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THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882

Published Weekly.

Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, AUGUST 3, 1901.

No. 48



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CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS
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BANANAS

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MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

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Is extended to all our customers and friends who are now visiting

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We want you to make it a point to call and be shown through our establishment.

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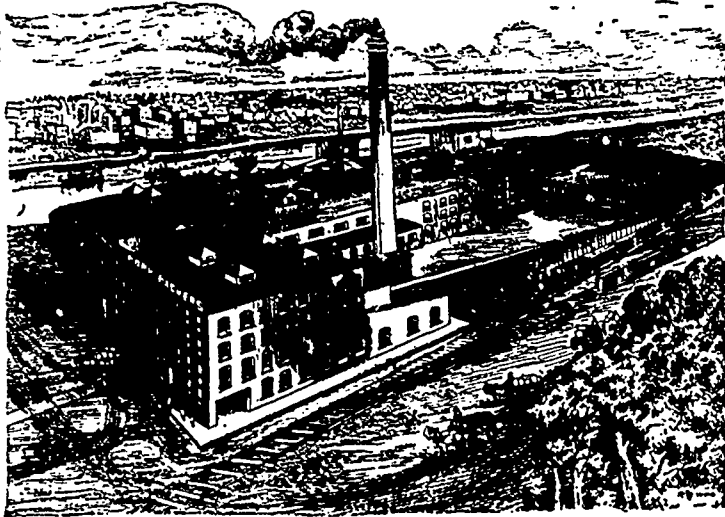
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Cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St.

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GRIFFIN BRAND FLAVOR

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The Apple Situation.

The prospects of the apple yield are already engaging the attention of the trade, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, and despite continued adverse reports predicted failure of the crop in Ontario and the Eastern and Western States, we do not believe there will be such a great deficiency in the yield as many reports state. One report from Rochester says:—"The dry and hot weather both east and west is seriously retarding the growth of what fruit is on the trees, and that is very small." There is, however, a considerable time between now and September for the crop to improve. A Halifax report says:—"From the most reliable information obtainable the apple crop generally is a comparative failure in Ontario, and the same is true of the apple crop in New York and most of the eastern states, and a general average of the apple producing territory east of the Mississippi river gives less than 50 per cent. of an average crop. Our Nova Scotia crop may be safely estimated at 70 per cent. of good apples, and if packed strictly in accordance with the fruit market act now in force we may reasonably expect the highest price paid for apples during the past ten years."

Another Halifax report says:—"From what we can learn of the failure of the Ontario crop we would not be surprised if fruit from the Annapolis Valley finds its way to Montreal and Toronto before next spring." Such a thing is of course quite possible, but we must say it is very improbable as a business venture. We cannot understand how our Nova Scotian friends can have got the idea of the crop in Ontario being such a disastrous failure. That it will not be as large as that of last year is generally conceded; but the shortage will not be as great as some predict. There will be sufficient for all home requirements and a surplus for export. It is pretty certain that prices will not open as low as those of last season when the first contracts were made as low as 40c per bbl. for the fruit on the tree. A Toronto correspondent writing to the "Trade Bulletin" on July 2nd, said:—"Some of my correspondents both West and North are grumbling about the apples not setting as well as in former years. I hear this every season, but somehow the fruit peeps out between the leaves where none was expected, and I find this has been the case this year in many orchards."

A London, Ont. correspondent writes under date of July 23rd:—"In this section and North and West of here the crop I should say is 25 per cent. less than that of last year; but it is too early to give any reliable estimate. For instance new orchards west of here that had no fruit last year have now a nice sprinkling. Reports from the Niagara district give estimates of one-third to one-half of last year's yield, but I maintain that such reports are premature, and I have no doubt they will prove exaggerations as so often has been the case in former years. It is strange, but I have noticed that first reports of the apple crop in Niagara districts have invariably pointed to much shorter yields than were eventually gathered."

Buyers of Butter and Eggs

THE YEAR ROUND

To-Day's Prices Nett:

Freshly Gathered Eggs	- - -	12c
Straight Dairy Butter	- - -	11c
Fine Creamery Butter	- - -	16c

Delivered at Winnipeg.

August 1st, 1901.

R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY Ltd.
WINNIPEG

Talks on Forestry.

Brandon, July 25.—The forestry convention held this morning was attended by a larger number than yesterday morning. Mr. E. Stewart, the forestry commissioner, occupied the chair and an excellent programme was given. Mr. Stewart opened the meeting with an address on "Tree Growing" which covered the subject most thoroughly. The paper will be published, along with other addresses delivered at the convention of the Brandon Horticultural Society. Mr. Stewart described the soils best suited for trees, named the varieties of trees best suited to the country, advised the farmer on how to get the seeds of trees and the seedlings, how to plant and how to care for the trees when planted.

Mr. Ross, assistant superintendent of forestry, spoke briefly, as did also Prof. W. W. Wolferton, of Brandon, H. L. Patmore and A. F. Stevenson, of Morden.

T. E. Griffin is about to open a general store at Penhold, Alberta.

A. A. Evans has opened in the real estate and insurance business at Brandon, Man.

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THE COMMERCIAL

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

Nineteenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

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

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

Office 210 McDermott St. Telephone 24.

D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 3, 1901.

THE EXHIBITION.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition held during the week now closing has apparently proven as great an attraction as ever to residents of Western Canada and the neighboring portions of the United States. The attendance from outside points was so large that many had difficulty in securing accommodation notwithstanding all the arrangements made for housing and feeding the crowds. Railway trains coming into the city from all directions have been crowded to the doors every day since the end of last week, and besides those brought in in this way many people drove into the city from nearby points. This may safely be taken as the fairest measure of the popularity of the show and the directors are to be congratulated upon the splendid attendance secured. There might have been a still larger attendance but for the fact that haying operations and the near approach of the wheat harvest kept many farmers at home.

A fairly complete description of the exhibition itself is given in another part of this issue. The big feature has again been the live stock exhibits, and it may fairly be said that a finer aggregation of pure bred stock of all descriptions it would be hard to find. The exhibits of manufactures, while quite representative, were not as numerous as might be wished. Those which were shown were very creditable and indicate that the west is slowly developing along this line. There was a fair array of art products and fancy goods. The time is not suitable for profuse exhibits of agricultural products but there was still a fair representation of these and also of dairy products.

The sports and attractions' features seem to have been as pleasing and popular as ever and the crowds have gone home apparently well satisfied with the arrangements made for their amusement.

In town there has been the usual amount of calling and social intercourse among business people. Wholesale merchants have entertained all callers from the country in good style and some business has been exchanged as well.

SPELTZ.

Dr. Saunders, director of the Dominion government's experimental farms was before the select standing com-

mittee on agriculture and colonization of the house of commons in March giving evidence on the results of his work and in the course of his very interesting and valuable addresses took occasion to say of speltz:

In concluding my evidence this morning in connection with the experimental farms, I wish to call your attention in the first place to a variety of wheat which has been much lauded in some of the seedmen's catalogues for the past year, and which is known as speltz wheat. This is different from ordinary wheat, in that the chaff is not easily separated, it does not separate by threshing unless you have special apparatus for the purpose, and it sticks almost as closely to a most varieties of barley. It has been highly recommended for feeding stock and has been stated to yield a very much larger quantity of grain than other varieties of cereals that are used for this purpose. This is not a new thing. It was tested at the experimental farms some ten or eleven years ago, when we imported several varieties of Speltz wheat for trial. It is a wheat that is grown in the mountainous districts in some parts of Europe where the land is very poor and will produce a crop in comparatively unfavorable soil. It is like rye in that respect, and will put up with a small amount of fertility in the land and will give a better crop under such circumstances than ordinary wheat. The results of our early experiments were not encouraging, we did not find it equal to our best barleys for food and it did not produce as well, so after two or three years we abandoned it and did not take it up again until it was revived and began to be advertised by some seedmen in the western states two years ago. It was then tested in Dakota, and in the autumn of 1898, when visiting the experimental station in that state, I heard it spoken of favorably, and ordered another supply to test it again in Canada. The results last year were as follows: It yielded at the Central Experimental Farm 2,000 pounds per acre, at Napan 2,610 pounds, at Brandon 2,740 pounds, at Indian Head 1,320 and at Assiniboia 1,310 pounds, making an average yield at the experimental farms of 2,008 pounds. Taking the bushel at the ordinary standard of wheat at 60 pounds to the bushel, this would be equal to 33 bushels 28 pounds, or comparing it with barley with which it is more comparable at 48 pounds per bushel it gave an average of 41 bushels 40 lbs to the acre. The six best yielding varieties of barley which we have tested for the past five or six years at the experimental farms have averaged 47 bushels 39 pounds per acre, showing a little over six bushels per acre in favor of the barley, indicating that the speltz wheat is not so wonderfully superior to barley as has been represented by some of the seedmen. At the same time this variety of wheat may have its use in some parts of the Dominion where the land is poor and where it may be difficult to grow other wheats to advantage.

On being questioned as to the value, etc., of speltz Dr. Saunders stated that it is usually sold at about the same price as barley, or in figures at from 40 to 50c per bushel, but that in America seedmen have this year been asking as high as one dollar per bushel for it. The measured bushel usually weighs about 45 pounds.

These statements regarding this grain are interesting in view of the fact that a number of Manitoba farmers are growing speltz this year from which they are hoping to get very superior results in feeding stock. The seed used by Manitoba farmers cost for the most part \$1.50 per bushel and they were led to expect very large yields of the grain.

THE JUNE BANK STATEMENT.

The Dominion government has just published its monthly statement of bank returns covering the month of June. The position of the country's finances as embraced in this statement shows improvement both as compared with the previous month and the same month of the previous year. The combined paid-up capital is now \$67,095,715, as compared with \$67,002,280 at the end of May and \$61,735,145 at the end of June, 1900. The

combined reserve amounts to \$36,437,736, as against \$36,402,913 for May and \$32,792,608. The amount of bank notes in circulation amounts to \$19,119,419 as against \$16,148,231 in May \$45,577,387. The domestic demand deposits amount to \$92,897,813 as against \$93,500,053 in May and \$99,702,539 a year ago. The notice deposits amount to \$222,877,616 as against \$222,175,817 in May and \$177,551,111 a year ago Deposits from foreign parts amount to \$21,638,289 as against \$22,210,588 in May. These are the main features of the liabilities side of the account. The total liabilities of the banks amount to \$417,320,761, as against \$411,181,789 in May \$410,295,278 a year ago.

As regards assets the statement shows that at the end of June the chartered banks held specie to the amount of \$11,695,053 as against \$11,983,876 at the end of May and \$10,185,868 a year ago. Dominion notes to the amount of \$19,088,896 as against \$19,862,775 in May and \$18,037,608 a year ago, call loans domestic amount to \$33,573,533 and foreign \$11,190,251 as against \$32,961,442 and \$30,166,397 respectively at the end of May, Canadian current loans foot up to the large total of \$282,872,134 as against \$257,205,997 at the end of May. Besides these amounts the assets show considerable money invested in government securities, municipal securities, etc.

HARVEST HELP PROBLEM.

The prairie wheat belt seems to be confronted with a very serious problem in the scarcity of labor for the harvest. Climatic conditions this season have favored a remarkably rank growth. With the large increase in the crop area and the enormous bulk of straw to be handled, the harvesting of our grain crops will entail an immense amount of labor upon the farmers. It is one of the features of our mode of farming in the West, that a large number of extra men are required during harvest. Where wheat or grain is almost the sole interest of a large number of the farmers, the year's work is crowded into a short period. A farmer who may require half a dozen men during harvest, can get along with one man during a considerable part of the year. One way to overcome this situation would be to grow less grain, or give more attention to stock, etc., which would give employment for more men during other seasons of the year.

This, however, will not help the present situation. It is estimated that we will require as many as 20,000 harvest hands from outside in addition to the usual home supply. Two years ago, with a smaller crop area and a much lighter crop, over 10,000 persons were brought in from the east to assist in the harvest. This would indicate that the 20,000 estimate is not really excessive. Men are well employed in the East this year and wages are high there, so that the prospect of obtaining the required assistance from the eastern provinces does not seem encouraging. It has been suggested that a number of men could be procured from the new settlements in Northern Alberta but the surplus supply there, if any, would be limited. Possibly the Japanese population of British Columbia, who are a thorn in the side of the labor element of that province, might be drawn upon to a limited extent, but it is doubtful if they would be of much service in the harvest field. The main supply of useful farm help must be drawn from the older provinces or from the States to the south, and if they cannot be procured in that direction there will undoubtedly be a shortage.

The States immediately south of the boundary also require a large number of extra harvest hands at about the same time as they are wanted here, so that we cannot get many from that quarter. If an effort is to be made to bring men from the States, it will have to be done in districts further south than the border States.

Chicago Country Hide Market.

Early in the week, says Hide and Leather, a few cars of hides were reported sold on basis of 9c for No. 1 short-haired buff, but later the market had a set back of 1/4c which led to the purchase of several cars of buff by a Wisconsin tanner at 8 1/2c. Conditions are not fully settled. The large number of cattle being forced on the market from the drouth districts is claimed will add to the supply of high hides, especially with the packers. Eastern markets are apparently less rigid and prices are as low if not lower than in Chicago. It is claimed the dealers here are well sold up on nearly all classes of hides, and are not inclined to speculate at present prices.

No. 1 heavy cows, 60 pounds and up, free of grubs and brands, have been held at 10 1/2c to 11c for some time. A few sold at the inside price and later at 10 1/4c for less than a car lot. Harness selection quotable at 10 3/4c; No. 2, 9 1/2c.

No. 1 heavy steers, 60 pounds and over, free of grubs and brands, are in fair call at 9 1/2c to 9c. Several cars were taken at the outside price for short haired stock.

Branded hides, which run a fair per cent of steers averaging 55 to 56 pounds, are quoted at 8 1/2c and 9c flat. Country receipts all weights above 40 pounds, 8 1/2c.

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 pounds, free of grubs and brands, are selling for short haired at 8 1/2c; No. 2 at 1c per pound less. The market is pretty well cleaned up at this price. Long haired stock quoted at 8 1/2c.

No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 pounds, free of grubs and brands, in moderate demand. Sale two cars short-haired at 8 1/2c; No. 2, at 7 1/2c. Long haired hides quoted at 8 1/2c.

Bulls, all weights, are selling at 8 1/2c flat for original lots. Market is called steady. Several lots were taken this week.

No. 1 catfisks, 8 to 15 pounds, which are classed as countries, are quoted at 11 to 11 1/2c. No. 2 1 1/2c per pound less. The market is rather quiet. Sale price same week one year ago was 10c.

No. 1 city catfisks, 8 to 15 pounds, have recently sold at 11 1/2c and 12c; No. 2 1 1/2c per pound less. The market is considered steady at these prices. Sale, one car cities and outside cities in bundle condition at 12c.

No. 1 short haired kips weighing from 15 to 25 pounds, in fair demand at 9 to 9 1/2c; No. 2, 1 1/2c less. Long haired skins dull and have to be sold cheap for glove leather. Nominal quotations, 8 to 8 1/2c.

Deacons, in good demand. Skins weighing from 7 to 8 pounds, well taken off, command 8 1/2c; under 7 pounds, 6c.

Stunks, quoted at 25 to 30c; packers, 50 to 52 1/2c. Market quiet.

Hogskins are selling flat at 30 to 32 1/2c on selection as high as 50c for No. 1. The demand is not as urgent. Tanners complain on account of the bad skinning. So many skins nearly worthless.

No. 1 horse hides, country lots, selling from \$3.20 to \$3.25. The demand is not brisk at present. Many of the tanners have fair stocks of winter hides on hand and are negotiating the summer hides. No. 2, \$1.00 less; culls and ponies, \$1.25 to \$1.50; colts, 50c.

A combine has been formed in the United States for the purpose of controlling the flint glass bottle business. There are about fifty factories making these goods in the country. Prices have already been raised.

The Commercial has been favored with a copy of a chart showing full details of the metric system of weights and measures, which has been published by The Canadian Engineer of Toronto. The principal upon which this system is founded is already fairly well understood by business men but it has remained for the publishers of this chart to put the various features into such concise form that they can be compared with our present English system at a glance.

BANK OF MONTREAL

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

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 Travellers' Circular Letters of Credit and General Credits used or used in all parts of the world
 Collections made on favorable terms
 Interest allowed on deposits at current rates
 Drafts sold available at all points in Europe, United States and Canada, including Africa and Havana City
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DOMINION BANK

Capital Authorized \$3,000,000.
Capital Paid Up, \$2,400,000.
Reserve Fund, \$2,400,000.

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 F. L. PATTON, Manager.
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A general Banking Business transacted. Interest allowed on deposits in Savings Bank Department.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP 2,000,000
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HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

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 A General Banking Business Transacted.
 Safe Deposit Boxes to Rent.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Incorporated 1832.
 Head Office—Halifax Gen. Manager's Office—Toronto
 JOHN Y. PAYZANT, Pres. H. C. McLEOD, Gen. Mgr.
Capital Paid-up - \$2,000,000.00
Reserve - \$2,600,000.00

A general banking business transacted. Interest allowed on deposits, including Deposit Receipts and Savings Bank Balances.
 C. A. KENNEDY, Manager, Winnipeg.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Capital (paid up) - \$2,500,000
Rest - \$1,850,000

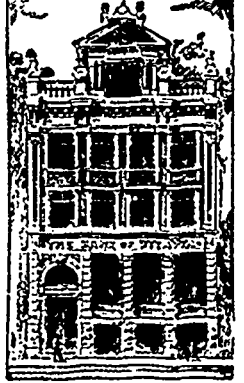
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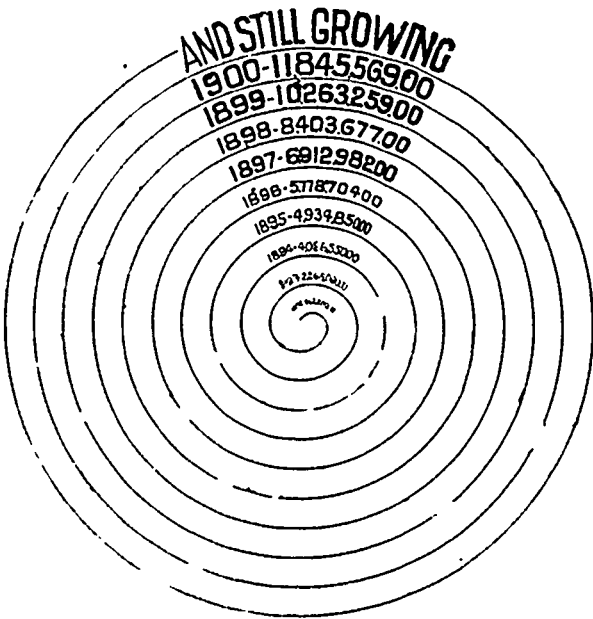
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THE EXHIBITION

The exhibition was formally opened Monday afternoon by His Honor, Lieut. Gov. McMillan. His Honor arrived in an open carriage, accompanied by Lieut. Gov. Forget, of the N. W. T., Col. Evans, D. O. C., and Capt. Kilham. The carriage was accompanied by a military escort. The Industrial school boys' rifle corps lined up in the grounds and saluted the cortege when passing.

Shortly before two o'clock the guests sat down to enjoy the annual luncheon, drink the usual toasts, and make the customary speeches.

The Speeches.

With regard to the speeches, all dwelt upon the importance of the annual fair held in Winnipeg, and the tenor of the addresses referred to the present and future prosperity of the province and also of the Northwest Territories, and great things were predicted for Manitoba by the many prominent business men present. Mr. F. W. Thompson, president of the association, presided.

The toast of "The King" was the first on the list and was proposed by Mr. F. W. Thompson, the president. In part he said: "I hope to live to see the day when the Canadian Northwest will be exporting more wheat, and more cattle than is now shipped from the shores of America, when Winnipeg will be the metropolis of the Dominion and one of the most important cities on the whole continent. We have lands capable of producing the finest wheat in the world."

Following this Mr. Thompson proposed the toast of the lieutenant-governor.

Lieut. Gov. McMillan.

"I desire to thank you for the very kind and cordial reception given to the toast which you have just honored. I must thank you also, Mr. President, for your very kind personal remarks. I accepted your invitation to be here this afternoon with a great deal of pleasure because I feel that the annual luncheon of the directors of the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition is now one of the distinctive features of the meeting of your association, and like the exhibition itself has proved to be a very great success year by year. The great agricultural interests of this province as well as the commercial and other business interests I believe are more fully represented at this luncheon, your annual luncheon, than any similar function held in this province during the year. Therefore I think that it is a very high honor to any individual, to any representative body, or any public institution, to be toasted on this occasion. No better evidence of the importance which is attached to the meeting of this association is to be found than in the representative character and number of business men who assemble here each year on the opening day, to partake of your hospitality. I notice leading professional men, public men, representatives of our great railway corporations, men representing great wheat interests, men who have made Canada what it is to-day, men who have come here to show their interest in the province and to do what they can to promote its interests.

It is too late in the day to speak as to the possible failure or possible success of the Winnipeg Exhibition this year. I feel that we would no more think of giving up our Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition than we would of allowing our cultivated fields to return to the wild stage we found them in a few years ago. In common with all present I rejoice in the great success attending our exhibition. It is especially gratifying to those, who like myself, have watched this province for over a quarter of a century, for I think we may take the beginning of the progress of this province from the time it became a part of the Dominion of Canada. I remember distinctly

The First Agricultural Fair

or provincial exhibition held here. It was not an unqualified success, in fact I think I must admit it was a failure, and was abandoned for some time, but Manitoba people are not the kind who abandon anything in the agricultural line very readily. I can remember hearing it said here that Manitoba would never be a successful wheat growing province because one year we had visits from the grass hoppers and another we had frost, but the man who

would make that statement to-day would be considered a fit person for a lunatic asylum. We have to-day a crop of wheat which cannot be equalled and certainly cannot be surpassed in any part of the globe."

His Honor then went on to make some remarks about the handling of the crop, and regretted that the grain was carried from Fort William, Duluth and other Lake ports by American vessels and he said he did not think it right that this should be so. He thought that eastern Canada should enjoy the benefits accruing from Manitoba's crop by handling it themselves, — that the products of western Canada should be carried in British vessels to British markets by British labor. He was not making these references entirely from interest in the east or from patriotic motives, but because he felt that the development of transportation through Canadian channels would eventually cheapen transportation to the Manitoba farmer. His Honor closed his speech in the midst of hearty applause.

Consul Grahame.

Consul Grahame replied to the toast of the "President of the U. S.," and dwelt on the amicable relations existing between Canada and the United States, and said that although a few might try to stir up ill-feeling the people to the south were as a whole very friendly to Canada and desirous of sustaining amicable relationships and he besought his listeners not to pay too much importance to the slight friction produced from trade rivalry.

Railway Representatives.

"Railway Corporations," an important but unusual toast, was ably replied to by Gen. Manager McNeill, of the Canadian Pacific, and Supt. D. B. Hanna, of the Canadian Northern. Mr. McNeill in the course of his speech favored the Georgian Bay canal route, and advised farmers to ship early and not hold their grain until near the close of navigation thus enabling them to get their freight properly and promptly handled.

Mr. Hanna in replying referred to Mr. McNeill's remarks with regard to the arrangements being made by the C. P. R. to handle this year's crop, and said that unfortunately they were well aware of the strenuous efforts being made by the C. P. R. to handle the crop and his company had also made endeavors along this line in the way of increasing their rolling stock by placing orders for cars where the C. P. R. had left a loop-hole.

The Horse Exhibits.

The visitor to the fair, particularly if he is rural bred, turns his foot steps to the live stock exhibition as naturally as does the small boy to the peanut stand. Interested though he may be in the many strange sights, the extravaganzas, the midway and vaudeville of the platform, the country cousin finds more thorough enjoyment and reaps more benefit by a walk through the byes and stalls.

