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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, OCTOBER 13, 1900.

No. 6

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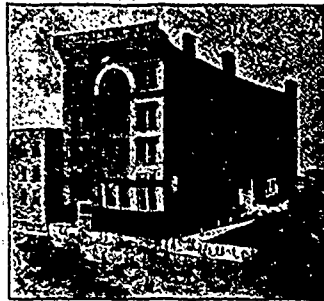
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From the leading makers in Canada and the United States, we have brought together an assortment which cannot be beaten in the Great North West.

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Trade supplied by

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

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

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THE DAIRY TRADE

MANITOBA CHEESE.

Dear Sir,—In your last issue you inform your readers that the butter and cheese association has been formed because "there is a difficulty this season in disposing of the product." Those in touch with this market will perceive how misleading this statement is, but to those outside a wrong impression, misrepresenting the province will be conveyed, for, never since we engaged in the cheese trade, has there been so ready demand, or so high prices paid on the average as during the season now ending. If your statement is true one would infer that heavy stocks of cheese of unsaleable quality are now held? Would you inform us where they are? In fact, although the cheese makers were advised at the last convention of the Manitoba Dairy Association not to market till the cheese had been 30 days in the curing room, wholesale dealers in Winnipeg, during last summer, begged of the factorymen to bring in their cheese when they had been only two weeks in the racks.

Again, your statements are a great slur on the department of agriculture who must have shamefully mis-spent the \$10,000 or so per annum which has been appropriated for dairy instruction. It is no less a slur on the late dairy commissioner, who, if the statements of the new dairy association are correct, must have been giving for the last four years instruction of a dreadfully superficial kind. He may be too modest himself to resent the imputations, but as one of his friends I beg to protest against it.

All interested in the trade will be glad to learn that "selfish purposes" were eliminated in the formation of the union. This will gain for it the support of those who accept that assurance, but it cannot gain anything by resorting to misrepresentation at each successive step of its inception. No one has any right to cavil at those "people who are trying to make a living by the dairy industry looking after their own interests" as they put it, but when it is known that the sacrifices they are going to make for the good of the trade is to be done with public money their procedure is a legitimate object of criticism and sufficient excuse for this letter.

Yours truly,
ONE OF YOUR READERS.

Note by Editor—"One of our readers" is quite correct in saying that there has been no difficulty in disposing of Manitoba cheese this season. The trouble seems to be simply a misunderstanding of the meaning intended to be conveyed by the reference to which "our reader" takes exception. The meaning the statement was intended to carry was simply this: That owing to the indifferent quality of much of the Manitoba cheese, there is a difficulty in disposing of it in western markets, where it comes into competition with the Ontario product, to as good advantage as the Ontario article. This statement is, of course, quite true. The Commercial has nothing to do with the rivalry between the two dairy associations, beyond wishing propriety for the Manitoba dairy industry. If the rivalry will result in stirring up those interested in dairy work to more active efforts in furthering the dairy interests and improving the quality of dairy products, it will be a good thing for Manitoba.

The price of sheep skins has been advanced at Toronto 5c, making the price now 70c.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal arrived at Montreal Monday morning from the old country.

Shipments of cattle from Montreal for the week ending 6th October were: To Liverpool, 600 head; to London, 833; to Glasgow, 843, and to Manchester, 828, a total of 3,103 head.

At a meeting of the freight rates committee of the Toronto Board of Trade, held this week, the announcement was made that the railway companies had agreed to cancel the "owner's risk" clause in future freight contracts.

B. Shragge, junk dealer, Winnipeg, says that the prohibition bill of the local legislature is having a very detrimental effect on the occupation of peddlars and scrap gatherers. He says that over fifty men who up till a few months ago found occupation in the province gathering bottles, are now out of work owing to the falling off in the demand for these.

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Choice Creamery and Dairy Butter, Fresh and Pickled Eggs.

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Our Celebrated **GRIFFIN BRAND**

Hams, Breakfast Bacon and Lard are better than ever this season. Our prices are right and we have the largest and best assorted stock of new cured goods in the West.

Returns as usual 1st and 15th of each month, or sooner if desired.

NOTE—After November 1st we will occupy the Turner & McKeand Warehouse at 147 Bannatyne Avenue East.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO. PORK PACKERS
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA NELSON CALGARY RAT PORTAGE
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We are manufacturing all kinds of BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR, SPRUCE and CEDAR LUMBER. We also carry in stock a full supply of Pine, Native Spruce, Building Material. Also Perfect Maple and Birch Floorings, (end matched, hollow back, bored and polished), Red and White Oak, Lath and Shingles, Sash, Doors and Mouldings, Cedar and Tamarac Posts, Building Paper, etc., etc., at bottom prices, guaranteeing satisfaction.
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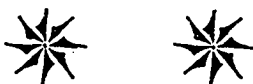
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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.

Subscription—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 219 McDermott St. Telephone 224.
D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 13.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thursday next, the 18th, being a public holiday, The Commercial would remind its advertisers that copy for changes of advertisements should be sent in one day earlier than usual in order to receive proper attention.

HISTORY OF THE LUMBER INDUSTRY IN WINNIPEG.

The Winnipeg lumber business of Dick, Banning & Co., which has been acquired by the Keewatin Lumber Co., as announced in The Commercial recently, is the oldest lumber business in the city, as well as one of the most important in the volume of business done. The business has been under the management of J. M. Chisholm for some years, and under his control the volume of trade done has greatly expanded. Geo. A. Lister, who succeeds to the management of the business, in the interest of the new proprietors, has been connected with the lumber trade of the city for some time, and under his direction the business will no doubt continue to prosper, as it has done during recent past years.

The transfer of the Dick, Banning & Co. business recalls recollections of the early days of the lumber trade in Winnipeg. As the early history of the country centres around Fort Garry (Winnipeg), so also does the early history of the lumbering industry in the province. The first account we have of the introduction of saw mill machinery was in the year 1856. Machinery for a combined saw and grist mill was purchased in Chicago, and brought into the country in the year named. The motive power for the mill consisted of a 25 horse-power engine. The machinery was transported across the country from Chicago to the Mississippi river, where it was loaded upon steamers and taken up the river to St. Paul, the head of navigation on the river. At St. Paul the machinery was loaded upon wagons and drawn by oxen across to the head water of the Red river, where it was placed upon flat boats built for the purpose, and floated down to Winnipeg. On arriving at Winnipeg the flat boats were broken up, and the lumber of which they were composed was sold in the settlement. This was the first lumber imported into the settlement, and was the commencement of what afterwards grew to be a very important trade. On the arrival of the machinery at Winnipeg the work of setting up the pioneer mill was commenced,

but owing to lack of knowledge on the part of the operators, considerable difficulty was experienced in making the machinery work. Finally, however, the mill was got into working order, and for a time did good service in supplying the settlement with both flour and lumber. The mill occupied a site within the present corporation limits of the city of Winnipeg, in the vicinity of Drewry's brewery, and was operated by a company of settlers. The investment, it is said, did not prove profitable to the proprietors, though there was always plenty of work to be done, and the mill was frequently kept in operation night and day. The logs sawn were the native timbers of the country, growing in the Winnipeg district, and consisting of poplar, oak, tamarac and spruce. The mill was burned in 1862, and so ended the first milling enterprise in the settlement.

About the time of the destruction of the pioneer mill another mill was established by Andrew McDermott. This was also a combined saw and grist mill, and was located near the spot where afterwards were built the Dick & Banning and the Jarvis & Berridge mills, on the Red River. Like its predecessor this mill was also burned down, after serving the settlement for about ten years.

About this time the flat boat trade on the Red River was commencing to assume some importance, and lumber as well as other supplies were coming in from the United States in this way. It was also customary to sell the material of which the flat boats were composed for lumber, as the boats could not be taken back up stream to advantage. Lumbering on the upper Mississippi had by this time developed to a considerable extent, and lumber was coming into Manitoba by the flat boat route from that quarter from mills located at Minneapolis, Brainerd and other points on the Mississippi river. With the construction of the Northern Pacific railway the lumber was carried to Moorehead, and thence brought down the river to Winnipeg. W. J. McAuley, of St. Paul, was the first to go into this business extensively. In 1873 he brought the first stock of lumber of importance into the settlement, which was rafted down the river as described. During the following summer McAuley & Co. commenced the erection of a saw mill at Winnipeg. This mill was sold to Jarvis & Berridge in 1879, but shortly afterwards was blown up and destroyed. It had a capacity of 30,000 to 35,000 feet per day. A new mill was built and a company formed, called the Winnipeg Lumber Co., which succeeded Jarvis & Berridge. The new company came into business at a critical time, when the lumber business was going down with the collapse of the "boom." The company did not prove a success, and the property soon passed into the hands of the banks which had advanced money to the projectors. The machinery of this mill was sold and moved to other points, some to Rat Portage. It was the largest mill ever established in Winnipeg, and had a capacity of about 100,000 feet daily, with battery of five boilers, and 250 to 300 horse-power.

The lumber firm of Dick, Banning & Co., date their commencement of operations here from the year 1872. Mr. Dick, who had visited the country during the previous year to look over the situation, returned from Ontario in 1872, with machinery for a portable mill. The machinery arrived by flat boat from Moorehead, and the cost of transportation from St. Paul was \$1,110.70. The mill building was burned some years ago, but the machinery

had been removed previous to the destruction of the building. Mr. Dick formed a partnership with the late W. W. Banning, who died in 1885. The mill was operated up to 1882, when the firm bought out a mill which had been established at Keewatin, Lake of the Woods, by W. J. McAuley. The Winnipeg mill was then closed and the machinery moved to Keewatin, and a portion was sold to establish a mill in the Rocky Mountains. The timber sawn at the Winnipeg mill was such as the district afforded. The firm also operated a mill on Lake Winnipeg for a while, where they built a mill in 1878, but sold out a few years later. This firm brought the first lumber from eastern Canada to Manitoba, early in the seventies. It came in bond via Duluth, thence by the Northern Pacific railway to Moorehead, and from the latter place it was brought down the Red river to Winnipeg. This firm imported lumber and building materials from Minneapolis and other points largely, especially during the "boom" days, during which time it was almost impossible to keep up with the demand. In 1882 the firm brought in 10,000,000 feet, and paid nearly \$150,000 in freight that year. These were the halcyon days for the lumber trade in Winnipeg, when purchasers stood on guard waiting for a car of lumber to arrive, when it would be gobbled up, regardless of price, and always for cash down. The trade, however, made up for it during the following years, when stocks were greatly in excess of demands and prices were cut down to unprofitable figures. Before the "boom" period prices of common lumber ranged about \$25 per M. During the "boom" period prices went up to \$30 per M. For common lumber, but after that period declined to \$15 to \$18 per M.

In the year 1882, J. R. Sutherland built a mill at St. Boniface, across the river from Winnipeg. The mill was a very good one, and had a capacity of 60,000 to 70,000 feet. It was a double circular mill. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1884. In 1882, D. E. Sprague built a mill in Winnipeg, single circular, with a capacity of 40,000 feet in ten hours. This mill is the only one which has been in operation here of late years, and it has been operated every year since established, except during one season. The logs sawn at this mill come from the Red Lake district, of Minnesota, down the Red River and some good logs are also secured on the Rosseau river in Manitoba. The timber is pine. There is little timber in Manitoba tributary to Winnipeg now. On the Rosseau river, a tributary of the Red River, in Manitoba, there formerly was a considerable pine country, but this is now nearly exhausted.

This sketch covers briefly the main points connected with lumbering at Winnipeg. With the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway eastward from Winnipeg to the Lake of the Woods, the centre of the lumbering industry was established at the Lake of the Woods towns of Rat Portage and Keewatin. A number of mills have been established at these points, and for many years the Lake of the Woods mills have remained the principal source of the lumber supply for Manitoba and the prairie region bordering Manitoba to the west. Supplementary lumber supplies are drawn from such districts as Lake Winnipeg and other timber regions in the northern part of Manitoba.

Present indications point to a revival of the lumbering industry at Winnipeg. The improvement of the St. Andrew's rapids, now under way, will permit of bringing logs up the Red

river from Lake Winnipeg to the city, and this may possibly be taken advantage of to some extent, to bring logs from the timber country tributary to the lake, to this city for sawing. The construction of the South-eastern railway from Winnipeg to the Rainy river country is another important factor which promises to aid in reviving the lumber milling industry here. The Rat Portage Lumber Co.—the largest institution of the kind in the west, operating several mills at the Lake of the Woods, has already made arrangements to establish a mill in Winnipeg. This new mill will be in operation, it is expected, next spring, and the logs for the mill will be brought from the Rainy river district, over the South-eastern railway. Thus Winnipeg promises to once more regain to some extent at least, some prominence as a lumber manufacturing centre for Manitoba.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC'S YEAR.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company held its annual meeting in New York last week, at which a very satisfactory financial statement was made. The company's year ended June 30 last, and the accounts were made up to that date. In common with all the other great western lines the Northern Pacific had a good year, the results of which we notice from the statement have been devoted to improving the property and rolling stock and to general betterment of the road. This policy will appeal strongly to the public as one which is likely to make the Northern Pacific a better road to travel by, and offers a further guarantee to bondholders, shareholders and others who are interested financially in the road that their property is being prudently handled. The gross earnings of the road for the year were \$30,021,317, an increase of \$3,972,643 over that ending June 30, 1899, and the net earnings were \$15,626,489, or a gain of \$1,927,467. Taking off taxes and adding the miscellaneous income leaves a revenue of \$15,461,620 available for interest. This is \$1,510,025 more than in the previous year. Interest on the bonded debt of the company and rentals required \$5,977,801 and the preferred stock of \$75,000,000, which bears 4 per cent. interest and common stock of \$80,000,000 at 3 per cent. took \$5,400,000, making a total charge for interest of \$11,377,801. This left \$4,083,818 available as surplus, which added to the surplus carried forward from the previous year made a total of \$5,504,000. Out of this \$3,000,000 has been appropriated for additions and betterments and the balance is carried forward. The dividend of 8 per cent. paid to the common stockholders is an increase of one per cent. over previous years. Some expected the rate would be increased to four or five per cent. but the management thought it better to put the money into improvements.

In the mechanical operation of the road the same prudent measures have been adopted as in its financial management. The average number of tons per car was increased from 277 to 323, and the average number of tons per car was increased by one ton, while many other important gains are announced in this department.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The presidential campaign in the United States is becoming hotter and the customary business disturbances are now quite noticeable. A few weeks

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Reserve Fund, - 7,000,000
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 Travellers' Circular Letters of Credit and *Crem* Special Credits used for use in all parts of the world.
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 DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued negotiable without charge at any of the Hudson's Bay Co's Posts in Athabasca, Peace River and Mackenzie Districts.
 DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe.
 LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in any part of the world.
 MONEY ORDERS issued payable at any Bank in Canada.
 Rates—Under \$10, 4c, \$10 to \$20, 10c, \$20 to \$50, 12c. \$50 to \$50, 14c.
 C. S. HOARE, Manager.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Head Office, Ottawa.



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

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

This Bank offers to clients every facility which their Balance, Business and responsibility warrant.
 WINNIPEG BRANCH, J. B. MONK, Manager

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
CAPITAL PAID UP - \$6,000,000
RESERVE FUND - \$1,750,000

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

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
 INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1858.
 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

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

HEAD OFFICE—3 Clements Lane, Lombard St., London.
 COSY OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Carter, Henry B. Farrer, Oswald Farrer, Richard H. Gray, K. A. Hoare, H. J. Kendall, Frederic Lambton, John Paton, Geo. D. Whitman, A. O. Wallis, Secretary.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
 H. Sullivan, General Manager.
 J. Zimly, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA.
 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO: London, Hamilton, Toronto, Midland, Kingston, Ottawa.
 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC: Montreal, Quebec.
 PROVINCE OF MANITOBA: Brandon, Winnipeg, Regina, Yorkton, Moose Jaw, Neepawa, Winkler, Grafton, Souris, Carleton Place, Indian Head, Hartney, Crystal City.

AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES.
 New York—33 Wall Street, W. Lawrence and J. C. Walsh, Agts.
 San Francisco—120 Sanson St., H. M. J. McMichael and J. K. Ambrose, Agents.
 Drafts on South Africa may be obtained at the Bank's Branches.

BANK OF HAMILTON

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
 John Stuart, President. A. G. Ramsay, Vice-President.
 John Proctor, George Ross, A. T. Wood, M.P.
 A. H. Lee (Toronto), Wm. Gibson, M.P.
 J. Turnbull, Cashier. H. S. Stearn, Asst. Cashier.

Agencies throughout Ontario and at the following points to Montreal and the West: Brantford, Carleton Place, Hamilton, Manitoa, Morden, Plum Coulee, Winkler, Winnipeg and Vancouver, B.C.
 Deposits received and interest allowed.
 General Banking Business transacted.
 Collections carefully and promptly effected at all points in Canada.
 Savings Banks at all Offices.
 WINNIPEG BRANCH, Opposite Post Office.
 C. BARTLETT, Agent.

CARRUTHERS, BROOK & JOHNSTON

ESTABLISHED 1874
 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

RENT COLLECTIONS SPECIALTY

Insurance, Financial Real Estate Agents

ESTATES MANAGED MONEY INVESTED

J. & J. TAYLOR SAFES and VAULT DOORS

481 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

JOHN W. LORD

Assignee, Accountant and General Insurance and Financial Agent.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED:
 The Ottawa Fire Insurance Co.
 The Ontario Accident Insurance Co
 The Registry Co. of North America,
 Lloyd's Plate Glass Co.

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 ROOM 212 MCINTYRE BLK., WINNIPEG

PATENTS TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS PROCURED IN ALL COUNTRIES
 SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PATENT LITIGATION
 PAMPHLET SENT FREE ON APPLICATION
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TYPEWRITER, \$95

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

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

F. A. Drummond, WINNIPEG MAN.
 Agent for Manitoba and N. W. T.
 OFFICE and WARE: 156 ST. ANTOINE ST., MONTREAL

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX; GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO.
 JOHN Y. PAYZANT, PRESIDENT. H. C. MCLEOD, GENERAL MANAGER.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - \$1,860,000.00. RESERVE, - \$2,281,942.00.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1890-1900.		LIABILITIES.	
ASSETS.	Jan. 1st, 1900.	Jan. 1st, 1900.	Jan. 1st, 1900.
Quick Assets	\$ 2,432,135.38	\$ 8,274,162.14	\$ 1,114,300.00
Loans and bills discounted.	5,903,094.20	11,270,624.09	572,973.81
Other assets	44,956.41	74,669.81	1,325,270.68
Bank premises	94,975.77	18,640.69	194,238.36
	\$ 8,475,161.76	\$ 19,638,396.43	5,268,378.91
			\$ 8,475,161.76
			\$ 19,638,396.43

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

CHANGE OF NAME

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

As the only purely Mutual Life Company in Canada, and its business extends from ocean to ocean, a more NATIONAL AND COMPREHENSIVE NAME was found desirable. Under the new name the management will aim to perpetuate and extend the SAME POPULAR FEATURES AND SOUND PRINCIPLES which have made the Company what it is to-day, and to which the UNPRECEDENTEDLY PROFITABLE RESULTS To its policy holders are largely attributable. With the same hearty co-operation of our policy holders and the same generous confidence of the assuring public, as accorded for the last 30 years, we believe THESE RESULTS WILL CONTINUE to be as satisfactory to policy holders in the future as they have been in the past.

R. MELVIN, President. GEO. WEGENAS, Manager. W. H. RIDDELL, Secretary

Winnipeg Branch: McIntyre Block.
 P. D. McKINNON, Prov'l Mgr.; CASPER KILLER, Gen. Agt.; S. J. DRAKE, Cashier
 R. L. DRURY, Prov. Mgr. for B.C., E. H. CRANDELL, General Agent, Calgary, N.W.T., Victoria, B.C.

The Confederation Life Association

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO OFFICE 467 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

There are no conditions as to residence, travel or occupation, in the Unconditional Accumulative Policies issued by this Association. They guarantee Extended Insurance, Paid-up Policies, and Cash Surrender Values.

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary J. K. MACDONALD, Man. Director
 Man., N.W.T. and B.C.—Winnipeg Office, 467 Main St.
 C. E. KERR, Cashier D. McDONALD, Inspector

ago the trade journals were remarking upon the absence of this feature but with the improvement in the prospects of the Democratic cause and especially in the prospects of Mr. Bryan commercial disturbance is beginning to be felt. That there has been some wavering in the Republican ranks lately there seems to be no doubt and the sporting element are beginning to narrow their margins on the respective prospects of the two presidential candidates. If this is anything to go by it would seem that the Democratic chances have improved lately.

From all branches of industry reports are now coming that there will be nothing more attempted until after the elections. The general feeling is that it is better to wait developments, than by launching out on new and perhaps costly undertakings to run the chances of having everything upset by a change in the government of the country even though the chance of this may seem to be a remote one. On general principles the Democratic platform is decidedly a popular one and might result in the election of that candidate were it not for two or three objectionable features. The first of these is the so-called silver plank. That is not acceptable to a large majority of the electors and will do a great deal towards defeating Bryan. The anti-imperialism plank is one which should be popular if the traditional notions of the electorate were to prevail, but it is doubtful if the wave of enthusiasm over the Spanish-American war has as yet sufficiently subsided to permit of sober judgment in the matter. Another feature of the Democratic card which is of decidedly doubtful value to the party is its anti-British declaration in the matter of the Boer war. This will strike most sensible people as a deliberate attempt to meddle in a matter that is none of the United States' business and in direct opposition to the anti-imperialism or Monroe doctrine plank upon which the Democrats lay so much stress. A strong feature of the platform is the anti-trust and combine declaration. The Republicans rest their case upon the sound money and foreign policy features of their administration, which is certainly good political strategy.

USING TRUST FUNDS.

Mr. Justice Oulmet, of Montreal, read administrators of trust funds a useful lesson the other day when sentencing John Napier Fulton for appropriating \$30,000 of another person's money to his own uses. Fulton was given five years in penitentiary, the sentence being lightened on account of his previous good character. The maximum for this offence is nine years. The significant feature of the sentence though was the judge's remark that "agents must remember that when they are handling other people's money they must be prepared at any time to give an account of it. A good many people might be in a bad position if suddenly called upon to do so."

It is really astonishing what lax ideas many people have as to how money which is entrusted to their care may be used and how often such funds are diverted to the private purposes of the trustee. This is as common a practice in the west as it is in the east. It is done by all kinds of trustees. Treasurers of various institutions are known to habitually have portions of the monies entrusted to their care diverted to their own uses and nothing seems to be thought of it. Even the churches and their various auxiliary bodies are not exempt. It is not by

any means an unknown thing for treasurers to be found short in their accounts at the end of a business year. If the matter is serious the treasurer is changed and things go on again without the public knowing anything about it. Trustees of every kind should remember that the money they hold is sacred, that it should be used always with an eye single to the interests of its owner and that no personal necessities or considerations should ever be allowed to tempt them to use even the smallest part for personal purposes.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Once more the country is to pass through the excitement of the general elections. From a business point of view it is pleasing to note that the contest is to be a very brief one. It was announced from Ottawa this week that parliament had been dissolved, that nominations will take place on October 31, and voting one week later. This will make about the shortest political contest on record in this country in federal politics. The tariff appears to be still one of the important questions at issue, though the position of each party is perhaps not as clearly defined in regard to the tariff as in former contests. The Liberals appear inclined to leave the tariff alone, resting on what they have already done in the way of tariff reduction, mainly through the British preferences. The Conservatives, on the other hand, are perhaps not so strongly protectionist in this campaign as in the past. While, therefore, the tariff is the principal commercial question at issue, each party seems to occupy a more passive, or we may say uncertain, position in regard to the tariff than during the last few federal contests. To add to this uncertainty we have the pledge of one of the leaders of the Conservative party to do all he can to have all duties on agricultural implements abolished. Thus we have some Conservatives declaring in favor of important tariff reductions, while some Liberals seem to think it good policy to say as little about free trade or tariff reduction as possible.

