enlarged the expectations of human life to 40 years from 45 to 46 years. The wholesale sweeping away of populations by cholera, and the pestilence which frequently occurred in the first half of the last century, now very rarely happens. The fatalities from surgical operations have been so far reduced as to be hardly appreciable when compared with their frequency before the discovery of modern methods of saving patients from collapse when under the knife. The substitution of coffee and tea for beer at all meals has also been adopted, and still more the restraint now put upon convivial habits. Which of it has resulted in the "survival of the fittest" is not clear, but that mortality of weaklings has been reduced to reach quite a fair age, who, a century ago would have never passed beyond childhood, is not more certain. The life assurance offices have a far wider field for operations, but the conditions are so changed that special care necessary in selecting lives. The "Scottish Record" says: "Whether our present life insurance offices are better constituted, and they certainly did not exist in a more advanced civilization than the average people of to-day are, it is undeniably true that life is in every way, and knows better how to take care of himself. With regard to our ancestors in the eighteenth century our longer lives were placed beyond our grasp by falling profits derived from government securities, and the century following. The tables of expectancy remained unchanged, and the utilization of the life was not longer than their allotted terms. Our most recent tables only emphasize the fact that life is now a more valuable experience."

## Railway and Traffic Matters.

J. D. McArthur's grading cut making progress on the Snowflake extension.

The great wheel of Manitoba is causing the C. P. to be in a very tight corner through to the prairie province as rapidly as possible, says the Nelson Star. The C. P. has been assigned to Boundary points are returned to the east by way of Nakusp & Sloan branch, and for the past week two large loads of emties have been sent forward from Sloan City daily.

AGENTS WANTED—For the life of President McKinley, price only \$1.50. A magnificent portrait of President McKinley, in color, with a full description of the plan with each copy sold, or if preferred, a beautiful book, with a full description, including the Duke and Duchess of York. Prospectus free; send 1c to pay cost of mailing. Write to J. W. Mackay, 1705 Broadway, New York. Send for prospectus. Address World Publishing Company, 1705 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS of character and good reputation in each county of Manitoba, who will accept of present and advertise our established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. \$10,000 per year. We will pay \$2500 additional, all payable in cash each month. Send for prospectus. Prospectus and carriage furnished, when necessary. Refer to the following offices: Horse-drawn envelope, Manager, 316 Caxton Building, Chicago.

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Overalls  
Pants  
Smocks  
Shirts

## OUR GOODS ARE WELL MADE

You will be pleased with them. A good size your own. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Maw's Block WINNIPEG.

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The manufacturing public are invited to examine our plan, give the Imperial Dry Goods Co.'s store, doing perfect work at the rate of from 3,000 to 4,000 stitches per minute.

## FOR SALE

General store, sale or rent; handsome double front, Main street, facing station, and a few short time. Thompson for last five years, doing splendid business at 1000 Main street, and removing to a brick block he has just built on Main street. Good chance for new owner. Prospective buyers, please call on James Andrew, the owner, P. O., Oak Lake, Man.

## The Commercial in British Columbia

Commercial Representative Visits the Boundary District

On the Boundary Branch of the C. P. R. the first town reached is Cascade which occupies a portion of a beautiful valley containing many hundreds of acres of level, fertile land. There are several stores in town, a large saw mill, which will give employment to about 100 men. Near here, also, is the plant of the Cascade Water, Power and Light Co., which is at the head of the cascades on the Kettle river.

There are many very promising mineral claims throughout the territory tributary to the town. At Gladstone, a small town about sixteen miles from Cascade, there is the beginning of a good mining camp on the John Hill. A tunnel has been driven down 200 feet and assays of the ore have given very satisfactory showings. On the Buckingham, Christmas and Cascade considerable work has also been done, and some assays are reported to show a rich return of as much as \$900 to the ton. The region known as the given region is, however, the most noted around here. A considerable amount of development work has been done, and claims here and some good ones have been found, but progress has been greatly retarded on account of the strike. There is considerable free milling ores, besides galena, and assays on different prospects have shown a return of from \$20 to \$80 a ton. Some of the most extensive worked and best known properties are the Buckingham, consisting of five claims, the Tammany, McKelbren, Arkinson, the Ajax, Mother Lode, Dicks, and others.

Along Christina lake and in other parts of this country are claims on which a lot of work has been done, some being done with very encouraging results, and this district is likely to become better known in the future. Grand Forks has a very desirable location, being situated at the confluence of the Kettle river and the North Fork, about a mile and a quarter from the international boundary line, and is surrounded by a tract of farming land, containing some 20,000 acres. It has a population of about 2,500 and is surrounded by stores and hotels and is known as one of the best business places in this province. It has excellent schools and water and systems, and mills, daily, excepting Sunday.