The judges commenced making their awards Monday and they had a difficult time of it, so good was the quality of the animals shown. John A. Turner, of Bayregean stock farm, Calgary, made a good record. He won the red ticket and the sweepstakes with a very handsome mare, Princess Patricia, and her foal also won first prize. In fact, all the registered classes of Clydesdales were sold by Mr. Turner to the exhibitors. Montague Stuart, of Winnipeg, exhibited a very handsome stallion in this class. It was bred by Wm. Fleury, Scotland, and is a dark brown John Wishart, Portage la Prairie, showed "Prince of Edgemoor," J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, "St. Christopher," Donald Ross, Cypress River, "Prince Charles," J. J. Darling, Treherne, "Chapelton Prince." One of the finest looking steeds was "The General," exhibited by Jacob Shunk, Carman. It carried off the coveted honor.

"Prince Stanley," owned by A. and G. Mutch, Lumsden; "Prince Bonnybridge," J. A. S. Macmillan, Rosemount; W. Swenerton, Carberry, were the entries in the three year old stallion class, while John A. Turner, J. B. Thomson, Hamiota, and J. A. S. Macmillan were the exhibitors of two year olds.

Hon. Thos. Greenway exhibited "Golden Rule," a handsome yearling, while there were other entries in the same class by J. A. S. Macmillan, W.

"Lady Almondale," a fine looking brood mare, carried off the honors in her class, with two of her progeny.

There was a large number of three-year-old, two-year-old and yearling fillies entered. A. F. and A. G. Mutch, of Lumsden, were the largest exhibitors.

Mr. J. F. Wilson, of Russell county, had several fine draft horses on display. Two mares, "Daisy," and "Pride," have just been brought from Brandon, where they carried off all the prizes in their classes. "Daisy" has been shown at the Winnipeg Industrial with her mother, "Gentle," and neither has yet failed to get a red ticket. Edward A. August, of Bates, exhibits several animals of good appearance in this class, as did also John Bower, of Forrest, and John Stott, of Brandon.

The standard-bred horses were a handsome looking lot. One of the animals of best appearance and longest pedigree was "Bryson," exhibited by W. L. Donagh, of this city. McLaren Bros. showed "Sif-on" and "Dutton McCarthy," J. M. Benson had "Sharper," and Wm. Armstrong "Touchet."

The roadsters formed a class which gave the judges a good deal of trouble, as the animals shown were of a high grade. Among the leading exhibitors were R. I. M. Power, Carberry, John Wishart, Portage la Prairie, and J. H. Tait, Winnipeg.

The carriage horses were not very numerous, but they were particularly attractive. Matched geldings shown by C. W. Bailey, of High Bluff, and another pair by W. Stickle, of Carberry, were beauties.

R. I. M. Power, of Carberry, had several entries in the thoroughbred class. A handsome animal was "Der mod," shown by Frank J. Thompson, of MacGregor. A mare and foal exhibited by J. A. Mitchell, Winnipeg, carried off the honors in their respective classes.

A very handsome saddle horse was shown by F. Howard Hole, of Minnedosa. He was admired by all horsemen.

The ponies formed a class on which a great deal of attention was devoted. Geo. A. Delbridge, of Rat Portage, exhibited Sis and Luce, milk-white thoroughbreds. C. W. Speers, of Griswold, is showing a handsome pony which he recently brought from Ottawa, where he got it from Hon. Clifford Sifton in an exchange.

Cattle.

The cattle exhibit this year is superior to that of previous fairs. Ex-Premier Greenway has the largest display. His three-year-old bull Jubilee has been greatly admired, while the herd of cows could not be surpassed. W. S. Luce, Middlechurch, is another large exhibitor, while C. C. Castle of this city has on view several fine animals.

The Polled Angus are a class which previous to this year has never been largely represented but the breeders have evidently taken kindly to them, as the exhibit has overrun the accommodation. One of the largest exhibitors is John Traquair, of Welwyn, Assa. He shows a very fine bull, "Hiper of Nemo," three four year-old cows, two three year-olds one heifer and two heifer calves. Hon. Mr. Clifford, of Austin, has a choice selection. His one-year-old bull "Reformer" is a model animal while there are several cows which look like winners in their classes. C. W. Speers, of Griswold, F. J. Collyer, Assa, and A. Cumming, of Lone Tree, Man., are also exhibiting.

J. E. Marples, Deleau, and J. A. Chapman, of Beresford are the largest exhibitors of Herefords. While John Wallace, of Cartwright, has also several fine animals.

Scotchmen generally go to see the Galloways, and a braw looking class they are. D. McCrae, of Guviph, Ont. and Wm. Martin, this city are the largest exhibitors. "Cedric IV," a three-year-old bull owned by D. McCrae, is a very fine animal. He was recently imported from Scotland where he was an undisputed champion. "Mackenzie" a two-year-old owned by Mr. Martin, won first prize at the Highland agricultural show held in Scotland last year.

Jas. Glennie and son Longburn, carry off honors for Holsteins. They have by far the largest display. A. E. Potter, Montgomery, and John Oughton, Middlechurch, have also several fine animals.

There are not many Jerseys shown this year, and W. V. Edwards, of Souris, has almost the entire field to himself. Mr. Edwards has a splendid herd on exhibition in the sheep building. J. P. McKibbin, Cartwright has a

cow and heifer of the same breed.

Ex-Premier Greenway carried off the honors in the Ayrshire class with a splendid herd. Fat cattle and grades are not very largely represented. In the former class Benallock & Lafranc, Winnipeg, carry off the honors.

Sheep.

The sheep entries are fully up to the average. In Cotswolds M. Oughton, of Middlechurch, had the field to himself. Duncan Sinclair, of Oakville, and Alex D. Gamley, Brandon, are the largest exhibitors of Leicesters. W. T. Lytle, Beaconsfield, is the only exhibitor of Lincolns. Hon. Thomas Greenway devotes his attention to Shropshires and has a fine display. In Oxford Downs J. B. Jekling, Carman, Alex. Wood, Souris, have good displays, while Wm. Smith, of Scotland, Ont., carries off everything for South Downs.

Swine.

Judges in this class had an interesting time making their decisions. Among the Berkshire exhibitors are ex-Premier Greenway, J. A. McGill, Neepawa, Jas. M. Evans, Minnedosa. Improved Yorkshires have exhibits by S. J. Thompson, St. James; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Hon. Thos. Greenway, and others, while L. A. Bradley, Portage la Prairie; W. E. Baldwin, Manitou, and W. M. Smith, Carman, have many Tamworths. W. H. Smith, Scotland, Ont., and W. L. Traun are the largest exhibitors of Poland Chinas.

Poultry Exhibit.

A very large list of poultry had to be gone through by the judges. The exhibit surpasses that of any previous year, but it is to be regretted that the entries in the Banded Plymouth Rock class were so small. This variety has been found by the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, after tests of the various breeds covering a number of years, to be the best general purpose fowl for Canada. There is plenty of meat and it is good at that. Added to this the Banded Plymouth Rock pullet, and one year old hens, cannot be surpassed for laying qualities. What prevents many a farmer sending in exhibits of this variety is the cut or oil of an "Ideal" Banded Plymouth Rock. There are very few "Ideal" banded Plymouth Rocks if the average cut or oil is to be taken as a sample, and many a farmer who has banded Plymouth Rocks might have been in the running for a prize, and many might have obtained a "highly commended" ticket if they had only sent in a few birds

In the Main Building.

The Manitoba Union Mining Co's exhibit of cement and concrete in the implement shed is unique inasmuch as that three walls have been built out of their material and the fact that this is a new industry in Manitoba.

Entering the Main building to the right an exhibit by J. Y. Griffin and Co. will be observed, consisting of Manitoba produce entirely. Some very fine hams and sides of bacon are to be seen, as well as the best lard, Manitoba pure lard.

E. H. Briggs a local manufacturer of brooms and whisks, has an exhibit immediately adjoining.

Campbell Manufacturing Co. of Fort Erie, have a large assortment of axle grease, harness soap and similar articles which they manufacture.

C. J. McNeerney, Winnipeg, has an exhibit of horse shoes in a glass frame. Adjoining his exhibit is a booth occupied by a Belgian lady who is very skillful in embroidering handkerchiefs, working names, and at other similar work.

Alonzo W. Spooner, of Port Hope, is showing disinfectants and antiseptics of which he is the manufacturer.

The Lion Chocolate Co. of Winnipeg, have a fine display of chocolate, icing, and cocoa of local manufacture.

Immediately adjoining may be seen the McCrossan washers

A Acetylene generator and plant is exhibited by the Northwest Acetylene Gas Co.

The Breadner Manufacturing Co. of Ottawa have a display of jewelry and other goods.

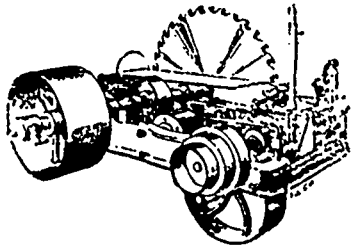
Robt. Ralston and Co., Hamilton, are showing blacking and other polishes.

The Hudson's Bay company have a very fine exhibit, a room being fitted up with all the furniture necessary to create a modern dining room. The table is laid ready for the guests, wine is contained in glasses of the very finest quality, and the various plates and dishes are distributed with great taste as regards the combination of colors. On the walnut side-table stands the latest improved Berliner Gramophone, which can be clearly heard while in

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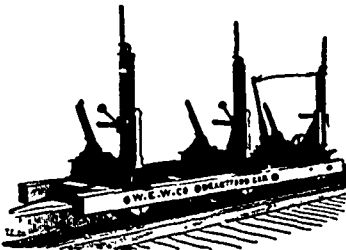


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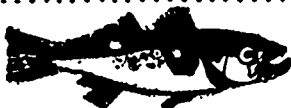
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FLOUR**

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operation for a considerable distance. The Christie Brown Biscuit company have a large exhibit of biscuits.

D. Boyaner, manager of the Manitoba Fur company, 302 Main street, has arranged an artistic display of furs of all kinds, including some very handsome made-up jackets in seal and black Persian lamb.

H. B. Marcy, Winnipeg, has a very assorted exhibit of pianos and organs. Amongst them are those of Evans, Kohler, Uxbridge, Imperial Marcy and Doherty manufacture, besides which there is a Chickering upright piano, which is manufactured by the original Chickering piano manufacturers.

The National Cycle and Automobile company have an exhibit of two very handsome locomobiles, the first automobile ever exhibited in this country. They are fine samples of the machine that is very popular all through the States, and the demonstrator in charge is constantly explaining to an ever interested crowd the details of these twentieth century conveyances.

Mr. A. F. Bamfield has a splendid display of carpets, among them being Turkish rugs, real Persian rugs, Turkish and Brussels carpet.

This completes a tour of the exhibits adjoining the wall. Starting from the entrance again the first exhibit in the centre is that of the National Cash Register company, who have on exhibition some dozen registers suitable for all businesses.

Miss Brown's dress-cutting school is located next to A. F. Bamfield, occupying the space taken by Leslie Bros. last year.

The Edwardsburg Starch company have an exhibit of their corn starch and other manufactures.

Blackwood Bros. are showing an assortment of pickles, sauces, jams and aerated waters.

The Canadian Rubber Co.'s exhibit shows the rubber tree growing, the crude rubber and a multitude of the manufactured products.

The Northwest Typewriter Emporium has an exhibit next to Hammond's.

The Dominion Tobacco Co., of Montreal, have an exhibit of cut and plug tobaccos.

Mr. E. L. Drewry's exhibit occupies the centre of the main building and consists of a pedestal on a circular base, the pedestal being illuminated by electric lights framing the words "Golden Key Brand" and on the circular base is erected a double railroad track on which C. P. R. and C. N. E. trains are operated by electricity. Above the railway a multitude of bottles of aerated water shine bright from the reflection cast by the electric light.

Several samples of cremating closets are being exhibited next to the Dominion Tobacco Co.'s exhibit.

The right wing of the building contains an extremely tastefully managed exhibit for Salada Tea and perhaps the largest piano display by Mason & Risch which has ever been made at the Winnipeg Industrial. It includes the famous Chickering, as well as the Mason & Risch pianos.

A gentleman is showing the individual communion cup service next to Mason & Risch.

This completes the exhibit downstairs. Upstairs there are but three exhibits, Keelers, consisting of wigs and hairdressing materials and tools, Steele & Co., a display of photography. Wall paper is exhibited by C. B. Scantlebury.

Dairy Machinery.

The display is large and very tastefully arranged and makes a fitting introduction to the butter and cheese beyond.

The De Laval Separator Co. occupy the first centre space as you enter. Their booth is tastefully decorated in red, white and blue. They have a good display of separators, ranging in capacity from 250 to 1,000 lbs per hour.

The centre space is occupied by the National Farm Cream separator. This machine is made by the Raymond Sewing Machine Co., of Hamilton, Ont., and is shown in one capacity, that of 350 lbs. per hour. The trade mark of this company is a Jersey cow, and they have a very handsome Jersey cow with the name of the company on her fair sides parading the grounds as an advertisement for their goods.

The space of the centre division is occupied by the Empire-Mikado Separator company and they show handsome drapings of the Stars and Stripes side by side. They are showing a fine range of farm separators varying in capacity from 300 to 600 lbs. per hour. In the first space to the left is a new claimant for the suffrages of the

dairy farmer, The United States Cream Separators, shown by the Wm. Scott Dairy Goods company, old and tried friends of good dairy machinery. Separators are shown in capacities varying from 175 to 600 pounds per hour. This firm are also showing the Champion Automatic Milk Cooler and Aerator, which made its debut in Manitoba this spring.

Next in order is the R. A. Lister Co., Limited, exhibit of Alexandra cream separators and most appropriately this stall is decorated with a large photo of her most Gracious Majesty Queen Alexandra. These separators have been on the market since 1890, and appear to be holding their own, as all good British manufactures should. The separators shown vary in capacity from 150 to 800 pounds per hour.

Overlooking from the dairy machinery building to a large tent outside is the exhibit of the Melotte Cream Separator company. They show not only separators varying from 200 to 1,000 pounds, but churns, butter workers, and the like. This company makes a specialty of the stone base, with its leaded in which insures the most perfect and steady working of the separators. The exhibit of dairy machinery is well worth a visit, and reflects credit on the enterprise of the exhibitors.

Dairy Section.

The dairy exhibit was not as large as might have been desired, but some fine good were shown. The prize list of dairy goods will be given later.

Implements and Vehicles.

The following have made exhibits: — Sawyer-Massey, engines and separators; T. S. Wright, representing Plano Manufacturing company, of Chicago, and Columbia Plow company, is showing binders, hay-racks, gang and hand plows, mowers and rakes; Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co. are showing a thresher, J. I. Case Co., of Winnipeg, are showing a number of threshing machines.

In the carriage building a fine exhibit of vehicles is made by the J. B. Armstrong Co., of Guelph, Ont. This exhibit nearly fills the building and comprises a wide range of passenger vehicles. Robt. Cochrane is western representative of this company.

Munro, McIntosh & Co., of Alexandria, Ont., also had a good exhibit of vehicles.

It is a matter of regret that a better display of implements and vehicles cannot be arranged for. Implement and kindred lines should form one of the most important features of the fair. If the manufacturers and dealers in these lines could be induced to exhibit generally, it would add very much to the importance and attractiveness of the exhibition.

NOTES.

One of the finest exhibits in the main building was that of the Edwardsburg Starch Co., which is represented in the West by E. Nicholson. The various lines of food and laundry starches made by the company were shown in a very tasteful and extensive array.

The most elaborate arrangement in the main building, also occupying the most commanding position was the exhibit of E. L. Drewry, manufacturer, Winnipeg, showing the various lines in aerated waters, ales, etc., manufactured at this establishment.

Two or three styles of fencing were shown, including the well known Page wire fence, which is now becoming well known in this country as a valuable garden or park fence.

An eye-opening exhibit is made by A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, Man., who is one of the successful fruit growers of the province. Mr. Stevenson's exhibit was a surprise to most of those who saw it, and many expressions of amazement came from the crowd of visitors. The exhibit comprised over twenty varieties of apples, including two or three hybrid apples, all grown in Manitoba, besides half a dozen or more varieties of crab apples. Many of the visitors could hardly be persuaded that the apples were grown in Manitoba. Mr. Stevenson also made a fine exhibit of many varieties of small fruits, including currants, gooseberries, raspberries, etc.

The Winnipeg branch of the Canadian Rubber Co., make a remarkably fine and interesting exhibit, including a vast array of rubber goods, the manufactures of the company. The exhibit is an instructive one, showing as it does the great variety of uses to which rubber is now put to. It also

shows the crude rubber in various forms, while the exhibit is embellished with several specimens of the rubber tree, growing in large pots. The exhibit was one of the most costly shown, representing goods to the value of about \$5,000. Rubber, footwear, rubber clothing, belting, matting, hose, tubes, packing, electrical and mechanical rubber goods, rubber tilling and numerous other articles made up the exhibit.

Clean the Grain.

It is desirable that farmers, when having wheat and other grain to sell, should get best prices. This can only be done when grain is in a merchantable condition, being dry, clean, sound and free from seeds and other mixtures. This is especially true of wheat.

There is one feature that we wish to call the attention of the farmers to at this time, and that is this: —

See that the thresherman whithreshes your wheat uses his fine machinery to clean the seeds, dirt and other mixtures out of your wheat.

The separating department of these threshing machines is so constructed that it will put wheat in a merchantable condition, and it only remains for the farmer to insist upon it and see that the thresherman does this. You should also insist upon his carefully cleaning your oats, barley and other grains.

When the farmer takes clean grain to market he gets the top price, instead of being cut from 5c to 15c per bushel on his dirty grain, or have the grain dealer clean his wheat so he can haul his screenings home again.

If foul seeds, broken straw, cracked wheat and other mixtures are cleaned out when threshing, the farmer doesn't pay for threshing the dirt, but pays for the clean wheat.

No one can deny that our threshing machines have excellent cleaning capacity, therefore make sure that the machine does its duty.

A most important reason why the farmer should have his wheat well cleaned and screened is that it will keep better in the bin than when dirty.

The farmer pays the thresher the same per bushel for threshing screenings as he does for clean wheat, and if the dirt is in it he pays more for it in the end by selling his wheat cheaper. Screenings are worth more to the farmer than to anyone else. The grain dealers pay the farmers a price for standard 60 pounds of marketable wheat. It must be reasonably clean to grade.

The grain dealers especially urge their friends to get wheat and other small grain into clean and marketable shape this year before bringing it to the elevators. During the year just past grain merchants sustained losses on account of buying and shipping dirty and damp wheat, when they would have made a fair profit if wheat had been clean when bought. We learn from talking with them that they cannot possibly afford to pay market price for any except good marketable 60 pound wheat, and that all wheat received in bad condition from any reason, whether dirt or poor quality, will necessarily have to be largely discounted.

The dealers therefore urge you to insist upon threshermen cleaning your wheat and other grain thoroughly, and thereby help you to obtain satisfactory prices.—Nor.-West Farmer.

The Export Cheese Trade.

It is now a foregone conclusion that the make of cheese in Canada is much less than that of last season, and there is now no possible chance of making it otherwise, not even if we have the phenomenally big October and November production of last year. The long spell of hot and dry weather we are told by factorymen has caused a considerable shrinkage in the flow of milk, but this is not unusual as it invariably follows the flush. The combined exports of cheese from Canada and the United States have again fallen off as compared with those of a year ago showing the large deficit of about 300,000 boxes. With this persistent falling off in the shipments from this side, becoming more pronounced every week, we can scarcely look for lower prices, especially as we are now close upon the commencement of the fall make. On the other hand with last year's disastrous wind-up and heavy losses, fresh in their memory, buyers on

either side of the Atlantic will no doubt hesitate before they rush up prices as they did last year, although they seem to be following much in the same groove as then. We still hold to the policy previously enunciated by the "Trade Bulletin," namely that considering the great risks middlemen assume in the shrinkage in weight, cost of carrying, and the uncertainty of the market during the non-productive season, they should, in order to insure a profit, take the 'fall goods off the farmers' hands at the lowest instead of the highest prices of the season, or else let the farmers take the risk and carry the cheese themselves as they do with their grain, hay and other produce. There are ample cold storage facilities for the goods here, and at other centres where they could be held, and sold to dealers and shippers as the latter received their orders from the consuming markets in England during the winter and spring months. The future of the market may be as deceptive during the coming season as it was last year, as we have seen a poor dragging market and declining prices on a short crop and a good demand with steady values on a liberal season's make. It wholly depends on the demand which varies from one season to another. With such uncertainties surrounding the market, we again maintain that when the middlemen assume the responsibility of relieving the farmers of their cheese at the end of every fall, and carrying them for about six months to meet the vicissitudes of the consumptive markets on the other side, they should have some guarantee in buying low enough if not to ensure profits, at least to avoid the big losses which so often ensue through buying the fall goods at such high prices. A year ago this week prices ruled at 9½ to 9¾c for Western at country points, and the market at present seems as if it were trending in the same direction. In any event it is to be hoped that buyers will not run up prices on themselves from this out, as they did last year, to meet inevitable losses later on. They should do their best to eliminate speculative buying, and guard against loading themselves up with high-priced cheese in the fall.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Carpenters' Demands.

The carpenters of Winnipeg held a meeting last week to consider the question of more wages. The committee appointed at the last meeting to formulate a resolution on the question presented their report. The report recommended that in future the following conditions governing carpenters wage and hours shall prevail:

(1) That nine hours shall be a day's work, the hours of work to be from 7 a. m. to 12 and 1 p. m. to 5.

(2) And that eight hours shall be a day's work for Saturday.

(3) That time and a half shall be given for work done between the hours of 5 and 10 p. m. and that double time shall be allowed after 10 p. m.

(4) That any carpenter being discharged shall be given one hour's notice or one hour's pay.

(5) That forty cents per hour shall be the minimum wage paid to all carpenters whether they work in a shop or on buildings.

(6) That the above conditions shall take effect on and after the 5th day of August, 1901.

The secretary was instructed to notify the secretary of the Builders' association in writing and through the press of the resolution as given above.

Sport, Travel, Fiction.

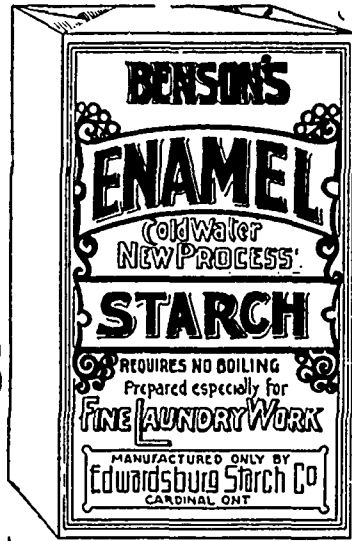
The August Canadian Magazine, in keeping with the season, is devoted to sport, travel and fiction. Nonie Powell writes of the Birthplace of Napoleon, and the relics and mementos of him stored in Ajaccio, Corsica. S. Turner describes a record trip up the Matterhorn made at the close of last year's Alpine season. W. A. R. Kerr gives a history of "Golf in Canada," showing that the game was played in Montreal as early as 1824. These three articles are profusely illustrated, the latter being accompanied by eighteen photographs. C. W. Nash writes of "The Bass of Ontario," his article being embellished with three excellent drawings. There is a fine collection of short stories in addition to the two serials now running in the Magazine. A. T. Hunter makes some pungent criticisms of our militia camps, while John A. Cooper gives utterance to some observations on the progress of the Maritime Provinces.

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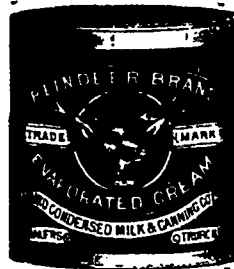
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We also buy or handle on commission everything in the way of country produce at highest cash prices and lowest rates of commission.