Trade With Great Britain.

A meeting of the council of the board of trade was held on Tuesday afternoon. The president reported that the memorial to the minister of finance, respecting the necessity of equalizing the duty on oats and oatmeal had been forwarded.

A communication was read from a gentleman in Sioux City, Iowa, who is desirous of establishing a robe and fur tannery in Winnipeg. The information asked for by him has been forwarded.

The report from Mr. L. A. Nares, the board's delegate to the London congress of chambers of commerce of the empire, was received and adopted, and the thanks of the board returned to Mr. Nares for his services.

The report was very exhaustive, and gave the board an accurate idea of the business transacted at the congress. In all 402 delegates were in attendance, including 70 from Canada. The greater part of the four sessions was taken up in a discussion on the many resolutions presented on the subject of "The commercial relations between the mother country," and while the wording of these resolutions did not seem to afford much room for opposition, the speeches in which they were presented to the congress evoked a great deal of antagonism from delegates representing Manchester and some of the large manufacturing towns of England. After a great many strong addresses had been delivered on both sides of the question, a committee was appointed to frame a resolution which would, if possible, harmonize the ideas of all. It was found that the relegation of the

whole subject to the British government for consideration was the best possible solution and a strong representative deputation was nominated by the chair to wait upon the premier the secretary of state for the colonies and the president of the board of trade, and lay the question before them, and urge that a royal commission of representatives from Great Britain, her colonies and India, be appointed to consider the possibilities of increasing and strengthening the trade relations between the different parts of the empire. Mr. Nares expressed regret that he had to report, however, both upon this question as also that of the "Defences of the empire," both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Ritchie declined to receive the deputation as they did not think the time opportune for discussing such difficult questions. The matter is, therefore, left in the hands of a standing committee, and the principal purpose of the gathering was accordingly not advanced to any extent. However, added Mr. Nares, it may be said that the congress was a success in that it brought out the ideas of those present, whether free trade or protection, by conviction, and the addresses delivered accentuated to an enormous extent the good feeling that exists in all parts of the empire, showing strongly the admiration that is felt and the thanks that are due from the Mother Country to her colonies for the support they have given her in the war in South Africa. Many and frequent were the references to the contingents that had been sent to South Africa.

Advantage has been taken of the presence of so many business men from all parts of Canada to distribute a pamphlet relating to "Canada's export trade with Great Britain," in which Mr. H. G. McMillen, formerly of Winnipeg, was one of the prime movers. Mr. Nares emphasized the suggestion of Mr. D. W. Hole, delegate to the international congress at Philadelphia, that a central trade organization would be of great service to the country.

Fast Service to Lake Manitoba.

Mr. W. L. Darling, assistant general engineer of the Northern Pacific, and General Agent H. Swinford, inspected the Lake Manitoba branch of the road Tuesday. Major Swinford returned in the evening and Mr. Darling has gone to Souris. The road will be completed to within a quarter of a mile of the lake shore and preparations are already being made to opening up a most attractive summer resort there in the spring. The terminus of the new branch is to be called Delta. It is admirably situated for a watering place. A large expanse of uninterrupted water, which spreads out beyond a hard sandy shore, behind a grove of ash, makes a pleasant shade, and with the improvements the company intend to put in it will doubtless be a most popular spot for Winnipeggers to spend a few months of the summer.

The company have already had an offer for a large summer hotel to be erected there in the spring, and it is likely this will be accepted. The run from Winnipeg is to be made in two hours, the road to be equipped to allow of this fast service. Delta is just 12 miles from Portage la Prairie.

B. C. Mines and Mining.

Manager Whyte, of the C. P. R., and W. R. Baker, executive agent, have returned from the coast where they accompanied President Shaughnessy on his trip of inspection. Interviewed by a Free Press reporter yesterday, Manager Whyte discussed the mining industry of British Columbia. Since his trip there last year he noticed many changes and reported considerable progress in the towns of Grand Forks, Greenwood, Nelson, Trail, Rossland, and also new towns that are springing up. At Grand Forks a new smelter has just commenced operations and 600 tons of ore besides coke are being turned out daily. Another new smelter is ready to start work and when this has begun 20 cars per day will be shipped from the place. The smelter at Greenwood, taking the ore from the mother lode, run by an American company, is kept very busy. A smelter at Boundary Falls, west of Greenwood, is doing some interesting work.

The sulphur from the ores has been utilized as it comes from the flues and has been found very useful for fuel. This is a new development in smelting ores that will be of no small importance in cutting down fuel expen-

ses. Such smelters have been used with great success in Colorado.

Speaking of the crop outlook Mr. Whyte said the present weather was doing some grand work in drying the wheat and would mean about 15 cents per bushel to the farmers. All through the country he took samples of the crop and at many places a very good crop will be obtained though not of the best grades. In the Edmonton district the country has suffered from too much moisture, but a splendid crop of oats will be obtained.

Asked for particulars of the negotiation between the city council and the C. P. R. over the Main street crossing in connection with the new hotel and depot, Mr. Whyte said that the matter was in the hands of Mr. W. R. Baker and he had not been present at the interview with the president and the council.

Winnipeg Traders' List.

At the recent annual meeting of the Canadian manufacturers' association, held at Toronto, the transportation committee presented a lengthy report on various matters relating to the railways. The following from the report regarding the Winnipeg Traders' List will be of interest:

"The second matter which came up for consideration during the year relates us to what is known as the 'Winnipeg Traders' List.' Years ago, certain commercial bodies in Winnipeg secured a concession from the railway companies to the effect that a differential rate should operate from Winnipeg to local points, in favor of houses situated in Winnipeg, and whose names were to be included on a certain list known as the 'Winnipeg Traders' List.' The idea was to build up a jobbing trade in that city. For some time succeeding the inauguration of this policy the forwarding companies were upon the 'Traders' List,' and consequently, eastern firms shipping in carloads and distributing in smaller bulk from Winnipeg, through the forwarding companies enjoyed the same privileges as others upon the 'Traders' List.' During the present year, however, these forwarding companies have been excluded from this privilege, and the result is now that eastern shippers, sending their goods in bulk to Winnipeg and distributing from there to local points are required to pay a rate from 15 to 30 per cent higher than shippers situated in Winnipeg. The justice of this regulation was questioned by some members, and was considered by your committee. However, it was not felt that there was sufficient information to hand to act in his matter, and it has been laid over for further discussion by our members."

The Wool Markets.

Ontario wool is as dull and weak as it has been any time since the new clip first began to come on the markets, says the Toronto Globe. Local dealers are quoting the price for the new wool at 16c, but they are indifferent buyers. There is no demand for the wool, and even 15c or 16c, they say, would be a speculative price. This, they claim, is made clear by the fact that there still remains in warehouses on the other side of the line 400,000 pounds of last season's Canadian clip, a portion of which, the past week, was offered in Philadelphia at a parity of 16c here. The manufacturers in the United States are said, by wool dealers, to be working largely on a class of wool that is different from Canadian fleece, and that accounts for the fact that our wool at the moment is not being called for. Holders of this season's wool in Ontario are asking several cents a pound more than local exporters care to offer, and are hoping for a change in the foreign situation which will create a demand and advance prices. Wool dealers are watching the foreign situation with interest. The latest reports regarding the financial condition of the wool trade of Roubaix, France, prove that the first news of the failures in that district were greatly exaggerated. The total liabilities are now estimated at about \$5,000,000, while the assets are believed to be sufficient to reduce the actual losses to about \$3,000,000. The demand for goods and the tone of the market are both better, and there is reason to believe that the Roubaix trade will soon be upon a solid basis. The financial crisis in the French trade, however, is the leading influence in the English raw material market, and there are some who take a gloomy view of the situation in connection with the next series of London sales.

A Little Late

We'll Have to Hurry . . .

but we'll be there with a line of
eye openers in . . .

Spring Clothing

for 1901.

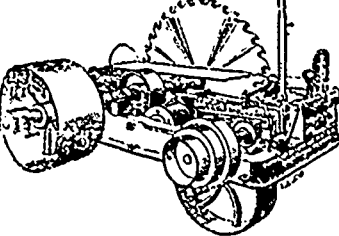
Wait till you see our samples.

DONALD FRASER & Co.

Manufacturers of Fine Clothing

WHOLESALE

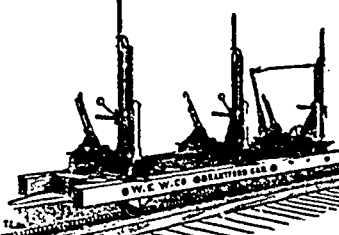
126 Princess St., Winnipeg
502 St. Paul St., Montreal



ENGINES AND BOILERS

SAW MILL MACHINERY

Shingle Mills and Planers
Edgers and Trimmers



Waterous Engine Works Co

WINNIPEG, MAN. AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

THE STUART-ARBUTHNOT MACHINERY CO., LIMITED

SUCCESSORS TO
STUART & HARPER

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ELECTRICIANS

Sole Agents for:

"Leonard's" Engines and Boilers, "Brown" Automatic Engines, "Canton" Mining Fire and Boiler Feed Pumps, "Cameron" Steam Pumps, "Dodge" Wood Split Pulleys, "Beardmore's" Leather Belting, MacGregor, Gourlay & Co's Wood Working Machinery, Stratford Mill Building Co's System of complete Flour Mills.

London Motors, Dynamos and Elevators
Packard's Lamps, Transformers and Supplies.

JUBILEE BRAND

CONDENSED MILK

TRY IT
IN YOUR
COFFEE

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

THE MANITOBA DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office—WINNIPEG Factory—LA ROCHELLE, MAN.

Rush . . .

I have now on hand a
nice stock of . . .

GLOVES
MITTS
MOCCASINS
SOCKS

For assorting trade.
Please order early and avoid the "RUSH"

THOS. CLEARHUE

285 Market Street, Winnipeg

FRUIT . . .

We have a large ship-
ment of Ontario Fruit
arriving from our own
orchards every day.

TAYLOR BROS.

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Phone 408.
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MONTREAL WINNIPEG
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Manufacturers of

GLOTEING FURS SHIRTS

— Dealers in —
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
HATS, CAPS.

Take Your Choice



Whether it's a T. L., Rose Linda, The Gordon or Mi Duca, you'll enjoy a fragrant smoke.

Built to do business, and they're doing it daily everywhere.

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Evening classes fully organized.

Three recent graduates from our Short-land Department took only 3 months' evening classes. They can write 100 words per minute, read their notes with perfect accuracy, and are now holding good positions.

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

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"ACTINA"

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

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

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

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Write to-day.

KARL K. ALBERT

268 McDERMOTT ST.
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WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

NEW PEEL

Now in stock a large consignment of Batger & Co's celebrated English Peel, Orange, Lemon and Citron, in 7 lb. boxes and lb. packages.

Valencia Raisins and Currants just in.

Remember we handle country produce of all kinds with profit to consignors.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICES:
MARKET STREET EAST, WINNIPEG

"Together joined in cricket—
manly toll."—BYRON

It is true that the season for cricket is well nigh over, but the strength gained in this "manly toll" is manifold. Most cricketers like their glass of A.L.E. They find it a "sustainer" to the system. Ask these what they think of

The Refined Ale

"which sparkles like champagne," as a "sustainer."

Price \$2 per 3 dozen half pint bottles not included. Ask any hotel for a half pint bottle of this ale.

E. L. DREWRY

Manufacturer and Importer, Winnipeg

Toy Sleighs

W

We are now booking orders for the above mentioned goods. We expect our first shipment to arrive in a short time. We are putting in a splendid line of good scale and trust we will be favored with a share of your esteemed orders.

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Crokinole (3 lines), Fort, Curling, Carom.
Also all the latest Board and Card Games

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THE LIGHT
FOR ALL

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

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Steam Marble and Granite Works

SOMERVILLE & Co., Props.
BRANDON, - - MAN.

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

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

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

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

Week ended Oct. 11, 1900 .. \$2,072,497
 Corresponding week, 1899 .. 3,001,594
 Corresponding week, 1898 .. 2,118,293

The monthly totals are as follows:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. ..	\$9,903,007	\$7,853,052	\$6,341,168
Feb. ..	6,702,640	6,290,471	6,317,340
Mar. ..	7,324,822	7,736,121	6,903,273
April ..	7,001,510	6,016,431	6,240,113
May ..	6,762,570	7,472,855	8,083,364
June ..	9,012,084	8,211,710	7,396,799
July ..	9,393,423	8,149,505	6,310,248
Aug. ..	8,173,036	7,995,291	6,189,385
Sept. ..	7,520,147	8,281,169	6,414,651
Oct. ..		12,689,000	9,247,692
Nov. ..		14,435,210	11,553,989
Dec. ..		12,009,003	10,708,731
Totals ..	\$107,786,814	\$90,674,323	

THE MONEY MARKET.

This week's reports of the Canadian money markets indicated an easier feeling. There is a continuation of the good demand which has prevailed for some weeks and some exceptionally good securities have been offering lately. Banks, insurance companies, loan companies and other financial concerns have been making calls on shareholders for funds to meet the expanding demand. The payments on these calls have been taking funds out of other channels which are generally very popular. Leading industrial securities have been offering lately at prices which would not good profits to investors. Among these may be mentioned Carter-Crume, Dunlop Tire, Luxfer Prism, etc. Cotton stocks have been higher owing to the very large volume of business which has been offering at mills at good prices. Railway stocks have sold steady to higher. Mining shares are selling steady for most of the popular mines, with some ranging lower. Golden Star slumped badly last week. Crow's Nest Coal sold higher at Toronto last week, gaining 11 points. Bank shares are for the most part steady. Fire insurance securities declined.

In the local money market there is a stiffer feeling and bank rates show a tendency to advance. There is a good demand for funds for mercantile account and the loan companies also report a large demand for funds. The backward state of harvesting operations and consequent delay in the grain movement has made it necessary for many people to secure temporary accommodation. The grain trade has taken very little money as yet. A week of fine weather would make a material difference in this respect. Banks are now asking 6 to 8 per cent. for mercantile loans with a tendency to hold out for the latter figure. Mortgage companies are asking 7 to 8 per cent. for loans on city property, and eight per cent. straight on farm loans.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The annual statement of the Molsons bank, just issued, shows that the reserve has been advanced from \$1,625,000 to \$2,050,000; this addition being made up of \$375,000 premium on \$5,000,000 of new stock and \$50,000 out of the year's earnings. After deducting all expenses, bad and doubtful debts and accrued interest on deposits the year's profits amounted to \$323,128.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

SOME FIRE INSURANCE EPIGRAMS.

A man may have cheap and unprofitable buildings, but that is no reason why he should make light of them.

When we hear what some would do if they had their own way in fire insurance matters, we are glad that some things are providential.

The best thing to do for more policy sake is to pay your premium.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The Dominion Life Assurance Company has increased its subscribed capital from \$257,600 to \$400,000, and the paid-up from \$94,400 to \$160,000. The additional capital was largely subscribed by existing shareholders at a

premium of 60 per cent. which will add about \$10,000 to the surplus.

Fred. J. Holland & Co., Winnipeg, have resigned the general agency for Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia of the Victoria-Montreal Fire Insurance company.

The fire losses in Canada and the United States for September last were \$9,110,300, compared with \$12,778,800 for the same month last year. This is only the second instance this year in which the monthly losses have been less than in 1899. This year's losses so far exceed those of last year by over \$36,000,000.

The Fire Underwriters Association has written the Ottawa board of trade that the recent increase in rates will be permanent, the reason given being that fire insurance in Canada during the last thirty years has been unprofitable. The total expenditure shows 38 1/2 per cent. of the receipts, which leaves only 1 1/2 per cent. profit on all the business done.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Montreal ..	133,000
Toronto ..	23,000
Coteau, Que. ..	317,000
Depot Harbor, Ont. ..	271,000
Kluggan ..	76,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin ..	1,870,000
Winnipeg ..	307,000
Manitoba elevators ..	900,000

Total Sept. 29 .. 3,898,000
 Total previous week .. 3,323,000
 Total a year ago .. 4,077,000

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

Visible supply of corn is 7,887,000 bushels, compared with 12,490,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's, Sept. 29, were 70,071,000 bushels.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 60,040,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on Oct. 1 were 10,208,000 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Oct. 6, was 55,401,000 bushels, being a decrease of 8,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 41,420,000 bushels, two years ago 22,210,000 bushels, three years ago 22,734,000 bushels, and four years ago 52,734,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 11,425,000 bushels, compared with 7,325,000 bushels a year ago. The

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

	Bushels.
1900 ..	15,179,000
1899 ..	13,838,000
1898 ..	67,228,000
1897 ..	95,050,000
1896 ..	127,909,000
1895 ..	163,838,000

CROP MOVEMENT.

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

	This crop.	Last crop.
Minneapolis ..	10,121,230	10,191,590
Milwaukee ..	7,735,600	1,522,472
Duluth ..	5,696,670	15,140,657
Chicago ..	17,817,294	7,186,020

Total .. 40,771,094 40,331,469

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

	This crop.	Last crop.
Toledo ..	5,447,632	8,948,974
St. Louis ..	11,337,594	5,174,757
Detroit ..	1,246,403	1,355,483
Kansas City ..	18,344,117	6,660,790

Total .. 36,375,766 22,160,854

Wheat Prospects.

Argentina is at present an important factor in the wheat situation. The damage to the spring wheat crop in the Northwestern States and Manitoba makes the situation strong so far as North America is concerned. Should the Argentine crop now approaching harvest, receive any serious damage, there would probably be a stiffening of prices. On the other

hand, if Argentine produces a large crop of good wheat, European importing countries may be able to supply their requirements at moderate prices from that country, regardless of the shortage of the North American spring wheat crop.

Grain and Milling Notes.

The American Agriculturist estimates the hay crop of the United States at 52,000,000 tons.

Alexander, Kelly & Co. have installed a drying plant at their Brandon mill which is expected to help the market for poorer grades of grain.

Argentine wheat shipments since January 1 were 65,922,000 bushels, against 50,962,000 bushels the year before. Corn shipments, same date, 19-452,000 bushels, against 22,197,000 bushels.

The Ohio State October crop report makes the wheat yield of Ohio 10,139,000 bushels, against 39,500,000 bushels last year, or three-quarters less. The oat crop, 45,866,000 bushels, and condition of corn 95 per cent.

Work has been commenced on the excavation for the foundations of the grain elevators and storage warehouses to be erected at Montreal by the Connors' syndicate. It is the intention to complete the foundation before winter sets in. The working elevator will be 275 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels of grain, and will cost about \$650,000. In connection with this a system of barges and steamers will be operated.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

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

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

Oatmeal—\$1.70 per 80lb sack to the retail trade.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$10.50 per ton; shorts, \$12.50, delivered to city dealers.

Oats—Carlots on track, new oats 23@27c.

Barley—27@28c per bushel for new.

Corn—In carlots, 40 1/2c per bushel of 66lb.

Flax—\$1.00 per bushel.

Butter—Dairy, 16 1/2c per lb; creamery, 21c at the factories.

Cheese—Regular sizes, 12c.

Eggs—17c for Manitoba fresh.

Hides—No. 1 green hides, 7 1/2c per lb.

Wool—7@8c for unwashed fleece.

Seneca root—30c per lb.

Hay—Baled, \$6@8.50 per ton on cars.

Potatoes—Choice new potatoes, 30c per bushel.

Poultry—Turkeys, live weight, 10@11c per lb. Fowl, 5@6c per pair, ducks, 6c per pair; geese, 6@6c each; wild ducks, 10@35c per pair.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 6@7c; fresh killed mutton, 9@10c; lambs, 10@11c, hogs, 6 1/2@7c; veal, 7@8c.

Live Stock—Cattle, 3@3 1/2c for good to choice steers; sheep, 4c; hogs, 6c off cars, according to weight and quality.

Consular Fees Abolished.

The Commercial is in receipt of the following letter from the French consul at Winnipeg:—

To the Editor of The Commercial.

Sir,—I have been requested to inform the business community of Manitoba and of the Northwest Territories, that owing to an arrangement arrived at between the government of the French republic and that of Her Britannic Majesty, consular fees on certificates of origin or declarations of export for produce or goods shipped from Canada to France, have been abolished.

The certificate itself, however, is still necessary.

Will you kindly insert this letter in your next issue, it will be the best means of reaching those whom it interests.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRED. ED. GAUTIER,
 Consular Agent for France.

McMillan & Fisher are opening a wholesale liquor store at Carman, Man.

Hill & Mallory, Carman, Man., have purchased the stocks of Wilson, Ward & Co.; Foster & Emrick and Mrs. I. Macaulay, all of Carman.

At a meeting held in Toronto this week the Retail Grocers' association and the Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Protective association decided to fight the trading stamp nuisance.



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

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 Vice-President. Secy-Treas.
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 Butter in good demand for all grades.
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Indian Head Flour Mills

(CENTRE OF WHEAT GROWING DISTRICTS)
 We cater for an all round domestic flour combining strength with color, and invite inquiries from mining and logging camps, also from dealers in agricultural districts. Manufactured from No. 1 hard wheat with modern machinery.
 INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.

"I am proud to say," said the financial magnate and captain of industry, "that I began at the foot of the ladder. But I did not stay there long."
 "Neither did the ladder," cheerfully interpolated another gentleman of the same class.—Indianapolis Press.

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115 BANNATYNE STREET EAST, WINNIPEG

Wheat Stocks Increasing.
September witnessed a notable increase in the visible supply of American wheat as a result of the active movement to market shown in that month. The increase in the supply east of the Rocky mountains was a little short of 10,000,000 bushels, while on the Pacific coast the grain was a trifle short of 3,000,000 bushels, the result being a total stock at the close of September of 86,270,000 bushels in the United States and Canada, as will be seen from the following:

	East of Pacific	Totals U.S. Rockies, coast and Canada.
Jan. 1 ...	89,230,000	10,022,000
Feb. 1 ...	87,470,000	8,920,000
March 1 ...	86,610,000	7,814,000
April 1 ...	79,000,000	7,207,000
May 1 ...	70,704,000	7,000,000
June 1 ...	67,617,000	6,800,000
July 1 ...	63,623,000	6,600,000
Aug. 1 ...	60,635,000	6,410,000
Sept. 1 ...	56,240,000	7,433,000
Oct. 1 ...	50,011,000	10,258,000

The amount held on October 1 for a period of years past is shown by the following:

	East of Pacific	Totals. Rockies, coast.
1900. ...	76,011,000	10,258,000
1899 ...	60,010,000	8,608,000
1898 ...	52,831,000	4,011,000
1897 ...	41,008,000	6,201,000
1896 ...	30,000,000	6,301,000
1895 ...	20,000,000	4,100,000
1894 ...	12,100,000	3,014,000

Since July 1, the beginning of the cereal year, it will be seen the total American and Canadian stocks have gained 22,000,000 bushels, and the increase over this period a year ago is 11,351,000 bushels, while the gain from the low-water period of 1896 is fully 55,061,000 bushels. The supply held this year on October 1, in fact, is the heaviest held since 1894, when the quantity in sight exceeded that now reported by about 15,000,000 bushels. It might be added that the total American supply gained 12,656,000 bushels in September this year, against 14,529,000 bushels in September a year ago and 12,904,000 bushels in 1898.