Mining of course forms the principal support of this city, but in the surrounding country a lot of ranching and lumbering is being done, and a considerable amount of business for the local merchants. Vegetables of nearly all kinds, and almost all varieties of fruit, grain, timothy, etc., are grown with very good success, apples and prunes being reported as being particularly well. Some of the land has been broken into five and ten acre lots, which are being used for stock raising, fruit growing and the raising of poultry, for which products an excellent market exists. In this valley there is also some fine grazing land, affording good pasturage for cattle, horses and sheep, and in the past few years, very little attention was paid to the cultivation of the soil, but now that the railway is being run, and since the railway was built, which had the result of extending the mining output and creating a better market for produce, more attention has been given to farming, and many numbers of people are making a comfortable living in this way.

The lumbering business has also been greatly extended, and there are several saws and at present there are several sawmills of large capacity working near here. There are extensive limits of very fine white pine, fir and cedar throughout this district, and it is expected that the output of dressed lumber will be greatly increased in the near future.

One of the most important factors in the life of Grand Forks is the Granby smelter, of 500 tons daily capacity, which was erected last year, and the volume of ore offering has been so great that it was deemed necessary to enlarge the plant, and this is now being done. It is expected that this addition will be completed in the near future, when the smelter will be able to treat about 1,500 tons a day. At present about 750 tons are being smelted, at a money value amounting

to \$12,000 or \$13,000. Although the present capacity of this smelter is only 500 tons daily between 60 and 70 tons are treated. This is due to the fact that in smelting most ores it is necessary to use one ton of lime to treat one ton of ore with this ore no lime whatever is required. The mines at Phoenix have been shipped between two and three tons of ore a day to the smelter.

The first property to be shipped more than a carload of ore from the Boundary country was the Yankee Girl. This is free milling property but is not being worked at present.

The R. C. mine, in Summit camp, shipped its first car of the very first property was sold in the first place for \$100 and after doing about \$2,000 of \$1,000 worth of mineral work it was sold for \$80,000 and after a little more development it changed to \$1,000,000 for a consideration of \$30,000. It is now shipping about 100 tons a day and it is estimated that there is between two and three million dollars worth of ore now in sight. On the Emma R. Bell, Oro Donora, Mounting, and the John Hill, about 100 to 400 feet of development work has been done and good assays have been made in each case.

In Brown's camp the Humming Bird has been shipping steadily for some time and it is estimated that this work, sending out some 1,000 tons in all, but it is shut down at present on account of the strike. It is understood that the company is being reorganized. About a mile from Little Rock, which are very good properties, there are the Lillie K., the Lillie K., the Diamond Hill, Golden Eagle, the Golden Eagle, the Hamilton and the English and French group of nine or ten claims are not being worked as freely as they should be, but as soon as cheaper transportation facilities are supplied. The only way to reach these claims is by a pack wagon road and while they have some very good ore it would cost too much to transport it to market.

In Franklin camp are the Banner, McKinley and Newby claims which are being worked as freely as they should be. Ore shipped from the Banner by pack train gave returns of over \$100 to the ton. In Central, or Whites camp, is the City of Paris which has done some good work in the past, and at present, and across the international boundary is the Lone Star, which has done a considerable amount of work. Amongst the biggest properties in this district. On the City of Paris there are two veins, one grey copper and the other silver and lead.

Near the Yankee Girl is the Jubala on which there is a big ledge of copper ore. A tunnel has been driven about 125 feet and the claim is now being worked in a very profitable way.

The May Queen, Monte Carlo, Little Rock, and the other claims on the surface that will pay to ship.

The ores in Central camp are principally iron ore, but there are also some copper, gold, and silver. In Brown's camp gold, copper and in Franklin camp nearly all gold, with a little silver. The ores are low grade, few yielding more than \$30 a ton, and some of the best known mines, such as the Miner-Graves properties, will only average about \$8 a ton, but these are very richly smelted and the ore is so rich that it is necessary to treat it thus making it possible to work at a profit even when the price of the ore is low. (Columbia would not pay expenses.)