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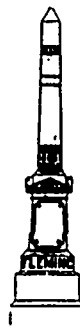
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Refined Ale

"Which Sparkles like Champagne."

Both for women who require building up after illness, or for men to keep up their strength, a good, matured, sparkling ale like this is a grand "tonic."

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

This monument, 27 feet 8 inches in height, manufactured of Manitoba granite, was erected by us in Brandon cemetery during 1899.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

BRITISH COLUMBIA BUSINESS REVIEW.

Vancouver, July 20, 1901.

The Vancouver assay office, have declared themselves open for business. Word has been sent to Yukon that all miners presenting gold at the Vancouver office will get one per cent. rebate on the royalty paid by them to the government. The banks will cash the assay office certificates at three-quarters of one per cent., and will pay all the charges of the Seattle assay office out of this (the gold will be sent to Seattle) so that the banks will handle the gold practically free of charge. Dr. Reilly, superintendent of mines for Canada, visited the Seattle office last week and received every courtesy and all the information he wished regarding the working of the office. Dr. Reilly established the Vancouver office, taking a store on the business street and converting it into an assay office capable of handling \$20,000,000 worth of gold per annum, in three weeks' time. To do this, however, he was assisted in every possible way by the influence of the Canadian government. In fact he was enabled to induce a firm of scale manufacturers in Philadelphia to ship him immediately as ordered a set of scales designed and manufactured for the United States mint. There is a great diversity of opinion existing as to what percentage of the gold Vancouver is likely to get. The Canadian banks will certainly ship their many millions here. And those who have paid royalty on all the gold they are carrying away from the Klondike will take advantage of the rebate on this royalty. It is hard to say how many miners have done that, but it is not probable that those who have evaded paying royalty on a portion of their gold will lay that gold down on the counter of an office run by the government they have defrauded, and produce the royalty receipt for the purpose of getting the promised one per cent. rebate. Another class of men who will not come to Vancouver are Americans, who are bringing out small quantities of gold with the intention of spending it all in a big time. The rebate does not cut much figure with them, and Seattle will reap the benefit of their combined wealth. Canada, however, will be enriched by many more millions of dollars in gold than under the old system and some of it will stick in British Columbia.

The settlement of the fishermen's strike has enabled all the canners to start packing and by the time this statement is in print the Fraser river will be alive with its precious sock-eyes. The sockeyes, at this writing, have reached Point Roberts and are heading for the Fraser spawning grounds in vast numbers. The Yankee traps are getting their first haul at them and are catching more than they know what to do with.

In the last month the Vancouver clearing house returns have beaten all previous records twice over. The last week, clearings totalling a million and a quarter. In spite of these rosy evidences of prosperity for the near future, local trade is dull and money unusually tight, with the exception of the hardware business, which reports brisk trade since the beginning of the year, and an enormous Klondike business. Mining is quiet. Lumber business slack. The grocery trade is at a stand still. Dry goods is very dull. Boots and shoes fair. The wholesale butchers, however, report a good trade with Klondike and a steady market for first-class cattle, sheep, and hogs. A feature of this trade being the fact that Americans are coming to British Columbia in increasing numbers to buy their cattle for shipment to the Yukon from here and thus save the duty.

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

(By wire to The Commercial.)

Vancouver, August 3.
Flour prices remain unchanged. Bran and shorts are 2c dearer. Cured meats are easier. Eastern eggs are 1c dearer.
GRAIN—Wheat, \$30 per ton; oats, \$35 per ton; corn, \$28 per ton.
FLOUR—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.50; Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel; Edmonton, B. C. patents, \$4.70.
FEED—National Mills chops, \$25 per ton; bran, \$23; shorts, \$25; oil cake meal, \$35 ton f.o.b. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.

HAY—Shuswap, double pressed, \$22 per ton; Fraser River valley, \$18 per ton; ordinary bales, \$12.

WHEAT—Rolled oats, 60lb sack, \$3.00; two 45lb sacks, \$3.10; four 22½lb sacks, \$3.80; ten 7lb sacks, \$2.50; oatmeal in 10lb sacks, per 100lb, \$3.50; in 50lb sacks, \$3.25 per 100lb.

HIDES AND WOOL—Sound heavy steers 7½c per lb; medium, 6½c; light cows, 5½c; sheep pelts, November killed, 90c each; deer skins, green, 8c lb; deer skins, dry, 20c lb; wool, 66¢10c lb.

LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$4.50@4.85 per 100 lb; sheep, \$5 per 100lb; lambs, \$4.25@4.50; hogs, 7c.

POULTRY—Chickens, \$3.00@4.50; fowls \$5.50@6.00.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 8½c; mutton, 10¢10½c; pork, 9¢10c; veal, 10¢10½c.

CURED MEATS—Hams, 10¢10½c; breakfast bacon, 10¢10½c; backs, 10c; long clear 13½c; rolls, 15c; smoked sides, 13½¢14c.

LARD—Tubs, 13½¢13¾c per lb; pails, 12½c; tubs, 12½c.

BUTTER—Local creamery, 25c; Manitoba creamery, 26¢27c; dairy, local, 10c; Manitoba dairy, 14¢16c.

EGGS—Fresh local, 30c; Northwest eggs, 16c; eastern, 20c per dozen.

CHEESE—Manitoba—10¢11c.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes, \$18@20 per ton; cauliflower, \$1; beans, 8c; peas, 3c; silver skins, 1½c per pound; tomatoes, \$1.50 box; cabbage, 2¢2½c.

FISH—Flounders, 5c; smelts, 5c; sea bass, 4c; whiting, 6c; soles, 6c; halibut, 6c; salmon, 10; cod, 6c per lb; crabs, 60c per dozen, smoked salmon, 10c, smoked halibut, 10c, smoked herring, 9c; shrimps, 20c.
FRUIT—St. Michael and Valen-cha oranges, \$4.50; lemons, \$2.50@3.25; cherries, 10c 15¢@90c; apricots 5c; coconuts, \$3.50; plums, \$1.15; peaches, 90¢ @ \$1.10; pears, \$2.25; apples, \$1.40@1.60.

NUTS—Almonds, 15¢16c; filberts, 12½c; peanuts, 14c; Brazil, 18c; walnuts, 11c per lb; coconuts, 90¢@1 per 100lb.

SUGARS—Powdered, icing and bar, 7½c; Paris lump, 6½c; granulated, 5½c; extra C, 4½c; yellow, 4¾¢4½c per pound.

SYRUPS—30 gal. barrels, 2½c lb; 10 gal. kegs, 2½c; 5 gal. tins, \$1.75 each; 1 gal. tins, \$1.50 case of 10; ½ gal. tins, \$5.25 case of 20.

CANNED GOODS—Corn, \$1.00; peas, \$1.05@1.10; tomatoes, \$1.20; beans, \$1.25.

HARDWARE—Bar iron, base, 3.00. Horse shoe nails, discount 50 and 10 per cent; horse shoes, kegs, \$4.75; nails, base price, cut, \$3.35; wire, \$3.70; rope, Manila, 14c; hotted oil, 90c; white lead, \$3.00; putty, \$3.50; barbed wire, \$1.50 per 100lb; glass, first break, \$5.00.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.

Special to The Commercial.

Nelson, August 3.
Receipts of Northwest eggs are light. Ontario eggs are firmer. Butter is unchanged. Trade is quiet.

Butter—Fresh Manitoba creamery, 16 to 18c; dairy, 13 to 14c.

Eggs—19 cents.

Cheese—New, 11 cents.

Oats—Per ton, \$40.

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

Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$5.10.

Potatoes—New, \$30 per ton.

B C BUSINESS NOTES

Wilcox & Hall, proprietors of the Phoenix Pioneer, are starting a newspaper at Grand Forks.

Glasgow and Wilson, general merchants of North Hill, intend moving their business to Salmon Arm.

Leligh's sash and door factory at Victoria was destroyed by fire, loss about \$12,000 with \$2,000 insurance.

The subscription list and printing plant of the Greenwood Miner have been purchased by the Greenwood Times.

The Dominion Shingle Manufacturing Company propose erecting a shingle mill at New Westminster, to cost \$10,000.

The Cranbrook Electric Light Company, Limited, the A. Mountain Lion Mining Company, Limited, and the Oriental Power and Pulp Company, Limited, have been incorporated.

Wheat cutting has been commenced in the Okanagan, where a good crop is expected. Plums and prunes promise well, but the apple crop is reported to be hardly equal to that of last year.

The Great Northern has announced its intention on Aug. 1 to discontinue its passenger service on its Kootenay Valley road, that is its railway south from the Kootenay district of British Columbia via Bonners Ferry.

Word has been received from Fort Simpson that there has been a big fire at Metlakatla. The bishop's house, a big church, the Indian girl's home, an old school and several other houses and an old cannery were destroyed.

Vancouver clearing house returns for the last week were \$1,275,260 as against \$92,000 for the corresponding week of last year. This is the largest record for two years and a

half during which the clearing house has been in operation.

Dodwell & Co., Victoria, have sold their steamships Olympia, Tacoma and Victoria to the Northern Pacific and the Pacific Coast Company are negotiating for the purchase of Dodwell & Co.'s fleet of Sound steamers, which includes the North Pacific, Utopia and Sehome.

Three consignments of gold dust, valued in all at a little over \$10,000, were assayed at the Dominion government assay office at Vancouver on Monday morning, being the first gold to be treated in the office. The formal opening took place on Saturday, when G. R. Maxwell, M. P., Dr. Hadnel, Dominion government superintendent of mines, and Manager McCaffrey took Mayor Townley, leading bank managers, and members of the board of trade, over the office and explained the working of the various parts of the plant. Dr. Hadnel states that the office is equipped with more up-to-date appliances than the assay offices in New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, or Seattle. Its plant is capable of treating sixteen to twenty millions of gold per annum.

Boundary District Notes.

H. R. Davidson, of Vancouver, has temporarily assumed the management of the Greenwood branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

J. W. Grier, late manager of the Greenwood Miner, has gone to Rendell, where he will start the West Fork News. The plant for that paper went up to the West Fork last month.

Levelling and grading for the machine shop the C. P. R. intends to build at Eholt is in progress. More side tracks are being put down and other provision is being made for the increasing train traffic at that growing junction town.

The Kettle River Power Co. is distributing the poles for its transmission line along the right-of-way between Cascade and Phoenix and six miles have already been covered. The plant for generating power has been ordered but it will be late in the fall before it will arrive at the site for the power station at Cascade.

Wayne Choate, a prominent mining engineer from Detroit, F. W. Hayes, who has been in the service of the First National bank, of Detroit, for about 30 years, and J. Fred Ritchie, P. L. S., of Rossland, are making a tour of the Boundary district, the Detroit visitors having heard much of its big mineral showings.

The townsite of Tulameen, in the Similkameen district, was on Thursday, July 18, at Victoria, offered for sale by the order of the chief commissioner of lands and works, in lots. Fifty-seven lots were sold despite the delay of railroad construction, the aggregate amount realised being \$4,713. At Princeton, in the Similkameen, the previous day about the same number of lots in Tulameen was sold, the average price being nearly \$36 per lot.

Geo. Robertson, an Ottawa lumber man, after looking over the Boundary district for two or three weeks, has left for his eastern home. He will visit the Buffalo exposition en route. He took with him a number of copies of the last report of the Greenwood board of trade for distribution among friends in the east who may be glad to have some authentic information of the growing industries of the Boundary country.

Information comes from Grand Forks to the effect that Spraggett's saw mill, situate on the bank of the lake immediately above the Granby company's dam across the north fork of Kettle river, together with a lot of sawn lumber, was destroyed by fire last Wednesday night. The loss is stated to be between \$30,000 and \$40,000, but it is not yet known here whether this is outside of the insurance carried. It is understood that the Royal Bank of Canada, formerly the Merchants Bank of Halifax, is interested in this loss. Besides Spraggett's loss the Granby smelter lost \$4,000 worth of lumber and the C. P. R. two loaded freight cars. The mill was lately reported to be cutting about 40,000 feet of lumber a day, chiefly for use in the construction work now at the Granby Company's smelter.

Enas McCormick, who was connected with Butler's saddlery, Greenwood, for some time has purchased the business of R. E. Doran at Moose Jaw, N.W.T. It is stated that Bolvin, Wilson & Co., of Montreal, wholesale liquor

dealers, have taken over the Greenwood business of the British Columbia Wholesale Liquor company, and that R. Greiger will continue to act as manager. R. T. Evans, at one time of Virden, Man., recently of Greenwood, has been appointed manager of the latter company's Rossland business.

Surveyors have completed the platting of the new town of Morgan, which is situate across the International boundary line south from Cascade, at what has for some time past been known as Rock Cut. The new town is on the line of the Marcus-Republic railway, between Marcus and Cascade.

MINING MATTERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

For the past week the ore treated at the Granby smelter amounts to 4,354 tons.

The London-Nichelleu Consolidated mines have closed a contract for a tramway from the Silver King mine to Crawford Creek wagon road.

The mines tributary to the city of Slovan have shipped 2,673 tons of ore so far this year. Of this amount 2,150 were shipped by the Arlington.

It is reported that a second smelter will be erected at Grand Forks to treat ores from the Majestic and City of Paris mines. This will be erected by a new company which is to be formed by consolidating a number of properties in which the Miner-Graves people are interested.

BOUNDARY DISTRICT OF B. C.

The official announcement of William Graham McMynn's appointment as government agent for the Grand Forks and Kettle River mining divisions of the Boundary district, has been gazetted.

The tonnage of ore shipped from Boundary district mines during July 20 to 24th, inclusive, was as under: Old Ironsides and Knob Hill Group, 13,484 tons; Mother Lode, 7,222, B. C., 4,405; R. Bell, 270, No. 7, 123, total, 25,519 tons. Shipments during 1900 and to above mentioned date aggregate 290,944 tons.

The Golden Crown Mines, limited, has been incorporated. The capitalization is \$1,500,000. Among the objects of the company is the purchase of the mine near Greenwood of the Brandon & Golden Crown Company, limited.

The London, England, special correspondent of the New York Engineering and Mining Journal makes the following reference to the Snowshoe Company "A company of much more interest is the Snowshoe Gold and Copper Mines, limited, which has been formed with a capital of £250,000, to acquire the Snowshoe mine in the Boundary district of British Columbia. This property is pretty well known as a very fair low-grade proposition. There is plenty of ore averaging \$10 to \$11 in gold, silver and copper, and as it is not far from the smelters, there is no reason why a profit of \$3 a ton should not be made."

Jay P. Graves is reported to have said recently, in Rossland: "A consolidation of the California property Rossland, with a couple of Boundary properties is under consideration and will be put through if the California stockholders are agreeable, which will probably prove to be the case. This will give us one company instead of several, among the properties it is intended to affiliate being the California, Majestic and City of Paris. At the meeting of the California directors held while I was in Spokane this was practically the final decision arrived at, and if the shareholders do not object the proposition will be put through in September." Regarding the Granby company's smelter at Grand Forks, Mr. Graves is reported to have remarked: "At the smelter everything is running smoothly and the additions are progressing nicely. Consignments of machinery and plant for the additional outfit are arriving daily and the work is well under way."

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

On the 20th Century Company's mine in the Manitou, a shaft has been sunk about 60 feet and the work is showing very satisfactory results. It is probable that a 10-stamp mill will be erected.

Jos. Harris is developing three mining locations on Lake Wabigoon. On one a shaft is down 22 feet, and assays give \$13 in gold. On another vein, with a width of 37 feet, assays average \$11.54 to the ton.

Why Be Satisfied



with a small profit when a big margin can be made selling our Tobaccos? Cheapest goods in the market.

Our Black Prince Tobacco at 46c per pound is best value going in Chewing Tobacco.

10lb. caddy of Pride of London Cigarettes at 3 for 25c, and gives a profit of 33 per cent. A Trade Winner.

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Sole Agents for these Goods

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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 1461. **WINNIPEG**

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**DRY GOODS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
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BAR SHEET STEEL PLATES ANGLES, Etc.

Imported promptly at Lowest Prices.

**Gold Rolled
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"Cambria" make.



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**Dry Goods
Men's
Furnishings**

Small Wares and Fancy Goods

347 and 349 St. Paul St., Montreal

Represented in the West by

A. C. McLAUCHLAN, Box 208, Winnipeg.

Bargains 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. The stock is first quality. A rare opportunity to stock felt goods.

H. G. MIDDLETON & BRO. 139 ALBERT STREET WINNIPEG

In rear of Leland Hotel.

THE GOLDIE & McCULLOCH CO.

GAIT

Manufacturers of

Model Gasoline Engines

JAS. BURRIDGE

Office and Warehouse—
130 Princess Street Winnipeg

Agent.
Tel. 120

Great West Saddlery Co. Limited

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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

Our saddles good, made of leather and wood.

Make riders shout with glee. 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 flee. Their saddlery sells, you're treated well. By this wondrous "G. W. S. Company."

Send for our new and beautifully illustrated Catalogue and Price List.—Free.

Great West Saddlery Co. Ltd.

122 and 124 Market St. East.
WINNIPEG, MAN.



WOLVERINE

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS
MICHIGAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO
Branch Warehouse foot of James Street, WINNIPEG.

British Columbia Fruit

WHOLESALE

R. L. CODD & CO.

PORT HAMDON, B.C.

A. GARRUTHERS & CO.

Dealers in and Exporters of

**Hides, Wool, Sheepskins,
Tallow, Seneca Root
and Raw Fur**

Liberal advances made on shipments against Bill of Lading. Wool Sacks, Hide Hoops and Taps furnished on application.

Office and Warehouse: 120-122 King St. WINNIPEG, MAN.

E. D. Martin, Winnipeg, wholesale druggist; Joseph Martin, Vancouver, British Columbia; E. E. Lightcap, Winnipeg, accountant; Lisgar L. Lang, Winnipeg, merchant; Thomas D. Robinson, Winnipeg, lumber dealer, are applying to the Dominion government for incorporation, under the Companies Act, as the Western Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$10,000.



California . . .

**Peaches
Plums
Cherries**

Car

WATER MELONS

BRIGHT & JOHNSTON, 137 HANNAWAY ST WINNIPEG

Manitoba.

Tardif & Lehnart have started a butcher shop at Selkirk.

Fire in the premises of Austin Francis, druggist, Winnipeg, did considerable damage a few days ago. Fully insured.

Notice is given that a special general meeting of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange Clearing Association is called, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Incorporation of the company for the purpose of organizing.

The land sales for the month of July by the C. P. R. land department amounts to 49,083.96 acres for \$151,646.84. This is an increase of \$25,163.43, over the same month last year, when the sales amounted to \$10,716.46 acres for \$129,483.42. The increase in acreage was 3,744.50.

The city council of Winnipeg held a special meeting to consider the offer of Andrew Carnegie of \$100,000 towards the establishment of a free city library and decided to comply with the conditions specified, namely, to supply a free site and \$7,500 per year for maintenance.

A good deal of Manitoba land has passed into the hands of buyers from the United States during the past few weeks as a result of the splendid condition of the crops. Visitors from the south are entering the country by every train and are buying farm lands in almost every section of the country.

R. J. Gallagher, grocer, Winnipeg, has been appointed agent in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories for the products of the Canadian factory of the American Fluid Beef Company, of Chicago, successors to the manufacturers of Oxol. This company has a large factory at Montreal, where they manufacture what is known as Beehive, a beef product of high quality for the use of invalids and all others who need strengthening tonics of this kind. The manager of the new company is F. C. Silcocks.

Alberta.

A general store is to be opened at Tofield by — Riddout.

D. Moreau, Strathcona, has sold his wholesale liquor store to A. J. Boudreau and will continue in the grocery business.

Colin Smith, of Smith Bros., fruit and confectionery, Strathcona, has sold out his interest in the business to W. C. Raekham.

It is reported on reliable authority that a sugar beet factory is to be started near Lethbridge. Arrangements are being made with the Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company for a large tract of land and it is probable that a new town will be started to be known as Raymond.

The new town of Halmore, started this spring on the line of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, 56 miles west of Mackoid, has three general stores, a clothing and a large hardware store, a butcher shop, confectionery store and three hotels. Coal has been found here and some of the properties are now being opened up.

Northwestern Ontario.

The Pigeon River Lumber Co. will erect saw mills and planing mills at Port Arthur.

John A. Partington & E. Appleton, doing business in Rat Portage as general merchants under the name of The Partington Supply Co., have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued under the same name by E. Appleton.

A feature of the forthcoming Toronto exhibition will be a series of demonstrations led by the provincial department of agriculture, of the various processes in connection with the proper cultivation of sugar beets. Trial plots with the beets in various stages of growth will be shown together with all the implements necessary for properly handling the beets.

President Wilson, of the International Truckmen; Joe Lennon, chairman of the C. P. R. strikers, and A. F. Stewart, secretary, were arrested at Montreal on Thursday night on a charge of criminal libel preferred by H. O. Montgomery, ex-member of the committee, whom they charged in an official circular with being a traitor. The trouble has grown out of the truckmen's strike. Accused was recommended for enquiry.

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

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

Week ending Aug 1, 1901 . . . \$2,057,000
Corresponding week, 1900 . . . 1,900,517
Corresponding week, 1899 . . . 1,787,020

The monthly totals are as follows:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. . .	\$9,023,406	\$9,900,007	\$7,983,052
Feb. . .	7,153,270	6,702,040	6,209,471
Mar. . .	7,531,022	7,320,902	6,759,121
Apr. . .	7,631,204	7,091,519	6,910,431
May . .	8,681,077	9,762,579	7,475,255
June . .	8,517,908	6,032,081	8,211,714
July . .	9,215,196	9,395,125	8,169,505
Aug. . .		8,174,030	7,995,291
Sep. . .		7,329,147	8,281,159
Oct. . .		9,183,477	12,089,000
Nov. . .		11,018,985	14,435,219
Dec. . .		10,569,325	12,960,905
Totals . .	\$106,950,792	\$107,780,914	

THE MONEY MARKET.

There is a good demand for money in this market, and the prospects are that all available funds will be profitably employed for the balance of this year. Interest rates hold steady at 6 to 8 per cent for bank loans and about the same range for mortgage loans.

B. C. PRIVATE BANK LIQUIDATION.

A return has been made to the creditors of the British Columbia private banking firm of Green, Worlock & Co., which failed some half dozen years ago. H. Beaver and J. S. Yates, trustees. There is shown to be owing outside claims of the depositors \$18,000. All the other property is clear, and some of it is paying. Land is owned in various districts. The Nicola property consisting of coal lands has been under bonds to Law, Gooderham and Blackstock for \$75,000, but the last payment has not been made. The amount owing the depositors, the statement shows, is about \$300,000. Since the assignment \$200,000 has been received by the trustees and with the exception of the one dividend to the depositors this has been paid out to secured creditors, for taxes, insurance, trustees' fees, and other purposes. There is also \$3,500 of the amount on hand. The remuneration received by the trustees since the assignment, it is understood, is nearly \$22,000.

INSURANCE

THE MUTUAL RESERVE FUND CIRCULAR.

The circular issued by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association to which reference was made last week, has aroused great interest in insurance circles, and brought out numerous comments and inquiries. The circular being addressed to the Hon. Francis Hendricks, superintendent of insurance of New York State, has caused his office to be besieged with enquiries not from individual policyholders merely, but from superintendents of insurance for other states. They desire to have an authoritative opinion as to the effect of the recent change made by the Mutual Reserve from an "assessment" to, practically, "a level premium" system. Mr. Hendricks has issued a circular reply to these inquiries, in which he declares that every policy or certificate issued by the Mutual contains a provision for increasing assessments to meet the claims. As to the legality of such power to levy special assessments for reserve purposes, there seems to have been no judicial decision, nor any ruling by the insurance departments. Mr. Hendricks thus addresses the inquiries who have sought his judgment on the Mutual Reserve circular.