The European stock, increased 5,700,000 bushels from September 1 to September 29, against a gain of 300,000 bushels in August, and as compared with a gain of 2,400,000 bushels in September a year ago, 2,700,000 bushels in 1898 and 14,000,000 bushels in 1897. The combined European and American supplies make the following exhibit:

	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 1 ...	107,477	117,989	132,434	160,039
Feb. 1 ...	102,390	118,476	127,123	145,597
March 1 ...	109,684	121,889	118,643	133,721
April 1 ...	101,697	124,059	112,237	122,303
May 1 ...	148,014	117,213	85,690	107,187
June 1 ...	132,633	116,297	89,022	94,006
July 1 ...	123,820	119,353	80,091	78,602
Aug. 1 ...	128,008	116,843	58,838	64,040
Sept. 1 ...	135,924	117,169	53,264	68,113
Oct. 1 ...	154,179	134,898	67,223	95,039
Nov. 1 ...	169,850	140,351	111,600	
Dec. 1 ...	108,403	109,810	127,603	

The aggregate supply in the United States, Canada and Europe, it will be seen, gained about 18,000,000 bushels in September, against only about 8,000,000 in August, and as compared with a gain of about 17,000,000 bushels last year, 14,000,000 bushels in 1898 and 17,000,000 bushels in 1897. Combining the European, American, Australian and Argentine supplies, the following figures of world's stock of wheat are obtained:

	Oct. 1, 1900.	Sept. 1, 1900.	Oct. 1, 1899.
U.S. & Canada...	86,270	73,723	73,898
Europe and aboat ..	67,500	62,200	60,000
Australia	4,700	5,300	4,400
Argentina	1,740	1,840	6,250

Totals... .. 160,710 143,063 145,554
An aggregate supply of 160,710,000 bushels is here presented, an amount about 15,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago and 90,000,000 bushels heavier than was held two years ago. —Bradstreet.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railway Co. has placed an order with the Pressed Steel Car Co., of Pittsburg, for 6,000 steel freight cars, of 100,000 pounds capacity each, involving an expenditure of \$6,000,000. This is one of the largest orders for rolling stock ever given.

WANTED— An active man of good character, to deliver and collect in Manitoba, for old established manufacturing wholesale house, \$900 a year, sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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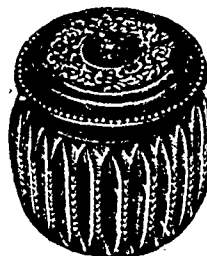
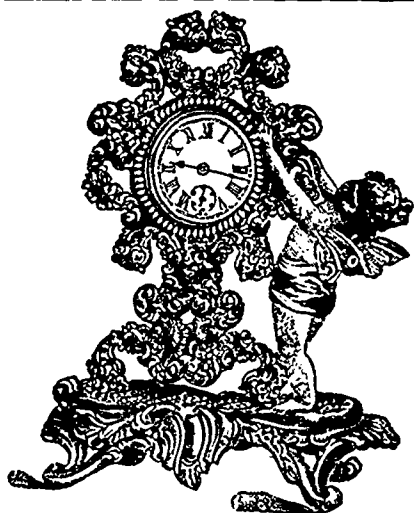


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Water Powers of Central Canada and Conditions for Economical Mining.

BY FREDERICK H. HOLMES.

In connection with the gold mining industry now rapidly developing in these new Canadian gold fields, special attention should be directed to the exceptional facilities for economical working afforded by the unlimited supplies of water power, everywhere available for mining purposes.

This power is fairly distributed throughout the whole mining region, and in no part of Canada is it more prolific and easily available than in the Lake of the Woods, Manitowish, Selkirk and Wabigoon gold fields.

In these districts, the majority of the working mines and locations in course of development, are in close proximity to this greatest of all facilities for economical mining, abundant water power, and it is safe to estimate that there are few, if any, opened reefs at a greater distance than ten miles from this great factor for economical mining, which could be cheaply and effectually supplied to all of them by electrical transmission.

The most important of these water powers are the magnificent falls at Keowatin (now bridged by a substantial stone dam), over which it is estimated seventy to one hundred thousand horse-power is always running, not yet utilized for any purpose whatever.

Nothing is, however, clearer than that this is the destined power for crushing the unlimited supplies of auriferous ores of this large district, and are simply awaiting the necessary capital for their remunerative extraction.

Owing to this important factor, taken in conjunction with the practically unlimited supplies of lumber and timber for mining and building purposes, fuel, low cost of provisions, cheap transport by water, both inter-provincial and from United States ports on the lake, the necessities of life are good, cheap and abundant, including what would be considered luxuries elsewhere, viz.: feathered game and water fowl, venison, and some of the finest fish on the American continent, amongst which are the sturgeon, trout, whitefish, bass, maskalonge, pike, pickerel, and many others, and it is safe to say, few other mining regions could support as large a population in comfort and abundance from its natural resources alone.

The railway communications are all that can be desired, for not only does the great system of the Canadian Pacific railway pass through this district (350 by 150 miles in area) communicating with the wharves on the Lake of the Woods at Rat Portage, but the Canadian Northern railway has a section running through the southern portion of the district, connecting with the railway systems of the United States, so that this gold field has the advantage of competing lines for its great potential traffic, and is in direct touch with all ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts from which, owing to its central position, it is about equal distance, viz., 1,500 miles.

In addition to this, both the ports of Wabigoon and Rat Portage are distant only some 200 miles from Port Arthur and Fort William on Lake Superior, which are both ports for ocean steamers, and from which, vessels now trade to all parts of the world.

This enables mining machinery, equipment, and supplies to be brought wholly by ocean steamers, and landed in close proximity to the mining region at a minimum of cost, which cannot fail to prove advantageous in the rapid and economical equipment of these mines now rapidly opening up.

Taking into consideration all these exceptional facilities for economical mining and the almost inexhaustible resources of both high and low grade auriferous ores, outlined and indicated in this and previous issues of the statistical analysis of gold returns, results, and discoveries, issued under the auspices of the Central Chamber of Mines, it is the opinion of those

competent to judge that this gold field cannot fall in the near future, to take its justified position, as one of the most important gold producing centres of the world, and should prove one of the (if not the) most important of all the industries of the Dominion of Canada.

All that is now required to make it so, is the serious mining (and not promoting exploiters) and the adequate equipment of proved mines with improved mining machinery, and other modern gold saving appliances. That this is reasonable, is evident upon taking into consideration the fact that the economic conditions for mining and milling are such that those ores can be mined and milled, with adequate modern equipment, at a cost of from \$1.25 in the case of open dykes, to \$3.50 for mines worked by shafts, and as the mines are in many cases payable from or near the surface, a small proportion of the working capital essential elsewhere, will suffice to place on them the equipment requisite for the effectual and remunerative extraction of their gold deposits.

This is self-evident when comparisons are made with the low grade, \$9 ores of South Africa, extracted from 10 feet reef bodies at average depths of about 2,000 feet, the other facilities for economical working, being in no way comparable with the conditions obtaining on these fields, yet nevertheless Transvaal mines, although of sedimentary origin, pay substantial dividends upon apparently enormous capitals, compared with what are required in Canada, where the reefs are mostly large true fissure veins, ranging to and even exceeding 200 feet in width, auriferous from the surface, and can be worked theoretically to the earth's centre.

That this opinion is justified may be gathered from the fact that the total number of mill batteries running on the South African gold fields up to the outbreak of the war, never reached four thousand stamps, the average weight being about 1,250 pounds, the available steam engine power about thirty thousand.

This power, insignificant in comparison with the water powers of Central Canada and much more costly, has nevertheless, enabled the low grade ores of Africa to be produced at substantial profit and on such a scale of magnitude and regularity as to have had of late such an important influence on the markets of the world.

The ores of Canada are, in the opinion of the writer, of much greater body and extent, of higher average grade, and being mineable from the surface, should with the exceptional facilities referred to prove with suitable equipment, of equal, if not of greater importance.

In point of accessibility, it is also one of the most available gold fields in the world and can be reached cheaply from most European ports in about 10 days, and being comparatively new country, quite nine-tenths of the land is still in the hands of the government, which can be acquired in mining locations at nominal cost.

From present indications there is no doubt that the discovery of these practically inexhaustible deposits cannot fail to greatly stimulate interest in the material prosperity of our great colonies, which will lead, doubtless, in the near future to an access in population and a corresponding increase in the volume of trade generally.

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

- ANVILS.—Per lb. 10¢ to 12¢; anvil and vice combined, each, \$20 to \$40.
AUGERS.—Post hole, Vaughan's, each, 35¢.
AXES.—Bench, 30 and 40 per cent. chopping axes, per dozen, \$7 to \$12; double bit, per dozen, \$12 to \$18.
BARS.—Crow, \$4.50 per 100 lb.
BELLOWS.—20-24 \$4.50; 26, \$4.65; 28, \$4.80; 30, \$4.95; 32, \$5.10; 34, \$5.25; 36, \$5.40; 38, \$5.55; 40, \$5.70.
BELTING.—Agricultural, 65 per cent; No. 1, 40 per cent; extra, 50 per cent off new list.
BITS, ADGER.—American, 50 per cent. Jennings' Excelsior, 45 per cent.
BOLTS.—Carriage, 42 1/2 per cent; machine, 45 per cent; plow, 40 per cent; sleigh shoe, 65 per cent; stove, 55 per cent; tire, 65 per cent.
BUILDING PAPER.—Anchor, Cyclone and Jubilee, plain, 65¢; Cyclone and Jubilee, tarred, 80¢; Anchor, plain, 60¢ per roll; Anchor, tarred, 70¢; Shield, tarred, 55¢.
BUTTS.—Cast, loose pin, com. 60 per cent; Peterboro, 33 1/3 per cent; wrought steel, narrow, 60 per cent; loose pin, 60 per cent; bronze, 45¢ up.

- CARTRIDGES.—Rim fire, American discount 10 per cent; Dominion, 50 and 5 per cent, central fire, pistol, American discount 10 per cent; Dominion discount 30 per cent; military and sporting, American net list, Dominion 15 per cent.
CEMENT.—Portland, barrel, \$4.25 to \$4.50.
CHAIN.—Coll, proved, 3/16 in per 100 lb, \$11; do., 1/4 in., \$8; do. 5/16 in., \$6.25; 3/8 in., \$7.10; 7/16 in., \$7.75; 1/2 in. and up, \$8.50. Jack, iron, single, per dozen yards, \$5.75; double, per dozen yards, \$5.40. 1/2" 6-10, \$8.50; 3/4", \$8. Trace, per dozen pairs, \$3.75 to \$5.50.
CHURNS.—B. B. Steel frame, 65 per cent; wood frame, 20 cents less net.
COPPER.—Tinned sheets, 23¢, plain tinned, 33¢, boiler and T. K. pits, plain tinned, per lb, 23¢; spun, 33¢.
FILES.—Com. 70 and 10 per cent; Nicholson's and Black Diamond, 60 per cent.
GLUE.—Sheets, 15¢ lb, broken, 12 1/2¢. glue, white, for kalsomining, 18¢ to 25¢.
CHEESE, AXLE.—Packer's, per case \$3.75; Diamond, light, \$1.75 case; dark, \$1.75, Mica, \$1.
GRINDSTONES.—\$1.50 100 lb.
HAIR.—Plasterers', 90¢ bale.
HARVEST TOOLS.—55 per cent.
HOES.—Iron shoes, keg, 0 and 1, \$4.00; 2 and larger, \$4.65; Less than 100 kegs, 25¢ extra. Steel shoes, 0 and 1, \$3.20; 2 and larger, \$4.05.
HINGES.—Heavy T and strap, per 100 lb, \$2.50 to \$3.20; light do., 60 per cent; screw hook and hinge, 6 to 10 in., 5¢ per lb; 12 in. lb, per lb, 4¢.
IRON.—Bar iron, 100 lb, base price, \$2.75. Band iron, 100 lb, \$3.05. Swedish iron, 100 lb, \$5.00. Sheet, black, 10 1/2" gauge, \$3.50; 22 1/2" gauge, \$3.75; 28 gauge \$4. Galvanized American, 10 gauge, \$4.25; 18 1/2" gauge, \$4.50; 24 gauge, \$4.75; 26 gauge, \$5. 28 gauge, \$5.25 per 100 lb. Queen's head, 25¢ advance on American prices. Canada plates, Galv and Blaine, 4" x 12" Russian sheet, 24 1/2" x 36"; genuine Russian sheets, lb, 12¢ to 13¢.
LEAD.—Pig per lb, 6¢; sheets, 6 1/2¢.
NAILS.—Cut—300 up, \$3.20, 200, \$3.25, 100, \$3.40; 24, \$3.45; 16, \$3.60; 10, \$3.70; 30, \$3.85; 24, \$4.00; Wire nails—1/2 in. up, \$3.75; 4 in., \$3.80; 3 in., \$3.85; 3 1/2 in., \$3.90; 2 in., \$4.05; 1 1/2 in., \$4.15; 1 1/4 in., \$4.40; 1 in., \$4.75. Horse nails, pointed, finished, oval heads, list price, No. 6, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$7.75 box; No. 7, \$8 box; No. 8, \$8.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box; discount on these prices, 45 per cent.
NATUM.—Navy, \$1.25 bale; U S navy \$2.75; spun, \$3.00.
PICKS.—Clay, \$7 doz.; pick matocks, \$3 dozen.
PIPE.—Iron, black, per 100 feet, 1/4 in. \$1.20; 3/8 in. \$1.30; 1/2 in. \$1.40; 5/8 in. \$1.50; 3/4 in. \$1.65; 1 in. \$1.70; 1 1/4 in. \$2.00; 1 1/2 in. \$2.10; 2 in. \$2.20; 2 1/2 in. \$2.40; 3 in. \$2.50; 3 1/2 in. \$2.75; 4 in. \$2.90; 4 1/2 in. \$3.10; 5 in. \$3.25; 5 1/2 in. \$3.40; 6 in. \$3.50; 6 1/2 in. \$3.75; 7 in. \$3.90; 7 1/2 in. \$4.10; 8 in. \$4.25; 8 1/2 in. \$4.40; 9 in. \$4.55; 9 1/2 in. \$4.70; 10 in. \$4.85; 10 1/2 in. \$5.00; 11 in. \$5.15; 11 1/2 in. \$5.30; 12 in. \$5.45; lead, 6 1/2¢ lb.
PIPE.—Stove—6 in. \$9.25; 7 in. \$10; per 100 lengths.
PITCH.—Pine, \$4 per barrel.
PLASTER.—Per barrel, \$3.25.
RIVETS AND BIRRS.—Carriage, section 3/4, per cent; M rivets, black and tinned 3/4, per cent; copper rivets and birrs, 3/4, copper rivets, 20¢, cartons 1¢ per lb extra net.
ROPE.—Cotton, 3/4" x 1/4 inch and larger, 15¢ lb; deep sea, 10 1/2¢; lat. yarn, 11¢; Manila, per lb, 15¢ base; sisal, 9 1/2¢ base.
SCREWS.—F. H. Bright discount, 75, 10 per cent; F. H. discount, 70, F. H. brass, discount 70; R. H. brass, discount 60 and 5 per cent. Bench, wood, per doz., \$2.75 to \$4.50; bench, iron, per doz., \$5.25 to \$7.25; coach screws, 57 1/2 per cent.
SHIELDS.—Loaded—Eley's black, 12 gauge, per 100, soft, \$1.65, chilled, \$1.80; 10 gauge, soft, \$2.15, chilled, \$2.30; Eley's smokeless, 12 gauge, soft, \$2.10, chilled, \$2.25; 10 gauge, soft, \$2.60, chilled, \$2.75.
SHOT.—Soft, 66.5¢ per 100 lb, chilled, 67.15, buckshot, 67.65; ball, 23, 67.65.
SOLDER.—Half and half, per lb, 22¢.
SOLDERING IRONS.—Per lb, 32¢.
SPADES AND SHOVELS.—40 per cent. SPIKES.—Pressed, V, \$4.85, 5 1/2, \$4.65, 1/2, \$4.40; 7-16 up, \$4.10.
STEEL.—Sleigh shoe, \$3.60 base, spring, \$4.25; machinery, \$4.25 base; share, com. \$4.75 base share, crucible, \$5.50, toe coll, \$4.25 base; tire steel, \$3.75 base; cast tool steel, lb, 9 1/2¢.
STEEL ROLLER PLATE.—3-16 inch, \$4.25; 1/4, 3/8 and thicker, \$4.00.
STAPLES.—Galvanized, \$4.25 per 100 lb.
TAR.—Coal tar, per barrel, \$6.50.
TIN.—Lamb and flags, 56 and 25 lb ingots, per lb, 35¢.
TIN PLATES.—Charcoal plates, 1 C, 10 1/4, 12 1/2, and 14 1/2, \$4.50; 1 X same size, 1 box, \$4.50; 1 C charcoal, 2 X 28, 112 sheets to box, \$10.50; 1 X box, 2 X 28, 112 sheets, \$12.50.
TERNY PLATES.—1 C, 20x28, \$10.00.
TINWARE.—Plain, 75 and 2 1/2 per cent; returned, 70 and 10 per cent.
TRAYS.—Game, H. & N. No. 0, \$1.92 each; No. 1, \$2.25; No. 1 1/2, \$2.38; No. 2, \$4.78; No. 3, \$6.20; No. 4, \$7.42; bear, No. 3, \$7.50.
TUBES.—Roller, 2 inch, 16 1/2¢ per foot; 2 1/2 inch, 21 1/2¢; 3 inch, 23¢ per foot.
VISES.—B. S. Wright's, 14¢; Sampson, 40-50 lb, \$6.50; 47 1/2 lb, parallel, \$2.85; each.
WADS.—Gray felt, 75¢ per lb; thin card wads in boxes of 500 each, 12 and smaller gauges, 20¢ per M, thin card wads in boxes of 500 each, 10 gauge, 25¢ per M. Chemically prepared black edge gray

- cloth wads, in boxes of 250 each, 11 and smaller gauges, 65¢ per 1,000; 9 and 10 gauges, 70¢ per 1,000, 7 and 8 gauges, \$1 per 1,000.
WIRE.—Brass and copper wire, 20 per cent advance on the list; clothes line wire, 15 gauge, per 1,000 feet, \$3.50. Galvanized 4 barb, regular, \$3.70; galvanized plain twist, \$3.75.
ZINC.—Sheets in casks, \$7.50 per 100 lb; broken lots, \$8.00.

Winnipeg Prices Paints Oils Glass, Etc.

- ALABASTINE.—Cases of 20 packages, \$6.50, Murano, do., \$6.50.
BENZINE.—Case, \$3.50.
DRY COLORS.—White lead, lb, 7 1/2¢ red lead, 7¢, yellow ochre in barrel lots, 2 1/2¢, less than barrel lots, 3¢; golden ochre, barrels, 39¢; less than barrels, 40¢; Venetian red, barrels, 3¢, less than barrels, 3 1/2¢; American vermilion, 16¢, English vermilion, \$1 per lb, Canadian metallic oxide, barrel lots 2 1/2¢, less than barrel lots, 3¢; English purple oxides, in casks, 3 1/2¢, less quantities, 4¢ lb.
GASOLINE.—Stove, per case, \$3.50.
GLASS.—Single glass, first break, 16 to 25 united inches, \$2.50; 20 to 40, \$2.75 per 70 feet boxes; 40 to 50, \$3; 50 to 60, \$3.50; 61 to 70, \$7 per 100 feet boxes.
LANSLED OIL.—Raw, gal., 8¢; boiled, gal., 8 1/2¢ in barrels, less than barrels, 5¢ gal, extra, with additional charges for cans and cases.
OILS.—Black oils, 25 to 30¢ gal.; clear machine oil, 30¢; cylinder oil, \$3.78¢, 1 to 2 quality, motor oil, 11¢ per lb; tanners' or harness oil, 65¢; motor oil, \$1; steam refined oil, 85¢; pure winter-bled sperm oil, \$2 gal.
PREPARED PAINTS.—Pure liquid colors, gal., \$1.30 to \$1.50, as to shade and quality.
PUTTY.—In bladders, barrel lots, 2 1/2¢ lb; in 100 lb kegs, 2 1/4¢; do. less than barrels, 3¢ lb.
REFINED PETROLEUM.—Silver Star, 20¢; Onionhead, 22¢; Sunlight, 23¢; and Locomotive 25¢ per gallon.
TURPENTINE.—Pure spirits in barrels, 7 1/2¢, less than barrels, 7¢ 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 to \$1.75, hard oil finish, \$1.50 to \$2; brown Japan, \$1; house painters' gold size Japan, \$1.50; coach painters' do., \$2 to \$2.25; No. 1 brown sic lac, \$2.25, pure orange shellac, \$2.50.
WHITE LEAD.—Pure, \$7.25 per 100 lb; No. 1, \$7.00.
WHITING.—1 1/2¢ per 100 lb gross weight.

Reports have been in circulation in Winnipeg of late to the effect that a larger number of commercial travelers have been here recently from the east than is usual. One report stated that there were 55 commercial men at a certain Winnipeg hotel on one day. Such reports are misleading and erroneous. Investigation shows that quite a number of the men who have been counted in these estimates are country merchants and other business people from the country, who have been in the city on business. Then again the poor prospects in the country have deterred many travellers who are regularly employed on routes on this country and who are seldom seen in the city to take up their quarters here temporarily, while waiting for the crop prospects to improve. This has made it appear that there are a larger number of travelers this year than usual.

WANTED.—An active man, of good character, to deliver and collect in Manitoba, for old established manufacturing wholesale house, \$900 a year sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our references any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 331 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Calcium Carbide
Best quality, price \$4.50 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Winnipeg, or \$3.25 f.o.b. St. Catharines.
"Hahn" Burners 1/2 and 1 foot \$3.00 per dozen.
R. A. WYLLIE
WINNIPEG

TO THE TRADE:

Our Brands

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

Filling Letter Orders a Specialty.

John Macdonald & Co.
Wellington and Front Sts. E.,
TORONTO, ONT.

Marshall-Wells Co.
WHOLESALE
Hardware Merchants
WINNIPEG.
WRITE FOR PRICES.
Selling Agents for the
Puritan Wickless Oil Stove.

LIME JUICE

An excellent quality at rock bottom prices, in barrels, quarts and pints.
Tell customers to buy lime with
SELBY'S FLY PLATES
OR
ELECTRIC FLY PAPER
Both are instantaneous in action.
PARIS GREEN—A first-class quality at a very low price.
Write for Quotations.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
P.O. Drawer 148. WINNIPEG

S. GREENSHIELDS SON & Co.
MONTREAL.
Wholesale
DRY GOODS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
CARPETS, Etc.