At the railway station, which is a little over a mile from Grand Forks, is a private town, known as Columbia, has sprung up. As the section is a very rich one for city man, though that Grand Forks should have been built there has been a number of good buildings erected so that those who wished to improve their position here have had considerable shipping but are not sending out any at present. On the Winnie, a large mine, there are about 2,500 feet of development and about 2,500 feet on the Golden Crown. This is an important business point as it is centrally located as regards a large number of the mining camps in the Boundary district, and which it already receives a good vol-

ume of business, which is sure to be largely increased as the mines become further developed. The city owns a number of electric companies, has electric light and telephone plants in operation. There are a number of stores, branches of the chartered banks, two newspapers, sawmill, ash and door works, and other industries. The British Columbia Copper Co. has a smelter here a few miles from the town, which was completed last February and has been running steadily ever since, employing 100 men. There is also a pyritic smelter near here, Stage line runs to Phoenix and also to Camp McClellan, and a branch line through Princeton on the Okanagan lake.

In Deadwood camp, the principal property is the Mother Lode which is the only regular producing mine at present in that camp. Over 5,000 feet of development work has been done and a very complete plant has been installed. The Sunset and Crown Silver, some next to a large development, over 3,000 feet having been done. The Sunset has a regular shipper before the end of this year. On the Morrison about 2,500 feet of development work has been done, and it is expected that this will become a regular shipper in the near future. Other claims which have been developed to a considerable extent are the Ah Tere, Greyhound, Backhorn, Great Hopes and the D. A. and others.

In Copper camp only a small amount of development work has as yet been done, but there are some fine showings of excellent copper ore. The principal claims here are the Big Copper and others.

Narrow veins of rich gold and silver ore have been found in Skyark and in the area near Lake Umbagog. Assays have been made which gave high returns. The principal properties here are the Lake Umbagog, the Strathmore and Skyark. Seven miles north of Greenwood is Kestonville, where a number of claims have been located although very little development work has been done. There are a number of claims of value appear to be low.

In West Copper camp, nine miles north of Greenwood a number of claims have been located. The ore here are said to be rich. There are a number of claims which are in good shape, and a big one is \$30 a ton.

There are a dozen mining camps within a radius of Greenwood which are to a greater or lesser extent supplied with machinery and tools. Some of the claims in these camps have not been developed to a very great extent, but there are a number of claims which are being worked on them, showing up good ore. Considerable business is also done in this section, and it is expected that some of the camps mentioned here are being tributary to Grand Forks, Ehol and Phoenix.

Midway, the terminus of this branch railway, is acknowledged to possess the best location in the Boundary country. It is in a broad, level valley near the junction of Kettle river and the North Fork. There are several excellent towns on this line, having only two general stores, a drug store, confectionery and a few other businesses, but it is surrounded by a good farming country and has bright prospects of becoming a busy town. It is so situated that any railways being built into this section of the province will be bound to pass through it. There is a lot of farming done in the different valleys, vegetables, timothy, etc., are raised, and the principal products raised, and there is room for further growth in this industry when the demand increases. The most of the business here, however, is done with the prospectors.

There are a lot of claims close to town on which a considerable amount of work has been done with some good showings of ore. The ore is one of the most important of these. A tunnel has been run for 200 feet without showing any increase. The most thought that they have been paralleling the ledge.

There are a lot of claims of the Kettle river, and there are a number of good properties. The Carmi has more than 1,000 tons of ore and is expected to be a regular shipper before the end of this winter about 1,000 tons were sent to the Greenwood smelter and also to the Boundary district. There are also claims on the Cascade but as these properties are a long distance from the railway it is not expected that they will be worked. It has also been done on the Washington and Idaho and a small plant installed which is expected to be a very busy one. There is a large plant in the



### A Wonderful Machine.

From the News, London, Ont.

The greatest producers of enameled ware in Canada to-day, the McCrary Mfg. Co., have installed a new and truly wonderful piece of machinery in their magnificent plant here. It was manufactured at Gropinger, in Germany, the birthplace of this much-used product, and having made its long journey across the ocean, was put up here at a cost of many thousands of dollars. It weighs a ton and a half alone amounted to more than \$2,500. Without having seen it, no idea of its enormous proportions could be formed. Its exact weight is 30,000 pounds, nearly 50 tons, and because of its great bulk and weight the New York wharf authorities added a considerable extra charge for handling it. One single piece weighed more than 15 tons, and great mechanical skill was required to set it up, and it took practically one month to have it in such condition that it is ready for use. It was necessary first of all to clear a large space in the rear wall, so as to admit of the bulkier pieces, and to build a concrete foundation, 21 feet square and 12 feet deep. The whole foundation is 12 feet below the surface, and the top of the press rises through the ceiling into the apartment above.