"You are familiar with the provisions of Article VI of our insurance law regulating this class of corporations, its articles of incorporation or charter, a copy of its constitution or by-laws, and you realize that operating as it is as an assessment insurance corporation, its membership absolutely controls its methods of business. The amendments adopted in January of this year were adopted at an annual meeting where all the membership

had the right to vote. Such being the fact, it is questionable whether any court would hold that such amendments were illegal.

We hope that the above information will, in a measure, answer your inquiries, and that, at least, we have succeeded in advising you as to the position of this department."

INSURANCE NOTES.

Shipping circles at Montreal are greatly agitated by the announcement of E. L. Bond, president of the Marine Insurance Underwriters' Association, to the effect that the large English companies have withdrawn their risks on St. Lawrence tonnage on account of the excessive risks. The companies are not named but they claim that even with the high rates prevailing it does not pay to take risks via this route. The attention of the Dominion government has been drawn to the matter by Mr. Bond.

The Equitable Life Insurance Company has taken over the business of the Brooklyn Life. The Brooklyn Life Insurance Company was organized and began business in July, 1861. The company has a paid-up capital of \$125,000. The total assets on July 1, 1901, were \$1,500,000. The liabilities on policyholders' account were \$1,620,000; the gross divisible surplus was \$20,000. At the end of 1900 the total number of policies in force was 3,715, representing \$5,255,491 of insurance, mainly in the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Railway and Traffic Matters.

The weak feeling which has characterized the ocean grain freight market during the past three weeks still continues to be the principal feature, says the Montreal Gazette, and rates generally show a further decline as compared with a week ago. There is little enquiry for room, owing to the high prices prevailing for corn and oats, which have checked shippers from doing any business. Engagements to Glasgow have been made at 4s; to London at 1s 10; Liverpool at 1s, and to Bristol at 2s 3d; but agents to-day were asking for August room the following rates: Liverpool, 1s 3d; London, 1s 3d; Glasgow, 1s 6d; Bristol, 2s 3d; Leth, 2s; Antwerp, 2s 3d; Hamburg, 2s, and Cardiff, 1s 6d. Latest mail advices from New York say there has been little or no grain tonnage, and rates for the present are nominal. Liverpool, 1s 3d; London, 1s 3d; Glasgow, 1d; Newcastle, 2s 1d; Antwerp, 2s 1d; Bristol, 2s 1d; Leth, 3d, and Hull, 1s 1d.

Movements of Business Men.

Oliver Heggelwood, of the McLaughlin Carriage Co., Oshawa, Ont., is in Winnipeg this week on a business visit to their branch here.

W. P. Page, general manager of the Sun Savings & Loan Company, was in Winnipeg during the early part of this week inspecting the agency of his company here.

John Aird, manager of the Bank of Commerce, left on Saturday's train for Edmonton. After spending a short time there he will proceed to Banff to enjoy a vacation.

T. A. Russell, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was in Winnipeg this week in the interests of the association. He is arranging to form a local branch of the association in Winnipeg and later on will visit Vancouver for the same purpose. He will also give some attention to western transportation problems while here.

Capt. J. R. Wynne, of The Martin, Hole, Wynne Co., Ltd., wholesale drug, Winnipeg, arrived home the beginning of the week from an extended trip through British Columbia, California, Oregon, and Washington. He expresses himself as being highly pleased with what he saw on the Canadian coast and with the railway service on the Canadian side. He was also greatly impressed with the size and importance of the coast cities of the United States.

The Implement Warerooms.

The agricultural implement dealers are not exhibiting at the Winnipeg Industrial fair this year. They have, however, fitted up their showrooms where they have samples of all the different classes of goods handled and a large number of visitors have made a point of calling at these different places. In the mornings particularly the premises have been very crowded and the dealers report a good number of sales as a result of these visits.

Mothers—Sir, I hope my little boy doesn't worry you by his fretting and crying; he isn't well, or he wouldn't act so.

Mr. Man—Oh, no; all children act that way; I'm used to it—in fact, I haven't seen a well child for twenty years.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Twenty years hence—"Is he what you would call a self-made man?" said one multi-millionaire. "I should say so," answered the other. "Why, I can remember when he had scarcely a million dollars to his name."—Washington Star.

"Crescent" Steel Ware

Our other brands of Enamelled Ware:

"Premier," "Colonial," White, Blue and White "Star" Decorated.

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

The Thos. Davidson Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL

OVERALL CLOTHING

Overalls
Pants



Smocks
Shirts

OUR GOODS ARE WELL MADE.
They will please your customers.
You will be pleased yourself.
Send us your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed

The Hoover Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Maw's Block WINNIPEG.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES

The manufacturing public are invited to examine our plant over 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

A good business at a point in the Northwest Territories, comprising a general stock of merchandise, also lumber. There are two elevators and season's receipts average 50,000 to 125,000 bushels. There is no opposition and reasonable terms will be given to right party. For full particulars apply J. The Commercial Office, Winnipeg.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, August 3.

The ordinary routine of business has been interrupted this week by the exhibition. Large crowds of people have been in the city all week, many of them being country business men who have spent a portion of their time calling upon the business men of the city. Every effort has been made to give the visitors as pleasant a time as possible and trading operations have had to take second place for the time being. Notwithstanding this there has been a satisfactory volume of wholesale business transacted in most lines and many new connections have been made which will lead to business later on. Sorting trade in summer lines continues quite active and the volume of shipments of fall lines is increasing every week. Harvesting machinery is one of the most active lines on the list to-day. Values in all lines hold steady and we note but few important changes in our price lists. The favorable weather conditions and splendid prospects for the harvest are putting more heart into the business community. About the only drawback in this respect is the growing fear that there will not be enough labor available to harvest all the grain. Farmers will be obliged to pay such high wages too for such labor as they do secure that it will take some of the profit off the crops. Building operations are very active now in both city and country and labor of all kinds is well employed. The strike of the C. P. R. section hands is the only disturbing element in the labor world. This does not appear to be any nearer settlement than it was a month ago. The union carpenters in the city are threatening to strike if certain demands which they have formulated are not met to-day. Bank clearings at Winnipeg during the week ending Thursday were \$157,539 larger than during the corresponding week of last year.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, August 3.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Wholesale dealers have been exceedingly busy this week with exhibition callers and have devoted their attention mainly to these. Stocks have been displayed in all their fulness for the special benefit of these callers and the situation in both city and country has been a constant theme of conversation. As a result all parties have a better understanding of things. In the way of shipments fall orders now engage the bulk of attention although there is still some sorting business being done in summer lines. From manufacturing centres we learn that activity is the prevailing characteristic of the situation and as leather has firmed up quite noticeably of late values for finished goods are firm.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

As the amount of new work under way and projected increases the demand for brick, stone and lime improves accordingly. Dealers are quite satisfied with the volume of their sales so far this season and anticipate a good demand for some months yet. So far as prices are concerned there is nothing new to note. We quote as follows: Rubble stone, \$4 per cord; footings, \$5.50 per cord; broken stone, \$1.25 per cubic yard; white lime, 20c per bushel; gray lime, 15 to 16c per bushel. Veneer brick \$11 per thousand; kiln run, \$9 per thousand.

HINDER TWINE.

Matters have reached a more definite stage with regard to binder twine. The rapid progress of the grain crops towards maturity has started farmers clamoring for twine and the demand has become so large that wholesale dealers are not able to forward deliveries fast enough. The harvest is now

on in much of the country to the south of us and factories have naturally taken the view that orders from that territory should have first place, consequently deliveries on Manitoba account are only now beginning to be made with any degree of freedom. It is expected that all orders already booked will be filled with a fair degree of promptness, but for once the retail dealers who hold back until harvest time are going to have trouble securing supplies. It is estimated that about 50 per cent. of the twine needed in this country is contracted for and this will probably be forthcoming in due course but where the other 20 per cent. is to come from jobbers profess not to be able to tell. They state that they will do their best to fill all orders but those already booked will naturally be given the precedence, and new orders will have to wait. Prices hold firm at the range which we have been quoting for some time past, namely, 9c per pound for jobbing lots of sisal and standard, 11c for manilla, 600-foot, and 12½c for pure manilla.

CURED MEATS.

The market holds steady with an active trade doing. Demand has been unusually large this week in the city owing to presence of so many visitors. Campers in the various summer resorts are taking large quantities of ham, bacon, etc. Winnipeg jobbing prices will be found on page 1014.

DRY GOODS.

Wholesale houses have devoted the entire week to entertaining visitors and these have been present in large numbers. Travellers have been in from the road for the purpose of helping to make it pleasant for those to whom they sell. A fair amount of buying has been done in some lines and much has been done to improve the understanding between wholesale houses and their country customers. Fall shipments have been getting a fair share of attention during the week, notwithstanding the rush of visitors. Values in all staple lines seem to be steady and there are no changes to note here. What has been said of dry goods is true also of the clothing and gent's furnishings trade. In the latter line there is still a good deal of business passing in outing goods.

FISH.

Demand is good and all kinds of fish in plentiful supply. We quote:—Whitefish, fresh, 5c per pound; pickerel, fresh, 4c per pound; pike, fresh, 3c; goldeyes, 2c; trout, 10c; salmon, 14c per pound; halibut, 12½c; Lake Superior herring, 20c per dozen; salt cod, 6½c; Labrador herring, per barrel, \$4; salt mackerel, \$2 per kit; boneless fish, 7½c per pound; fresh sea cod, big, 7c per pound; smelts, 8c; mackerel, 12½c; fresh shad, 10c.

GREEN FRUITS.

The week has been marked by a good demand for all kinds of fruit, especially for city trade. Supplies are none too plentiful and some lines are hard to obtain. Lemons are firm at last week's advance. Peaches are firmly held. Blueberries have declined 1c per lb. We quote: California oranges, late Valencia, 90s, case, \$3.50; 11s, \$3.75; 12s, \$4.75; California lemons, per case, \$7.50; California peaches per case, \$1.75; plums, \$2.25; Bartlett pears, \$4; Washington peaches, per case, \$1.50; peach plums, \$2.00; apples, in boxes, \$1.00; watermelons, per dozen, \$2.50 to \$2.75; watermelons, per dozen, \$3; bananas, per bunch, \$2.50 to \$3.00; native blueberries, per pound, 6c; new potatoes, imported, per pound, 1½c; Egyptian onions, per pound, 3c; celery, 60c per dozen; cabbage, 60c per dozen; tomatoes, \$3.00 per case.

GROCERIES.

The grocery market here has been unusually active this week owing to the presence of many country merchants in the city. Their reports to jobbers as to conditions in the country have been most encouraging. As regards values we may say that the canned goods market remains unchanged, but all lines are firm and if reported shortages in corn and peas are confirmed it will result in advances in these lines almost immediately. Rolled oats still maintain their strength. Split peas are also higher and are quoted now at \$2.50 to \$2.60. Beans have advanced and are now quoted at from \$1.90 to \$2.00. The higher price of corn has had its effect upon cornmeal and \$1.65 to \$1.75 per sack is the price now. Recent quotations from Japan indicate that Japan

rice has advanced ¼ to ⅜c per pound, but the local market has not been affected yet. The trade was advised yesterday afternoon of a sharp advance in apricots, amounting to 1c per pound on all grades.

HARDWARE.

Business is moderately active in this line and prices hold steady at last week's range. Jobbers have had a good many callers during the week.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Business is steady in the various lines embraced by this head and the only new feature is a drop of 2c per gallon in the price of linseed oil, making the quotation now 90c for raw and 93 for hulled in barrel lots, with the usual advances for less quantities. Prices for other lines are given on another page.

SCRAP.

We quote: No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$14.00 to \$17.00 per ton; No. 2, \$5.00 to \$10.00 per ton; wrought iron scrap \$5 per ton; heavy copper, 10 to \$12 per pound; copper bottoms, 10 to 11 per pound; red brass, 10 to 11c per pound; yellow brass, heavy, 8c per pound; light brass, 5 to 6c per pound; lead pipe or tea lead, 2 to 2½c per pound; rags, country mixed, 50c per 100 pounds rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and arctics, 5c per pound; zinc scrap, 1c per pound; bones, clean dry and bleached, \$5 to \$6 ton; bottles, quarts, 25c per dozen; pints, 15c per dozen.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—There has been an easier tendency in the wheat markets during the past week, and at the close of business yesterday, prices are about 1½ to 1¾c per bushel lower than a week ago. At the same time there has been a considerable activity in trading and the movement of wheat is very large. One of the chief features affecting the wheat situation at the present time is the strength obtaining in corn and other feeding stuffs, which undoubtedly has a great influence on the price of wheat. Reports are prevalent again that in some parts of the States the feeding of wheat is increasing, and a falling off in the primary movement from this cause may be looked for. At the present date there is only 7c per bushel difference between the prices of September wheat and September corn in the Chicago market, when the difference of weight per bushel of these grains is taken into account. Exports from North American ports are again very large, 6,462,000 bushels for the week, for the same week last year only 3,327,000 bushels. During two or three days in the beginning of the week the sales for export were reported as very heavy, but at the close of the week these have fallen off again. World's shipments for this week are estimated at around 9,000,000 bushels; for the same week last year they were actually 6,771,000 bushels. The crop situation in Europe and America shows no material change on the week. Wheat harvest is now general in England, and in some districts the crop is very fine, but generally it does not come up to last year's crop and the acreage is slightly less. In England, oats, barley and fodder crops are deficient owing to drought and hot weather. In Roumania heavy rains are interfering with harvest work. The American visible supply increased 1,581,000 bus. against a decrease of 298,000 bushels the previous week, and a decrease of 271,000 bushels for the same week last year. The world's shipments were 9,982,000 bushels against 7,614,000 bus. for the previous week, and 5,860,000 bushels one year ago. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, increased 3,918,000 bushels, compared to a decrease of 656,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 2,309,000 bushels last year.

The local market continues quiet and dull with almost no business passing. Available wheat is getting well cleaned up and the stock in store, Fort William, on Saturday, 27th ult., was only 668,277 bushels, two-thirds of which are 1 and 2 hard. The price for 1 hard in store, Fort William, has been down to 68½c, and up to 70c again during the week, the latter figure being paid on Thursday. Yesterday the price was down to 69½c again, 2 hard is 2c under 1 hard, 3 hard, 63c, and for other qualities the price is irregular, and for the most part it is difficult to find buyers for them.

FLOUR—The market is steady with a fairly good demand. We quote:

Hungarian brand, \$2 per sack of 98 pounds; Flvo Roses, \$2; Glenora Patent, \$1.85; Red Patent, \$1.85; Alberta, \$1.65; Manitoba, \$1.50; Medora, \$1.45; Imperial XXXX, \$1.20; XXXX, \$1.15. MILLFEED—Prices hold steady at \$1.50 per ton for bran and \$13.50 for shorts delivered.

GROUND FEED—Pure oat chop is selling at \$30 per ton here, delivered, while mixed barley and oats are not to be had. Corn chop is worth \$24 delivered.

COUNTRY WHEAT—The market is very quiet. Prevailing quotations range from 54c to 60c per bushel, according to quality and rate of freight.

OATS—Manitoba oats are practically out and the market is being supplied from Ontario. Carlots on track are worth 47 to 48c per bushel.

BARLEY—There is no barley offering and the market is in a nominal condition.

CORN—The sharp advance in prices noted last weeks holds. Carlots on track are worth 61c per bushel, a prohibitive price, and no business is being done.

HAY—Offerings of new hay are ample for all requirements and the market is steady at \$6 to \$7 per ton for carlots for fresh baled. Loose hay on the street is worth \$5 to \$6 per ton.

POULTRY—There is but little doing in this line. A few fresh killed spring chickens are selling at 30c per pair.

DRESSED MEATS—The hot weather is cutting off a large part of demand for fresh meat and trade is not very brisk. Meat is scarce and prices hold steady as follows: Fresh killed beef, 6 to 6½c per pound; veal, 7 to 8c; mutton, 10 to 11c; hogs, 8½c.

BUTTER—Creamery. The market is steady at 15c per pound for choice creamery f.o.b. factory points.

BUTTER—Dairy. Receipts are liberal and the market unchanged at 10½ to 12c per pound commission basis. Shippers are advised to see that butter is packed in tubs as it handles better that way.

CHEESE—The market is well supplied with cheese and prices are easy at 7 to 7½c per pound, point of shipment.

EGGS—A good many eggs are coming in in poor condition owing to hot weather. We note a stronger feeling in regard to price, which is now 11½ to 12c delivered here.

VEGETABLES—New native potatoes are more plentiful and 2½c per bushel lower. Old potatoes are practically out. We quote: Potatoes, 70c per bushel; Egyptian onions, \$2 per bushel; carrots, 15c per dozen bunches; beets and turnips, 15c per dozen bunches; cabbage, 40 to 50c per dozen; native cauliflower, 50c per dozen; cucumbers, 75 to 90c per dozen; lettuce, radish and watercress, 15c; peas, 15c; beans, 15c; celery, 35c; rhubarb, 7c per pound.

HIDES—The market is steady and without special feature. Buff hides are easier at Chicago. We quote: No. 1 hides, 3½c per pound, delivered here; No. 2's, 4½c; No. 3's, 3½c; kips, 5½ to 6½c; veal calf, 7 to 8c; deskins, 25c to 40c; slunks, 15 to 20c; horse hides, \$1 to \$1.50.

WOOL—Manitoba wool is worth 7½c per pound here. Receipts are very light.

TALLOW—The regular quotation for No. 1 tallow, delivered here, is 4c per pound. No. 2 is worth 1c less.

SENECA ROOT—The market is still firm. Dealers are now regularly quoting 27c per pound for best root an advance of ½c over the top price of a week ago.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Fat steers are still scarce and butchers are supplying their trade mostly with cows and heifers. A few fat cattle have gone through to Montreal for the butcher trade there, but no export cattle have been shipped. Prices range from 2½ to 3½c per lb for butchers' cattle, weighed off cars. Stockers are worth \$14 to \$16 per head for yearlings at point of shipment, and \$20 to \$22 for two-year-olds.

SHEEP—Choice mutton; sheep are worth about 5c per pound and the range of prices for both sheep and lambs is from 4½ to 5c.

HOGS—The market holds firm at 16c per pound for choice packing hogs. Heavies and inferior grades range from 5c up.

MILCH 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.

New Furnace for Greenwood.

Special Correspondence

Greenwood, July 28.

The British Columbia Copper Company, Limited, of New York, owning the Mother Lode mine, has ordered another blast furnace for its smelter at Greenwood. The new furnace will be similar in construction to the one now in operation and which has had an uninterrupted and very successful run ever since it was first blown in, on February 18 of the current year. It is a stack furnace, the downtake going from 12 feet above the feed floor up some 15 feet and then down into the big main dust flue. The size of the furnace is 12 inches wide by 150 inches long, inside dimensions at tuyeres, of which there are ten at each side, of 12 inches diameter. The Allis-Chalmers Company (successors to the E. P. Allis Company, who manufactured the first furnace), of Milwaukee, Wis., are building the new furnace, the construction of which will take about sixty days. Allowing for time that will be occupied in delivery at Greenwood and in construction, it will be between three and four months before the new furnace will be ready for operation. There is very little preliminary work to be done at the smelter, provision having been made at the first for two more furnaces. The steel furnace house will have to be enlarged, but the floor and the dust flue are ready for the putting in of the additional smelting facilities the new furnace will afford. The engines and boilers are sufficiently large to run three or four furnaces, but another blower will have to be added to provide for the increasing treatment capacity of the works.

The nominal capacity of the furnace in use has frequently been stated in print as 225 tons. Its actual tonnage of ore treated since its blowing is as follows: February (ten days), 3,016 tons; March, 10,510 tons (daily average, 350 1/3 tons); April, 11,322 tons (daily average 377 1/3 tons); May, 11,530 tons (daily average, 381 1/2 tons); June, 11,206 tons (daily average 373 1/2 tons). Total tonnage to June 30, 44,877 tons; daily average for four months, ended June 30, nearly 368 tons.

By the time the new furnace shall have been completed ready for work the company's Mother Lode mine will be in shape to double its output of ore. It is at the present time easily keeping ahead of the requirements of the single furnace at the smelter, and this without hoisting any ore at night and working only six days a week at the mine. Further, the No. 7 mine, in Central camp, is now sending down about 100 tons of ore a week and arrangements are about completed for the output of the B. C. mine—between 150 and 200 tons daily—heretofore sent to the Trail smelter, being shipped to Greenwood. Then, too, there is a probability that negotiations now in progress will result in the Jewel mine shipping regularly its gold quartz ore, which has been proved suitable for smelting, to the Greenwood smelter. Altogether the prospects are that as regards the smelting industry there will, ere the year closes, be a material increase in the tonnage at Greenwood, the experimental stage having now been left behind and the period of increasing treatment operations definitely entered upon.

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

Montreal, Aug. 3, 1901.