Winnipeg Sample Room:
412-414 McIntyre Block
Represented by:
R. E. GALLAGHER
G. M. NEWTON

J. H. ASHDOWN

WHOLESALE DEALER IN
HARDWARE METALS AND SPORTING GOODS

Offices and Warehouses
Bannatyne Avenue East, Winnipeg

Hodgson, Sumner & Co.
IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS DOMESTIC
MEN'S FURNISHINGS BRITISH
FRENCH
GERMAN
AMERICAN

Small Wares and Fancy Goods
47 and 310, ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. Represented in the West by
A. C. McLAUCHLAN, WINNIPEG

Hotel Leland

The Palace Family and Commercial Hotel

RATES:
\$2.00 to \$4.00
PER DAY

SECOND TO NOTHING IN CANADA

W. D. DOUGLAS, MANAGER
City Hall Square, Winnipeg

In Store, Montreal

TO WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY

GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head and "Flour de Lis."
TIN PLATES—Charcoal and Coke.
TERNE PLATES—"Dean" Brand.
CANADA PLATES—All Polished and Ordinary.
RUSSIA IRON—Genuine and Imitation.
SHEET, ZINC, INGOT TIN,
GALVANIZED ZINC, Etc.

A. C. LESLIE & CO. Board of Trade Building Montreal

SPECIALLY MADE FOR FAMILY USE.

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

ALWAYS ASK FOR OGILVIE'S.

Wholesale Millinery

The Newest Everything New in Millinery in Stock Winnipeg Warehouses.

THE D. McCALL CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

The W. H. Malkin Co.
LIMITED.

Importers and Wholesale Grocers

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

137 Water St., VANCOUVER, B. C.

Manitoba.

Oliver Bros., bakers, Morden, have sold out to Taylor, of Winnipeg.

Bayley's Fair, Winnipeg, are opening a branch store at Portage la Prairie.

Jas. A. Turnbull has bought the harness business of W. M. Hynes, Hartney.

C. R. Johns, grocer, McDermot street, Winnipeg, has sold out to T. Avison.

Miss A. V. Davis has purchased Miss A. L. Norton's Millinery business at Hartney.

Dr. MacKay, V. S., of Wawanesa, has purchased the business of Dr. Lipssett, Brandon.

Bullentine & Co. have started a grocery and butcher business on Main street north, Winnipeg.

Howe & Gordon have bought out the Revere House at Gladstone, from Malcolm McMillan.

A. Laurens, general merchant, Portage la Prairie, is retiring from business owing to ill health.

A. M. Nanton will assume control of the C. P. R. baggage transfer at Winnipeg on the 15th inst.

James Freeborn will open a grocery store at Morden on November 1. He has been in business there before.

A fire was discovered in the wholesale liquor warehouse of A. Monroe, Brandon, last Sunday night. The loss was only about \$70.

Sam Flack, furniture dealer, Swan Lake, has taken over the furniture and undertaking business of T. A. Griffith at the same place.

A. Sharp, general merchant, Cypress River, has shipped his stock of goods to Crystal City, where he will open out in the same line of business.

A. D. Cumming has started a lumber, machinery, flour and feed business at Grand View, on the Gilbert Plains extension of the C. P. R.

J. & E. Brown, general merchants, Portage la Prairie, have sold the stock, buildings, etc., connected with their meat department, to Woods & Andrich.

Gilbert Fowler, for many years connected with the jewellery trade in Winnipeg, is dead, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Fowler has been unwell for some time.

The MacGregor branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been fenced with 11-strand Page wire fencing. This is claimed to be the best railway fence in Manitoba.

Col. McMillan, who has represented Centre Winnipeg in the local house for a number of years, has been appointed lieutenant-governor of the province in place of Hon. J. C. Patterson, whose term has expired.

Among the business houses which will open at Grand View at once are: W. H. Bligham, hardware; Sam Mitchell, general store; A. J. McPherson, implement warehouse; C. E. Read, hardware; Chas. Erant, hardware; N. A. Dickie, private bank; F. Morrison; general store; Fred. Newton, hotel; W. H. Winslow, livery stable.

The auction sales of town lots recently held by the Canadian Northern Railway, at Grand View and Gilbert Plains were very satisfactory to the company. About \$8,000 or \$9,000 worth of lots were disposed of, the highest price paid for a single lot being \$310. As Grand View is the present terminus of the branch, the lots there sold rather better than at Gilbert Plains.

J. S. Walker, provincial lands inspector, has returned from a trip to the district between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba and south of Dog Lake, and reports that the country is admirably adapted to ranching, being well watered and covered with good grass. He says that there are many good ranches there now, and that the settlers are making money out of their dairy products.

Contractor Kelly has now about 20 men at work clearing away the boulders at St. Andrew's rapids, and machinists are also engaged in putting the steam shovel in order for work. It is stated that before long, from 400 and 500 men, and between 40 and 50 teams will be engaged, and that the work will be continued all winter. An excellent class of granite has been found on the spot, which can be used in con-

nection with the work, and men will be engaged all winter in quarrying this. Next summer, it is said, that 1,000 men will be engaged on the work. The steam shovel will be employed to form entrance canals. The upper entrance channel from the upper end down to the end of the lock will be a width of 100 feet at the bottom. The lower entrance will be about 300 feet long and it is to be made a width of 200 feet at the bottom. A portion of the dredging at the lower entrance will be in soft ground but the largest quantity will be in hard pan and it is said that there are a large number of boulders to be met with. In addition to the lock and dam there have to be mooring piers and guide piers, earth embankments, and a good deal of temporary work such as coffer-dams. The coffer-dams will necessitate two lines of temporary crib work. The contract provides that the work is to be carried on continuously at such a rate that the whole work is to be entirely and satisfactorily completed three years after the signing of the contract.

Assiniboia.

Wm. Thomson has opened a grocery store at Caron.

B. L. Moorhouse, Moose Jaw, dealer in dairy supplies, confectionery, etc., has assigned.

E. A. Baker & Co., hardware and grocery dealers, Moose Jaw, have sold out to McIntyre.

Jas. D. Taylor & J. P. Gilbert, proprietors of the Yorkton Enterprise, have dissolved partnership, Gilbert retiring.

W. G. Neelands is opening a dry goods, boot and shoe store at Moose Jaw, to be known as "The Commonwealth."

Alberta.

The Albertan, Calgary, is now published semi-weekly.

H. M. Douglas, Innisfail, has sold out to J. A. & W. Campbell.

La Rue & Picard, general merchants, Edmonton, have assigned.

Reilly & Meldrum, insurance and general agents, Calgary, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Reilly & Johnson.

D. Crichton & Son have started a foundry and machine shop at Lethbridge. The furnace has a capacity of three tons. The plant will be driven by a 11-horse-power boiler.

Northwest Ontario.

F. A. Maggrah, boot and shoe dealer, Fort Francis, has given up business.

The new flat bottom steamer of the Itainy River Navigation Co. was launched at Rat Portage last Saturday.

The stock and effects of B. L. Griffith, livery stable keeper, Rat Portage, were advertised for sale by auction this week.

A report is current that a pulp mill will be erected at Dryden. There is an excellent water power near that town, which, it is said, will be used for running the mill.

It is claimed that a clay has been found at Wabigoon which will make a very fine vitrified paving brick and that a brick yard will be soon started. Samples of this brick will be sent to Winnipeg.

Work on the round-house of the Canadian Northern railway at Port Arthur was commenced last Saturday, and a portion of the building sufficient to accommodate seven engines will be rushed to completion this fall. The building will be of cement and when finished will cover an area of 250 feet.

If satisfactory terms can be arrived at between Graham, Horne & Co. and Arden, Scott & Finger, the saw-mill of the former firm will be bought by the latter. The location of the mill has been the subject of sharp competition between Fort William and Port Arthur for a week, but the odds are now in favor of Fort William. The firm of Arden, Scott & Finger owns 150,000,000 feet of pine timber on Pigeon river, on both sides of the border and as the laws of Canada prohibit them being taken out it is likely that the entire product of both sides

will be cut here. If the mill and site of Graham, Horne & Co. is secured the present mill will be operated next year, and next fall a new mill will be built capable of cutting fifteen million feet per year.

MINING MATTERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tests of Crow's Nest Pass coal will be made for use in the Japanese navy.

An assay from the Cromwell claim, Trout Lake, gave \$92 in gold and \$52 in silver.

Work on the coal deposits at Sandy Cove, Queen Charlotte Sound, is showing good results.

The Cariboo, McKinney, has declared a dividend of 1 1/2 a share for the quarter ending 30th September.

A strike on the Morning Star and Vancouver claims, near Ferguson, is reported, assays gave \$50 gold and \$80 silver.

The Goldsmith Copper Co. has refused an offer for the purchase of 75 per cent of the stock at par. This company's property is situated on Howe Sound.

The Societe d'Etudes de la Colombie Britannique, of Paris, has acquired the Dorby and Nelson No. 2 mineral claims adjoining the Le Roi. The price is said to be about \$60,000.

The ore of the St. Elmo, Rossland camp, has been gradually improving with progress in the drift and a recent assay gave \$126.56 in gold and silver besides a small showing of copper.

The Britannia mine on Howe Sound on which the Valentine Syndicate of London, England, has an option, is proving to be an immense body of ore. The ore is copper-gold and the owners of the property guarantee ore in sight amounting to \$10,000,000.

A Chicago syndicate has acquired the Yellowstone, Don Pedro, Lake, Yellowstone, Fraction and Crescent Fraction properties in Skylark camp, the consideration being \$20,000. These claims will be consolidated with the Kankakee, Mining and Milling Co.

Nanaimo September coal shipments were: From the New Vancouver Coal Co. 31,977 tons, the Ladysmith Collieries, 24,237 tons, and the Union Collieries, 10,913 tons. The most of this went to California, but some shipments were made to Alaska and Washington state.

It is understood that the British Columbia Copper Company has offered to handle ore from the Winnipeg mine, Wellington camp, at the rate of \$4 per ton which includes freight and treatment. The Winnipeg has been been paying the Granby smelter at Grand Forks \$5.50 per ton.

A bond has been given to the Arlington Co. on a group of claims known as the Mabou, Ohio, Empress Fraction and Summit Fraction on the divide between Springer and Ten Mile creek. The price is \$65,000. There are five leads in this group carrying dry silver ore, one of which is from 10 to 25 feet in width.

At the annual meeting of the Sullivan Group Mining Co. operating in East Kootenay, the following statement was made: "During September the Sullivan group shipped 1,000 tons of ore to the Trail smelter. We began shipping May 24 last and during that month shipped 150 tons; in June, 500 tons; July, 575 tons; August, 600 tons. Next month, if nothing unforeseen happens, we will send to the smelter approximately 1,500 tons. During this period also there was installed a compressor plant, 60-horse-power boiler, shaft house, blacksmith shop, etc."

Another attempt is being made in Vancouver to start a mining association, the aims and objects of which are: "To submit desirable amendments to the provincial mining laws for the consideration of the British Columbia Legislature" to prevent "wildcat schemes being launched on the market to the discredit of the province; to provide a suitable meeting place where ideas could be exchanged between mining men, papers read, and lectures by eminent mining experts arranged for, to establish a museum of mineral specimens from all parts of the world, the specimens to be properly tabulated and displayed, and to have available a general report on all the different mining sections of Brit-

ish Columbia and specimens of all the stock and to establish an exchange.

The dispute between the Le Roi and the government regarding assessment of ore values has been settled by the government commissioner fixing a rate of \$5.57 for freight and smelting charges which makes the Le Roi assessment \$1,363 for the quarter ending 3 June last. The Le Roi claimed a reduction for freight and smelting charges of \$4.75 from the market value of the ore as fixed by the smelter, while the assessor claimed that the value of the ore should be taken on the metal price at New York from which \$5 would be deducted as sufficient for freight and treatment, leaving a balance of \$4.50 on which one per cent would be collected.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Golden Star Mining and Exploration Company of Ontario, Limited, will be held in Toronto, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, to determine the future policy of the company.

On the Glass Reef, in the Manitou region, \$75,000 has been expended in development work, and it is estimated that there is now \$500,000 worth of ore in sight. The 10-stamp mill commenced work on the first of the month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Owing to an assessor of 10c a share Iron Mask stock is a little weaker.

The directors of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, announce that they will not issue any more treasury stock, as the subscriptions to the stock already received provide the funds for all the requirements of the company.

Golden Star sold up to 3 1/2 on the Toronto mining exchange Tuesday, but at the close it declined to 2 1/2. Cariboo (McKinney) sold at 7 1/4. Hammond Reef was steady, selling up to 1 1/4. Deer Trail was steady at about 3.

On the Toronto mining market last week White Bear showed very strong, selling from 3 to 3 1/2, several blocks changing hands. Owing to a large amount of Golden Star being placed on the market, the stock dropped to 2 1/2. Cariboo-Hydraulic was strong, selling up to 1 1/2. Hammond Reef only brought 1 1/4.

It is stated that the heavy buying of White Bear stock lately on the Toronto market has been done by insiders who are loading up in expectation of a sharp advance. It is expected that the Black Bear vein runs through the White Bear and it is claimed that the Le Roi developments have made it probable that the White Bear will make a mine.

Klondike News.

Dawson, Oct. 11. The first sale of government fractions and claims closed yesterday. Prices were good, \$20,000 being realized. The announcement was made at the close of the sale that all ground would be thrown open for relocation in November, which was greeted with cheers and clapping by the large crowd present. Many miners were unable to be present on account of quarantine at the Forks of Bonanza and Aldorado. Aldorado has 12 miles from Dawson. Smallpox is epidemic there, also twelve cases of isolation island, two miles below Dawson. An isolation hospital is in course of construction. No personal alarm is felt by the citizens of Dawson, but there is some uneasiness lest Dawson be quarantined by the outside world.

Half a million of gold dust was shipped up the river on the X-boner on Oct. 2. A total of \$25,000,000 has been shipped out by both routes up to date, which closes the record of the output for this season.

Business is very brisk. Dawson is booming in real estate and building, and has had a large influx of people during the last two months.

It is said that the Carnegie Steel Co. have chartered four vessels to load with steel at Conneaut, Ohio, and steam through, via the Welland canal and St. Lawrence to Liverpool. Their capacity is about 2,500 tons each, on 16 feet of water. It is the intention to load each vessel with 1,000 tons of steel at Conneaut and fill out at Montreal with 1,500 tons of wood pulp. Going through the Welland canal the vessels will draw only 12 feet of water, though 14 feet draught is possible.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Saturday, October 13.

Business has been very quiet in most lines this week, although the bright, dry weather has created a much better feeling and caused the trading people to look forward to an early revival in business. Advice from the country state that threshing is general and new wheat is in the market in larger quantity. Country roads are drying up again and becoming more passable, which facilitates business. It is expected that next week will see a general improvement in the situation. A more confident feeling is prevalent. Wholesale houses in most lines still find business light and money scarce. Receipts of country produce are smaller. Values on most lines of merchandise hold steady. Labor is fairly well employed. Railway traffic is light for the season. Bank clearings at Winnipeg reflect the delay in the grain movement by showing a decided falling off as compared with a year ago. They are even smaller by nearly \$100,000 than two years ago. As compared with last week they are slightly larger.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, October 13.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A little better sorting trade has been doing this week, but the orders are individually small. Travellers are out with spring samples, but so far it is not known what degree of success they are meeting with.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

The finer weather this week has quickened the demand for stone, brick and lime again. Quite a lot of work remains to be finished up yet in both city and country, and some new work in the way of putting in foundations has been undertaken lately. Prices remain unchanged as follows: Stonewall rubble, \$3.50 per cord. Stonewall footing, \$4.00 per cord. Stony Mountain rubble, \$1.00 per cord. White lime is worth 20c per bushel, and grey lime 15c per bushel, all to be at quarry and kiln. Brick is quoted here at \$10 per thousand for kiln run and \$11 per thousand for veneer.

CURED MEATS.

Cured meat trade continues active and prices are firm. Lard has become very scarce and is higher. Pure lard is 15c per pan higher at \$2.15, and tiers 1 to 1 1/2 higher at 10 to 10 1/2. Long clear bacon is also very scarce and prices are likely to advance at once. Other kinds of meat are more plentiful. Winnipeg prices current will be found on another page.

DRY GOODS.

Business is quiet here and the situation without any new features. Travellers are securing a small amount of business and there are very few mail orders. There is a little trade doing in the city to supply the requirements for fall apparel. Advances noted in our telegrams recently in Canadian cotton goods are effective here. The general tendency of prices for all lines of cotton staples is towards higher levels. Collections from the country are slow. October payments having been very poorly met.

DRUGS.

Trade is active and prices for the most part steady. The only changes locally are in cocaine and opium. Advice from primary markets this week indicate quite a sharp advance in the former and dealers here have put up their price 25c, making the range now \$7.75 to \$8.00. As regards opium Montreal quotations this week indicate higher prices there and as western houses have been obliged to replenish their stocks at the new level they are also making new prices. The lowest quotation obtainable here now is \$5.00 per ounce and the range is \$5.00 to \$5.25. At New York the most important changes in drug prices, according to the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, are: An advance of 25c on cocaine,

an advance of 3c on calomel; an advance of 1/2c on Cascarin Sagrada and a decline of 1/2c on calomel seed. In England the chemical trade has been marked by sharp advances in alkali, caustic and bleaching powder.

FISH.

Fresh caught whitefish are now done out there are plenty of cold storage fish. Shipments of new flinnan haddock are now in and selling at 11c per pound. Oysters are plentiful and lower at \$2.25 for best selects. We quote: Whitefish, fresh caught, 5¢/6c per lb., pickled, 1c pike, 3c, trout, 10c, salmon, 1 1/2c, mackerel, 15c, salt cod, 7c. Labrador herring, 1/2-barrel, \$3.00; oysters, selects, \$2.25 per gallon, standards, \$2.00.

FUEL.

Although the anthracite coal strike is still unbroken there have been no changes in the quotations for this week here and the situation is practically unchanged. Local dealers say that they have enough coal bought at our wharves to last for some time. The feeling is, though, that this coal will be very firm even if the strike should be settled at once as there is not much coal left now for lake shipments to western ports. United States soft coals are quoted firm here. Canadian anthracite coal is selling in moderate quantities at steady prices and there is also some demand for Lehigh-bridge bituminous. Souris lignite is firmly held at the new scale adopted this year and we hear that there is to be no cutting in the price of this coal this season. Wood is plentiful in the city at unchanged prices.

GREEN FRUITS.

Trade is good in this line, all the local houses being kept busy with their city and country orders. Apples are firmer this week owing to the better demand from Liverpool having absorbed a large part of the immediately available supply. On two or three days this week supplies were exhausted here. In Ontario prices are 20 to 50c per barrel higher than they have been for winter apples. Jamaica oranges are due here next week. Onions are scarce. We quote: Apples fancy snows, per barrel, \$3.25. Northern Spies, \$3.25, winter varieties, \$3.00, fall apples, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Washington box apples, per box, \$1.25, on 3 barrel lots of apples 10c per barrel is allowed off, pears, California, per case, \$2.50; Washington, \$2.25, peaches, California, freestone, per case, \$1.20; blue plums, Washington, \$1.25, grapes, fancy California, tokays, per case, \$2.50, Concord and Niagara, per basket, 27c, Rogers, per basket, 35c, Malaga, keg grapes, \$8, lemons, California, per case, \$6.00, sweet potatoes, per barrel, \$5.00, cranberries, per barrel, \$8.50, onions, per lb. 3c, Spanish onions, per case, \$1.50, California fruit cider, per gallon, 30c, apple juice, per gallon, 35c.

GROCERIES.

Trade is steady. Sugars remain unchanged since a week ago. Canned goods are unchanged, with the exception of canned lunch tongue, which has advanced to \$6.50/\$6.75 for one pound tins and \$6.25/\$6.50 for two. This is 25¢/50¢ more than we quoted a week ago. The advance is on Canadian goods and practically puts these on a level with United States brands. Green Rio coffee is stiffening up and although prices are unchanged here, there is a firmer feeling and higher figures would have to be asked for any new stock bought now. White beans are 10¢/20¢ lower, owing to falling off in export demand, but it is expected that there will be some reaction from present low price of \$1.50ff \$1.60 per bushel. Baked oats have advanced and are now quoted at \$1.75 to \$1.80, instead of \$1.70/\$1.75. Dried currants have taken a phenomenal jump this week, amounting to 2c per lb. Sultana raisins have also advanced 2c per lb, making the price here 12¢/13c. Muscatel raisins have advanced about 1c. New prunes will show a slight decline on small sizes, while for large sizes prices will be away up. As regards the recent reduction in makers' prices of woodenware it may be said that these have not yet been followed by local jobbers for the reason that stocks on hand at present have mostly been bought at old prices, and will not permit of any reductions. However, the decline may take effect any day. New almonds are now being quoted and are 1¢/1 1/2¢ higher for Tarragonas. Shelled almonds are also higher at 35¢/40c, as compared with 33¢/35c. Winnipeg prices current for all staple lines of

groceries will be found on another page.

HARDWARE.

Business is quiet. Heavy hardware has been tending downward of late and the feeling among those on the inside is that it has reached the limit. Prices in many lines are now almost as low as they were before the inflation commenced in January, 1899. In some ways the present conditions are such that the labor troubles in several of the United States and in Europe and the abnormally high prices of coal would indicate that the cost of production has reached a point that it is almost impossible to go lower. In fact the reaction has already set in in American steel industries and the result is that higher prices are being asked to-day by makers of some lines than for some months past. The presidential contest has no doubt also helped to depress prices during the past season and when this has terminated as it will next month there will be a general revival of business in the United States which will cause an increased demand for steel and iron and their products. In fact it would not be surprising to see higher prices ruling again early in 1901 than are in force at the present time.

IMPLEMENTS.

Local dealers have travellers out now after winter and spring goods orders. The indications are that trade will be lighter than usual. Fall lines are hardly moving at all. Collections are decidedly poor.

LEATHER.

Business is quiet. Harness leather is weaker and prices dropped 1c per pound on Friday. Other leathers are unchanged. There is some demand for saddlery hardware and findings. Winnipeg prices current will be found elsewhere in this issue.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Demand has improved this week, and a fairly active trade is now doing. There is no change in prices, which may be found on another page. Turpentine is quiet and steady at Savannah, with stocks in sight considerably larger than last year. Linseed oil is lower at New York, but we hear of no changes in Canada.

SCRAP.