It is a drawing press, a machine in which the flat metal tanks are treated by being rolled into the shapes required before receiving the enamel coating. By its importation the McCrary Company possesses the largest machine of its kind in America. It will make everything that is used in the enamel trade, from a small mug 2½ inches in diameter to a tub two feet across, and will draw sheets of steel, ranging from the light 25-gauge to the very heavy 10-gauge, such as is required for tanks and other extremely heavy articles. The cost of the press alone does not represent the total expense to which the company was put, by its acquisition. A larger and more powerful engine and boiler had to be procured because it could be worked satisfactorily, and one of the finest that are manufactured was installed about a month ago. A new spinning lathe was also required. Anyone who visited the McCrary plant during the "old boys' demonstration," when it was open to inspection, will remember that after a metal tank had been pressed into the crude form of the article, as it is intended to be, it is placed upon the spinning lathe, which is a practical automatic device, which changes the rough and oft-times ugly form into a smooth and beautiful form ready to be enameled. The new spinning lathe that will complete the blackware work begun by the big press is of a pattern never before used in Canada, and has an attachment for oval work besides the round.

The manufacture of enameled ware in Canada is a comparatively young industry, of an age that does not exceed seven or eight years, yet it has assumed enormous proportions, and is growing yearly. The McCrary Company handled the output of some of the main firms for many years, until finally the demand for the ware became so very great that they determined to enter the field themselves. This was a momentous step to take, and this the time it was felt predicted that it would prove disastrous. Very little was then known of the trade in this country, and the secrets of the process were jealously guarded. The initial expense of the installation was very great. The plant itself was extremely costly, and besides having to acquire knowledge of the enameled production, the firm had to import skilled workmen from the fatherland. In this connection it is interesting and gratifying to note that since then there has been a gradual evolution in the personnel of the firm. It is interesting to think that only Germans had the skill, the knack that was needed to produce the best results.

This, of course, was a fallacy—Canadian workmen learned the process good, even better, it is claimed, and now form almost the entire working staff. The McCrary Company is the first Canadian firm to compete with the old German trade against a patronage that extended immediately from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and instead of the business proving the failure that pessimists predicted, it has grown tremendously, warranting the large outlay the firm has made upon

this department. The improved machinery that has just been installed will further assure this position as the foremost and most enterprising producers of Canadian enameled ware.

### A Cattle Scare.

Something of a scare has been worked up in the cattle trade this week by a letter that assured the owners of the Winnipeg daily papers from Toronto stating that anthrax existed among the cattle of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The report went on to say that the Dominion minister of agriculture had been called upon to quarantine the suspected districts so as to prevent the disease from spreading. It was stated with respect to export cattle now being so freely shipped from all parts of the west, that leading western dealers promptly contradicted the whole story and denied that anthrax exists among the cattle anywhere in the west. He admitted that the disease exists among the sheep in Swift Current district, which is well known for some time and the infected parts have been under quarantine ever since the break. That, however, according to Mr. Mullins, as far as the disease has extended, and he expressed the belief that there is no cause for alarm so far as the export cattle movement is concerned.

Outside of the reports mentioned it must be said that this is the first intimation of the existence of this disease, if it does exist, among the cattle of the west. Its presence among the sheep in Swift Current was mentioned several weeks ago. Even if it should prove true that some cattle have been infected in that district, eastern cattle men should remember that this is a far country and it is a long way from Swift Current to the cattle districts of Manitoba and of Alberta. The proposed investigation by the Dominion government will be heartily welcomed in the west.

### Life of President McKinley.

The World Publishing company, of Chicago, are to issue in a few days in Canada the best of all of the forthcoming books on the life of the late President McKinley. It will be a magnificent work, profusely illustrated, written by Murat Halstead, the correspondent of the late McKinley, the man that was selected by the government of the late president. McKinley wrote the official record on the Philippine Islands. Murat Halstead has been a life-long friend of President McKinley and will be at labor of love for him to finish this book, which has long been in preparation. McKinley and will be a complete, manhood, war services, political and social life, assassination, full account of the assassin and the anarchists, conspiracy connected therewith, medical treatment, death, burial and state funeral. The book is so cheap and so excellent that every family should have a copy. We understand that a magnificent 22 inches in size, on card board, will be given with each copy. The price of the book will be by subscription, and agents will find an announcement of interest in their respective newspapers. The Herald.