ANVILS—Per pound, 10¢; 12¢; anvil and vice combined, each, \$28.50. AUGERS—Post hole, Vaughan's, each, \$5.75. ANES—Bench, 30 and 10 per cent; chop ping axes, per dozen, \$7.50; double bit, per dozen, \$12.50. BELLOWS—Crown, \$3.50 per 100 lb. BELLOWS—20x24, \$4.50; 22, \$4.95; 28, \$5.40; 30, \$5.85; 32, \$6.30; 34, \$6.75; 36, \$7.10; 38, \$7.40; 40, \$7.85. BELTING—Agricultural, 65 per cent; No. 1, 60 per cent; extra, 50 per cent off new list. BITS, AUGER—American, 60 per cent; Jennings' Excelsior, 45 per cent. BOLTS—Carriage, 55 and 5 per cent; machine, 55 and 5 per cent; plow, 50 and 5 per cent; sleigh shoe, 70 per cent; store, 60 per cent; tire, 60 per cent. BUILDING PAPER—Anchor, plain, 55¢; Cyclone and Jubilee, plain, 65¢; Anchor, tarred, 60¢; Jubilee, tarred, 75¢; Cyclone, tarred, 80¢; Shield, tarred, 60¢. BUTTS—Cast, loose pin, com., 60 per cent; Peterboro, 45 per cent; wrought steel narrow, 65 per cent; loose pin, 65 per cent; bronze, 45¢ up. CARTRIDGES—Rim fire, American discount 33 1/3 per cent; Dominion 50 and 5 per cent; central fire pistol, American discount 5 per cent, Dominion discount 50 per cent; military and sporting, American

10 per cent advance on list, Dominion 15 per cent. CEMENT—Portland, barrel, \$4.25; \$4.50. CHAIN—Coll, proved 1/2 inch, \$8.50; 5/8 inch, \$9.35; 3/4 inch, \$9.25; 7/8 inch, \$9.25; 1 inch, \$9.25; 1 1/8 inch, \$9.25; 1 1/4 inch and up, \$1.75; log link chain, 5/8 inch, \$6.35; 3/4 inch, \$6.25. JACK, IRON, SLINGS, per dozen yards, 15 to 75¢; double, 25¢ to \$1. Trace chain, per dozen yards, \$3.75 to \$5.50. CHURNS—H. H. Steel frame, 55 per cent; wood frame, 20¢ less net. COPPER—Thin sheets, 25¢; planished, 33¢; boiler and 27, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, plain lined, per lb, 21¢; spun, 33¢. FILES—Cut, 70 and 10 per cent, Nicholson's and Black Diamond, 60 per cent. GLUE—Sheets, 15¢ lb., broken, 12¢ lb., glue, white, for kalsomining, 18¢ 25¢. GRASS—ANLE—Fraser's, per case 1/2 gross, \$1.75; Diamond, light, \$1.75 case; dark, \$1.75; Mica, \$3. GRINDSTONES—\$1.50 per 100 lb. HARVEST TOOLS—55 per cent. HOES—SHOES—Iron shoes, keg, 0 and 1, \$1.65; 2 and larger, \$1.40. LOST PAN full size, 25¢ extra. Sisel shoes, 0 and 1, \$1.75; 2 and larger, \$1.50. HORSE NAILS—Painted, finished, oval heads, 1st price, No. 5, \$7.50 box, No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; Nos. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount on these prices, 45 per cent. HINGES—Heavy T and strap, per 100 lb, \$6.25; \$7.20. Light do., 65 per cent. screw hook and hinge, 6 to 10 in., 5¢ per lb, 12 lb. up, per lb, 4¢. IRON—Bar iron, 100 lb, base price, \$2.50; band iron, 100 lb, \$2.35 base, Swedish iron, 100 lb, \$1.75 base, sheet, black, 10x21, \$3.50, \$3.50, 20x25 gauge, \$3.25, 28 gauge, \$4. Galvanized American, 10 gauge, \$1.25; 16x22 gauge, \$1.50; 21 gauge, \$1.75; 23 gauge, \$2; 28 gauge, \$2.25 per 100 lb; Queens head, 25¢ advance on American price. Canada plates, Garth and Blain, \$3.25. Imitation Russian sheets, 76x84, genuine Russian sheets, lb, 12¢ 1/2. LEAD—Pig, per lb, 6¢; sheets, 1 1/2¢. NAILS—Cut, 50d up, \$3.10, 20d, \$3.15; 10d, \$3.20; 8d, \$3.25; 6d, \$3.30; 4d, \$3.40; 3d, \$3.50; 2d, \$4.10. Wire Nails—1/2 in. up, \$3.50; 3/4 in., \$3.55; 1 in., \$3.60; 1 1/4 in., \$3.70; 1 1/2 in., \$3.75; 1 3/4 in., \$3.80; 1 7/8 in., \$3.85; 2 in., \$3.90; 2 1/4 in., \$4.15; 1 in., \$4.50. OILS—Navy, \$3.25 bale, U. S. navy, \$2.75; spun, \$4. PICKS—Clay, \$6 dozen; pick anvilocks, \$4.50 dozen. PIPE—Iron, black, per 100 feet 1, in \$1.75, 3/4 in, \$1.85, 1/2 in, \$1.95, 3/8 in, \$2.00; 1 in, \$2.00; 1 1/4 in, \$2.25; 1 1/2 in, \$2.40; 2 in, \$2.60. Sizes 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5 per cent discount. Galvanized, 1/2, \$2.50; 3/4 in, \$2.65; 1 in, \$2.80; 1 1/4 in, \$3.05; 1 1/2 in, \$3.20. Lead, 65¢ lb. PIPE—Stove, 3 in, \$8.75; 7 in, \$9.50 per 100 lengths. PITCH Pine, \$4.50 per barrel. PLASTER—Per barrel, \$3.25. RIVETS AND BERRS—Carriage, section, 37 1/2 per cent; M rivets, black and thined, 37 1/2 per cent; copper rivets and berr, 33¢; copper rivets, 20¢; cartons, 1¢ per lb extra net. ROPS—Cotton, 1 1/2 inch and larger, 12¢ lb; deep sea, 16¢ lb, 18¢ lb yarn, 11¢. Manila, per lb, 14¢ base, sisal, 10¢ base. SCREWS—F. H. height, discount 87 1/2 per cent; R. H. discount 82 1/2 per cent. F. H. brass, discount 80 per cent; R. H. brass, discount 75 per cent. Bench, wood, dozen, \$3.75; \$4.50; bench, iron, per dozen, \$5.25; \$7.25; each screw, 57 1/2 per cent. SHEETS—Loaded—17x3, black, 12 gauge, per 100, soft, \$1.50; chilled, \$1.65; 10 gauge, soft, \$2.15; chilled, \$2.30; Eley's smokeless, 12 gauge, soft, \$2.10; chilled, \$2.25; 10 gauge, soft, \$2.60; chilled, \$2.75. SHOT—Soft, \$6.25 per 100 lb; chilled, \$6.75; buckshot, \$7.25; ball, 25, \$7.65. SOLDIER—Half and half, per lb, 21¢. SOLDERING IRONS—Per lb, 32¢. SPADES AND SHOVELS—40 per cent. SPIKES—Pressed, 1/2, \$4.65; 3/4, \$4.40; 1, \$4.15; 1 1/4 up, \$4.10. STEEL—Sleigh shoe, \$3.25 base; spring, \$3.50 base; machinery, \$3.75 base; share, common, \$5.25 base; share, crucible, \$6.00; toe chalk, \$3.50 base; tire steel, \$3.25 base; cast tool steel, lb, 9¢ 1/2. STEEL ROLLER PLATES—3-16 inch, \$2.50; 1/4, 2, and thicker, \$3.25. STAPLES—Galvanized, \$3.90 per 100 lb. TIN—Lamb and Flag, 50 and 25 lb in-zets, per lb, 32¢. TIN PLATES—Charcoal plates, 1 C, 10 x14, 12x12, and 14x20, \$5.50; 1 N, same size, box, \$6.50; 1 C, charcoal, 20x28, 112 sheets to box, \$10.50; 1 N, box, 20x28, 112 sheets, \$12.50. TRIVIAL PLATES—1 C, 20x28, \$10.00. TINKWARE—Plain, 75 and 2 1/2 per cent; retinned, 70 and 10 per cent. TRAPS—Game, H. & N. No. 0, \$1.92 dozen; No. 1, \$2.25; No. 1 1/2, \$3.35; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 3, \$6.30; No. 4, \$7.42; bear, No. 5, \$7.50. TUBES—Roller, 2 inch, 14¢ per foot; 2 1/2 inch, 17¢; 3 inch, 20¢ per foot. VISERS—H. & Wright's, 14¢; Sampson, 40x30 lb, \$6.50; \$7 each; parallel, \$2.87; 50 each. WADES—Gray felt, 75¢ per lb; thin card wads in boxes of 500 each, 12 and smaller gauges, 25¢ per lb; thin card wads in boxes of 500 each, 10 gauge, 25¢ per lb. Chemically prepared black edge gray cloth wads, in boxes of 250 each, 11 and smaller gauges, 65¢ per 1000; 9 and 10 gauges, 75¢ per 1000; 7 and 8 gauges, \$1 per 1000. WIRE—Brass and copper wire, 20 per cent advance on the list; clothes line wire, 18 gauge, per 1000 feet, \$3.50. Galvanized, 4 barb, regular, \$3.40; galvanized, plain twist, \$3.40. ZINC—Sheets, in casks, \$7.00 per 100 lb; broken lots, \$7.50.

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Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA

Table showing wheat stocks in Canada at principal points of accumulation, including Montreal, Toronto, and other locations.

Total July 20... Total previous week... Total a year ago...

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's July 20...

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains...

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains...

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

Stocks of wheat in America and Europe and about for Europe July 1 in each year...

Table showing world's wheat stocks for various years from 1901 to 1905.

CROP MOVEMENT.

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States porting wheat markets...

Table showing crop movement for Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit, and Kansas City.

GRAIN AND MILLING NOTES.

The official estimate for the forthcoming Hungarian crops place wheat at 25,000,000 metric centners...

TROUBLE IN MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR MILLS.

The 225 millers and packers employed in the 22 flour mills of Minneapolis are in a position to force the temporary suspension of the great industry in this city.

would enter into no contract. The men have decided upon a demand for a one-year contract.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending July 20 there were 121 cars of grain inspected which graded as follows:

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 650,630 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on July 20.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year: Wheat-No. 1 hard closed at 86c in store...

Montreal Hardware Market.

Montreal, Aug. 3, 1901. Pig Iron-Canadian pig iron is worth \$17.50...

per roll; heavy straw sheathing, \$25 per ton; slaters' felt, 50c per roll. Cordage-Manilla, 1 1/2c per lb...

Toronto Hardware Prices.

Toronto, Aug. 3. ANTIMONY-10 1/2c (11c per lb for Cook's... BARRIED WIRE-Car lots, f.o.b. Cleveland...

dry sheathing, 30c per roll; tar sheathing, 40c per roll; dry fibre, 50c per roll...

A report from Boston on July 30, said: The subject of reciprocity with Canada came before the board of directors of the Boston chamber of commerce...



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

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

ALEX. MCFEE & CO.

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GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS WINNIPEG. (Licensed and Bonded under Man. Grain Act.)

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, August 3. Dry Goods—Quiet. Fall business so far has been as good as last year. Payments of paper on Monday are expected to be satisfactory. Fall millinery openings will be held Sept. 2. Values of staple cotton goods are firm. Hardware—The demand for fall specialties is fair and there is some sorting inquiry for twine and farm tools. Values generally are firm.

Groceries—Trade is a little quiet. Sugar is steady. Canned goods are more active. Peas and tomatoes have advanced 5c and corn 2 1/2c during the past week. Peas may be advanced 2 1/2c on the 15th of August. These advances are a result of an agreement among canners and short crops. Orders are being taken subject to pack. Canned strawberries are 15c dearer. Canned apples and peaches are dearer. Matches are 20c per case higher. Brooms are dearer owing to shortage of straw.

HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, August 3. Hog products are firm on light stocks and there is a big demand for smoked meats. Breakfast bacon advanced 1/2c to 1c yesterday. Hams are 1/2c higher at 14c. Rulls are 1/2c dearer. Backs are 1c higher. Hogs—Dressed, \$8.50 to \$9 per 100 pounds. Pork—Canada short cut, \$21.00; heavy mess, \$19 to \$19.50. Smoked and dry salted meats—Long clear, ton and cases, 11c to 11 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 15c to 16c. Hams, 14c; rulls, 12c, shoulders 11c to 11 1/2c. Backs, 15c to 16c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked. Lard—Threecs 10 3/4c, tubs 11c, and pails 11 1/2c.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, August 3. Winter wheat is in better demand and firmer. Manitoba is steady and unchanged. Adverser crop reports coming to hand did not advance prices of flour which are steady. Rye is 1c dearer. Corn is 1c higher. Oats are firm. Offerings of dairy butter are heavy and there has been difficulty in reducing stocks. Much of the butter is inferior. Creamery butter is unchanged. Eggs are steady with large receipts, many of which are bad. Cheese is firmer. The wool market is more discouraging than ever.

Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$4, Manitoba Bakers, \$3.70 for carlots at Toronto; Ontario Patent, \$2.55 per barrel for 90 per cent. patents, middle freights.

Wheat—Ontario red and white wheat 65 to 66c, middle freights, Ontario spring, 66c; No. 1 hard, 81c, No. 2 hard, 71c; No. 3 hard, 75c, grinding in transit.

Oats—No. 2 white, 35c, middle freights.

Barley—New barley is offering at 38c per bushel for August delivery.

Milfeed—Shorts, \$13.50 to \$14 per ton for cars west, bran, \$12 to \$12.50.

Oatmeal—\$3.75 for cars of bags, and \$3.55 in wood for car lots, Toronto.

Hay—Carlots on track, \$9.50 to \$10.00 per ton.

Eggs—12 1/2c for selected; 11 to 11 1/2c for fresh in case lots, seconds, 8c to 8 1/2c.

Butter—Best tubs and pails, 16 to 17 1/2c, pound rolls, 17 to 18c, medium, 15c, low grades, 12 to 13c, creamery, 20 to 21c for prints and solids.

Cheese—10c for job lots of choice.

Hides—7 1/2c for No. 1 cows, No. 1 steers, 5 1/2 cents; country, 1/2 cent under these prices; calfskins, 9c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2, deakins, 50 to 55c; sheepskins, 50c to \$1.00 each; tallow, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c.

Wool—Washed fleece, 12 to 13c for new clip; unwashed, 7 1/2 to 8c.

Beans—\$1.50 to \$1.65 per bushel for handpicked, job lots.

Dried Apples—3 1/2 to 4 1/4c for round lots; evaporated, 5 1/2c.

Maple Syrup—New is quoted here at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per imperial gallon, in bulk or gallon tins.

Honey—8 to 8 1/2c per pound for new.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 60 to 65c per pair, spring ducks, 65 to 75c, turkeys, 10 to 11c per pound.

Potatoes—New, \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bushel.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Aug. 3. Butter is firmer and in good demand for dairy, but the quality is not very good. Cheese is quiet, but firmer at 1/2c advance. Rolled oatmeal is firmer and bran and shorts \$1 dearer.

Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, 74c allout, white, 72 to 72 1/2c; red, 72c to 72 1/2c.

Barley—51 to 51 1/2c for No. 2. Oats—No. 1 oats are offering at 40c allout.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.00 to \$3.80; Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.50 to \$3.80; straight rollers, \$3.25 to \$3.40; winter patents, \$3.65 to \$3.90.

Rollod Oatmeal—\$4 to \$4.20 per barrel, and \$1.75 to \$1.85 for bags.

Feed—Manitoba bran bags, \$16.00 shorts, \$18.

Baled Hay—Choice, \$10.50 to \$11.50; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10.50.

Cheese—Eastern, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c. Western, 10 to 10 1/2c.

Butter—Finest creamery, 20c; seconds, 18 to 19c, fresh made dairy, 16 to 16 1/2c, medium, 13 to 13 1/2c.

Eggs—Choice, 11 1/2 to 12c, seconds, 9c to 9 1/2c.

Maple Syrup—6 1/2 to 7c in wood; tins, 65 to 70c per wine gallon; sugar, 9c to 9 1/2c for new.

Hides—No. 1, 6 1/2 to 7c; No. 2, 5 1/2 to 6c; No. 3, 4 1/2 to 5c; calfskins, 9c and 8c; sheepskins, 50c to \$1.00, for good fresh skins.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 38c to 45c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 10 to 12c; chickens, 8 to 10c; fowls, 4 to 6c; ducks, 7 to 9c; geese, 5 to 7c.

Meats—Beef, 7c to 8c; veal, 2c to 3c; fresh lamb, 6c to 7c; mutton, 5c to 6c; fresh killed hogs, \$9.50 to \$10.

Provisions—Mess pork, \$19.50 to \$20, pure lard in tins, 11 1/2c per lb., pails, 12c; compound, 7 1/2c, hams, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2c; bacon, 14 to 15c.

ONTARIO CHEESE MARKETS.

Ingersoll, July 30.—Offerings 40-day 420 boxes; no bids made on board; buyers and salesmen evidently apart in their ideas.

Campbellford, July 30.—The Cheese Board met to-day, 1,105 boxes boarded. Watkins bought 200 at 9 1/2c, McGrath 250 at 9 1/4c, Alexander 300 at 9 1/2c, Cook 200 at 9 1/2c, Brenton 120 at 9 1/2c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, July 30. Receipts at the East End abattoir on Monday were 500 cattle, and 400 sheep and lambs.

A weaker feeling developed in the market for cattle, owing to the increased offerings, and prices show a decline of 1/2c per pound. There was a large attendance of local buyers. A few prime steers sold at 4 1/2c to 5c, choice at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c, good at 4c to 4 1/4c, and lower grades at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c per lb. The demand for sheep was fair, and prices were unchanged at 3c to 3 1/2c per lb. Lambs met with a good demand at from \$2.50 to \$4.25 each. The demand for calves was good at prices ranging from \$2 to \$10 each. A fairly active trade was done in live hogs at 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c per lb.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

Montreal, August 2. Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir on Thursday included 500 cattle and 1,000 sheep and lambs.

Best cattle sold at 4 1/2c, others at 3 1/2c to 4 1/4c. Large export sheep at 3 1/2c per pound. Butchers' sheep, 3c. Calves, 3c to 5c. Lambs are lower at \$2.25 to \$4.00 each, or 3c to 5c per pound. Hogs are dull and easier owing to hot weather and buyers are waiting for a decline. Good fat hogs are worth 6 1/2c, mixed lots, 6 1/4c.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, July 31. Receipts at the stock market yesterday were 37 carloads, including 750 cattle, 362 sheep and lambs, and 600 hogs.

Export Cattle—Trade was at a standstill on account of the poor demand. None of the dealers were anxious to buy any cattle, and several loads went begging. Prices were easier, the best cattle on the market were quoted at \$4.00 to \$5, and medium cattle were slow at \$3.25 to \$4.00.

Butchers' Cattle—There were plenty of poor cattle, as usual, but buyers would not take them at the prices asked. Gift-edged cattle were not to be had, although several buyers were looking for them. Prices held at about

\$4.40 to \$4.75 for picked lots, \$4 to \$4.40 for choice and \$3.50 to \$4.00 for fair.

Sheep, Lambs and Calves—Export ewes were unchanged at \$3.40 to \$3.50 per cwt. and other sheep were steady. Lambs were 2 1/2c lower at \$2.50 to \$3.75. Calves were steady and in fair demand at \$1 to \$3 each.

Hogs—Market steady and prices unchanged at \$7.25 per cwt. for selects, \$7 for corn fed and \$6.75 for lights and fat.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto, August 3. Receipts at the semi-weekly market yesterday were 51 cars, including 1,100 sheep and lambs, and 1,700 hogs. Choice export cattle were in better demand and firmer at \$5.25 to \$6. Butchers were in good demand and firm at \$4.75. Sheep were weaker. Export ewes sold at \$3.35 to \$3.50. Lambs were steady. Hogs in fair demand and unchanged from Tuesday.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, July 29.—Wheat, Sept. open 65 1/2 b, close 67 1/2c. Dec. open 70 1/2c, close 69 1/2c. Corn, Sept. open 33 1/2c, close 32 1/2c. Ribs, Sept. open \$7.80, close \$7.87 1/2. Lard, Sept. open \$8.72, close \$8.72 1/2. Pork, Sept. open \$14.15 b, close \$14.20.

Chicago, July 30.—Wheat, July close 67 1/2, Sept. open 68, close 68 1/2c. Dec. open 69 1/2, close 71 1/2c. Corn, July close 33 1/2c, Sept. open 33 1/2c, close 34 1/2c. Ribs, July close \$7.87 1/2, Sept. open \$8.14 1/2, close \$8.14 1/2. Lard, Sept. open \$8.72 1/2, close \$8.72 1/2. Pork, Sept. open \$14.15 b, close \$14.20.

Chicago, July 31.—Wheat, Sept. opened 68 1/2, close 68 1/2c. Corn, Sept. open 33 1/2, close 34 1/2c. Ribs, Sept. open \$8.14 1/2, close \$8.14 1/2. Lard, Sept. open \$8.72 1/2, close \$8.72 1/2. Pork, Sept. open \$14.15 b, close \$14.20.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Wheat, Sept. open 68 1/2, close 68 1/2c. Dec. open 70 1/2, close 71 1/2c. Corn, Sept. open 34 1/2, close 34 1/2c. Ribs, Sept. open \$8.14 1/2, close \$8.14 1/2. Lard, Sept. open \$8.72 1/2, close \$8.72 1/2. Pork, Sept. open \$14.15 b, close \$14.20.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Wheat, Sept. open 68 1/2, close 68 1/2c. Dec. open 70 1/2, close 71 1/2c. Corn, Sept. open 34 1/2, close 34 1/2c. Ribs, Sept. open \$8.14 1/2, close \$8.14 1/2. Lard, Sept. open \$8.72 1/2, close \$8.72 1/2. Pork, Sept. open \$14.15 b, close \$14.20.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—September wheat opened at 68 1/2c, and ranged from 68 1/2c to 69 1/2c. Closing prices were.—Wheat—Sept., 69 1/2c; Oct., 69 1/2c. Corn—Sept., 34 1/2c; Oct., 34 1/2c. Oats—Sept., 35c; May, 35c. Pork—Sept., \$14.27; Oct., \$14.25. Lard—Sept., \$8.77; Oct., \$8.82. Ribs—Sept., \$7.95; Oct., \$7.95.

A week ago July option closed at 68 1/2c. A year ago August wheat closed at 74c; two years ago at 69 1/2c; three years ago at 68 1/2c; and four years ago at 70 1/2c.

New York Wheat.

During the week ending July 20th there were shipped from Montreal to British ports 2,515 head of cattle, 1,888 sheep and 31 horses.

During the seven months of 1901 which have already expired the building permits issued in the city of Toronto amounted to \$2,360,115.

New York, July 29.—Wheat, Sept. open 74 1/2 b, close 73 1/2c. Dec. open 76 1/2 b, close 75 1/2c.

New York, July 30.—Wheat, Sept. open 74 1/2 b, close 73 1/2c. Dec. open 76 1/2 b, close 75 1/2c.

New York, Aug. 1.—Wheat, Sept. open 74 1/2 b, close 73 1/2c. Dec. open 76 1/2 b, close 75 1/2c.

New York, Aug. 2.—Wheat, Sept. open 74 1/2 b, close 73 1/2c. Dec. open 76 1/2 b, close 75 1/2c.

New York, August 3.—Sept. wheat closed at 71 1/2c, Dec. 76 1/2c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, July 29.—Wheat, Sept. open 66 b, close 65 1/2c. Dec. open 67 1/2 b, close 67 1/2c.

Minneapolis, July 30.—Wheat, Sept. open 65 1/2, close 66c.

Minneapolis, July 31.—Wheat, Sept. open 66 1/2, close 65 1/2c. Dec. open —, close 67 1/2c.

Minneapolis, Aug. 1.—Wheat, Sept. open 65 1/2, close 66 1/2c. Dec. close 68c.

Minneapolis, Aug. 2.—Wheat, Sept. open 67 b, close 66 1/2c. Dec. open 68 1/2, close 67c.

Minneapolis, Aug. 3.—Wheat closed at 68 1/2c for Sept. and 69 1/2c for Dec. Cash No. 1 hard wheat at 69 1/2c; No. 1 northern at 67 1/2c.

Duluth Wheat.

Duluth, July 29.—Wheat, Sept. open 68, close 67c b. Dec. open 69 1/2 b, close 68c b.

Duluth, July 30.—Wheat, July open 67 1/2 b, close 66c b. Sept. open 66 1/2 b, closed 67c b. No. 1 hard 70 1/2c. No. 1 northern 62c b.

Duluth, July 31.—Wheat, July open 65 1/2 b, close 65 1/2c. Sept. open 67 1/2, close 67 1/2c. No. 1 hard 70 1/2, No. 1 northern 68 1/2c bid.

Duluth, Aug. 1.—Wheat, Sept. open 67 1/2, close 68 1/2c. No. 1 hard 71 1/2c. No. 1 northern 69 1/2c b.

Duluth, Aug. 2.—Wheat, Sept. open 68 1/2c, close 67 1/2c. Dec. open 67 1/2, close 66 1/2c. No. 1 hard 70 1/2c. No. 1 northern 68 1/2c a.

Duluth, Aug. 3.—Sept. option closed at 68 1/2c for No. 1 northern wheat, December at 69 1/2c. Cash No. 1 hard closed to-day at 71 1/2c, and cash No. 1 northern at 69c bid.

A week ago July option closed at 67 1/2c. A year ago Sept. option closed at 76 1/2c, two years ago at 68 1/2c; three years ago at 66c, four years ago at 76c, and five years ago at 58 1/2c.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT.

No. 1 hard wheat closed to-day at 70 1/2c. Fort William, No. 2 hard, 68 1/2c, and No. 3 hard 64 1/2c bid prices. Very little doing.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 2.—Wheat, spot dull; No. 2 red western winter 5s 7 1/2d; No. 1 red northern spring 5s 7 1/2d; No. 1 Californian 6s. Futures closed quiet; Sept. 5s 7 3/4d, buyers; Dec. 5s 8 3/4d sellers.

Liverpool, August 3.—Holiday.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Liverpool, August 2. Cattle stronger at 11c to 12 1/2c per pound, estimated dressed weight.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. London, August 2. Beet sugar 2 1/4d lower at 4s 3d.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Liverpool, August 2. Colored cheese is worth 47s 6d and white 44s 6d here.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

London, July 29.—The trade in cattle was fair and as the supply was just about equal to requirements the undertone to the market was firm, and prices show no change from a week ago. Choice States sold at 13c, and Canadians at 12 1/2c. A very strong feeling has developed in the market for sheep, and prices show an advance of 2c to 2 1/2c since this day week, with sales of Canadians at 12 1/2 to 13c.