The scrap market here is quiet. Dealers think that there is very little more old material to be picked up within 100 miles of the city as the country has been pretty thoroughly scoured during the past summer. The good prices ruling have tempted many to give attention to scrap who have not done so in other years. Demand for most lines is quiet at present. United States buyers are not operating very keenly owing to the proximity of the presidential elections. The old iron market is being affected on the other side of the line by some very heavy sales of old ordinance by the United States government. All the old cannon at Fort Warren amounting to many thousands of tons has been thrown upon the market. These were taken by a New York firm. Business in old metals on the other side is about holding its own, but there are some fears that recent advances in ocean freight will cut off the export demand which has been holding up the market. The rag market is quiet and steady both here and elsewhere. Old rubber is selling in Boston at 8 1/2 to 9c per pound and the market is quiet. A noticeable feature here is the falling off in demand for old bottles, due to the prohibition legislation which is to go into effect next year. A few months ago these would readily bring 40c a dozen for quarts and 20c for pints at Winnipeg; now they are only worth 15c and 12c. We quote Winnipeg buyers prices as follows: No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$13 to \$14 per ton; No. 2, \$5 ton; wrought iron scrap, \$5 ton, heavy copper, 10c per pound, red brass, 8c per pound; yellow brass, heavy, 7c per pound, light brass, 4 1/2 to 5c per pound; lead pipe or tea lead, 2c to 2 1/4c; rags, country mixed, 50c per 100 pounds; rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and arcaics, 5 1/2c per pound; zinc scrap 1c per lb, bones, clean, dry and bleached, \$6 per ton.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—There has been a small, but gradual, decline in prices in the wheat market the last seven days and trade has been slow for the most part. The loss on the week is about 1 1/2¢ per bushel. The weather over the Northwest has been fine and threshing is

going ahead lively now, giving a promise of increasing deliveries of spring wheat. The receipts at primary points in the States are running somewhat under receipts for same days a year ago, thus showing the want of the ordinary receipts in the Northwest usual at this season of the year. Export trade is fairly good and export shipments from both coasts liberal, but the large world's shipments of the last three weeks show that other countries besides America have wheat to ship to Europe when price is fair. The shipments from Russia and the Danubian provinces were very large last week. The seeding of the new crop of winter wheat in the States is proceeding under favorable conditions, and it is estimated that the acreage will be about the same as last year. It will not be so large in Ohio and Indiana and other States where the Heeslan fly was so bad, but in Missouri, Nebraska and probably Kansas, the acreage will be increased. In Europe winter wheat is being seeded under normal conditions, and both in Europe and the States the first sowings are above ground and coming on well. Reports regarding the Argentine crop are conflicting. There have been rumors of damage by frost in that country the last few days, and these have been subsequently contradicted. There has been a great deal of rain in Argentine during the season and there is danger of the growth being too rank and soft, but the outcome depends on the weather yet to come. If nothing serious happens Argentine will have as large a crop as last year. Australia has continued prospects of an excellent crop, and many vessels have been chartered to load new wheat in January. The American visible supply decreased 8,000 bushels last week compared with an increase of 416,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 2,192,000 bushels same week last year. The world's shipments last week were 8,619,000 bushels compared to 8,350,500 bushels the previous week. The world's visible supply according to Bradstreet's, decreased 736,000 bushels compared to an increase the previous week of 4,318,000 and an increase of 5,022,000 bushels same week a year ago. The world's visible supply on Oct. 1 as compiled by the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin was 188,200,000 bushels, compared to 162,877,000 bushels on Oct. 1, 1899, an increase of 25,323,000 bushels.

The local market is doing nothing, waiting for the crop to move. A little 1 hard has been selling around 88 to 89c spot Fort William, but at the end of the week buyers are scarce, and yesterday afternoon only one buyer would pay over 87c, and he only wanted a 5,000 bus. lot. Duluth 1 hard on the same basis as Fort William, as to freight, etc., closed at 81 1/2c cash yesterday, and it is beginning to be felt that when large quantities of our new low grade wheat finds its way in Ontario millers that they will not continue to pay the fancy price going for 1 hard. A few cars of tough and dried wheat have been worked this week at gradually declining prices. The lower grades of wheat will have to come to export value before they can be worked freely. Yesterday's values for tough wheat were 2 hard 75c, 3 hard 65c, 3 northern, 60c, and for dried wheat, 2 hard, 80c; 3 hard, 73c; 3 northern 71 1/2c, all in store Fort William or Port Arthur, and the export value of these grades is probably something like 5c per bushel under above quotations.

FLOUR.—Flour prices are steady at both the big mills. Demand is good, orders being booked ahead. We quote: Ogilvie's Hungarian, \$2.30 per sack of 95lb. Glenora Patent, \$2.15. Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, \$2.30. Patent, \$2.15, Medora, \$1.70, and XXXX \$1.35 per sack.

MILFEED.—Business is steady and one mill quotes \$1 per ton over our figures of a week ago. Bran is quoted at \$12.50/\$13.50 per ton, and shorts at \$14.50/\$15.50, delivered to the trade.

GROUND FEED.—Prices maintain their previous level and the small supply of coarse grains is keeping the volume of sales down to a very low point. As soon as new grain is available prices will be lower. We quote: Oat chop, \$28 per ton; barley chop, \$21.50; mixed barley and oats, \$25; corn chop, \$22; oil cake, \$20 per ton.

WHEAT.—Farmers deliveries have increased this week, and quite a few cars of wheat have passed through Winnipeg. If the weather keeps fine next week should bring a fairly active

movement. Some reports from the country indicate a disposition on the part of farmers to hold back their wheat for the purpose of cleaning the grain. It would please buyers to have them do this. Throughout the week up to yesterday buyers were paying 70c per bushel to farmers for their best wheat, Brandon rate of freight, which has been grading no grade 1 hard and no grade 2 hard. Some of the grain inspected here this week has gone 2 hard and 3 hard tough.

OATS—Some cars of new oats have been sold here this week, the price ruling being 37½c. We hear of one car selling at 30c, but that was too low. From 37 to 38c would about cover all that has been done in new stuff. This is for feed grades. Old oats are worth about 42c per bushel for carlots on track here. There are very few old oats offering. New oats are expected to be moving actively next week.

BARLEY—Although no new barley has as yet been actually received here there has been a little trading for early delivery on a basis of about 33c per bushel for carlots on track, which is expected to be the opening price.

CORN—A few cars are arriving every week for feed purposes. Quoted at 49c per bushel in carlots on track here.

OATMEAL—Although rolled oats have weakened a little this week in a jobbing way carlot prices are reported to be firmer by some brokers. Yesterday \$1.05 per sack of 80 pounds was being asked for carlots on track.

HAY—Receipts are larger and the price has receded again this week. Fresh baled hay is 50c per ton lower at \$7.50 in cars on track. This is the figure at which transactions have actually been taking place. We hear of as high as \$10 per ton being asked. Loose hay on the street is worth about the same as baled, although as high as \$10 has been paid.

BUTTER—Creamery—Demand for shipping trade is good and all offerings are being freely taken for this purpose. Summer makes are now selling at 19½ to 20c per pound at the factory, while choicest goods of September or October make are worth about 21c.

BUTTER—Dairy—Receipts are smaller owing to disposition of many country shippers to hold for higher prices, which dealers here do not seem for the present at least disposed to give. A really gilt edged article in dairy butter can always command almost any price, but there is none of this grade offering at present and most of the stuff coming in is inferior, having been held too long in first hands. The ruling price to-day, commission basis, here is from 11 to 14c, according to the quality of the goods.

CHEESE—The market is weaker. We quote the top price now 9½c for factory cheese delivered here with a range of from 9 to 9½, according to quality.

EGGS—Receipts are lighter and the price has stiffened up. We quote case eggs at 1½c delivered here subject to candling, which is 1½c over price of a week ago.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are more plentiful owing to improved weather and the price is now down to 35 to 40c, a decline of 5c during the week. Other lines of vegetables remain unchanged as follows: Potatoes, 35 to 40 cents per bushel; rhubarb, 20c per dozen; lettuce, 10c per dozen; parsley, 20c; green onions and radish, 10c per doz.; carrots, 10c, beets, 10c per dozen, turnips, 25c per bus.; cabbage, 25c to 40c per dozen, ripe tomatoes, 3c per lb, imported tomatoes, 50c per basket; green tomatoes, 30c per bushel; celery, 20c per dozen.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is plentiful and ½c lower for some of the medium quality stuff. Best is still selling as high as 6c. Hogs are decidedly scarce and the demand is keen. At the abattoir as high as 8½c is being asked for these. Calves are inclined to be scarce. We quote Choice beef, 5½ to 6c per lb; inferior and medium quality, 4½ to 5½c; veal, 6 to 8c; mutton, 9 to 10c; lamb, 10 to 11c; hogs, 7½ to 8½c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Poultry is in better supply this week as the Jews have now settled down to business again after their new year celebrations. While these were on they did no business and as the poultry business is almost exclusively in their hands it was allowed to languish. Following are this week's prices: Live hens, 9c per pound; dressed, 10c; dressed chickens, 12c; ducks, live

weight, 8c; dressed, 10c; turkeys, live, 10c; dressed, 13c.

GAME—Wild ducks are more plentiful. Dealers pay 15 to 30c per pair, according to size and variety. Geese are selling at from 50 to 75c each, according to size.

HIDES—The market is firmer owing to more favorable advices received from outside markets. Receipts at Chicago are very light and tanners are said to be more ready to buy than they have been for some time past. We quote prices here now as follows: Green salted hides, steers and cows, 6½c for No. 1 and 5½c for No. 2, brands, 5c; bulls, stags and oxen, 4½c for No. 1 and 3½c for No. 2, glue stock, 2c, green salted veal kip, 15 to 25 lbs, 6½c for No. 1 and 5½c for No. 2, veal calf, 6 to 7½c; long haired deakins, 25 to 35c each; long haired kips, 5¼ to 6¼c; horse hides, large, \$1.00 to \$1.50; small, 75c to \$1.00; dry flint hides, 8 to 10½c; sheep pelts, 30 to 60c; lambskins, 20 to 40c each.

WOOL—Market is nominal as practically all the season's clip is already bought up. Dealers quote 8 to 8½c per pound for unwashed fleece and 12½c per pound for washed.

TALLOW—Quoted at 3½ to 4c for good to best grades delivered here.

SENECA—The market for root is gaining strength every week. The recent heavy rains stopped digging in Manitoba and since then receipts have fallen off. It is not expected that there will be much more root brought in this season as frost may come at any time. Dealers are offering 32 to 33c per lb to-day for fine, dry, bright root, which is an advance of 2 to 3c over the top price of a week ago. Coarse and dark grades are worth 30 to 32c per lb.

LIVE STOCK

CATTLE—Export cattle are still moving freely, and continue to show good quality. There will be several weeks of export business yet. Butchers' cattle are plentiful. Buyers are out for stockers wherever they are to be had. We quote prices here as follows: Export steers, best grades, 3¼c per lb, weighed off cars; second grades, 3c; butchers' cattle, 2½ to 2¾c per lb; stockers, 2¼ to 2½c at point of shipment.

SHEEP—Sheep are now coming in from the western ranges, but the demand is light. Choice grades of sheep are quoted at 4c per pound off cars here.

HOGS—Offerings are very light. Prices hold firm at 5¼ to 5½c per lb for hogs weighing from 150 to 250 pounds. Thick fats and heavies 4¼ to 5c.

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

HORSES—Heavy work horses are in better demand, and are being taken as fast as they offer for fall and winter work. Lighter horses for delivery and driving purposes are not wanted. Many people are offering their drivers for sale owing to the belief that feed will be expensive. No shipments have been in recently from either the east or south, excepting a car of light Montanas. Some western horses have been offering here and some have gone through to the Toronto and Montreal markets. Heavy work horses are worth from \$125 to \$175 each, and lighter western animals from \$60 to \$90, according to quality.

Weather and Crops.

The first uninterrupted week of fine weather since the harvest started in Manitoba, has been enjoyed this week and farmers have been making good progress with stacking and threshing the crops which have been so long in the field, owing to the frequent rains. Farmers have had a full week's work, as the grain was in good condition on Monday morning for handling. If the fine weather continues, an active grain movement will set in at once.

Toronto, Oct. 9.—Listed mining shares were inactive on Toronto stock exchange to-day. War Eagle stood at \$1.50; Virque at 50; Golden Star at 2½ to 2¾, and Republic at 7½ to 7¾.

New York, Oct. 9.—Money on call, firm at 3 to 3¼; last loan, 3 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 3 to 5½ per cent. Sterling exchange, firm, then easy at 4.81 to 4.81½ for demand, and at 4.80½ for sixty days. Posted rates, 4.81½ to 4.83½. Commercial bills, 4.79½ to 4.80½. Bar silver, 63½c. Mexican dollars, 50½c. Government bonds weak.

BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

Business at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Oct. 8, 1900. There are no changes in the market this week. The gradual falling off in the bank clearings for the past month, show that there is not the same volume of business being done this year as in the same period of 1899, while the closing of navigation in the north, and the consequent stopping of Klondike shipments from Vancouver has also affected trade. Business seems on a pretty healthy basis, however, there being no serious failures to chronicle recently, except in the wholesale clothing line. In this line, however, a large stock thrown on the market, on Cordova street, in the close vicinity of old established, conservative firms has caused considerable heart burning.

The agricultural fairs held in different parts of the province this season have been, on the whole, very successful, while the industrial displays and the fruit exhibits were inferior to other years, the vegetable exhibit was quite up to the best exhibits that have been made, and the cattle and poultry displays helped out by American exhibitors, were far ahead of other years, and in the words of President Trapp, of the Westminister Agricultural association, as good as could be seen anywhere on the Pacific coast: The Westminister provincial fair was more largely attended than ever before, and on the day the Westminister and Winnipeg lacrosse teams crossed sticks over 12,000 people passed the turn stiles, and 9,000 witnessed the lacrosse game.

British Columbia Markets.

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

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

(By wire to The Commercial.)
 Vancouver, Oct. 13.
 Oats have advanced 5c per ton. Cured hog products are advancing. Manitoba eggs are ½c higher. Potatoes are lower. Peaches, plums and prunes, in green fruits are out of the market.
GRAIN—Oats, 52c per ton; wheat, 527 FLOUR—Delivered in C. points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$5.40; strong lak ers, \$4.80; Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel.
FEED—National mills chops, \$24 per ton, bran, \$18, shorts, \$20, off cake meal, \$35 ton, l.o.b. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.
HAY—1st ton, \$12.
MEAL—Rolled oats, 90lb sack, \$2.60; two 45lb sacks, \$2.70; four 22½lb sacks, \$2.90, ten 7lb sacks, \$2.50, oatmeal in 100b sacks, per 100lb, \$1.25; in 50lb sacks, \$3.00 per 100lb.
LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$3.75 per 100lb; butchers' cows, \$3 per 100lb; sheep, \$4.50 per 100lb; lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.50 each; hogs, \$8.00 per 100lb.
DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 7½c; mutton, 10 to 10½c; pork, 56 to 58c, veal, 11c.
GAME—Mallard ducks, 65c per pair, grouse, \$1 per pair; venison, 8c.
CURED MEATS—Ham, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 15 to 16c; backs, 13½c; long clear, 12c; rolls, 12½ to 13c; smoked sides, 12½c.
LARD—Tins, 12 to 12½c per lb, either the 11c or 10c.
BUTTER—Creamery, 30c; Manitoba creamery, 24 to 24½c; fresh dairy, 19 to 20c.
EGGS—Fresh local, 35c; Manitoba eggs, 21c.
CHEESE—Eastern, 13 to 14c.
VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Fraser Valley \$1.75 to \$1.80 per ton, Ashcroft potatoes, \$1.75 to \$1.75 per ton; silver skin onions, 12c per lb; California onions, 13c per lb.
FRUITS—Flowers, 3c; apples, 5c; sea bass, 4c; whiting, 6c; sole, 6c; halibut, 6c; salmon 8c; cod 6c per lb; crabs, 60c per dozen.
GREEN FRUITS—Pomegranates, \$1.75; lemons, \$4.00 to \$4.50; pears, \$1.50; tomatoes 80c, California apples, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per box, quinces, \$1.25 box, sweet potatoes, 2½c lb.
DRIED FRUITS—Apricots, 11c; peaches, 10c; pitted plums, 12½ to 13c; prunes, French, 5 to 10c; London layer raisins, \$2.25 per box; Muscatel raisins, 2 crown, 8c; 3 crown, 8½c; 4 crown, 9c; dates, 9c; black figs, 6c; white figs, 9c; layer figs, 10lb box, \$1.45; silver prunes, 9c; quartered pears, 11½ to 12c; half pears, 12½ to 13c; nectarines, 14c; Valencia raisins, 7c; sultanas, 11½ to 14c; blackberries, 15c; raspberries, 25c; seeded raisins, 10c.
NUTS—Almonds, 15c; Siberia, 12c; peanuts, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Brazil, 12c; walnuts, 15c per lb; cocoanuts, 90 to \$1.
SUGARS—Powdered, long and bar, 7½c; Paris lump, 6½c; granulated, 5½c, extra C, 5½c; fancy yellow, 5c; yellow, 4½c; per lb.
SYRUPS—No. 1 cal. barilla, 2½c lb, 10 gal. kegs, 23c; 5 gal. tins, \$1.75 each, 1 gal. tin, \$4.50 case of 10; ½ gal. tin, \$3.25 case of 20.
TEAS—Congoo, fair, 11½c; good, 12c; choice, 20c; Ceylon and India, fair, 20c.
RICES—Chinese rice, \$74 ton, Japan rice, \$60 to \$74 ton; tapioca, 5c; sago, 5c.

CANNED GOODS—Corn, \$1.35; peas, \$1.10; tomatoes, \$1.25.
HARDWARE—Bar iron—Base, \$3.00. Horse shoe nails, discount, 40 per cent.; horse shoes, kegs, \$5.25. Wire nails—Base price, \$4.10, cut \$3.60. Rope, Manila, 16c. Rolloed oil, \$1.10. White lead, \$9. Putty, \$3.50. Hard wire, \$4.75 per 100 lb. Glass, first break, \$5.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY. Special to The Commercial.

Nelson, Oct. 13.
Butter—Manitoba creamery, 23 and 24c, choice dairy, 18c.
Cheese—New cheese, 13½c.
Eggs—Fresh Manitoba, 20c for choice, Ontario fresh 22c.
Oats—Per ton, \$32.
Millfeed—Bran, \$20; shorts, \$22 per ton.
Flour—Manitoba patent, \$5.00.
Hay—New, per ton, \$23.
Potatoes—New, \$17 per ton.

British Columbia Notes.

S. F. Quinlan, contractor, Cascade, has assigned.
 The Cariboo Lumber Co., Clinton, has assigned.
 Wm. M. Lawrence, hardware, Revelstoke, has assigned.
 R. Tait has taken over the Badminton hotel, Vancouver.
 Jacob Terriss, grocer, Nanaimo, was burned out on Sunday morning last.
 A party of 70 coal miners have arrived from Scotland to work at the Dunsmuir mines.
 Wm. Hunter has purchased the stock of the Western Mercantile Co., Ltd., general merchants, Nelson.
 The totals of the Victoria clearing house for the week ending October 2 were \$589,070; balances, \$160,878.
 The new station for the inspection of fruit trees from the United States is to be established at Vancouver.
 The Yale-Columbia Lumber Co. has started its mill at Robson working and is cutting about 40,000 feet a day.
 John Tobin & Co., wholesale tea merchants, Vancouver, have assigned. The business will be continued by Thorne & Co.
 Last week's issue of the British Columbia Gazette notes the registration of the Pierce Gold Mining Co., of Whatcom, (extra-provincial), with British Columbia headquarters at Chilliwack, the incorporation of the Clara Belle Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd., and the Rossland Co-operative Association, Ltd., and the licensing as extra-provincial companies, of the Portland (Rossland) Mines, Ltd., and the Velvet (Rossland) Mines, Ltd.

It is announced that the Mackintosh Syndicate, of which Hon. C. H. Mackintosh is chairman, has acquired the rights of the Slave Lake Power Co., and that steps will be taken immediately to utilize this power. Slave river, which is the only outlet of Slave lake, is 36 miles east of Vancouver. On this river there are two falls, each of which, it is estimated, would furnish from 16,000 to 18,000 horse-power. This will prove a boon to Vancouver and New Westminster, as from this plant power can be furnished at a much less cost than at present, and a more satisfactory service given.

Cheese Markets.

Campbellford, Oct. 9.—At the cheese market to-day 1,445 cheese were boarded. Brenton took 255, Watkins 260, Cook 290, Hodgson Bros. 480, Kerr 120; all sold at 10 15-16c.

Ingersoll, Oct. 9.—Offerings, 1,805 boxes, no sales, 10½c highest bid; salesmen easing off some in their ideas, but there still appears to be considerable difference between them and the buyers.

Messrs. Hodgson Bros., Liverpool, in their report of September 29, say: The demand has ruled moderate, but with steady cables holders have been firm in their ideas of value of strictly finest qualities, and the market is about unchanged on the week. We quote: Finest Canadian colored, 51s to 55s, white, 53s 6d to 54s 6d. States colored, 53s 6d to 54s 6d; white, 52s 6d to 53s 6d, second grades in light supply sell readily from 46s to 51s per cwt.

J. Turnbull, cashier of the Bank of Hamilton, arrived in Winnipeg on Wednesday on a tour of inspection.

It was stated at Montreal this week that sales of Canadian cattle in both Liverpool and London have been made of late at prices which showed a loss of from \$7 to \$15 per head.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, October 13

Dry Goods—The weather has been still too mild to help the sale of heavy goods much but more have been selling than last week. Prices are very firm. Advances this week are: Major prints 1/4 to 1/2c. Heavy and extra heavy wools 1c. Dominion mills advanced all bleached and grey shirtings 1c. Yellow cottons 1/2c. Grey cottons 1/4 to 1/2c. All drills 1/2c. Canton 1/4 to 1/2c. Cotton bags 50c to \$1. Bleached and unbleached ducks are higher. The Merchants Cotton Mills notify the trade that on account of disturbances in the States and uncertainty regarding raw cotton they are compelled to withdraw all prices for the present. A large Canadian hosiery company this week advanced prices on spring underwear and hosiery.

Hardware Trade fair. Letter orders numerous but payments are slow. Canadian locks are 20 per cent lower, the discount now being 45 United States cast iron hardware is 10 to 15 per cent lower for some lines. Picture wire is lower, the discount now being 75. Cotton rope and twine are 1 1/2 to 2c dearer. Pig tin easy. Linseed oil was advanced 1c yesterday to 2c. and turpentine was put up 2c to 2 1/2c.

Groceries—Trade quite active. New goods arriving. Demand for staples good. Currants, raisins, and canned salmon show no abatement in the strength of prices and still higher prices are being obtained. Salmon is 10c a dozen higher. Dried fruit of all kinds are advancing. Sugars are steadier. The trade is taking new California almonds to some extent. Foreign almonds show strong indications of going still higher. Jordan shelled almonds are higher here.

Provisions—Hog products are very firm. Stocks of pork are short. Lard is firm. Hogs now offering are giving a poor yield of lard.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Oct. 13.

Grain deliveries have been light. Prices for grain, flour and feed hold steady. Eggs are firm and about 1c higher for choice fresh. Lined eggs are offering at 10c. Receipts of dairy butter are large and the market is a little easier. Creamery unchanged.

Flour—Manitoba Patent \$4.70. Manitoba bakers \$4.15 for car lots as Toronto. Onta. to patent \$2.70 to \$2.75.

Wheat—Ontario new winter wheat, 6c for red and white wheat Ontario, spring 6c east. No. 1 hard, \$1.00, grinding in transit; Toronto and west, 5c; Midland, 6c. Oats—No. 1 to 2c, as to quality. No. 2 white, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c, on cars at western Ontario points.

Barley—No. 3 extra on vessels east.

Millfeed—Shorts, \$14 per ton for cars west; bran \$12 per ton.

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

Hay—Carlots on track, \$9 to \$9.50 per ton.

Eggs—17 to 18c for fresh gathered per dozen; lined, 16c.

Butter—Choice fresh dairy, in tubs, and pails, 17 to 18c, as to quality; pound rolls, 18 to 19c; second grades, 14 to 15c; creamery packages, 20 to 21c; prints, 22 to 23c.

Cheese—1 1/4 to 1 1/2c for job lots.

Hides—7 1/2c for No. 1 cows; No. 1 heavy steers, 8c; country hides 1/2c under these prices; calfskins, 8c for No. 1, and 7c for No. 2; lambskins, 70c each, tallow, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c.

Wool—Washed fleece, 15 to 16c, unwashed, 9 to 10c.