The Russian Great Western Mines, Ltd., have brought action against the Roseland Miners' union and others to recover the cost of damages. The company claims damages for unlawfully and maliciously procuring contracts with the plaintiffs to break such contracts for maliciously conspiracy and to contracts with the plaintiffs and for intimidating and for the breaking of contracts with the plaintiffs and on other grounds. An injunction is also asked for. The defendants include Rupert Bulmer, president of the union; W. L. McDougal, vice-president; F. E. Woodside, secretary; Joseph Gindro, Frederick Sharp, P. R. McDonald, William McCrell, Albert Houston, and Roseland Miners' Western Federation of Miners and Jas. Wilkes, of Nelson. The action is of special interest, as it is the first of the kind ever brought in Canada. A recent decision by the House of Lords decided that labor organizations were responsible in civil actions in common with partnerships, firms and corporations.

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Headquarters for commercial men.  
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**DRYDEN HOTEL**  
A. HUTCHINSON, Prop.  
Headquarters for commercial and mining men and the general public.

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**QUEEN'S HOTEL**  
THOS. EVOY, Prop.  
Headquarters for commercial travelers. Free bus connects all trains.

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**ROSSIN HOUSE**  
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Good accommodation; telephone connection with all stations; sample rooms; inside closet. Livery in connection.

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**BALMORAL HOUSE**  
McDOUGALL BROS., Props.  
Good sample rooms and every accommodation for the general public. Heated by furnace and lighted by acetylene gas.

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**LELAND HOTEL**  
W. F. LEE, Prop.  
First-class accommodation for commercial travelers.

GLENBORO

**QUEEN'S HOTEL**  
J. S. NEVINS, Prop.  
Best hotel on the Glenboro branch. Three large and first-class sample rooms.

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**HOTEL LELAND**  
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First-class in every department. Sample rooms. Every convenience for the traveling public. Opposite C. P. R. depot.

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**PALACE HOTEL**  
LAIRD & McGARVEY, Props.  
New building, new furnishings, furnace heating, acetylene gas. First-class. Large sample rooms.

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First-class accommodation for travelers, commodious sample rooms. Livery and boot service. All kinds of teaming attended to.

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W. J. DIXON, Prop.  
New building; new furnishings; furnace heating; acetylene gas. First-class. Large sample rooms.

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**WINDSOR HOTEL**  
W. GEO. CLEVELLY, Prop.  
New management. Rates \$1.25. Renovated and refurnished. Commodious sample rooms. Heated by hot air. Livery and boot stable in connection. Inside closet.

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**OCCIDENTAL HOTEL**  
H. A. McKEWEN, Prop.  
New house. Up-to-date appointments.

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

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**ALBERTA HOTEL**  
BEATTY & BRINDLE, Props.  
C and E dining hall, good sample rooms and every accommodation for commercial travelers and the general public.

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New buildings, newly furnished, hot and cold baths, heated by furnace and lighted with gas; good sample rooms.

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First-class. Opposite depot.

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Sample rooms. Free bus. Livery in connection.

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**MACLEOD HOTEL**  
THOS. WILTON, Prop.  
Good sample rooms and every accommodation for commercial travelers and the general public. Rates \$2.00 per day. Bus and from all trains.

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**HOTEL ARLINGTON**  
MITCHELL & DOBBIE, Props.  
New building, new and commodious bed rooms, parlors, bathrooms and sample rooms. Newly furnished. Heated throughout by hot air. Lighted by gas. Electric bells in every room. "Cigar second" none, and the best stock of wines, liquors and cigars in Alberta. Inside closet.

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**CRANBROOK HOTEL**  
JAS. RYAN, Prop.  
Large and commodious sample rooms and good accommodation for commercial men. Rates \$2.00 a day.

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JOHN V. PERKS, Prop.  
Large and well lighted sample rooms. Hot air and electric light and bells in every room. Night girl trim in connection for the convenience of guests arriving and departing by night trains.

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**HOTEL COLONIAL**  
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Special attention given to commercial travelers. Charges moderate.

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**HOTEL LELAND**  
R. DOWNSWELL, PROPRIETOR.  
Refurnished and remodelled. Rates \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Long distance phone. One block from C. P. R. depot and steam boat wharves. W. E. Grigor, Manager.

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Headquarters for commercial and hotel men. Free bus after 10 o'clock.

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The best hotel in Kamloops. Ample accommodation.

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Headquarters for commercial travelers and all business men.

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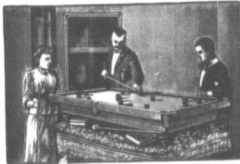
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