Liverpool, July 29.—The tone of this market for Canadian cattle was stronger, and prices show an advance of 1/2c, with sales of choice at 12 1/2c.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The weather throughout the past week has been favorable for the grain crops, with the exception of one day, Thursday, when there was a little rain. Reports from the country indicate that the grain is making rapid progress towards maturity. Some early fields of barley have already been cut. The wheat is turning fast. Reports of damage by rust which have been widely circulated in the east are not confirmed to any great extent here and the general opinion is that these have been exaggerated. The wheat is showing a tendency to lay down in some places. Wheat cutting will be general in about two weeks. The question of harvest help is still unsolved.

The Ramsay public school district, Northwest Territories, offers for sale \$1,500.00 of debentures, repayable to bearer in twenty equal annual instalments, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Thos. C. Stinson, Sec.-Treas., Antler, N. W. T.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

A Fine Line of Goods.

A Commercial representative had the pleasure a few days ago of being shown through the extensive range of samples of fall and Christmas goods now being shown by Clark Bros. & Co., wholesale stationers, of this city.

Besides these season lines Clark Bros. have a complete range of staples such as wrapping paper, bags, fine linen and flat papers for stationery and book uses, envelopes, pens, pencils, inks, office specialties, pipes, purses, etc.

Winnipeg Prices, Paints, Oils Glass, Etc.

ALABASTINE—Cases of 20 packages, \$6; Muralo, do., \$8.50. BRASS—Cases, \$2.50. BLUE COLORED White lead, lb. 7c; red lead, 8c; yellow ochre in barrel lots, 2c; less than barrel lots, 3c; golden ochre, barrels, 3c; less than barrels, 4c; Venetian red, barrels, 3c; less than barrels, 3c; American vermilion, 15c; English vermilion, \$1 per lb.; Canadian metallic oxides, barrel lots, 2c; less than barrels, 3c; English purple oxides, in casks, 3c; less quantities, 4c per case, \$3; naphtha, \$2.00.

GLASS—Single glass, first break, 16 to 25 united inches, \$2.50; 25 to 40, \$2.45; per 20 feet boxes; 40 to 50, \$2; 51 to 60, \$2.50; 61 to 70, \$1 per 100 feet boxes. LINSSEED OIL—Raw, gal., 90c; boiled, gal., 10c in barrels; less than barrels, 7c; gal. extra, with additional charges for cans and cases.

OILS—Black oils, 25 to 30c gal.; clear machine oil, 30c; kerosene oil, 11c; turpentine, as to quality, 6c; neatfoot oil, \$1; steam refined oil, 5c; pure white bleach oil, 4c per gal. PREPARED PAINTS—Pure liquid colors, gal., \$1.30; \$1.50, as to shade and quality.

PUTTY—in bladders, barrel lots, 24c lb.; in 100b kegs, 24c; do. less than barrels 3c lb. REFINED PETHOLIN—Silver Star, 15c; Orophene, 21c; Sunlight, 22c. Eucene, 24c per gal.; Diamond, 25c; T. & P., 21c; Solar, 22c; Brilliant, 21c per gal. in barrels; T. & P. cases, \$2.75; Solar, case, \$2.50.

TURPENTINE—Pure spirits in barrels, 60c; less than barrels, 6c per gal. An additional charge for packages of small quantities. VARNISHES—No. 1 furniture, per gal. \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.50; No. 1.75; hard oil finish, \$1.50; \$2; brown Japan, \$1; house painters' gold size Japan, \$1; 70; coach painters' do., \$2.25; No. 1 brown shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.25.

WHITE LEAD—Pure, \$7 per 100lb; No. 1 \$6.50. WHITING—\$1.25 per 100b gross weight.

The Cosmopolitan for August is, as usual, rich in fiction, remarkable both for its vivid interest and its great variety. Irving Bacheller writes a refreshing story of the Canadian timber region, and Hering's drawings catch the spirit of the scene perfectly. A. T. Quiller-Couch's ("Q.") pathetic little tale cannot fail to enlist our sympathies with the French exile who broke his parole of love. Richard Le Gallienne tells the most charming and least known of the quaint "Old French Romances"—the love of honest Squire Robin for the Fair Jehane. "The Temple of Fate," the late Grant Allen's clever satire on modern society, is certain not only to entertain the reader, but also to set him thinking. Francis Willing Wharton writes a pretty story of fashionable Newport society, a subject with which she is thoroughly at home; while Phoebe Lyde and Egerton Castle handle strong subjects in a masterly manner.

GROCERIES

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

Table with columns: Canned Goods, Per case. Items include Apples, peaches, beans, corn, etc.

Table with columns: Canned Meats, Per case. Items include Corn Beef, Lunch, etc.

Table with columns: Chicken, Duck or Turkey, etc. Items include Chicken, Duck, Turkey, etc.

Table with columns: Cereals, Per sack. Items include Split Peas, Pearl Barley, etc.

Table with columns: Rice, Fatma, etc. Items include Rice, Fatma, etc.

Table with columns: Cured Fish, Per pound. Items include Finnan Haddie, etc.

Table with columns: Dried Fruits, Per pound. Items include Currants, Raisins, etc.

Dried Fruits

Table with columns: Raisins, Val. Layers, etc. Items include Raisins, Val. Layers, London Layers, etc.

Table with columns: California Evaporated Fruits, Per pound. Items include Peaches, Apples, etc.

Table with columns: Matches, Per case. Items include Telegraph, Telephone, etc.

Table with columns: Nuts, Per pound. Items include Brazil, Pecan, etc.

Table with columns: Syrup, Per pound. Items include Extra Bright, Medium, etc.

Table with columns: Sugar, Per pound. Items include Extra Standard, etc.

Table with columns: Molasses, Per gallon. Items include Porto Rico, Barbadoes, etc.

Table with columns: Salt, Per pound. Items include Rock Salt, Common, etc.

Table with columns: Spices, Per doz. Items include Assorted Herbs, etc.

Table with columns: Spices, Per pound. Items include Allspice, Cassia, etc.

Teas

Table with columns: China Blacks, Per pound. Items include Choice, Medium, etc.

Table with columns: Young Hysons, Per pound. Items include Choice, Medium, etc.

Table with columns: Japan, Per pound. Items include Finest May Picking, etc.

Table with columns: Tobacco, Per pound. Items include T. & H., etc.

Table with columns: Chewing Plug, Per pound. Items include Pommyery, etc.

Table with columns: Smoking, Per pound. Items include Virgin Gold, etc.

Table with columns: McPherson Fruit Co., List, Per doz. Items include Black Prince, etc.

Table with columns: Wooden Ware, Per doz. Items include Pails, etc.

Table with columns: Wooden Ware, Per doz. Items include Tubs, etc.

CURED MEATS, ETC.

Table with columns: Lard, per case of 60 lbs. Items include Lard, pure, etc.

Table with columns: Smoked Meats, per lb. Items include Ham, Breakfast bacon, etc.

Table with columns: Dry Salt Meats, per lb. Items include Long clear bacon, etc.

Table with columns: Meat Sundries, per lb. Items include Sausage, etc.

DRUGS

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

Table with columns: Alum, Alcohol, etc. Items include Alum, Alcohol, Bleaching Powder, etc.

Table with columns: Borax, Bromide Potash, etc. Items include Borax, Bromide Potash, Camphor, etc.

Table with columns: Castor Oil, Chlorate Potash, etc. Items include Castor Oil, Chlorate Potash, Citric Acid, etc.

Table with columns: Cream Tartar, Cloves, etc. Items include Cream Tartar, Cloves, Extract Logwood, etc.

Table with columns: Iodine, Insect Powder, etc. Items include Iodine, Insect Powder, Morphine, etc.

Table with columns: Oil, U.S. Salad, etc. Items include Oil, U.S. Salad, Oil lemon, etc.

Table with columns: Potash Iodide, Pails Green, etc. Items include Potash Iodide, Pails Green, Saltpetre, etc.

Table with columns: Leather, Per pound. Items include Harness, oak Kentucky, etc.

See Our Fruit Prices

Canned or Dried, before placing an order. Also our New Japan Teas and Green Ceylons.

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

See the famous . . .

WOLSEY

Unshrinkable Brand

Before placing your order for Underwear Made in weights suitable for any season. Also an unequalled line of All Wool Underwear. It will bring you trade.

Mr. Matthews, who is now on his regular Western trip, has a full line of these goods.

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

Wholesale Men's Furnishings

14 St. Helen Street, Montreal

Full Range of Samples in Fleece Underwear, Sweaters, Hosiery, Braces, etc.



Latest Novelties in Neckwear and Shirts



Built to do business, and its doing it daily everywhere.—Pure Havana Filler and Sumatra Wrapper.

HOS. LEE, Prop.

WESTERN CIGAR FACTORY, Winnipeg, Man.

Sale of City Bonds.

City Comptroller D. S. Curry left the city for Boston, Mass., on the 21st. to try and dispose of the balance of unsold city bonds amounting to \$672,031.20. Last week he submitted an offer from Messrs. Joseph E. Parker & Co., Boston, for them at 98.25 and accrued interest for the 4 per cents and equivalent for the 3½ per cents. This tender was accepted by the city council on Friday evening last, and is considered a very good price, considering the stringency of the money market. Of the bonds sold \$208,000 Louise bridge, 3½ convertible debentures, and \$61,827.92 local improvements seven year four per cents were carried over from last year until the market conditions were improved.

The following is a memo of the debentures of the city sold during the past month amounting to \$960,011.30.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Four per cent.—
7 years, from 30th
March, 1900 \$ 61,827.92

7 years, from 30th July, 1901	67,499.15	
	\$129,327.07	
10 years, from 30th July, 1901	98,984.70	
15 years, from 30th July, 1901	74,516.50	\$302,837.27
Waterworks extension, 20 years from 30th July, 1901, approximately	\$104,173.70	\$407,011.20
Three and a half per cent. Louise bridge conversion debentures, 35 years, from 10th Feb., 1900	\$208,000.00	
Water services, 30 years, from 1st Nov., 1880	25,000.00	
Industrial exhibition, 30 years, from 1st Oct., 1900	15,000.00	
Cemetery, 15 years from 1st Mar., 1900.	17,000.00	\$265,000.00
Sold to Joseph E. Parker & Co., Boston		\$672,031.20
To Hanson Bros., Montreal, C. P. R.		

bonds (conversion) debentures, 4 per cent's, 30 years, from 30th July, 1901 to 1906

Central Canada Loan & Savings Co., local improvement debentures, 30 years, from 30th July, 1901, 4 per cent's to 1910.

202,000.00

\$6,010.10

\$960,011.30

Total.

Ald. Fry, chairman of the finance committee, was asked his opinion concerning the sale, and he answered that the largest offer made before for so large an amount had been 97½, while the present one was 98.25.

To Utilize the Water Power of the Rocky Mountains.

The Canadian Pacific railway has for some time past been considering the practicability of utilizing the great stores of energy contained in the vast water power of the Rocky Mountains by converting this power, now running to waste through the mountain gorges

into electrical energy and utilizing it at various points of the system through the Rockies, in hauling trains up the steepest grades. At the present time a number of engines known as assistant engines have to be kept at these points to help the trains over. Electricians suggested that the water power could be harnessed and made to take the place of the assistant engines, and perhaps even be depended upon entirely so far as the mountainous districts are concerned. The difficulty of transmitting electrical energy to any considerable distance from its source would probably prevent its general application. Superintendent Timmerman says the electrical engineers are still, he believes, figuring out the project, but so far as he is aware, have not yet completed their plans. He sees no reason, especially in view of recent advances in electrical mechanical science why the great water sources of energy in the Rocky Mountains should not be successfully utilized in the manner suggested, and thinks it probable that before long some definite plans will be laid before the directors of the railway.—Fort William Journal.

What Is Strong Wheat?

(W. T. Bates, in London Miller.)

During the discussion on English wheat, which recently took place in the columns of *The Miller*, the opinion was freely expressed that this particular wheat had degenerated, and that its character had changed. There probably was some truth in this, but does not it apply equally to nearly all our wheats? I think it does, and I will try to prove it.

We must make allowance for change of fashion, brought about largely by changed circumstances. Some of the wheats upon which we used to rely for strength are not now considered to be so strong, perhaps because stronger wheats have superseded them, and also partly because they have themselves deteriorated. We have now to face the competition of America with her extra strong flour, and as "strength" is only a comparative term, expressing no definite standard or meaning, it is very easy for us to fall into the error of imagining that we made really strong flour with our old, so-called, strong wheat, when, in comparison with our present standards, it was only comparatively strong. If so, it is not our old kinds of wheat, but our standards which have changed. And yet it is hard to believe that Russian wheats, for instance, are the same as they were 30 or 40 years ago. When I was a boy we used Danzig and Königsberg wheats very largely. They were considered to be very good, and perhaps were. Another wheat with a first-class reputation at that time was Kabanka and its counterpart Taganrog, both of them hard, thin-skinned wheats, supposed to be almost ideally strong. But, somehow, we do not rely upon this wheat, or anything of its kind, for strength now, and one is inclined to ask whether after all they were really strong, or only comparatively so, and this brings me to a consideration of the question, What is strength?

Some people would find no difficulty in answering this question, as they would naturally say that strong wheat means that with a large percentage of gluten. This, however, is only half the truth, for all gluten is not strong, and some wheats which possess only a small proportion of gluten are by no means weak.

The fact is, we are beginning gradually to understand the complex nature and structure of wheat, and to open our eyes to new features, or to those which have hitherto been misunderstood. By means of this later knowledge we begin to understand some of the vagaries of certain combinations of wheat, and we are surely, if slowly getting nearer to a safe and certain method of combining wheat to the very best advantage and of avoiding the pitfalls into which we have too often stumbled in the past.

It may astonish some of us to know that there is no such thing as gluten in a dry state. Gluten is a composite substance, and exists only as a whole when its component parts are brought together by means of moisture. Moreover, the quality and strength of gluten depends altogether upon the proportions of these constituents and the amount of moisture present. It is also very easily affected by immaturity, frost, or sprouting of the grain, as then the nature is partly or wholly changed.

According to recent researches and discoveries, gluten is composed of gliadin a brittle, hard substance, and gliadin a soft, viscous material, and it is only when these two are brought together in just proportion that we obtain perfect results. If the former preponderates the dough will work short and rotten. If the latter, it will be soft and sticky. The right proportions are, I think (although at the moment of writing I am not quite certain), about 60 per cent. of gliadin and 40 per cent. of glutenin. But as we millers are unable to make chemical analyses, the exact proportion is immaterial. What we require to know is the kind of wheats likely to contain either of these bodies in excess so that we may counteract one with the other, and thus artificially produce the desired results.

Given, then, these two diverse—sort of male and female—bodies in correct proportion, and the correct amount of moisture, we have what may be termed strong wheat, or wheat which will make strong flour. In some few wheats they are found in correct proportion, but more often they are not, and it seems reasonable to suppose that if we can bring our wheats together, so as to form a happy union the offspring (the flour) will be all that we desire, and really stronger and

better than it was in either of them separately. Union, then, is strength, but the marriage must be a congenial one, and I now publish the bands of a few of those which I think no man ought to keep asunder.

We will take English wheat first. In normal seasons, and grown under normal conditions, this wheat contains a large bulk of gluten, but it is not strong. Why? Undoubtedly because, owing to moisture and general climatic conditions it is overdone with the soft, sticky gliadin. It lacks lifting power, and the loaf, although sweet, is low and close. Now, we want to find a suitable partner for Madam English, and, as they say, the mixing of breeds brings an improved race, we will find a partner from abroad. We must get one of mettle, otherwise, one of opposite characteristics, and we might with advantage go to India—say Calcutta, or to the River Plate, or even Kansas as well as Duluth in America, for all these wheats have lively dispositions, and are apparently overdone with the very substance which Madam English lacks. Judiciously combined, these wheats would undoubtedly improve each other, and the large bulk of gluten in the English would lose its flabbiness and become much stronger. If not really strong, I know combinations of these wheats have been used with satisfactory and sometimes surprising results, and the users have often been at a loss to understand the reason, but here it is.

It is a great mistake to marry wheats of like disposition, for, instead of improving, they weaken and degrade each other. We have all, at one time or another, been as much astonished at the failure of what we considered to be first-class mixtures as we have at the success of others which we thought were inferior, and there is no doubt whatever that it has been through faulty union. Say what we will, most English wheat is really glutenous although weak, and we may make a mistake by adding other glutenous wheat to it, unless we counteract it by the addition of dry natured, even starchy floured, wheat, but all mixtures must, in any case, be fortified with glutenous wheat. Although possessing the best single milling wheats in the world, the American millers have, I believe, generally discovered that better, all-round flour can be made by judicious blending of the wheats of the various districts than with any single milled wheat, and although they, as well as we, have been at a loss to discover the reason, and yet it is simple enough.

There is no doubt whatever that the nature and quality of the gluten, and, therefore, the strength of the wheat, depends very largely, if not wholly, upon the manner in which it has been developed and ripened. It seems reasonable to believe that as the growing wheat passes out of the milky stage towards the formation of its permanent constituents, starch and gluten, this soft, elastic body gliadin, comes first into existence and as the grain ripens and hardens glutenin is formed, and its volume will largely depend upon the degree of ripening which the grain undergoes. This is borne out by the fact that badly developed and immature wheat always makes soft, sticky flour. It is not deficient in gluten, as then it would be short in the dough but the gluten is soft and sticky through a deficiency of the hardening and binding material, glutenin. An excess of moisture produces a similar effect, as then the gluten is diluted and its volume increased and to the same degree weakened. And here we have a possible explanation of an apparent paradox, for it has, often been declared, and apparently proven, that the washing of certain wheats renders them stronger. It does, in the sense that moisture dilutes the gluten and increases its volume. With wheats having an excess of the binding material, glutenin, such as Indians, and possibly River Plate, as well as some Danubians and others, I can well believe that moisture helps to increase the volume of gliadin, and thus restores a correct harmony of proportion resulting in a greater volume of sound gluten, in the same manner as the blending of diverse wheats does.

Wheat cut before it is ripe is supposed to be stronger than when fully ripe, but is this true, or is it a fallacy? As I say, the soft, viscous substance, gliadin is first formed, and it seems to me that if wheat is cut before the other substance is formed it cannot be properly developed or really strong. On the other hand, if it is allowed to get over-ripe it probably passes the ideal stage, and it may be that while the soft body, gliadin, almost disappears in the process, by concentration or otherwise,

glutenin is developed, and as this substance is not unlike starch, a weakness or shortness comes on which we attribute to an excess of starch, but which really is an excess of gliadin, for I do not believe that when gluten is once formed it can be really destroyed, or that starch can take its place. English wheat is not starchy, but glutenous, although it is seldom strong. It is, however, strongest when climatic conditions bring a correct development of its essential properties.

As indicated above, hard, dry wheats or the apparently non-glutenous kinds, will be really improved, and the volume of gluten enlarged, by the addition of moisture, because in those wheats glutenin preponderates, although they are not considered to be strong. But it is doubtful whether any kind of soft glutenous wheat ought to be wetted, as the effect of moisture is almost sure to be harmful, because of its chemical, rather than its mechanical, influence.

In the foregoing I have tried to show how strong wheat is constituted, but I am not sure that I have fully answered the question at the head of this paper, "What is strong wheat?" In a short and simple manner it can, however, be answered, by saying that strong wheat is that which is composed of sound starch and gluten in a dry condition and in correct proportion. Further, the gluten of such wheat should be made up of about three parts of gliadin and two parts of glutenin and the more of this gluten the wheat contains, the stronger it is.

The second query at the head of this paper is, "Which wheats are strong?" Well, there are differences of opinion as to the comparative strength of some wheats, but I do not think that anyone will venture to contradict me when I give Duluth wheat first place. Unquestionably this is the soundest and strongest we have in this country, and I doubt if there is anything grown that can surpass, or even equal it. The various kinds of wheats going under the name of Northerners are all, more or less, strong, but by no means so reliable as the first named.

Years ago, before the opening up of the northern territories, we got only two kinds of American wheat, Spring and Winter. The former was bought for its strength, the latter for color and general good quality. But, somehow, since the newer introductions have become common, "Spring wheat," as we used to understand it, has almost disappeared. I do not know whether what is known as Chicago wheat is this old-fashioned Spring, but it certainly is more like it than anything I know. It is called Chicago probably because that is the centre of collection and shipment. It has been stated, I think editorially in *The Miller*, that Chicago Spring wheat is not strong. But, while admitting that it is milder and weaker than Duluth, I certainly regard it as distinctly strong, and capable of making excellent bread alone.

A somewhat milder wheat, but not much weaker, is what we term Winter from the St. Louis district. Although mild, this wheat is distinctly strong, and one leading Lancashire miller used to declare that it was as strong, if not stronger, than Spring wheat. However that may be, there is no doubt that good Winter wheat makes excellent loaves alone, and is useful as a mixing wheat. I should say, however, judging from its mild nature, that it would blend best with dry starchy wheat, and is not very suitable for mixing with English.

Another popular American favorite, also a Winter wheat, I believe is Kansas. This is quite distinct from the foregoing, being harder and of a more brittle texture. The flour is lively and of a very nice color and, judging from its appearance I should say that it is rather overdone with glutenin, thus rendering it a very useful wheat for blending with mild English, or even with the St. Louis Winter Kansas wheat, although very variable, is really strong and compares favorably with Chicago Springs, although it is not to be compared with Duluth. Similar wheats to this are being introduced from Texas and the western States, but as yet their position is of no importance.

River Plate wheat has a rather undecided, questionable character, and yet good Plate wheat is undoubtedly strong. In all its characteristics it most resemble Kansas, and I should place it on about a level with that wheat. Its flour, however, is of a rather whiter hue, and properly made

patents from it are, perhaps, the most brilliantly white flour made. As a rule, however, the lower grades lack color and quality. Indeed, it seems as if all the quality of the wheat went naturally into the patent flour, of which a large percentage can be made. For all-round results I should place Kansas first, although there really is little difference in them, and both alike, I believe, are rather overdone with the dry glutenin, and are therefore useful to mix with the English.

The wheats of India are only of medium strength, and there seems a difference of opinion as to which is the strongest. I am inclined to put Calcutta first, although some of the Red Bombays are not far behind. Kurrachees have also a fair amount of strength, and whatever gluten any of them possess is sound and reliable, being undoubtedly increased and improved by the addition of moisture; but, of course, none of them are what we term strong wheat, are of little use in helping weaker kinds except by their dry absorbing nature. They go well with English.

Russia is the only other country which produces strong wheat for export, and Russian wheat has long enjoyed a reputation for strength. I cannot help thinking, however, that these wheats are much weaker and much more variable than they used to be. The Northern Russians, such as Saxonka, St. Petersburg, &c., maintain some, at least, of their old characteristics, although none seem equal to what they were, say thirty years ago. Good sound Chirkas of first quality are also fairly reliable, and when strong are really so, being tough and wiry. Choice Azimas (Winters) are also strong if you only get the right sort, but the fact is, so many new kinds, of doubtful quality, have been sent here during recent years that one loses faith in them altogether. Some of the Azimas are awful rubbish and dangerous to use, being overdone with soft gliadin, if baking results are any criterion, and when these are mixed with equally overdone English, depend upon it there is going to be trouble in the house. The flour is poor and the bread worse, and the very elect can be deceived by their fair appearance. If Russian wheats are to be used freely, great care is necessary in their selection, and greater care in combining them with other wheats.

I referred, at the beginning of this paper, to the hard, stinky Kubankas and Taganrogs. These used to be considered the strongest of all wheats, as well as the hardest to mill, but we do not run after Kubankas now, neither do we depend upon them to give strength and character to our flour. Whether their reputation was deserved, whether our standards and ideas of strength have been raised, or whether they, with other Russian wheats, have degenerated, I am unable to determine, but certainly I should not feel inclined to give them the position and favor I once gave them. It may be that I overvalued them then, or undervalued them now, but, in any case, I have not much faith in them.