Beans—\$1.45 to \$1.50 per bushel for hand-picked, job lots.

Dried Apples—5 1/2 to 6c for round lots; evaporated, 6 1/2 to 7c.

Honey—10 1/2 to 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, 40 to 45c per pair; turkeys, 9 to 10c per pound.

Ducks, 160 to 70c per pair. Geese 6 to 6 1/2c per lb.

Potatoes—\$50 per bushel for car lots.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, October 13

Receipts at the semi-weekly market yesterday, were: 530 cattle, 600 sheep and lambs and 700 hogs.

Export Cattle—Few offered and market dull. One carload sold at \$4.50 per cwt.

Butchers Cattle—Market firm and active. Picked and choice were steady

at \$10.50, per cwt. Good loads sold well at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. medium at \$3.25 to \$3.50, and common stock at \$3.00 to \$3.25.

Export Bulls—Steady to firm, heavy selling readily at \$1.75 to \$1.25 per cwt. Feeders—Easier. Heavy sold at \$3.50 to \$3.80 per cwt., and lighter cattle at \$1.25 to \$1.40. Feeding bulls were quiet at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Stockers—Easier. 400 to 800 lb. brought \$2.25 to \$3 per cwt. while off colors could be had at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep were easier, with prices about 25c per cwt. lower all round, at \$3.25 to \$3.40 for export ewes and \$2.45 each for butchers. Lambs were in good demand at higher prices. Two bunches of common stock were sold at \$1.25 per cwt and \$1.50 was asked for fair quality.

Hogs—The market held steady and firm at \$6.25 for choice, \$5.50 for light and heavy fat, \$5.02 1/2 for corn fed.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto, October 13.

At the semi-weekly markets yesterday receipts were 78 cars, including cattle, 1,500 sheep and lambs, and 2,600 hogs.

Export cattle were quiet and steady. A few loads were sold at \$4.00 per 100 lb. Butchers' cattle steady and unchanged at Tuesday's prices. Feeders and stockers same as Tuesday. Sheep active and higher at \$3.25 to \$3.50 for export ewes, bucks \$2.50 to \$3. Lambs same as Tuesday. Choice bacon hogs were 1/2c higher at \$6.37 1/2c but other grades were unchanged at Tuesday's quotations.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Oct. 13.

The grain market has been fairly active. Wheat is 1/2c higher than a week ago. Barley has advanced 1/2c and the market is strong. Oats steady and unchanged. Rolled oatmeal quiet. Feed active and firm. Hay in good demand. Cheese has been stronger this week. Butter less active but firm and 1/4c higher on the week. Eggs firm and fractionally higher. Hides unchanged. Other lines unchanged at prices quoted a week ago.

Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, 70 1/2c to 71c.

Barley—\$8 to \$8 1/2c.

Oats—28 to 28 1/2c afloat.

Flour—In fair demand. Manitoba patent \$4.70 seconds, do., \$4.50.

Manitoba strong bakers, \$1.20 to \$1.40, straight rollers, \$1.35 to \$1.50.

Rolled Oatmeal—\$3.25 to \$3.30 per barrel, and \$1.57 1/2 to \$1.60 for bags.

Feed—Market firm, good demand. Manitoba bran, bags, \$10; shorts, \$18.

Baled Hay—Choice, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.

Cheese—Western makes at 1 1/4c

1 1/4c for white and 1 1/2c for colored. Townships white, 1 1/2c. Quebec white, 1 1/2c. Colored 1 1/2c to 2c.

Butter—Finest creamery, 20 1/2c to 20 3/4c; seconds, 19 1/2c. Dairy, 17 1/2c to 18c.

Eggs—Prices firm. Slightly fresh, 20c. No. 1, candled, 18 1/2c; No. 2, 14 1/2c.

Maple Syrup—6 1/2 to 7c in wood, tins, 5 1/2 to 6c.

Honey—White clover, comb, 12 1/2c; extracted, 8 1/2c.

Hides—No. 1, 8c. No. 2, 7c; No. 3, 6c, calfskins, 9 1/2c; lambskins, 7 1/2c for good fresh skins.

Potatoes—10 1/2c per bag.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK PRICES. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Oct. 13.

Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir market yesterday were: 700 cattle and 500 sheep and lambs.

Market dull, demand slow, offerings of cattle in excess of demand, owing to unfavorable weather. Prices were 1/2c lower. A few choice cattle sold at 4 to 4 1/2c, and good at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c. While common and inferior were offered freely at prices ranging from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c. There was some demand from exporters of sheep and choice stock sold at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c, and common at 2 1/2 to 3c per lb. Lambs sold at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c for choice, and common at 3c to 3 1/2c. The market for live hogs was firm and all the offerings met with a ready sale at 5 1/2 to 6c in straight lots, weighed off cars.

The open freight market is weaker and rates have a downward tendency. Agents are asking 50s for Liverpool and London space, but they would probably accept 40s less if a bid was made.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 12.

At the East End abattoir yesterday receipts were 600 cattle, 400 sheep, 300 lambs and 450 hogs.

Business was better and the market recovered the decline of Monday, cattle ranging 1/2c higher. Choice cattle sold at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c, good at 3 1/2 to 4c, fair, 3 to 3 1/2c, and common at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c. Sheep were steady at 3 to 3 1/2c, lambs firmer at 3 to 3 1/2c. Hogs were firmer and sold at an advance of 1/4 to 1/2c, being quoted at 6 to 6 1/2c for selected, and 5 1/2 to 6c for straight lots, weighed off cars.

MONTREAL GROCERY TRADE. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Oct. 13.

Sugar in fair demand and prices steady. Molasses quieter and firm. Canned goods firm. Valencia raisins active and strong. Fine off-stalk are 1/2 to 1/4c higher. Currants strong. Spices fairly active and firm. Teas quiet.

Prices are: Sugar, granulated, \$5.00 per 100 lbs. Yellow, \$4.20 to \$4.50, molasses, 40 to 41c. Valencia raisins, fine off-stalk, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c, selected, 6c. Layers, 10 1/2c. Canned goods, tomatoes, 8 1/2 to 9c; peas, 7 1/2 to 8c; corn, 8 1/2 to 9c; salmon, 40 to 40 1/2c per case; Japan teas, 17 1/2 to 20c. Provisions—The market is firm. Quotations are: Pork \$19 to \$21, lard, pure, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c; hams, 10 1/2c to 11c; bacon, 12 1/2c.

MONTREAL HARDWARE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Oct. 13.

The hardware market has experienced a fair demand this week. Pig iron is 50c higher. Bar iron, 15c lower. Terne plates are easier and the outside price of \$8 is not now asked. Seal oil 2 1/2c higher. Turpentine 1c higher. Cement more active.

Pig iron, summerless, No. 1, \$24 to \$25; Nova Scotia, \$23.00 to \$23.50, bar iron, \$1.55 to \$1.65. Tin plates, cokes, \$3.85 to \$4.00; charcoal, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Canada plates, \$2.80 to \$2.90; terne plates, \$7.50. Ingot tin, 32 to 33c; copper, 18 to 19c; lead, \$1.15 to \$1.25; Manila cordage, 12 to 13c; sisal, 9 to 10c; linseed oil, raw, 70 to 80c; boiled, 82 to 83c; seal oil, 50 to 52 1/2c; turpentine 58 to 59c; cement, German, \$2.40 to \$2.60; English, \$2.30 to \$2.40; Belgian, \$1.80 to \$2.00, Canadian, \$2.10 to \$2.25; white lead, standard, \$6.50; coal, tar, \$4.16 to \$4.50.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKETS. Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.

Cattle unchanged at 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c, dressed weight. Range cattle, 10 1/2c to 11c. Sheep, 12 1/2c per lb.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET. Glasgow, Oct. 12.—Cattle, 12c.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.

Cheese unchanged, 3 1/2d for white and 3 3/4d for colored.

SUGAR. New York, Oct. 9.—Sugar, raw, steady fair refining, 4 1/2c. Centrifugal, 96 test, 4 1/2c. Molasses sugar, 4c. Refined, steady.

OCEAN FREIGHTS. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Oct. 13.

The freight market is weaker. Ocean space for cattle is quoted at 4 1/2s Liverpool, and sheep at 3s to 3s 6d.

A cable quotes Jordan shelled almonds at 42s, about 1 1/2s lower than the last previous cable heard of.

Reliance Cigar Factory advertisement. Features a large 'R' logo, text 'You can Rely on getting goods from the Reliable Reliance Cigar Factory', and contact information: 'C. H. NELSON, Proprietor, 5 and 7 De Bresoles Street, MONTREAL'. Includes a small illustration of a person.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Wheat, Oct. opened at 76 1/2, closed 76 1/2, highest 76 1/2, lowest 76 1/2...

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Wheat, Oct. opened at 76 1/2, closed 76 1/2, highest 76 1/2, lowest 76 1/2...

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Wheat, Oct. opened at 76 1/2, closed 76 1/2, highest 76 1/2, lowest 76 1/2...

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Wheat, Oct. opened at 76 1/2, closed 76 1/2, highest 76 1/2, lowest 76 1/2...

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Wheat, Oct. opened at 76 1/2, closed 76 1/2, highest 76 1/2, lowest 76 1/2...

Chicago, Oct. 13.—December wheat opened at 76 1/2, closed 76 1/2, highest 76 1/2, lowest 76 1/2...

A week ago December option closed at 78 1/2, a year ago December wheat closed at 72...

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

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

Monday—Dec. 80c; May, 83c. Tuesday—Dec. 79c; May, 82c.

Cash No. 1 hard closed on Saturday at 80c and cash No. 1 northern 78c.

A week ago December wheat closed at 80 1/2, a year ago December wheat closed at 69 1/2...

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.—Wheat closed 1/2 higher.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT.

Market is quiet and easier to-day, closing at 87c for No. 1 hard in store...

CHICAGO FLAX MARKET. Chicago, Oct. 13.—The market for flax seed closed to-day at \$1.71 for cash...

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, Oct. 13.—Wheat closed at 76 1/2c for Dec. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 79c...

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending October 6 there were 150 cars of grain inspected, which graded as follows:

Wheat—1 hard, 17; 2 hard, 13; 3 hard, 11; rejected, 1; no grade, 99 cars.

Oats—1 white, 4; 2 mixed, 1; no grade, 4 cars.

For the corresponding week of last year there were 1,921 cars of grain inspected.

Most of the wheat now moving is new grain, though a portion of the high grade stuff is old wheat.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 920,000 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on Oct. 6. Receipts for the week were 94,000 bushels...

New York Wheat.

New York, Oct. 8.—Wheat opened 81 1/2c a. Oct. closed 79 1/2c a. New York, Oct. 9.—Wheat, Dec. opened 82 1/2c, highest 82, lowest 81 1/2c...

BRITISH STOCKS.

London, Oct. 12.—Consols for money, 95 1/2; do. for the account 95 1/2; Atchafson 90 1/2...

THRESHING NOTES.

Elkhorn Advocate. "The weather has changed for the better at last, some of the farmers in this vicinity are stacking and some are threshing..."

Dauphin Press: "Threshing machines resumed operations this week after a prolonged spell of idleness. The threshing is principally from the stock, and the quality of the grain is better than was expected..."

Minneapolis Tribune: "The weather for a week now has been all that could be desired and farmers are taking full advantage of it to get their threshing done..."

Brandon Sun: "The fall weather of Thursday and Friday, greatly help...

ed the threshers and the gangs of men who have been thronging the streets during the wet weather, are now at work. The grain is better than the farmers thought it would be...

Toronto Grocery Market.

Toronto, Oct. 13. ST. AHS—Granulated, delivered Toronto, 2 1/2c; yellow, from 4.10 to 4.15...

CANNED GOODS.

Tomato, 5 1/2c; corn, 8 1/2c; beans, 6 1/2c; fruit selected peas, 11.00 to 11.25...

DRIED FRUITS.

Raisins, Valencia, selected, 12 1/2c; California 3 crown loose Muscatels, 9c; Filizars currants, 15c...

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Cut, da mess, short cut, 10.00 to 10.50; heavy, 11.00 to 11.50; shoulders, 14.50...

Toronto Hardware and Paint Prices.

Toronto, Oct. 13. ANTIMONY—11 1/2c per lb for Cookson's. BARBED WIRE—Cut lots, f.o.b. Cleveland, 2.85...

CANADA PATENTS—All dull, \$3.15 per 100 lbs; bright, \$3.25, and all bright \$3.35 per 100 lbs. CEMENT—Canadian Portland, \$2.50 to \$3.00...

CUT NAILS—\$2.00 per keg f.o.b. To ronto, Hamilton and London. FINE WIRE—Worren, 7c per rod...

GALVANIZED IRON—23 gauge, \$4.85 per 1000 for English and \$4.60 for Amer. iron.

GALVANIZED WIRE—0 gauge, \$3.10; 12 gauge, \$3.25; 13 gauge, \$3.35; No. 10, \$3.10.

GREEN WIRE—Cloth—\$2.00 per 100 square feet. HARVEST TOOLS—\$5, 10 and 5 per cent.

HOOP STEEL—Base price, \$3.25. HORSE NAILS—Standard oval heads, 30 per cent; Acacia, 60 and 10 per cent.

IRON PIPE—Black pipe, 1/2 in. to 4 in. 40 per cent; 1/2 in. to 2 in. 30 per cent; larger sizes, 50 and 5 per cent.

IRON MATERIAL—Agricultural scrap, 60c per cent; machinery scrap, 60c per cent; wire scrap, 40c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 60c...

IRON—Hamilton f.o.b. cars at furnace, \$18 for No. 1 and \$17.50 for No. 2. IRON LEAD—Imported, at 6 1/2c per lb.

IRON NETTING—Discount of 40 and 5 per cent. IRON BARS AND BIRRS—Iron 60 per cent; iron bars, 65 per cent; copper birrs, 35 per cent.

IRON—Sisal, 84c; pure Manila, 12 1/2c. SCREWS—Flat head bright, 80 per cent off the list; round head bright, 75 per cent...

SHEET ZINC—67c for cast lots; 75c for pipe castings. SHOT—Common, \$8.50 per 1000; chilled, \$7; bull seal mid ball, \$7.50; discount, 7 per cent.

SMOOTH STEEL WIRE—The base is \$3.00 per 1000 f.o.b. factory. SPADERS AND SHOVELS—40 and 5 per cent.

SOLDER—Half and half, 21 1/2c; red, 20 1/2c; white, 20 1/2c. STORES AND FURNACES—Discounts—Stores and ranges, 45 and 5 per cent; furnaces, 40 and 5 per cent; registers, 60 per cent.

TERRAZZO PLATES—I. C., \$9.50; I. S., \$10.00. TINNED SHEETS—24 gauge, 6 1/2c.

WIRE NAILS—Base price at \$3.00 per 1000 f.o.b. Toronto and west. PAINTS AND OILS.

CASTOR OIL—East India, in cases, 1 1/2c per lb, and 1 1/4c for single tins.

GUM CHESTNUT—In cases, 22c; in less than case, 25c. DISTILLED OIL—Raw, 1 to 4 barrel, 82c; bottled, 85c.

LIQUID PAINTS—Pure, \$1.20 to \$1.30 per gallon; No. 1 quality, \$1 per gallon. PAINTS WHITE—60c.

PAINTS GREEN—Petroleum, 1 lb. 18c; asphalt, 19c; drums, 20 to 1000, 18c; drums, 200 to 1000, 18c; packages, 1 lb. 18c.

PLASTER PARIS—New Brunswick, 41.00 per barrel. PLASTER STONE—Powdered, \$2.50 per 1000 for barrels, and 4 1/2c per lb. in small quantities; lump, 10c per lb. in small lots, and 8c per lb. in barrels.

PURTY—In barrels, \$2.10; in kegs, \$2.25; bulk in barrels, \$1.95; in less quantities, \$2.10. R.C. LEAD—Genuine, in cases of 500 lb., \$50; ditto, in kegs of 1000 lb., \$3.75 to \$4.00; 1 in cases of 500 lb., \$3.25; do., kegs of 1000 lb., \$2.25 to \$2.50.

REFINED OIL—American water white, 18c in barrels; Sarsaparilla water white, 17c in barrels; Sarsaparilla prime, 16c in barrels. SEAL OIL—5c per gallon, and yellow seal at 4c.

TURPENTINE—In single barrels, 61c; 2 to 4 barrel lots, 60c. WHITING—60c per 1000; gutters, white, 70c.

WHITE LEAD—Es. Toronto, pure, 4 lead, \$6.00; No. 1, \$6.25; No. 2, \$5.75; No. 3, \$5.50; No. 4, \$4.75; dry white lead in cases, \$6.00.

The mining companies affected by the strike of mine workers in Pennsylvania have offered a general advance of 10 per cent in wages to the men as a basis on which to settle the strike. Hereafter the Dominion government savings bank branches throughout Canada will be open between the hours of 7.30 and 9 on Saturday evenings for the receipt of deposits from people who receive their wages on Saturdays.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

Manitoba Grain Movement.

The Winnipeg grain inspection returns, on another page, will give an idea of the volume of business and the quality of the new Manitoba wheat crop.

It is probable that if the present weather continues the percentage of tough or damp wheat will be greatly decreased. Farmers have been in a hurry to get on with their work and they have threshed from the stock before the grain was dried out.

Minneapolis Markets.

Flour prices in barrels: First patents, \$4.05 to \$4.10, second patents, \$3.85 to \$3.95.

Milled—Shorts in bulk, \$12.25 to \$12.50 per ton; bran in bulk, \$12.00 to \$12.25 per ton, corn feed, \$14.50 to \$15.25 per ton.

Oats—No. 3, 2 3/4 to 2 1/2 c. No. 2 white, 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 c.

Barley—40 to 50c. as to quality.

Corn—Quoted at 35 1/2 to 33c per bushel for No. 3.

Flax Seed—Cash flax, \$1.74. Dec., \$1.61 1/2.

Eggs—16 to 16 1/2c for strictly fresh, including cases.

Butter—Creamery, 18 to 19 1/2c for choice to extras; seconds, 17 to 18c.

Cheese—8 to 11c per pound.

Poultry—Roosters, 4 to 5c. hens, 6c to 7c; spring chickens, 6 1/2 to 7c; turkeys, 6 to 9c; geese, 5c; spring ducks, 6 to 7c. These prices for live weight.

Dressed Meats—Veal, 5 to 5c; mutton, 5 to 6c; lamb, 5 1/2c.

Potatoes—22 to 25c per bushel.

Hides—Green salted hides, light, 7 1/2c for No. 1, 6 1/2c for No. 2, steers, over 60 lbs. No. 1, 8 1/2c; No. 2, 7 1/2c; sheepskins, 25c to \$1.10 each; veal, calf, 6 1/2 to 8 1/2c for No. 2 and No. 1; seneca root, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c, according to quality; tallow, 3 1/2 to 4c.

Wool—Unwashed, fine, 13 to 14c; medium fine, 14 to 15c; medium, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2c; coarse, 14 to 15c.

Hay—Timothy, \$12 to \$13 per ton, as to quality; prairie, \$9 to \$11.

Beans—Fancy hand picked, \$2.40; medium hand picked, \$1.85 to \$2.10; medium, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Apples—\$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel.

October Fur Sales.

C. M. Simpson & Co.'s October sales commence at London on October 22, a week from Monday. Following is a list of the furs which they will offer for sale: Silver fox, 170 skins, cross fox, 270 blue fox, 250 otter, 400 lynx, 5,300; beaver, 270; bear, 1,500; raccoon, 18,000; muskrats, 17,000; skunk, 5,500; mink, 1,200; kollinsky, 11,000; marten, 1,600; stone marten, 1,700; Japanese, 700; Japanese marten, 4,000; Russian sable, 1,700; Japanese sable, 800; red fox, 9,000; Japanese fox, 10,000; wild cats, 1,100; wolf, 1,200; hair seal dry, 3,600; marmot, 3,400; chinchilla, real, 3,400; chinchilla, bastard, 60,000; Australian opossum, 300,000; wombat, 35,000; wallaby, 110,000; kangaroo, 3,500; seal fur seal Cape Horn, 2,000.

The Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific Railway companies will treat the public to a very low excursion rate of fare to all parts of their western system on Thanksgiving day.

GROCERIES

Table listing various grocery items such as Raisins, Apples, Peaches, and other produce with their respective prices per pound or per case.

Dried Fruits

Table listing various dried fruit items such as Raisins, Apples, Peaches, and other produce with their respective prices per pound.

Tobacco

Table listing various tobacco products such as Lilly, Crescent, and others with their respective prices per pound.

DRUGS

Table listing various drug items such as Following are prices for parcel lots, Alcohol, and other medicinal products with their respective prices.

The Commercial Men.

H. Goodman, of Toronto, was in the city this week. Chas. P. Rice, of Montreal, was in the city this week. Harry Kite, of the Sanford Co., was in the city this week. Ira Kallmeyer, a Toronto clothing traveller was in the city this week. T. M. Bradford, of D. Fraser & Co., has left on a month's western trip. Thos. Clearhue, glove manufacturer, Brockville, Ont., was in the city this week on a business trip. R. S. Lamb, a city traveller, is able to be out again, after suffering from a long and severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. The following commercial travellers were registered at the Clarendon hotel this week: C. H. Fieldes, Montreal; J. G. Stead, Toronto; F. J. Feald, Montreal; S. Vineberg, Montreal; W. A. Gray, London; M. Lewis,

Toronto; H. Goodman, Toronto; I. M. Kallmeyer, Toronto; J. W. Warren, San Francisco; G. H. Duran, Chicago; Geo. W. Greenleese, Montreal.

Western Business Items.

N. Rosen has purchased the stock of E. E. Zeigler, general merchant, Virden, Man., and will continue the business. Fred J. Holland, Winnipeg, has been appointed general agent for Manitoba and the Territories for the Anglo-American Fire Insurance Co. The assets of the estate of D. E. Traynor, of Deloraine, will be sold by auction in Winnipeg, on Oct. 23. Stock and fixtures amount to \$2,050. The MacGregor branch of the C. P. R. is now completed as far as Pine Creek and the bridge gang is now at work at the crossing over that stream. It is expected that the road will reach Wellwood by November 5. The right of way is being fenced with heavy

cedar posts, the fence being woven wire, six feet high.

Tenders.

C. C. Cochran, Medicine Hat, Assn., is calling for tenders for the purchase of the old Methodist church building at Medicine Hat, tenders to be in by the 1st of November. Tenders will be received for the erection of two stone abutments for a bridge across the Little Saskatchewan river, at Rapid City, Man., up to Nov. 1. Plans and specifications can be seen at the department of public works, Winnipeg, or at the office of the town clerk, Rapid City. The auctions of colonial wools opened October 9 with usual attendance of buyers and fair competition. Cross-breeds were at about last auction's closing rates; merinos lower by 10 to 15 per cent.

LEATHER

Table listing various leather goods such as Harness, Union Oak, and other items with their respective prices per pound.

CURED MEATS, ETC.

Table listing various cured meat products such as Lard, pure leaf, steam rend., and other items with their respective prices.

FUEL

Table listing various fuel items such as Coal, Pennsylvania anthracite, and other items with their respective prices per ton.

Ophion on the Crops.

J. K. Macdonald, of Toronto, managing director of the Confederation Life Association, has completed his annual tour of inspection throughout the west. Mr. Macdonald has been making this trip through Manitoba during the harvest season for years, and he is consequently able to speak as something of an expert, regarding the crops.

Mr. Macdonald traced on a map the route he had taken in which it will be seen he had covered a tremendous stretch of country. Starting on the 18th of September he drove to Rounthwaite, Wawanesa, Souris, south from Souris, then west to Hartney. From Hartney he went to Melita, and then from about two miles west to the border of the province to Deloraine. He was as far west as Waskada and was well up in the Turtle Mountains. From Bolsosavin he drove out in different ways, and then turned east, passing through north of Pembina river and crossed the Pelican Lake stream. Then he passed up to Baldur, and from Baldur went in different ways touching at Cypress, Holland, and driving in various directions from these points. From Holland he went to Glenboro, from Glenboro to Stockton and Treasbank, and from that to Brandon. Leaving Brandon he went north and east to Minnedosa and from Minnedosa to Strathclair. Then he drove from Strathclair north some 12 miles, and then south, and southwest, to Hamiota. Leaving Hamiota he returned by train to Winnipeg. He had been driving more or less for three weeks, and for the first ten days he drove at the rate of 50 miles a day.

With regard to the crops, said Mr. Macdonald, for most part the wheat, oats and barley were in the shock. In some few districts considerable stacking had been done. The crops, judging from the stacks, were lighter than I have seen on former occasions, while in a few instances I observed the crops would compare favorably with former years. I may say I went into a number of fields of wheat, and while a good many gave evidences of growing around the bands, in none of the fields visited did I find any wheat grown on the top of the sheaf. I was particularly pleased to see very many instances of good farming, with a fairly good yield and fine, clean straw and apparently well headed. I conversed with quite a number of farmers and was pleased to find that they were in good heart and in no way cast down. In fact they were so hopeful that it was a matter of surprise to me. They seemed to say, "Well, it will be all right next year and we are all going to prepare for a large sowing." I found a good deal of summer fallowing done and a good deal of stubble ploughed. The shocks were moved from the actual line of ploughing and the work proceeded with.

"With regard to the condition of the wheat crop, I am firmly convinced that if the weather will now hold up and give an opportunity of saving the wheat, that a very pleasant surprise is in store for the province—in other words, that the yield will be very much greater, with less injury in consequence of the wet than is generally anticipated. So far as the grain which came under my observation goes the grown part of it is in comparatively small proportion to the total crop. The greatest loss it seems to me will arise from shelling, and the depredations of fowls which seem to have fed somewhat extensively upon the shocks. The worst grown wheat I observed from the train was on Saturday as we approached Portage la Prairie."

"I had heard so far as threshing was done of yields that were a great surprise to me. I know of one case of 40½ bushels per acre and another case of from 20 to 35 bushels per acre. Then the prices that are being paid for wheat are most encouraging. I had some samples with me at Hamiota, which I find were classed as No. 2 hard, and this class was purchased at 68 cents, and a much inferior quality—I don't know if it was graded or not—brought 58c. While it is borne in mind that the ruling price last year for No. 1 hard was from 50 to 53 cents and that the bulk of it would be sold at 51 cents, it indicates that even with the present crops that the province will be much better off than was anticipated. I feel satisfied that if the fine weather now prevailing should continue the crop returns will be much more valuable than it seems is the general opinion at the present time."

The Outlook for Cod Liver Oil.

Now that the active consuming season for cod liver oil is at hand it may be well to again point out that the statistical position of supplies is favorable to higher values than are ruling to-day, or at least for a well sustained market. The production of Lofoten oil last spring was much below the average of past years, although not the smallest on record. In the following table we give figures showing the production, in hectoliters, of steam refined oil, in each of the producing districts of Norway since 1889:—

Year.	Lofoten.	Sondmore.	Flinmarken.	Total.
1900.....	10,500	4,500	5,000	20,000
1899.....	18,000	3,500	2,000	24,500
1898.....	11,200	3,400	3,000	18,500
1897.....	13,200	3,300	3,400	24,900
1896.....	8,500	1,100	9,500	19,400
1895.....	12,300	1,200	2,500	16,000
1894.....	12,300	1,500	4,400	18,200
1893.....	18,000	5,000	2,100	25,700
1892.....	8,100	5,300	3,000	17,300
1891.....	18,200	5,000	800	24,000
1890.....	18,700	5,400	1,400	24,500

The average production for the ten years previous to 1900 was 14,240 hectoliters in Lofoten, 3,570 hectoliters in Sondmore and 3,450 hectoliters in Flinmarken. The average total production was 21,260 hectoliters. In addition to the fact that the total production was below the average and nearly twenty per cent. below that of 1899, it will be remembered that but little or no surplus was held in Norway at the beginning of the fishing season—a very unusual circumstance. Early in the season values in Norway were fifteen dollars and fifty cents per barrel f.o.b. Bergen. When it became evident that the Lofoten catch would be small values advanced until twenty-three dollars f.o.b. Bergen was reached at the end of March. A speculative movement in London and Hamburg also contributed to this advance, but as soon as it became evident that the production in Sondmore and Flinmarken would be above the average values declined until eighteen and one-half dollars f.o.b. Bergen was reached, about the middle of May and eighteen dollars at the end of June. Early in July a firmer tone developed, and values advanced to nineteen dollars, which quotation was well maintained until within the past week. Cable advices received Thursday last reported a decline of twenty-five cents a barrel in Bergen, but this decline is expected to prove temporary. That market has been dull for several weeks past, and the decline will probably be more than recovered at the first appearance of any demand of consequence.

The following table, showing the highest and lowest prices which have ruled in this market during the past thirteen calendar years, will prove of interest:—

Year.	Highest	Lowest
1900.....	\$24.00	\$22.00
1899.....	26.00	19.50
1898.....	25.00	20.00
1897.....	43.00	22.00
1896.....	60.00	41.00
1895.....	49.00	27.00
1894.....	28.00	19.50
1893.....	22.00	19.00
1892.....	23.00	21.00
1891.....	20.00	13.50
1890.....	19.50	19.00
1889.....	21.50	19.00
1888.....	23.00	22.00

Now that the consuming season is near at hand the market has taken on a more active appearance, and the opinion is very general throughout the trade that values will not only be well maintained, but that there is a strong probability of higher values within the next three months.—Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Elder, Dempster & Co. have given contracts for two large cargo boats for the St. Lawrence trade. One of these will have a tonnage of 12,000 tons dead weight and will have a speed of 13 knots. It is intended to put this boat on the London service next spring if possible.

Previous to the destruction of Galveston, Texas, by the great storm of Sept. 8, the Galveston Tribune had in press a handsome publication entitled Picturesque Galveston. The edition was mostly lost, but the sheets sufficient to complete a few thousand copies have been saved. These are being offered at \$2 each and the proceeds of the sale has been donated to the Galveston relief fund. Parties wishing to contribute to the fund may therefore do so by purchasing one or more of these books.

A Change of Standards.

When electric lights first appeared and became popular, stockholders of gas companies grew glum, thinking the end of the world, in the matter of dividends, had come. To-day municipal lighting plants are being erected in all parts of the country at a pace never before equalled. This revolution is now watched with complacency, even joy, by the stockholders, mentioned above, for time has sufficiently demonstrated that the introduction of electric light in a community increases the demand and the consumption of gas. The explanation seems to be that the standards of lighting have been vastly raised by the introduction of electricity and that what satisfied before no longer brought contentment. The cry is ever for more light. The candle dip era has passed away, eye sight is preserved and happiness extended. The people are also reaping rich rewards from this new education upon the light question. Manufacturers have kept pace with the demands and are now offering attractions in illuminants that were undreamed of five years ago, and that too at prices that are marvelously low. For these attractions there is a lively demand. The electric light was a capable pioneer and the harvest is being reaped.

This principle, that change in standard brings change in demand has a much wider application than to lighting. It is an influence quite forcible in the iron and steel trades. The farmer visits towns and beholds the telephone. He wants one extending to his own farm-side. He visits the next county and rides on the trolley, then insists that the electric line pass his doorway. Telephone and electric railway companies are being organized rapidly just now. The farmer has been buying machinery for many years. There seems to be less opportunity for future progress in that direction, and he is diverting his attention to other lines of acquisition, equally practical to the iron and steel industries.

Examples might be multiplied. The lesson is that future needs cannot be measured by those of the past. There is perpetual industrial change and expansion in this age and wild dreams soon become realities—Iron and Steel.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The freight officers of eastbound rates held a meeting in Chicago last week to consider an advance in grain rates, the export rate at 13c and the domestic rate at 15c per 100 pounds. The increase may not go into effect before November 1.

Announcement is made that the official committee of the trunk line and general freight association will meet in New York on October 16, for the purpose of preparing a new classification sheet. It is said to be the intention to make a general increase on all commodities, the higher rates to become effective January 1, 1901. Preparations for the advancement of rates in the territory of the two organizations—that part of the country east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio—are now being made. The traffic officials of the east-bound lines, as announced yesterday, authorized an advance in export and domestic grain rates, which will become effective the first of next month. The present export rate is 13½ cents from Chicago to New York, and 15½ cents from the Mississippi river to New York. The new rate will be 16 cents from Chicago and 18½ cents from the river to the seaboard. The existing tariffs on domestic grain—15 cents from Chicago and 17½ cents from the river to New York—will be raised to 17½ cents from Chicago and 20½ cents from the Mississippi.

The corner stone of the Quebec bridge was laid by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on the 2nd inst. There were about ten thousand people present.

It is stated that by next spring the Northwestern Steamship Co. will have four steamers ready, which they propose to use for carrying grain cargoes between the lake ports and Europe without a change of bottom.

September's imports into Great Britain from Canada amounted to £2,629,967, and exports to £372,554. The imports were Cattle, 13,020, value £221,593; sheep and lambs, 6,170, worth, £7,976; bacon, 48,093, cwt., £100,324; hams, 25,838 cwt., £59,546; butter, 32,328 cwt., £155,259; cheese, 233,215 cwt., £576,102; eggs, 107,000 great hundreds, £39,423; horses, 323, £9,502.

Insolvency Law Wanted.

The Canadian Manufacturers' association, at its recent annual meeting, adopted the following resolution:—

Whereas. The fact that the insolvency laws of the various provinces are very diverse, and lead to trouble and expense in winding up insolvent estates.

And whereas: This difficulty operates very seriously to the impediment of the growth of the interprovincial and foreign trade in Canada.

And whereas: This matter has been repeatedly brought to the attention of the Dominion government;

Be it resolved: That this association urge its executive committee to bring every possible pressure to bear upon the Dominion government to have enacted at the next session a general Bankruptcy Act which will provide for the speedy, equitable and economical distribution of estates of insolvent persons in Canada.

Edward Hyde Villiers, fifth Earl of Clarendon, has been appointed Lord Chamberlain in succession to the Earl of Hopetoun, recently appointed governor-general of the Australian commonwealth. He was appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen in 1897, has been her lord-in-waiting, lord lieutenant of Hertfordshire since 1892, and honorary colonel of the Hertfordshire Yeomanry cavalry. He is a Liberal Unionist, and was member of parliament for Brecon in 1870. He is the owner of about 5,000 acres and Kenilworth Castle.

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For Sale. On easy terms, Hotel and Livery Stable, doing a good all round business. Good reasons for selling. Must be sold at once. Apply Leland House, Birtle.

NOTICE.

School Lands Sale Commission.

Notice is hereby given that, acting under the powers and authority conferred upon me by an Order of His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, appointing me a commissioner to investigate certain irregularities in the public sales of school lands made in the month of June last, I will proceed to investigate the said matters, and hear all complaints relating thereto, at the following times and places, namely: Minnedosa, at the Municipal hall, Monday, Oct. 22, at 4 p.m.; Birtle, at the Municipal hall, Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 7.30 p.m.; Rapid City, at the Municipal hall, Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 8.00 p.m.; Gladstone, at the Municipal hall, Monday, Oct. 28, at 2.00 p.m.; Portage la Prairie, at the Court House, Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 7.30 p.m. Notice of sittings at other points of the province will follow. Dated at Winnipeg, this 5th day of October, A.D. 1900. JAMES E. P. PRENDERGAST, Commissioner.

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THE GROCERY TRADE.

THE SUGAR WAR RESUMED.

For some months past the position in the market of that prominent speculative security, American Sugar Refining Company stock, has been mainly determined by the prevalence of a belief that the competitive warfare among sugar-refining interests was a thing of the past. The fact that demands for sugar during the spring and summer were very large, and that the increased production of the refined article was readily absorbed, was, of course, a factor in the situation. Prices for sugar advanced to a level which, with the refineries running to their full capacity, assured good profits, and it was seriously argued that the American Company was in all probability earning once more on a scale which would justify a restoration of the dividends on its common stock from a 6 per cent annual basis to the 12 per cent rate which was paid in the series of years during which it commanded the field and had no serious competition. At the same time the chief factor which gave support to sugar stock was the belief that, directly or indirectly, an understanding had been reached as to prices and production by the American Sugar Company and its competitors. The development which attended the creation of the new National Sugar Company last spring seemed to give the first practical indication that such a course had been decided on. That corporation was formed by a combination of the new plant, built by the Messrs. Doscher, to compete with the American Company and other refining plants, including that of the Messrs. Mollenhauer, the management of the National Company being so constituted as to support the belief that it would act in harmony with the American Company. There was certainly no indication of an open alliance between the latter concern and the remaining outside competitors in the sugar refining business, the Messrs. Arbuckle Bros. But the increased demand and advance of values for refined sugar making their appearance at this juncture, all interests in the trade seemed to act in harmony with reference to prices, so that in Wall street, at least, there was a general impression that the chief combatants in the preceding competitive price war, the American company and the Arbuckles had come to some understanding. On this, and on the favorable situation of the trade, American Sugar shares had a marked advance in the spring, accompanied by the evidences of speculative manipulation that has been so common in that security.

In sugar-trade circles, however, there has been all along a good deal of dissent from the belief that any tangible agreement existed, or that the various interests were doing more than take advantage of enlarged demands and higher prices. One circumstance which agreed badly with the theory of a new combination and lasting peace in the trade was that the litigation between the Arbuckles and the coffee concern controlled in the interest of the American company went on as bitterly as ever, another was the failure of the trust to restore its dividend rate to the old basis, the last quarterly payment having been merely 1 1/2 per cent. Instead of 1 1/2 per cent. This caused some misgivings in speculative quarters, and, at the same time, with the end of the summer season the demand for refined slackened and sugar prices suffered a gradual reduction. The new raw-sugar crop had also been backward and new supplies of raw slow in arriving, thereby creating an idea that an enforced closing of the refineries might occur. The usual temporary shutting down of such works for the necessary overhauling of their machinery was regarded with more than ordinary interest, and was a factor in producing the declining tendency in the market price of American sugar shares, which promptly made its appearance.

This week, however, has brought developments which seem to show that the alleged settlement of the sugar-trade war was a mistake. Cutting by the National company and a reduction of prices by the Arbuckles was followed last Wednesday by a cut of 40 points in the prices for the principal standard grades by the American Sugar Refining company. This reduction, which was from 6.15 cents to 5.75 cents, was the heaviest ever made in a single day since the company was formed, and resulted at once

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in similar action by all parties. To Wall street the inference that the war is on again is a plain one, and, while sugar-company stock has been held up by the presence of a large short interest in it, with the buying to cover contracts put out by the bears, it is considered that the stock in question may again execute one of the downward movements for which it is just as famous as for its sudden and remarkable rises.—Bradstreet's.

GROCERY TRADE NOTES.

Cables report Sicily sfilberts at still lower.

New Far dates are expected to arrive about 1st Nov. No rise in price is anticipated.

Cable advices state that there are no Valencia almonds obtainable, and new Jordan shelled are quoted at an advance of 2s.

Samples of the first of the 1900 crop of currants are of an inferior quality, the berries being small with a large percentage of red fruit.

The salmon market continues to strengthen. Advices indicate that the pack of Cohoes on Puget Sound and Fraser river is almost an entire failure.

It is estimated that the October receipts of coffee at Rio will be 325,000 bags and at Santos 1,000,000 bags. The prospects for the Santos crop are good.

It is reported that the Pacific Steam Whaling Co.'s cannery has collapsed, destroying all the goods that had been canned. If this is correct there will be no "Rainbow" brand of medium red Alaska salmon.

All grades of Canadian refined sugars were reduced 20c per cwt. in Eastern Canada last week in sympathy with the New York market, which is demoralized.

The drop in the prices of brooms, owing to the harvesting of the new crop of corn, has not been as great as was expected and a rise in price is looked for consequent upon a large percentage of the corn having been damaged by heavy rains and wind storms.

Clear weather has improved the prospects of the hop crop in Oregon and enormous yields in some of the yards have pulled early estimates up from 75,000 to 85,000 bales for the state. Of this amount 60,000 bales is of very high grade, and the entire crop is the best uniform yield yet produced in this state.

Dried fruits still hold strong. Stocks of Valencia raisins in primary markets are almost exhausted, and prices are advancing. Sultana raisins are reported as being only half a crop. A cable from Malaga also reports only half a crop, owing to damage by rain, and the first estimates of the supply have been materially reduced.

Official statistics indicate that the Kentucky tobacco crop of 1899 was unusually small, the aggregate being 151,516,196 pounds, against 212,382,296 for 1898. The falling off in the dark crop, although considerably below the average, is not so great as in the burley. Some doubt is expressed as to these figures, although it is well known that the crop is a short one.

Hills Bros. say on Valencia raisins: "Imports so far have been only trifling and stock is very near exhausted. Early in the month it was reported that a direct steamer would leave Denia on the 26th, but no word is received of her clearance. Prices demanded for further shipments from Denia are prohibitory, but after the bear sellers have covered their engagements it is possible that some reaction will take place in that market, although crop is small and meets with a good demand from England and the continent."

Prices for the 1900 pack of Alaska pink salmon have been fixed at 22½¢ per dozen f. o. b., San Francisco, which are about 20c higher than last year. The pack has already been oversold and it is possible that not more than 50 per cent of the orders placed can be filled. Telegraphic advices from San Francisco say: "It is stated here that no prices will be made on medium red or King. Outsiders are selling medium red at \$1.05 and Kings at \$1.15. The Sacramento river pack has all gone out of first hands at \$1.50 for tails and \$1.65 for flats. Prices on raw fish on the Columbia river have been advanced to 4c for Cohoes and 6c for steelheads. Some of the canners on the outside rivers in Oregon are holding at \$1.50

for tails and \$1.65 for flats. The entire situation on all descriptions of salmon here is the strongest we have ever known. Practically no fish is left in first hands and second hands are not willing to part with their goods at present prices, believing that better terms will be secured later when jobbers come into the market for supplies."

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

CANADIAN COTTON GOODS ADVANCED.

There have been further advances in Canadian cotton goods this week, says the Toronto Globe. The Dominion Mills company have advanced their lines of prints made by the Magog mills from 5 to 10 per cent. for the spring. The low grades are ¼¢ per yard dearer, while the higher grades are all ½¢ per yard higher. The samples of these goods have been coming forward to the wholesale trade here this week. They will not be given to the travellers till next month. The samples shown are of a better class of goods than were ever turned out before in Canada. The designs are more varied—and the colors are particularly good. The indigoes made at Magog are very fine. Canadian made cretons have been advanced ¼¢ per yard this week by the Colored Cotton company. They have also advanced shirtings ¼¢ to ½¢ per yard, ticks ¼¢ and denims ¼¢ to 1c per yard. Even at these advanced prices the goods are cheap. There is every indication of a further advance later on. This statement is founded on the fact that while last year similar goods were being sold at a price based on 6c raw cotton, the present prices are on the basis of 8c cotton, and the raw cotton is now on a basis of 10c to 11c. It is pointed out that the goods could now only be made by the mills at a loss if they were obliged to purchase raw cottons at the current market prices. Jobbers say prices for these lines will certainly be higher before the spring. Cotton sheetings, both unbleached and bleached, and pillow cottons are all good purchases at present prices for the spring trade.

All the fabric mills in Canada are very busy. Many experience great difficulty in getting sufficient skilled labor. They are receiving a great many orders for the ensuing season and in many cases the capacity of the manufactories is being taxed to the utmost extent. There is no over production in any line. The representative of a large shirt company of Montreal was in this market the present week. He stated that his concern employed 300 hands, and would gladly increase their staff by 200 if they could get the operatives, some of whom, girls and women, were earning as high as \$3 to \$10 a week. They had resorted to the expedient of offering present employees a bonus for finding suitable hands, but they were still unable to get all the labor they required. The astonishing increase in the consumption of manufactured goods in Canada was not, he found, easy to account for outside of the contention that the people of this country were more prosperous and were buying more goods. They were not only buying more, but were buying a better class of goods than ever before. Last year this company found the demand so large that they had said, "This cannot last; next year the demand will fall off." This year the demand is larger than ever. The only conclusion to be drawn from these facts, he said, was that the country a few years ago was starved for goods."

DRY GOODS TRADE NOTES.

The India jute crop has been damaged by floods.

Lonsdale and fruit bleached cottons are ¼ to ½¢ dearer at New York.

English manufacturers of corduroys, velveteens, etc., have been obliged to advance their prices, in some cases as much as 33-3 per cent. by the high price of cotton.

Hardware Trade Notes.

The discount on iron rivets at Toronto has been increased to 60 and 10 per cent., and on copper rivets and burrs 35 and 5 per cent.

It is reported that representatives of some 400 United States stove-making concerns will meet at Chicago on the 16th inst. to take action regarding the formation of the National

Stove Manufacturing Co., which will be capitalized at about \$60,000,000.

The base price of smooth steel wire at Toronto has been reduced to \$2.30, and the discount on fine steel wire has been advanced to 17½ per cent.

The 20 plants of the American Tin Plate Co. have resumed operations. The mills, which employ some 15,000 men, were closed for more than three months, pending a settlement of the wage scale.

Manufacturers of United States ice skates have advanced prices from 7½ to 10 per cent. This action was taken owing to the increased price of steel and to the fact that the supply this year is limited.

Last week a decline in the price of smooth steel wire, wire nails, cut nails, iron rivets, horseshoes, copper rivets and burrs was the feature of the hardware market at Toronto. In nails the reduction amounted to 25c per keg. In wire, 20c per 100 lb. and in horseshoes 15 to 25c per keg.

The consumption of iron and steel in United States markets is keeping up remarkably well although in a number of lines the business of the year has practically ended, contracts having been made for the next season's supply. New orders are largely for immediate use as there is a decided disinclination to buy material for more than a few weeks ahead. Old material has advanced lately but there are fairly large stocks on hand and as the trade is limited the situation is not considered critical. A good demand has been felt for bars and plates. In the rail market good sales are reported.

Implement Trade Notes.

The J. I. Case Company will erect a large office and warehouse building in Minneapolis, to be ready for occupation by Nov. 1, 1901. The cost will be \$60,000. The building will be seven storeys high, 88x100 feet.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of Chicago, have purchased from the Mexican government a tract of land in Lower California, consisting of 500,000 acres on which there is a luxuriant growth of valuable fibre plants.

Manila hemp has slumped 2c per pound at Manila owing to the collapse of the hemp combine there, which has thrown some large quantities of hemp on the market. It is now reported that there will be no scarcity of manila hemp this year, receipts to date aggregating the large amount of 730,000 bales.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

LOGGING PROSPECTS.