Some of the mild Baltic wheats, Königsbergs, etc., are fairly strong and useful. They have the additional advantage also of being reliable, the highest virtue any wheat can possess, for our best lark schemes and cleverest combinations will produce but a sorry result if the component parts belie their appearance and true character. Speaking generally, I should say that Baltic wheats are more reliable than Black Sea wheats, these latter including what are known as Danubians. Of these latter I have not a very good opinion. They have a good appearance, but are not as good as they look. I have, however, lately seen the report of an analysis of Roumillan (Danubian) wheat, which shows it to be of excellent quality. Hungarian wheat may be said to be Danubian and possibly this Roumillan is similar to it, in which case it is first class, and will probably be absorbed by Continental millers. But in any case, I do not look for a likely supply of really strong wheat from that quarter, although we should welcome it if it did come in quantity. Indeed, I think we shall have to go elsewhere for really strong reliable wheat; and I look with interest to the development of Argentina and North America as being the most likely sources from which we shall be able to draw our greatest and best supplies in the future.

It is more than probable that my arrangement and classification of the

foregoing wheats will not be accepted by all; but I write from actual experience and with a knowledge of them all, although some of them have not passed through my hands just recently. Large millers, although sometimes taken in, can overcome their difficulties, but to small millers a faulty lot of wheat means disaster, and I should strongly advise them to shun the doubtful kinds and use those which they can fully trust even if they cost more money. Low-priced wheat is not always cheap, indeed, it may prove very expensive in the end. Some of our most successful millers have done well with the despised Indians, and one, at least, closed his mill when he could no longer buy it to advantage. Of all the wheats we use I think Russians (the most variable and uncertain, and altogether the most risky. Any one who has had an experience with "watery" Russian wheat flour can appreciate my warning, as it is an experience such as no other wheat that I am acquainted with can give. It would be dear at a gift unless it was neutralized by something of opposite character, like Indian, but even this would be only partially successful, and I again warn small millers to be on their guard, leaving the larger men to take up and deal with these bargains. Good flour can be made only from the right sort, or correct combinations of wheat, and there are plenty of these from which to choose in the above described kinds, and if the hints therein given are followed, there is no great danger of going astray.

Fall Dress Goods.

Trade in fall dress goods continues to hold the attention of retailers and wholesalers and everyone concerned is busy with orders, shipping and receiving goods, says the Toronto Globe. The goods for the coming autumn are very attractive, presenting good value generally, and promise to contribute largely to putting some snap into trade for the coming season when it gets into full swing. Values of imported dress goods are firmer now than they were in the opening of the season. Reports are casting local wholesale people more money than original orders. In one case, which is a fair sample of a good many others, a certain line which cost 10¢ was repeated at 11¢, which is an advance over the original price of 10 per cent. The firmness in the market for fine wools is responsible for these advances. The orders for the fall are bigger and in many cases more expensive goods than a year ago. It is understood here that the stocks in the hands of retail merchants in the country are light and large sales are expected the next six weeks. The current orders so far this season for the fall have called for more expensive lines than last year. There are more dress goods selling at 50¢ to \$1.50 per yard than a year ago. As to styles, as the season advances, the remarks previously made are being weekly confirmed. This season will be a plain goods season. There is no doubt of that fact. There is a good demand now for Amazon, Soleil, satin cloths and honspans, these being among the chief features of the season. Chevets are stronger than ever. Cashmeres are still going out freely and will be used largely for dressing gowns, evening wear, etc. Plain and printed opera flannels will be largely wanted this coming fall, orders for them already having come forward encouragingly. In colors, black will be the leader this coming season. Navy blues and cardinals are strong favorites. Hussar blue, a new color, should be in big demand. The Hussar blue is between a royal blue and a bright navy and will likely be a big feature the coming season. Beige, a light fawn and browns, are thought well of.

The Winnipeg board of trade has been notified by S. J. McLean, Dominion commissioner of railway rate grievances, that he will hold sittings in Winnipeg on Saturday and Monday next, so that rate grievances complained of may be presented to him. Mr. McLean, in a printed circular letter, requests that formal written or typewritten statements, containing detailed information with reference to the grievances complained of should be presented to him. The board of trade has placed its board room at Mr. McLean's disposal for holding sessions.

Grocery Trade Notes.

The United States starch trust is making advances in its prices which amount roughly to about 25 per cent., mostly on package lines. Its excuse for this action is the prospective short crop of corn.

Word has been received that there has been a big run of salmon on the Skeena river which will probably bring the pack up to an average size but it cannot be a large one owing to the poor run at the beginning of the season.

Mail advices report that the crop of prunes in France has been injured seriously by the dry, hot weather. The crop of Turkish prunes is estimated up to 2,000 carloads for Serbia and 2,000 carloads for Bosnia, or a total of 28,000,000 pounds, against 36,500,000 pounds last season. Estimates on the California crop vary from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds.

A report from Chicago on Tuesday said prices on all classes of brooms will be advanced at a meeting of the brush and broom manufacturers of the United States, which is being held here to-day. The broom manufacturers has been forced to charge the dealers more because of the advance in broom corn. The increase will range all the way from 25 to 50 cents a dozen.

Canadian packers of canned vegetables have formed a syndicate to maintain prices and regulate the output. They have already made advances of 2½ and 5¢ on corn and peas respectively and of 5¢ on tomatoes. Further advances were expected to take place this week. Small crops in some of the lines which the syndicate factories pack is furnishing an excuse for these advances.

The Pall Mall Gazette, London, has discovered that an effort is being made in Greece to corner the supply of currants. It states that proposals have been made, though the conclusions cannot yet be definitely stated, for buying the entire yield of the vines for a period of from three to five years. In connection with this operation a project is mooted for the establishment of a great distillery for the manufacture of industrial alcohol to supply the whole of Greece.

On currants the Hills Bros. Company say: "Owing to pressure to realize by one of the receivers per Marco Minghetti the market has experienced rather a sharp decline, but at the moment is steadier. The demand continues in a jobbing way only. Statistically the position continues favorable, tight stocks being held in all countries. Advices from London note a steady demand from all quarters. The new crop from all advices is progressing most satisfactorily, everything being favorable to the outturn of a crop of excellent quality, and in quantity possibly as much as 140,000 tons. Our friends advise us that the retention is likely to be fixed at 15 per cent., which would give as available for export 120,000 tons, or somewhat less. Buyers in this country have so far shown little interest in the new crop, but we are advised that considerable sales have been made in Europe."

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

MONTREAL PAINT, OIL, AND GLASS MARKET.

In this department of the trade the feature has been the active demand for Paris green, and as the stock on spot has been well exhausted, a sharp advance in prices has taken place in consequence. In regard to linseed oil prices have been well maintained, in spite of the fact that recent advices from abroad have been easier. Turpentine is steady and in good demand. Steam refined seal oil rules firm. The demand for all lines has been good and the volume of business is fully up to the average for the season. We quote: White lead, best brands, government standard, \$6.25. No. 1, \$5.87½. exterior white, \$5.87½. No. 2, \$5.65. No. 3, \$5.12½. white zinc, paints, pure, 5c. No. 1 dry white lead, casks, 5c to 5½c. in kegs, 5½c to 6c. mixed paints, \$1.20 to \$1.40 per gallon; putty, in barrels, \$2.20; do., in boxes, \$2.25; tins, \$2.45 to \$2.75; linseed oil, raw, 82c to 83c, boiled, 85c to 86c; steam refined seal oil, 50c to 52½c, pure prime cod, 32c to 33c Turpentine, 54c to 55c, glass, first break, \$2.10; second, \$2.20 per 50 feet; first break, per 100 feet, \$4. second, \$4.20, third, \$4.70, fourth, \$4.95, fifth, \$5.20, sixth, \$5.70, and seventh, \$6.20.—Gazette.

HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.

Turpentine has advanced 3½¢ per gallon in United States markets lately.

The strike in the mills of the American Sheet Steel Company threatens to tie up the stove making industry of the United States to some extent, and there are prospects of advances in prices in the early future if the trouble to the steel mills continues.

Barbed wire fencing is still in short supply in this market. Notwithstanding the numerous other varieties of excellent fencing now being offered as substitutes for the cruel barbed wire it still seems to hold a large place in the esteem of the farmer, probably owing to its cheapness, and jobbers find themselves unable to meet the demand for it. Factories are all away behind with their orders.

Reports from the south indicate that the wire mill markets of this continent appear to be unsettled, largely owing to strike conditions in the United States. The strike in the three big branches of the billion dollar trusts industries is still on and judging from appearances is likely to continue. The reports of crop damage in the western states is having a detrimental effect. Demand in some lines is large and there are advances to be noted in prices of sheet iron and bars at mill points.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

THE MILLINERY BUSINESS.

The trade in wholesale millinery the current season has given very satisfactory results. The season has been a great one for chiffon, and for black satin and velvet ribbons, the latter being used not only for hat garniture but also for dress trimming. Never before in this market has there been such an active demand for chiffon as has been experienced the present season. The cause was the large number of hats, built up, so to speak, from chiffon in place of what is known to milliners as the dress hat shapes. While the demand called chiefly for black, white and cream, the demand ran largely to black. Black indeed was the feature of the season's trade in this connection, and sales of that color were so large as to be quite remarkable. The sales of ready-to-wear hats have also been very large this season. These hats appear now to be almost as indispensable as the ubiquitous and useful shirt waist. They are not only stylish and jaunty, but are usually made so as to stand a good deal of rough usage and are therefore specially adaptable for going-away hats and for outing head-gear. One error which dealers made in connection with the ready-to-wear hats was their effort too early in the season to make attractive drives of lots picked up from jobbers. One or two dealers went to New York and got a lot of these hats, which they offered at or near the original cost prices. Then others followed suit, getting job lots from Canadian makers, and cutting into the prices, which were already down to hard-pan basis, and in the face of such competition, with everyone trying to undersell his neighbor, prices were put down much lower than was at all necessary, and opportunities to make fair profits comparatively early in the season were lost. It is too early yet to say much about fall styles in millinery. A few things about the trade, however, may be taken for granted. The outlook for trade is certainly very bright. The same factors that make for improvement in the general dry goods trade are working for the benefit of the millinery business. The coming fall will certainly be a big velvet season. Velvets will be the big feature of the coming season. Plain velvets will be most in demand, but fancy panne velvets, in plain spot and Persian effects, will be largely sold. A feature in the make of hats will be the crowning in fancies of all kinds, including silver and jet embroidered crowns. In colors it is already evident that the leaders will be brown, castors, all shades of green, fawn, blues, but the preference is likely to be strongly given to the first three named colors.—Toronto Globe.

DRY GOODS TRADE NOTES.

Velvets promise to be in popular demand this fall and prices will hold firm. The recent reduction in two numbers of spool cotton, is explained, says the Toronto Globe, by the fact that large dealers in the old country had lately

been sending goods into Canada and selling them 30 cents per gross lower than the combine prices. In order to meet this cut the combine had to reduce the prices on the same numbers. The dealers who undersold the combine got their supplies from the combine, so that when they were able to undersell the manufacturers from whom they bought the thread it appears that the makers must have been getting fancy prices from the trade. The spool cotton combine is a most prosperous concern, and is able to pay dividends of 40 per cent to its shareholders.

A Nottingham letter says Many branches of the lace trade are in a very dull state. In fancy millinery departments good quality of Valenciennes, torchons, mallons and some heavy laces with all-over nets and galons are in favor. Fancy Plauen laces are not so much in request. There is no improvement in the cotton embroidery trimming department, and Irish crochet trimmings move slowly. The silk lace branches are depressed, but specialties in plain and fancy veilings are selling steadily. A large business is being done in Honiton braids, headings and puris, and manufacturers of caps, aprons, collarettes, shirts, ruffles and articles of underwear are well engaged. Bobbin nets are in moderate request, but there is a fair demand for Brussels, Bretonne and Machin laces, as well as for spotted nets.

Lumber Trade Notes.

The Minneapolis shingle market has been a little easier this week owing to setbacks given business by poor crop prospects in the south.

In Canada is situated what is said to be probably the largest forest in the world. It is in the Labrador and Hudson Bay district and is roughly estimated at 1,700 miles long by 1,000 miles wide.

The Pigeon River Lumber Company will commence work shortly on the new mill which it proposes to erect at Point Arthur, Ontario. The capacity of the mill when complete will be 20,000,000 feet per annum, besides which there will be a number of woodworking processes carried on.

A letter from Harrison Watson, curator of the Canadian section of the Imperial institute, has been received at the department of trade and commerce, Ottawa. He says that a gentleman in the timber trade purposes visiting Canada in September, with the object of making arrangements for obtaining large and regular supplies of shooks for fruit and egg cases. At the same time, on behalf of a friend of his who has a United Kingdom and South African business, he desires to arrange for supplies or agencies in such lines as leather, tobaccos, flour, cardboard, cheese, furniture doors and woodenware, either for both the United Kingdom and South Africa, or for South Africa only.

New Railway from Moscow to Trans-Siberian.

The Moscow-Riazan Railway company has just submitted to the Russian government a project having for its object the construction of a line of railway joining Moscow directly with the Siberian railway. This new line, including the section already constructed between Schikrane and Sviajsk-123 versts—will have a length of 1,602 versts. By its aid the distance by railway between Moscow and Tchelnabinsk on the Siberian line will be reduced by 270 versts compared with the journey by Samara, Syzran, Rousaleff, and Riazan. The line to be constructed will be divided into two parts, having a total length of 1,479 versts. The construction of this line will necessitate the construction of five large bridges, viz.: (1) On the Oka near Mouroum, 300 sajenes long. (2) on the Volga near Sviajsk, 600 sajenes long. (3) on the Viatka near Mamodeche, 300 sajenes long. (4) on the Kama near Benejnie-Tchelnoff, 400 sajenes long. (5) on the Bielala near Kebanoff, 300 sajenes long. One sajene equals 7 feet. These five bridges alone will, therefore, comprise a total length of over 2½ miles. The line will take six years to build, and will, it is estimated, cost 110 million roubles.

First samples of new crop Kansas flaxseed have been offered on the market in Chicago. The grade is said to be very low and the oil producing qualities of the seed very poor. It sold at \$1.75 per bushel. Destructive weather conditions have lessened the prospective yield.

Exploring the Rockies.

One of the recognized pastimes of the Old World is mountain climbing, but it is apparently safe to predict that at the close of another generation the number of mountaineers on this continent will be vastly in excess of those in Europe. To begin with, there are a larger number of the Anglo-Saxon race here to draw from, and, secondly, the attractions of the Rockies are more powerful than anything to be found elsewhere short of the Himalayas.

Several Englishmen have crossed the Atlantic for the sole purpose of climbing the higher peaks of the Canadian Rocky Mountains and Selkirk ranges. Professor Norman Collic has made two very successful trips, in which he combined exploration with climbing, and last year the foremost climber of the London Alpine Club, Edward Whymper, took a preliminary run through the mountains to get the data from which to plan an attack upon the principal peaks lying within one hundred miles or so of the little mountain resorts, Banff, Field and Glacier. What he saw must have encouraged him, for he has just returned to Canada with four Swiss guides to pass the entire summer climbing the heights of the various peaks he visits.

Edward Whymper, who divides with Sir Martin Conway the leadership of the scientific mountaineering of the world, has lived a life far beyond the ordinary in adventure and daring. He first started climbing in the early sixties—a mere boy, but already the equal of the trained guides who had passed their lives at the work. Even from the first he made few mistakes, and whenever a first rate peak baffled him it was only a check and not a defeat, for he returned again and again until he conquered it.

For hundreds of years the sharp Matterhorn had looked down in scornful pride upon the Zermatt Valley. No man had ever succeeded in reaching its topmost pinnacle. Time and again the hardy native climbers had started out to conquer it, but it had always been the same tale; in due time the adventurers returned tired, dispirited and humbled—the Matterhorn was always the victor.

Then Whymper appeared. Season after season this quiet, resolute young Englishman made annual attempts to reach the summit, and at length his dogged persistence was rewarded.

At length, in 1865, on the 14th of July, Whymper stood on the summit of the Matterhorn. There were eight in the party which included Lord F. Douglas, the Rev. Charles Hudson and Mr. Hadow. The Matterhorn had been conquered but it was about to take a terrible revenge. On the way down Hadow slipped at a point where there is a no restorative of his regular footing. The party was roped together and had not the rope broken not one would have survived, as it was. Lord Douglas, Messrs. Hadow, Hudson and Croz, the senior guide, fell 4,000 feet on to the Matterhorn's sheer. Whymper and the two remaining guides being left clinging to the bare rock face and not knowing how soon they might share the fate which had overtaken their comrades. Now the iron nerve for which Whymper has always been so remarkable showed itself. His two men were utterly unnerved. They trembled violently and the younger went like a child. The Englishman alone remained cool and self-possessed. By judicious mingling of threats, promises and exhortations he contrived to instill them with some of his own unconquerable spirit and at length got them back to a point of safety.

Such an adventure would have put an end to mountaineering with most men, but Whymper can no more resist climbing than a sailor can keep away from the sea. A few years later, having conquered everything in the Alps, he made a longer expedition to the Andes, and succeeded in climbing all of the higher peaks of that range within the limits of the republic of Ecuador. Chimborazo, Carazon, Cotacachi and many others between 11,000 and 19,000 feet were climbed. When he stood upon the summit of Chimborazo, 20,745 feet above the sea, he had climbed higher than any other man, and for weeks at a time he lived at an elevation greater than that of the summit of Mount Blanc. The actual dangers of the ascent were never so great in South America as those he had met with in the Alps, but the discomfort and risk from the extreme rarity of

the air were, of course, very much greater. At these excessive elevations even the most athletic can only walk a few steps at a time, then a prone position must be adopted and breath regained. Nothing but the most dogged perseverance and magnificent powers of endurance will enable a man to reach the higher summits of the Andes.

Now, at an age when most men think more kindly of the arm chair and the slipper than of the Alpenstock and the ice axe, Whymper has mapped out a three years' exploration of the Canadian Rockies, and, barring accidents, his success is certain. Whatever is in the power of human effort he will do, and the mysterious peaks and untrodden fastnesses of the great Canadian chain will probably no longer be secrets when Whymper has finished with them.

The Canadian Rockies are so vast and so little known that it is almost unnecessary to specify any particular locality as an advisable point of departure. Future generations will envy the present its glorious opportunities. Any man whose tastes lie in that direction, who has the health, strength and courage, may win a name for himself as an explorer and a mountaineer. To instance the opportunities for discovery which abound. Last autumn E. J. Duchesnay, of Itaska, determined to take a little jaunt to extend over three days, east of the magnificent Van Horne range and north of the main Wapta River. Although the trip was so short a one, he found himself in the presence of marvels of nature of which no one had ever heard. He had the satisfaction of being the first of his race to measure the great Takakkaw Fall, 1,400 feet in depth, and the pioneer explorer of a valley which would be a fortune to any Swiss mountain resort were it near one. On his return from his exploration he described his experience as follows:

"After following the bridle path from Field to Emerald Lake I camped on the evening of the 10th inst. by a most charming little lake, which is upon the divide separating the waters of Emerald Lake from those of the north fork of the Kicking Horse. The lakelet, a couple of hundred yards in length, is 6,000 feet above the sea and is at the foot of one of the spurs of the rugged snow capped Wapta range, and directly facing it, the highest point of that range towers almost a mile into the air.

"Making an early start the next morning, I followed the trail made by the wild goats along the crest of a ridge bordering a picturesque and peaceful valley for some ten miles. I was almost constantly above timber line, the trail keeping pretty steadily between 6,000 and 7,000 feet. I do not think I have ever seen so beautiful a scene, and I named it: at once Yoho, which is a Cree exclamation of astonishment. At its northern end it is guarded by Mounts Collic and Balfour, forming a gateway through which a great glacier forces its slow, restless way to the bottom of the valley. Here the north fork of the Kicking Horse river is born. East, I found myself facing a scene absolutely terrible in its wild grandeur, a range of grim sentinels formed a barrier between valley and the watershed of Bow Lake at the head of Bow river. All were glaciated and white to the very edge of the cliffs bordering the valley, and as slanting rays of the autumn sun lit up those great snow fields and ice slopes, the scene was one to impress itself upon the mind and imagination of the most stolid.

"Had I had the time to hunt I could have shot wild goats by the dozen, and had I been a botanist I could have filled my herbarium with plants so rare as yet in the museums that they are worth their weight in gold, or had I been a mountaineer there were a score of peaks in view upon whose summits no human foot has ever been placed—but as I was only out for a little quiet exploration, and somewhat pressed for time, I could do none of these things. Yet I was amply rewarded by discovering two cataracts the like of which do not exist elsewhere, so far as I know. At one point twin falls come down from the eternal ice fields in a drop of 1,200 feet. In another a magnificent arch of snow-white water leaps 1,100 feet from the foot of its present glacier to the bed of the Kicking Horse Canyon. Moreover, I had no hardships or difficulties to face, my sure-footed pony carried me over every foot of the road, and I was absent from Field but three days."

Mr. Whymper will first exploit this wonderful Yoho valley, after which he will attempt the Ascent of Mount Assiniboine, a giant peak about twenty miles south of Banff, in the Canadian

National park, which bears a striking resemblance to the Swiss Mountain. Like the Matterhorn, Mount Assiniboine is a needle-shaped mass of rock rising abruptly from the enormous glaciers at its foot, and, like the Matterhorn, Mount Assiniboine has baffled every man who has tried to scale its steep flanks, but Whymper is understood to have resolved upon its defeat, and it is not unlikely that the first year of the present century will see the ascent of Mount Assiniboine by this dauntless mountaineer.

One advantage the Rockies and Selkirks possess in common over the Alps is their wild solitude. Not one in ten, even of the higher peaks, has been seen by a white man, and not one in five thousand has been climbed. The lovely valleys are never trodden by a human foot, and the lakes and streams abound in trout for which no fisherman has ever cast a fly, and now that the Stoneys, the only Indian tribe which hunted between the plains and the Kootenay, are almost extinct, game is as abundant as the cheetahs which nature always puts upon the wild things of the woods and ranges will permit it to become. Thus the man who cares for exploration and for nature, as well as for climbing, will find more to satisfy him in Alberta and British Columbia than he can hope for, at this late day, in the Alps or the Carpathians.

Even within the narrow limits of the Canadian National park, whose boundaries are the sides of a rectangle twenty-six miles long by ten broad, there are many beautiful valleys which no one has yet visited. An old guide and trapper, Tom Wilson, who lives in Banff, went off almost by himself last year and saw many strange sights. Among other things he actually found a small glacier within the park limits, something that nobody in Banff ever dreamed of. His account of his trip, which, by the by, was made over a road hitherto absolutely untraveled, is most interesting. By the camp fire awaiting the arrival of a belated pack train he gave the following outlined sketch of the exploration in question.

"I started out from Banff and rode along the trail to Devil's Lake, nine miles. This trail, as you know, passes by the base of Cascade Mountain, the Indian name for which is 'The Mountain Where the Water Falls.' At its foot there is a beautiful little prairie, now fenced in by the Canadian government and stocked with herds of buffalo, elk, antelope and white goat.

"Devil's lake is twelve miles long, and from a point on the northern side a fairly good old Indian hunting trail was followed over a high divide to the middle fork of the Dead Man's River. From the summit of this pass I obtained one of the finest views I ever had in the mountains, and moreover, I was the first to notice a small glacier which I found exists at the base of Mt. Aylmer, 10,300 feet high, the highest mountain in the park. In future lots of people will visit this mass of blue ice, some of them will think they were the first to find it, but as a matter of fact until I was there in 1900 no white man in Banff or in any other place in the Rockies ever suspected that a glacier existed in the National Park.

"Away to the north the eye roams over mountains and ridges extending to an interminable distance. Every where the short turf was enlivened by flowers, few of which have as yet been examined by the botanist. I followed the trail down the Dead Man's River for nine miles, much of the way being through green standing timber, made up largely of the Douglas fir and the Englemann spruce, and at length I came to the gap through which the trail runs to the eastern end of Devil's Lake, into which no doubt it flowed, until some ancient glacier piled up a moraine across its path and forced the river to turn east. But as a protest the river, except during a couple of weeks in early spring, disappears at this point and flows underground for five miles, not emerging into daylight until it is joined by the south fork, then, as if glad of company, it flows joyously above ground and starts off in a fairly direct line for Hudson Bay. Its Indian name, Ghost River, was given it on account of its somewhat mysterious disappearance and reappearance.

"Leaving Devil's Lake I travelled for five miles down a valley, the average width of which was, perhaps, half a mile, though it is walled in by cliffs almost perpendicular and 4,000 feet in height. I am not a geologist, but I think it would well repay any man who understands such things to visit a lit-

tle gulch which comes in near the end of the Devil's Lake. Here are to be found, marked in the solid rock, the footprints of some prehistoric monster which kindly left the imprints of its feet to make glad the heart of some man of science.

"At length reached the summit of the pass which leads to Carrot Creek and to Duthill, from which point it is but a couple of hours' ride to Banff. On another occasion I extended the trip when I got to Carrot Creek by turning east into a fine park-like country, continuing on to the south fork of the Ghost River. I followed the river down to a little stream that comes in from the south and weds in a delightful lake swarming with trout which run as high as ten pounds. This lake was a favorite camping place of the Stoney Indians half a century ago; here they have defeated the Blackfeet of the Plains in pitched battle, even when the latter outnumbered them ten to one. From this point an old Indian trail crosses a rolling country to the Bow River, striking it at the site of the old Bow fort. This old Hudson Bay post was built in 1802, but abandoned after a few years' occupation, on account of the bloodthirsty attacks of the Blackfeet, Blood and Pkagan tribes."

Mr. Whymper, too, will doubtless explore this region, for his present intentions are to spend this and the summers of 1902-3 in the Canadian Rockies and the story he may have to tell the world of its hidden mysteries will be awaited with the deepest interest.

Nitrate of Soda Situation.

The conditions prevailing and as, in part, explained in these columns recently, continue, and a strong market may be expected during the remainder of the current year, but it is not expected that prices will be forced much higher on the west coast, notwithstanding the fact that the combination of producers has control of the situation. Further particulars have come to hand since our previous review of the situation from which it may be inferred that lower prices need not be expected until after March of next year, the time of expiration of the producers' agreement. Prices in the meantime may be affected by changes in freight rates and the conditions prevailing in other markets, and should consumptive requirements in this country increase, there may follow periods of comparative scarcity and temporary advances, although shipments from the west coast are regulated to supply prospective requirements and purchasers of cargoes for future arrivals can provide against such contingencies with reasonable assurance of constant and ample supply.

The production allowed by the combination of the twelve months from April 1, 1901, to March 31, 1902, was 31,273,000 quintals, or approximately 1,120,000 tons. Subsequently it was agreed that only seventy-five per cent. of this amount should be exported during the nine months from April 1 to December 31 of the present year, the object stated being to more evenly distribute the production over the entire twelve months. The amount to be shipped therefore during the nine months will therefore be 23,417,750 quintals, and as the quantity exported during the first three months of the year was 6,155,353 quintals, makes the calendar year's exports 29,643,133 quintals. The total exports during the year year 1900 was 31,550,073 quintals. The amount decided upon therefore shows a decrease of 1,905,940 quintals from the exports during 1900. This is equivalent to \$6,670 tons, or about 650,000 bags. From this it will be seen that the combination of producers has pretty good control of the situation, which has enabled it to fix the higher prices recently established. This control of supplies might, of course, be taken advantage of to raise the price at will and to an exorbitant figure, but this is not feared, as it would be impolitic and probably result in competition by new producers who could not easily be brought into the fold.—Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Little tongues are more powerful than the ingenious might credit

Scribbler—hear the joke editor is looking for another job.

Serawler—Yes, he was helping out on the copy desk last night and came across an item about a cat being run over and killed by a trolley car. He headed it "Nine Lives Lost."—Phila. delphia Record.

Danish Egg Trade.

(London Leader)

The ever-increasing import of food-stuffs from abroad is a question to which alarmists are never tired of calling our attention, and not a few of them have raised the cry of unfair competition. It seems impossible, at first sight, to believe that countries whose natural advantages are obviously inferior to ours, should compete successfully with us in our own markets, and the tendency is to jump to the conclusion that their export trade is being fostered by means which raise it out of the sphere of open competition. In some instances, as in the case of the sugar bounties of France and Germany, this is undoubtedly true, but in regard to most agricultural products a closer study reveals the fact that our foreign competitors have fairly won their position in the English market by virtue of the superiority of their methods.

An admirable illustration of method may be found in the Danish egg trade. If there be one form of produce in which, more than in others, the English farmer might reasonably expect to hold his own against all comers, it is this, and yet Great Britain pays close upon five millions sterling every year for eggs imported from France, Belgium, Denmark, Russia, Canada, and the United States, and many other countries. Of these foreign competitors Denmark is perhaps the most formidable, and Denmark owes her strength largely to that genius for organization which she has exhibited in so many branches of agriculture.

About one-sixth of the egg exported from Denmark passes through the hands of a great co-operative society, or federation of co-operative societies, known as the Dansk Andels Aeg-Export, and this powerful trading corporation is able virtually to control the Danish export trade, and indirectly to exert a considerable influence on the English market.

The Dansk Andels Aeg-Export, which was founded in 1895, embraces about 100 affiliated branches, with a total membership of some 25,000 poultry-keepers. Each branch has its local depot, and appoints a collector, who is paid a small commission—about 1d per "long hundred"—on the eggs collected. The eggs are purchased by weight—a system which, in itself, is an inducement to the farmer to keep improved breeds of poultry. The most stringent rules are laid down to ensure that no egg shall be handed to the collector which has not been laid since the previous collection, and infringements of these rules are punished by fine or expulsion from the society. As all the eggs are stamped not only with the brand of the Dansk Andels Aeg-Export, but also with a number representing the branch society and the registered number of the member who supplied them, it is always possible to trace the history of any defective egg from the London breakfast table at which the shell is broken to the Dutch farmer in whose poultry yard it first appeared. It speaks well, both for the public spirit of the Danish co-operator and for the completeness of the system, that complaints of defective eggs are very seldom made.

From the local depot the eggs are forwarded to one of the central packing stations which have been established in the principal towns having convenient means of communication with the various English ports. At these centres the eggs are "graded," according to size into five different classes (an ingenious machine being in use by which this can be expeditiously carried out), are branded with the society's registered trade-mark, and packed in wool-wool in large cases, to be dispatched by the first available steamer. The steamship service between Denmark and the United Kingdom is a most excellent one, and the vessels are fitted with refrigerating chambers, in which the eggs are kept at the proper temperature, so that they arrive at their proper destination in perfect condition, and command high prices on the English market.

The system of collection and marketing is such that the eggs are brought with the least possible delay from the producer to the consumer—a condition of the first importance in dealing with produce which is of so perishable a nature. At the same time it ensures that the maximum price shall be received by the farmer, as there are no middle profits to be drawn out of the money paid by the English merchant who purchases the eggs. The price actually paid to the members on delivery is fixed from time to time by the committee of the

Dansk Andels Aeg-Export, according to the market quotations, and at the end of the year the net profits of the society are distributed amongst the members in proportion to the value of the eggs which each has supplied.

Fur Season in Lonely Labrador.

Reports are reaching civilization of the operations of the past winter in the interior and upon the coast of Labrador. The season was, generally speaking, a mild one, and the fatalities among the Indians fewer than usual. A good supply of furs was secured, but none of such peculiar value as some of those taken during the preceding winter.

The highest price paid for a single skin of last winter's catch was \$300, which was for a black slyer fox, the king of all the fur-bearing animals of Labrador. Exactly double that amount was paid for a skin of the same variety a very noble specimen, about a year ago. Prices in general are scarcely so good at present as they were this time last year.

Marten skins, which have brought as much as \$25 a skin, sold this spring for \$15 to \$18. Traders are especially proud of the otters and minks which they obtain from Labrador, which have fur of a peculiar fineness and lustre.

The hunters from the interior of Labrador had not heard of the death of Queen Victoria until they emerged from the woods a few days ago. No mail matter can reach them during the winter. Even the residents along the coast had only six mails from autumn till spring, and these had to be conveyed over the snow by dogs, on sleighs, for want of proper roads and other means of conveyance.

The oldest living settler upon the coast is Philip G. Touzel, who went there from Jersey nearly fifty years ago, and for more than twenty years was the only settler. He visited civilization the other day, after a long stay in his dreary home. He is a most interesting character, a quaint old-world figure. He is the only Protestant in Shel-drake, where he resides even his own children being Roman Catholics, but he possesses the confidence of the eighteen families of the place to such an extent that he is their doctor, minister, lawyer and postmaster. When asked what he generally prescribes for those who fall ill in the winter time far away from medical aid, he replied, meditatively,

"I find that they generally crave a little whiskey—that is, of course, whiskey with some other ingredients mixed in with it. I don't give it to all who ask for it," he said, "but I have found it most efficacious in a majority of cases. During one hard season," he continued, "an epidemic of grip or something of the kind killed a score or more, and threatened the rest of us, but by determined effort I managed to gain the victory. It was a tight squeeze though."

Damascus Steel in Iowa.

The following romantic story comes from Des Moines, Iowa. In the paroling of S. R. Dawson last week, Governor L. M. Shaw, of Iowa, probably saved to science a secret one lost and now rediscovered by the aged man just set free from prison—the art of making Damascus steel and hardening copper. Practically all his life Dawson has been working on the steel of the manufacture of Damascus steel. In the early '90's he perfected his process, and after exhaustive tests by business men it was pronounced a success.

Just as he was entering upon a realization of his life dream he murdered Walter Scott, a young man who had eloped and married his daughter, Clara. That was Christmas eve, 1897. He was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years and into the prison cell he took with him the secret of his steel process.

Just before Dawson committed the murder that blighted his prospects a company had been formed to manufacture the steel. Dawson in return for the financial support and assistance given him by the men who formed the company agreed to put the secret formula for the making of the steel into a safety deposit vault. He further agreed that when he became disabled he would give the key to the officers of the company so that they could go ahead with the work. Dawson put the secret in the vault, but when he was sent to the penitentiary he argued that he was not disabled, and refused to

give up the key. One of the members of the company who saw the documents placed in the vault decided that they could not be deciphered by any ordinary man.

Dawson was sixty years old when he was sent to prison, and for years has not been in rugged health. Fearing that the confinement and his advanced years might suddenly terminate his life, the company known as the Damascus Steel Company, formed to put the Damascus steel on the market, began to seek for Dawson's release, rather than take a chance on having the secret lost to the world. Governor Shaw made use of his official prerogative, and the prison doors swung open to the old inventor.

As soon as practical a meeting of the Damascus Steel Company will be held. At that time it is expected that an arrangement will be made with Mr. Dawson whereby the secret will be conveyed to some trustee in case of his death or injury. That done the company expect to expend a large sum of money in making a series of exhaustive tests to learn just what the steel can be made for commercially. Dawson has always claimed that can be made cheaper than the steel of the ordinary commerce. If it can be produced at a reasonable cost in commercial quantities the company expects to erect a smelter, a blast furnace and a large plant.

The company, which were organized and incorporated under the laws of Iowa in the fall of 1897, are capitalized for \$250,000, and have the following officers, all of Des Moines: Dr. L. D. Rood, president, Stewart Goodrell, vice-president, A. H. Miles, secretary. These officers, with the following, form the board of directors: G. M. Chappell, W. L. Read and L. H. Chamberlain.

Before the company were organized the steel process received an exhaustive test at the hands of C. G. McCarthy, then auditor of the State of Iowa. He declared positively at the time that the process was a success but he dropped the matter because of demands Dawson made in regard to the organization of the company.

To Get Harvest Hands.

The question of supplying harvest hands is of such vital importance to the whole of the West that a press representative made further inquiries Tuesday of the immigration commissioner regarding the possibility of assistance from other parts of Canada and the United States.

The commissioner stated that under instructions from the Hon. Clifford Sifton the entire department of immigration north and south of the line had for some weeks been doing their utmost to secure men for the harvest. Not only had the Dominion agents been given instructions to join with the Manitoba government in securing help for Manitoba in the eastern provinces, but it was hoped that a large number of easterners would find their way into Assiniboia, where there is a very handsome crop to harvest and free homesteads to be had.

The desire of the railway companies to meet the needs of the case was very noticeable. The Canadian Northern railway will carry harvest hands from the States at one cent per mile. The Canadian Pacific Railway company will for the purpose of enabling harvest hands south of the boundary to reach the wheat fields of Manitoba and the Territories, give a one cent per mile rate from Fortal, and special rates from Gretna. The question has been under discussion for the past two weeks between the Hon. Mr. Bulyea, commissioner of agriculture, and the immigration department. It is hoped that a large number may be induced to cross the line to assist in taking off the bountiful harvest, and it will be the aim of the department to retain permanently such a fine class of men as settlers.

The C. P. R. passenger agent has been engaged for some time in securing data as to what help can be obtained from the many new-comers on the Calgary and Edmonton branch who may not be needed for the crops in the immediate vicinity of their homesteads, and it is quite possible the C. P. R. will offer a rate that may induce a few hundred to leave the Edmonton district temporarily for work at Indian Head and points east. At any rate, there is no doubt that all available help from every quarter will be secured.

It is feared that little help can be

obtained on the Prince Albert branch, as people naturally seek work as close to their home as possible.

The crops in and around Yorkton and Swan River districts are so good that it is impossible to secure the assistance of any Galtians or Doukhobors now in those localities, in fact, in the former district sixty of them are already under contract for the threshing season at \$2 a day and board, and in the Swan River country they are busy making hay on which to feed stock for other people during the coming winter.

The prospects at the present moment for a very large number from the United States are not very bright, and while a number of them may start on their way to Canada, they may be picked up by North Dakota farmers, who are also blessed with a splendid harvest. However, under specific instructions from Mr. Sifton, all the Dominion government agents in the United States have been for weeks past offering inducements and making special arrangements for American farmers to view the country and help take off the crop. The extent of this labor may be gleaned from the fact that our harvest prospects and the need of 20,000 or 30,000 harvest hands has already been published in over 7,000 newspapers in the United States.

Speaking of the rate of wages, the commissioner said: "All laborers, including Galtians and Doukhobors, have been eagerly engaged at \$30 and \$35 per month and board wherever offering, and the farmer who secures his tired help at once will prove his wisdom, as the rate of wages will undoubtedly advance and by harvest time at least \$40 per month and board will be offered in the Territories for a three months' engagement."

Ocean Grain Freight Rates

The ocean freight market for grain is a sick one. Engagements having been made for Glasgow at 6d, and even 6d has been accepted. Liverpool space has been pretty well taken up for August at 1s 3d to 1s 4d, but London is almost dead, and what business has transpired recently was at 1s 3d. These rates are very low, but we have seen them considerably lower, as we remember the Messrs. Allan got into the market and paying, if we mistake not, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel for a cargo of heavy grain as ballast of one of their steamers. Of course, there has been very little new export business in grain recently as the speculative boom wheat, corn and oats has put prices beyond an export basis. But as soon as the new crop of American wheat commences to move there should be an improvement in the ocean freight market.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Canada's Foreign Trade.

The latest estimates of the Dominion department of Trade and Commerce show that the foreign trade of Canada increased during the year ending June 30 to the extent of about \$13,000,000, as compared with the year previous which in turn was the largest on record up to that date. The total amount of foreign trade for 1900-01 according to this latest return was \$14,000,000, as compared with \$381,517,250. The exports make the following showing: Mines, \$39,952,573; fisheries, \$10,720,352; forest, \$30,003,877; animals and their products, \$55,419,527; agricultural products, \$24,977,602; manufactures, \$16,012,502; miscellaneous articles, \$44,642, coin and bullion, \$398,077. These figures indicate an increase of about \$15,000,000 in products of the mine and of about \$2,000,000 in manufactures. The total imports entered for consumption during the year recently closed amounted to \$181,225,480 as against \$150,804,316.

D. M. McMillan, agent, Brandon, Man., has made an assignment.

The dry goods stock of Neelands & Collins, Moose Jaw, Assa., valued at \$4,000, is offered for sale by tender.

The strike of the stationary firemen in Pennsylvania has tied up nearly all the mines in the Wyoming Valley, and a conservative estimate places the number of men idle at 43,000. This includes the men out in the Scranton district. Only about 800 of these are firemen. The remainder is made up of miners, laborers, engineers, breaker boys, and machinists employed in and about the collieries. Every mine from Pittston to Nanticoke is affected.

Sticking to One's Last.

A wholesale lumberman was complaining the other day of the difficulty he had in securing lumber, when he was asked why he did not buy some timber and go into the manufacturing business. I have made a fair success of it and there has never been a year when I have not made at least a little profit. But I do not know the manufacturing business. I know no more about a saw mill than does any one who frequently visits the mills and keeps his eyes open. I believe I could run that business, but in doing so I would have to neglect my present line, which has made me my money. Besides this I have seen so many examples of those who have made money in one line of business lose it all by attempting to enter another that I hesitate. No, I thank you. I believe the maxim of "every man to his trade" a good one.

About the most valuable knowledge any man can have is of his own abilities and limitations. Ambition is to be discouraged but it should be backed by discretion. The fact of the case is that with most men, ability and capital considered, one line of the lumber business is all that they can successfully handle. A wholesale business requires large capital and close attention to many details. A great manufacturing business requires special ability and experience, but whether the business be great or small there is enough in it to absorb any one man's time and energies. Many manufacturers—perhaps the majority of them—are their own distributors, but they have grown into this business gradually in most cases and from necessity. But it is not necessary for a wholesaler to engage in manufacture until he comes to the point when no longer is it possible for his money to buy the stock he needs.

It is probably easier for one to master the wholesaling than the manufacturing business, for there are more merchants than specialists in any one department of manufacture; but to many the management of a saw mill seems an easy thing. In numerous cases, however, wholesalers have found to their cost that while the successful management of the saw mill might be easy to him who had been brought up in it and had a natural aptitude for it, investment in such a plant was the easiest possible way to lose money. It is an old joke in the trade that if a man be anxious expeditiously to get rid of his surplus wealth the surest way to accomplish his purpose is to buy a saw mill.

Many have been the failures resulting from adventure by successful handlers of lumber into the saw mill business.

There have been many successes also, but the percentage of failures has been so large as to serve as a warning to those who recklessly embarked in that business. Before engaging in it a wholesaler should have ample surplus capital in proportion to the business he expects to do and make a careful study of his particular situation, including a searching self-examination.—American Lumberman.

Improvement in Ship Building.

"The business half-year closes with distinctly improved prospects in the shipbuilding industry," remarks the London Statist. "Since we wrote on the subject two months ago quite a large number of contracts have been booked not only on the Clyde, but in all the chief centres. The new demand, whatever the cause, and whether destined to endure or not, is thus wide and general, and this is satisfactory from the point of view of the distribution of employment. On May 4 we said that the records of the first quarter of the shipbuilding year revealed a large amount of work accomplished, but a small amount of new work to take its place. But even while our article was in type indications of improvement began to appear, and the amount of bookings in April by Scotch builders was declared to have been more than twice as much as the launches. The Scotch output in April was twenty-three vessels of 31,312 tons, and the new contracts of the month were estimated at 65,000 tons. None of the government contracts in connection with the new admiralty programme have yet been placed, nor are they likely to be placed before the autumn, so there is still this further amount of work for the shipbuilders to look forward to.

THE IMPLEMENT TRADE

MANILA GRADES NOT POPULAR.

Reports received from representative dealers in many parts of the principal grain growing sections indicate that the demand for manila twine, both pure and mixed, has been lighter than ever this year. Some of the dealers report that they sold nothing but sisal and standard, whereas last season they had some trade on pure manila and manila. The farmers appear to be gradually getting away from the latter grades and none know it better than the sisal producers. They have seen in the growing demand for sisal an increase of popularity for that fibre and have not been slow to take advantage of their opportunity. The shortage of manila hemp supplies in 1899 and 1900 had something to do with the increased demand for sisal, but it was not the principal cause.—Farm Implement News.

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

The McLaughlin Carriage Co. are building a new cutter for this country's trade. It is to be known as the Strathcona cutter, the principal features being a closed top, similar to that now used on buggies, and a solid low bottom so that the cutter will not overturn readily. This top will serve as a great protection against the cold winds.

Brandon Board of Trade.

The Brandon board of trade met on Monday evening. John Hanbury occupied the chair. A communication was read from S. J. McLean, Dominion government commissioner of railway grievances, saying that he would be in Brandon on Wednesday, September 4, at 9 a. m., to hear any railway grievances which the board might wish to lay before him for consideration. He requested that a list thereof, if any, might be prepared and typewritten. Messrs. F. B. Smith, J. Inglis, C. Campbell, A. D. Rankin and J. Murdoch were appointed a committee to arrange the matter. Among suggestions made the committee for its guidance were the following: That a permanent railway commission be appointed; that an interchange of freight was desirable, also some improved system of dealing with preferential claims. The proposed binder twine factory was then discussed, and Ald. G. R. Caldwell, as a member of the committee of investigation, was requested to report. He stated that the committee had met Mr. Tanner, the promoter, and as they were uncertain as to what he wanted, they had discussed the matter with him. Apparently Mr. Tanner wanted nothing but subscriptions to stock. They had discussed the prospectus and stock subscription books with him, and had suggested certain changes on matters to which the board could not subscribe. One important suggestion, to which Mr. Tanner was perfectly agreeable, was the appointment of a provisional board of directors, three from the city, and four from the country, whose duty would be to practically control the whole matter, and secure the subscribers against imposition. The names suggested for the board, and later approved by Mr. Tanner and the board of trade, were Messrs. Hanbury, Zink, Nation, Christie, Prof. Wolverton, P. Payne, Brandon, and Mr. Johnson, of Wawanesa. These gentlemen will control matters until the company is fully organized, when the members will choose their own directors.

All were agreed that a charter ought to be applied for at once and a clause inserted in the prospectus demanding a definite place of location. The amount of stock asked for was \$60,000, but as figures were received from the directors of the Walkerton binder twine factory saying that their plant cost \$62,500, but should have only cost \$50,000, it was considered advisable that at least \$50,000 worth of stock should be secured before commencing operations in order to allow a sufficient margin for expenses. An interview with Mr. Tanner revealed the fact that \$12,000 worth of stock has already been purchased and farmers seem willing to buy.

Affable Stranger—I can't help thinking I have seen your picture somewhere in the newspapers. Hon. Mr. Greetman—Oh, no doubt, no doubt it's often been published. Stranger—Then I was not mistaken. What were you cured of?—Tit-Bits.

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BEAVER LINE—	From Montreal
Lake Champlain	AUG. 16
Lake Megantic	AUG. 23
WHITE STAR LINE—	From New York
Germany	AUG. 7
Celtic	AUG. 13
CUNARD LINE—	From New York
Servia	AUG. 6
Campania	AUG. 10
COAST LINE—	From Boston
Ivonia	AUG. 10
Sylvania	AUG. 17
DOMINION LINE—	From Boston
New England	AUG. 14
Commonwealth	AUG. 28
RED STAR LINE—	From New York
Vaderland	AUG. 7
Kensington	AUG. 14
ALCAN LINE—	From New York
St. Paul	AUG. 7
St. Louis	AUG. 14
ANCHOR LINE—	From New York
Astoria	AUG. 10
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