Arrangements are being completed for the forthcoming season's work in the lumber woods from whence the mills of Northwestern Ontario and Manitoba obtain their supplies of logs. It is not expected that there will be as much work done in the bush this coming winter as in other years as the peculiarly dry conditions of weather during the spring and early summer of this year prevented the companies from getting out a great many of the logs they cut last winter and it is expected that these will be available next spring. It will be remembered that warm, dry weather set in early in the spring this year and the usual June rains did not materialize. This made the streams and lakes very low and prevented the floating of many logs which would have been available in a normal year. Labor promises to be fairly plentiful for bush work, although there are some reports to the contrary. Last year men were very scarce and wages were advanced to the exceptionally high figure of \$30 per month in order to tempt men to the camps. This year the probabilities are that \$26 will be the highest wages paid, the range being from \$22 to \$26. Work will be commenced just as soon as the snow falls and the roads freeze up. Roads in the bush are in an impassable condition at present owing to the heavy rains.

LUMBER TRADE NOTES.

Hardwood trade is picking up in the nearby States. It is not, however, thought that there will be any decided activity until after the presidential elections.

The general tone of the sash and door market in the Western States has improved somewhat since the new discounts of Oct. 1st, went into effect. There appears to be little or no inclination to cut prices as those pre-

viously in force were so low as to afford no margin of profit. A great many inquiries for estimates are coming in.

A great deal of interest is being taken at present in regard to prices for white pine lath. In nearby United States markets the price is now from \$3 to \$3.25 for No. 1 lath. This rise is due to a scarcity in No. 1 stock.

Lumbermen are now directing their attention to securing next season's supply of logs. Conditions in the upper Mississippi valley are not favorable to active operations, recent rains having swelled the lakes and rivers and in many cases flooded the low marshy ground upon which a large percentage of the timber stands. Until this water is dried up or frozen no work can be done and it therefore, depends upon the weather whether logging operations will be delayed or not.

The Northwestern Loggers Association of Minnesota and Wisconsin, which was formed a few months ago, held a meeting recently at Duluth, when resolutions were passed that all labor should be hired by the month and that board should be charged at the rate of \$15 a month, which would be included in the amount of the monthly wages. That there shall be no more free meals, but that the price for each meal shall be 25c, and that this association should use its best efforts to have an act passed by the Minnesota and Wisconsin legislatures making it a criminal offense for a man to accept a railway fare from an employer for the purpose of taking him to his place of work and failing to work long enough to repay the same. This action was called forth on account of the practice of some men to accept transportation to the woods, but to refuse to work on arrival at their destination and to drift from camp to camp, staying only a day or two at each point.

Live Stock News.

Shipments of fat cattle from Yorkton, Assa., so far this season have amounted to over 5,000 head.

Shipments of stocker cattle to the western ranges is now a regular thing. This week, among other shipments, was one by R. Rowe, from Portage la Prairie, consisting of 19 cars.

According to the West Texas Stockman there is not much money in the stocker business in that state at present. It says: "Some say that a man who pays \$30 for a steer that weighs 950 lbs. will want him to weigh 1,100 lbs. in 90 days. When that \$30 steer, they say, reaches the market, the commission and incidental charges will make him cost \$47.30. Now, it is affirmed, the man will have to sell this 1,100-lb steer at 4½¢ per pound in order to have any profit margin, and provided the market is 4½¢, which is a contingency, the steer will bring \$49.50, minus \$47.30, leaves \$2.20 profit per head."

British Live Stock Markets.

London, October 8.—The tone of the market for cattle was firmer, but prices showed no improvement from a week ago. Choice States sold at 12½¢, and Canadian ranchers at 10½¢.

Liverpool, October 8.—The market for cattle was stronger and prices show an advance of ½¢ compared with a week ago, choice Canadians selling at 11c. The sheep trade was slow, owing to heavy supplies of Iceland, but prices for Canadians were steady at 11c.

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

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

A private cable from London quoted choice Canadian cattle at 11½¢ and stated that the market for sheep had collapsed.

H. O. Warren, of Toronto, president of the Gutta Percha Rubber Co., and of the Winnipeg Rubber Co., was in the city this week on a business trip. He expressed himself as having great hopes of future trade development in the Canadian west.

Sir Thomas Lipton, the great English tea dealer, admits that he has a corner on nearly all the pork in the United States. Sir Thomas, in addition to his tea business, has been interested in the Chicago meat packing business for some years.

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THE MANITOBA HOTEL.

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

MACGREGOR, MAN.

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

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HOTEL MANITOBA

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

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

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

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Good sample rooms. Hot air heating.

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Good accommodation for travelling public. Sample rooms.

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

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Every accommodation for commercial travellers.

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

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

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First-class. Opposite depot.

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Sample rooms. Free bus. Livery in connection.

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

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

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

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

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Special attention given to commercial travellers. Charges moderate.

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

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THE QUALITY OF THE OIL
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Credit is Lending.

Business Topics: Few customers who come asking to buy on credit realize that they are borrowing money. Neither does the merchant usually appreciate the fact that he is actually lending money when he grants the credit asked for. This is the great error of the credit system, and is responsible for much of the vexation and loss which it causes. Should a customer call upon a tradesman and request the loan of money the latter would hesitate. And yet he seems to think that to let him have credit for goods is another proposition altogether. Goods and money are the same thing. That is to say, whenever credit is extended to a customer, it is the actual equivalent of lending that customer so much money.

Before a merchant would lend a customer money, he would speak of security, of a fixed time of payment, and compensation for the use of the money. The merchant would inquire as to the ability of the borrower to keep his contract and make his payment as agreed. He would not accept prosperous appearances and fair promises as security. He would seek to know if his borrower was really the man he seemed to be. Let the same individual ask for goods on credit and none of the safeguards demanded for the loan of money are required. The goods are handed out and charged on account for an indefinite pay day, for the most part. There is the expense and time to be spent in collecting and many calls often required to secure payment even on the installment plan, as it were.

It is strange that merchants will grant credit in many instances where they would not lend money under any circumstances. They go on doing this with a multitude of people until they have booked their capital and its legitimate earnings, and wasted their period of labor and endeavor. If the view here presented as to credit could be adopted, little or nothing would be heard of bad debts.

Fur Prospects.

Fashion, good common sense, and the weather to date are all favorable for a considerable expansion of the consumption of strictly fine furs throughout the country, judging from the readiness with which large foreign loans, at very moderate interest, are being floated, and largely over-subscribed, money, the other great factor necessary for furry activity, abounds in America, and will doubtless be as liberally spent as it has been freely invested. A good fur season may, we believe, be confidently anticipated, and one good feature will be the demand extending to a later date than usual, resulting in a greater aggregate consumption than in days ago when furs were regarded merely as luxuries, instead of, as at present, being considerably appreciated for their inherent beauty, general excellence and intrinsic value.—Fur Trade Review.

Fur Talk.

A New England daily paper states: "Sealskins are to be expensive and fashionable; they are to have a great revival of popularity."

"Perslan lamb, seal and other fine and pliable furs which lend themselves ready to manipulation, will take precedence."

"The woman who owns a set of sables may again wear them in serene consciousness of her fashionable correctness. Dark colored furs will excel light ones in favor, although combinations of dark and light fur will be stylish."

"Coats, especially those of sealskin, will be short, scarcely more than Eton length, or very long. The jacket of medium length has retired to the background."

"Muffs will be very ornamental, and the head, tail, legs, shoulders, indeed the entire skin, will be used in their construction. They will be soft and flat instead of padded into stiff cylinders, although there are predictions of the return of the 'granny' muff. If true, these great, big, picturesque muffs will be a charming accompaniment of the picture hats which are likewise promised, and with her velvet gown, her fair face framed in a big plume-laden hat and the huge ornamental 'granny,' the girl of the declining year will be an ideal winter belle."

Progress Around Portage.

A Portage la Prairie, Man., correspondent writes as follows of the development going on at that place and in the district surrounding the town:

Although this is undeniably an off year there are many signs of progress visible in the district surrounding Portage la Prairie. This is especially noticeable in the development taking place in the newer sections and the opening up of new stores and shops at points where, only a short time ago, the land was uncultivated. For instance at Macdonald on the Northwestern line a new general store has just been completed and stocked, while it is only a short time ago that Housser & Co., of Portage opened a branch lumber yard there. At High Bluff two new general stores have opened up for business within the past few months and a butcher shop has also been added to the enterprises of that busy town. On the N. P. R. branch there are also many signs of progress. East of Portage at Willow range and Oakville two or three new stores are now doing business, although a year or two ago it would have been impossible to successfully carry on trade there. On the branch west at Beaver there are now two stores, grain warehouses and a blacksmith shop, instead of the unbroken prairie of a few months ago. At Oakland on the lake branch a Portager opened up a store last spring and another store is now being erected there. In order to handle the crops of this section it has also been necessary to build new elevators and warehouses. At Poplar Point, High Bluff and Oakland elevators have been erected recently, while at several other points mentioned above warehouses and other facilities have been provided for handling the product of the soil. In the town of Portage la Prairie there has not been much progress in building this year, but a considerable amount of money has been expended on new residences as well as improving property in various ways. The farmers on the surrounding plains, however, are of the opinion that nothing is too good for the Manitoba wheat grower, and the many handsome residences to be seen in the surrounding district testify to the prosperity, progress and good taste of the industrious agriculturists. Next year the prospects for the towns development are more hopeful, as the large steel bridge will be constructed across the Assiniboine river and will give the town communication with a new and rapidly developing district.

Business Failures this Year.

Although this year has witnessed a reaction in business and staple prices have fallen, the general condition of things commercial is so sound that failure returns do not show much change from a year ago when business was particularly good, while comparisons with years previous to 1890 are in a high degree satisfactory. Bradstreet's returns for the nine months of this year show that there were 7,993 mercantile failures in Canada and the United States, which is only 18 more than for the same period last year, 20 per cent less than in 1898 and 28 per cent under that of 1897. In fact, with the exception of last year, the number of failures reported is the smallest there is any record of in the last fourteen years. The liabilities aggregated for the nine months \$80,755,988, an increase of 31 per cent over 1899, but a decrease of 15 per cent over 1898, and of 27 per cent over 1897. In this connection, also, it is noticeable that, with the exception of last year, liabilities are the smallest reported since 1892. The increase in the liabilities this year can be accounted for in part by the fact that several large concerns assigned for reasons which could not be regarded as indicative of any significant weakness or want of strength in the general trade situation.

The trade of Canada for the two months of the fiscal year ending 31st August last was over \$7,000,000 greater than for the same time last year, when it was the greatest on record. The imports increased this year by over \$3,000,000 and the exports \$4,000,000. For the two months the dutiable and free goods amounted to \$32,310,643, compared with \$29,302,683 in 1899, on which there was collected duty amounting in 1900 to \$4,811,588 and in 1899 to \$4,872,882. For the same period of two months the Canadian exports were: For 1899, \$28,743,577; 1900, \$32,035,850.

Fumigation for the Destruction of Insect Pests.

In a paper published in the current issue of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, W. E. Bear reviews the fumigation methods now in use for destroying insect pests in forestry, fruit-farming, and horticulture generally. In the British Isles, the application of sulphur, tobacco, or some form of nicotine, has, up to within very recent times, been the only treatment adopted; although, in the United States, systematically conducted experiments with other agents have given results which foreign countries, and many of our own colonies, are now taking advantage of. The following is a brief account of the course of these experiments, and of their results in the various localities where they have been applied:

In September, 1880, D. W. Conquilt, a special agent of the United States department of agriculture, was appointed to make observations and experiments upon the cottony cushion scale insect (Icerya purchasi), which was causing great damage to fruit growers in California. After trying many washes, he examined the action of various poisonous gases and vapors. The vapor of carbon bisulphide destroyed insects and eggs successfully, but proved an intractable agent for regular use, owing to its density and low rate of diffusion. Of the gases experimented with, only one proved thoroughly effective, namely, hydrocyanic acid or prussic acid, generated in situ by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on potassium cyanide. The chief difficulty experienced was to discover the proper conditions as to volume of gas generated per unit of space, so that the insects should be exterminated without damage to the foliage of the plant. After months of experiments, the results obtained were sufficient to induce the board of supervisors of Los Angeles county to withdraw the reward of one thousand dollars offered for a perfect exterminator of the cottony cushion scale insect, but the department reports of 1887 were the earliest that contained details of the method. The official report for 1890 states that the process had so far been elaborated, that a fruit grower could fumigate from 30 to 40 trees in a night with one tent, six tents being usually employed in a large orchard, with which number four men on a certain estate had effectively fumigated 240 trees in one night. The gas appeared to be less destructive to the trees themselves if applied in the dark, when their assimilative function are dormant. In the 1891 report it appears that hydrocyanic acid was being extensively used in South Carolina, not only in the orange groves, but also in the nurseries, where imported trees were subjected to fumigation to rid them of insects. For trees over 12 feet in height a derrick was employed for putting up the tent and removing it, the period of time necessary to keep the tree covered varying from fifteen to thirty minutes. The work, according to an illustrated article in the Year Book for 1896, was usually done by contract, under the direct supervision of county horticultural commissioners, who furnished tents and materials at a nominal charge, with one experienced man to superintend the work, and four assistants to arrange the tents. These were of two forms, sheet tents of octagonal shape for large trees, and bell tents for trees under 12 feet in height, these latter being easily placed in position by two men, so that the gang of four were able to handle thirty-six to forty bell tents without difficulty.

When the tree was covered, the director placed the chemicals in position and followed to the next, and by the time the last tent had been adjusted, the first of the series could be removed, 300 to 450 small trees could thus be treated in a night of eleven or twelve hours, at an average cost of four-pence each. For large trees the sheet tents were used, uprights and pulleys being employed. About fifty trees averaging 30 ft. in height could be treated in a night at a cost of about 3s 2d per tree. It was not considered feasible to fumigate trees over this height. The tent canvas was sometimes rendered gas-proof by the use of balled linseed oil, the objections to this process being the increased weight of the tent and the liability to spontaneous combustion when packed for storage. An admirable dressing was prepared by soaking in water for 24 hours the chopped leaves of wild prickly-pear cactus which grows wild

in South California. It was sometimes necessary to repeat this fumigation in the course of two or three years. In later reports the quantities of chemicals found to be most satisfactory are, 2-3 oz. to 1 oz. of refined potassium cyanide (98 per cent.), 1 fluid oz. of commercial sulphuric acid and 3 oz. of water for every 150 cubic feet of enclosed space. The operator is directed to place a glazed earthenware pot of one gallon capacity at least, on the ground within the tent, pour the water into it, then add the acid, and finally the cyanide in large lumps (better enclosed in a paper bag), and leave the tent closed for 40 minutes. The above quantities refer to growing fruit trees and nursery stock. For dormant nursery stock the same amount of gas may be generated in 100 cubic feet of space without danger. Fumigation with hydrocyanic acid is now very generally applied in the United States to nursery stock after the trees have been dug up and before removal for transplanting, in small houses or air-tight rooms built for the purpose. Orange and lemon trees often need to be treated when in fruit, and at this period washes are very undesirable, while the gas on the other hand is immediately dissipated in free air and in no way injures the fruit.

In Maryland this method has been largely employed, and its applicability to such fruit trees and bushes as are commonly grown, has been especially studied. The experiments conducted at the Maryland experimental station were designed to determine (1) the physiological effect of the gas upon the trees; (2) its effect upon the San Jose scale insect, which at that time was a great scourge; and (3) the practical utility of fumigation in all kinds of weather, and at all hours of the day and night. The results obtained were similar to those indicated above, namely, that all dormant tissues were practically uninjured, certain maximum quantities could be safely applied to active tissues, and the destruction of the pests was complete. Large box-like frames covered with canvas were found more easily handled than tents. Some of the American States, amongst them Maryland, were induced by the San Jose scale scare to pass a law making the fumigation of nursery stock compulsory. It therefore became of the greatest importance to ascertain the effect of various strengths of the gas upon different kinds of nursery trees and bushes, and extensive experiments were started last year with this object, which will be duly published by the station. At present there are in Maryland thirty-seven fumigating houses, through which five to six million trees can be passed annually. A complete list of directions embodying the latest experience, is published by the Pennsylvania department of agriculture in a bulletin entitled "Nursery Fumigation."

The use of hydrocyanic gas for the destruction of different insects on various kinds of plants in green-houses, under the advice of experts as to the strength of gas to be employed for each plant, is becoming more and more common in the United States. Plants differ greatly as to their power of withstanding this poison, and much experimental work needs to be done. Speaking generally, a short exposure to a relatively large amount of gas is less dangerous than a long exposure to a dilute atmosphere, and at the same time a strong dose applied for a short time is more effective in the destruction of insects. Leaf-eating larvae of various kinds, slugs, centipedes, lice, cut-worms, and mealy-bug are all destroyed without difficulty, but the red spider was not killed by a single application.

This gas has also been very successfully used in corn-granaries, mills, and buildings, for the destruction of weevil, parasites and small vermin. In South Africa also railway carriages are regularly freed from insects by its means. Dr. Townsend, state pathologist for Maryland, has investigated the subject and declares that there is no danger of the contents of mills or granaries being harmed for either edible or germinative purposes by the use of the gas.

Although the general application of carbon bisulphide was found undesirable, its vapour has a special value for treating low-lying plants, as melons, squashes, etc., and for the destruction of insects that attack roots or tubers. For root-lice of vines, apple-trees and other fruit trees or bushes, ½ oz. of the liquid is placed

in holes made with an iron rod, 10 to 16 inches deep, 18 inches apart, and not closer to the trunk than 12 inches. It is also used in grain bins distributed in shallow dishes on the top at the rate of about 1 lb per ton of grain. The bins must be well aired after being kept closed about 2½ days, and great care must be always observed not to introduce naked lights into the neighborhood.

As regards the employment of fumigation by hydrocyanic acid in countries other than the States, it may be noted that the legislature of Ontario passed an Act in 1899 making the fumigation of all nursery stock compulsory, more especially in order to meet the ravages caused by San Jose scale. At the beginning of the present year 70 fumigation houses were in operation in Ontario.

The C. P. R. is improving the road-bed and repairing all bridges, culverts, etc., on the west Selkirk branch.

The winter time table of the C. P. R. goes into effect on Monday. The Imperial Limited train will be taken off and a slower service inaugurated.

On Thanksgiving day, Oct. 18th, the C. P. R. will give reduced rates of a fare and one-third for return trip to any part of the western division. Tickets at reduced fares will be sold on Oct. 17, good to return until Oct. 20.

On the 2nd inst. the corner stone of the cantilever bridge at Quebec was laid by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the presence of ten thousand spectators. This bridge is being built by the Dominion government across the St. Lawrence river and will be the largest cantilever bridge in the world. Including the approaches it will be 3,000 feet long and will cost about \$4,500,000. The main span, which crosses the deepest part of the river, will be 1,800 feet long, requiring about 10,000 tons of steel in its erection. The bridge will be 70 feet wide and will have four railway tracks through its centre with two foot-walks and a driveway between on either side. In order to clear the ice in spring it will be necessary to build the bridge 180 feet above tide water.

Chicago Trade Bulletin. East-bound lines have adopted their winter tariff, advancing grain rates 2½c to the seaboard effective Nov. 1. There is a 10c rate out on grain from Chicago to New York, which make Philadelphia 15c and Baltimore and Newport News 12c and for domestic 13c. For exports to New York 12c, to Philadelphia 12c, and 11½c to Baltimore and Newport News. From the Mississippi river for export. To Boston and New York, 15½c. Philadelphia 14½c, Baltimore 14c. Lake and rail rates from Chicago to New York are 12c per 100 lbs. on flour, 4½c per bushel on wheat, 4½c on corn, and 4c on oats. Ocean rates are lower, with less demand. Rates 1d per bushel on grain from New York, and 3½d from Boston and Liverpool. The through rate on wheat from Chicago to Liverpool is 14.52c per bushel, lake and rail, via New York, and 14c via Boston. Flour is 31½@33½c per 100 lbs. and provisions 47@49.60. Lake rates are steady at 1½c for wheat, and 1½c for corn, and 1½c for clipped oats to Buffalo.

The sultan is a man of remarkable personality. It is claimed for him at Constantinople—and that by some who detest him and his policy—that he is the ablest ruler Turkey has had during the century. Partly Armenian by birth, he has the subtle intellect of that people, their diplomatic capacity, their business skill. He has contrived to amass a huge fortune.

WANTED—An active man, of good character, to deliver and collect in Manitoba, for old established manufacturing wholesale house, \$900 a year, sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

VICTORIA
is coming.
WHAT VICTORIA?
Watch this space for further announcements.

United States Production of Pig Iron.

The monthly statements published in The Iron Age of the producing capacity of the active blast furnaces in the United States keep the iron trade well informed at the rate at which pig iron is being turned out. Nevertheless, it is a great satisfaction to have at the expiration of each half year an official statement of the exact production during that time. The statistics of this production have just been issued for the six months ended June 30 by James M. Swank, general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association. They show that the United States turned out in that period the huge quantity of 7,642,569 gross tons of all kinds of pig iron, including speigeleisen, which is at the rate of considerably over 15,000,000 tons for the year. As the production in the last half of 1890 was 7,331,536 tons, the production for the 12 months ended June 30, was 14,974,105 tons, or only 25,895 tons short of 15,000,000 tons. This is a very conclusive answer to those who have been figuring that the consumptive requirements of the country had grown to about the 15,000,000-ton mark and wondered how they were to be met. The production for the last half year would undoubtedly have been still greater but for the reaction in the iron trade that set in during April. If the demand for iron had continued more furnaces would have gone in blast in the spring months, fewer would have been blown out and the completion of new furnaces under way would have been hastened. It appears now that the figures for the past 12 months will represent high water mark in our pig iron production for some time, but we will have the capacity to considerably exceed it whenever the demand calls for a larger supply.

The production of Bessemer pig iron was 4,461,391 tons in the first half of this year, against 4,413,871 tons in the last half of 1890, and 3,788,907 tons in the first half of that year. A similar comparison of the production of basic pig iron shows 581,868 tons, 502,644 tons and 482,389 tons. The production of speigeleisen and ferromanganese in the first half of 1890 was 148,102 tons, against 104,496 tons in the first half of 1890 and 115,272 tons in the second half.

Figures are presented for stocks of pig iron on hand at the blast furnaces. These stocks include all iron unsold in the hands of the manufacturers of their agents and in the yards of the American Pig Iron Storage Warehouse Company, but not any iron sold and not removed from the furnace yard or manufactured by steel works or iron rolling mills for their own use. On this basis the stocks reported on June 30 total 338,053 gross tons, or eight days' production, against 63,429 tons December 31, 1889, and 81,220 tons June 30, 1890.—The Iron Age has the following to say with regard to the iron and metal trades:

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

As bearing on the first point, our reports from blast furnace owners show that furnaces have been blown out wholesale during July, making a staggering reduction in the active producing capacity on August 1. At that date 240 furnaces of all kinds were in blast with a weekly capacity of 244,426 tons, against 284 furnaces on July 1, with a weekly capacity of 283,413 tons. This is a restriction of production in earnest, and it should soon put the pig iron market in a better shape, particularly when it is considered that the movement has not yet exhausted itself. In fact, in an informal manner the furnace owners of the central west have decided to bank a number of stacks on September 1, which are now running.

The furnaces which have been blown out in the past month are scattered all over the country, as follows: New York, Niagara, 1 stack; Lehigh Valley, Pa., Allentown Iron Works, 1; Allentown Rolling Mill, 2; Thomas Iron Company, 2; Upper Susquehanna Valley, Pa., Lackawanna, 2. North Branch, 1. Lower Susquehanna Valley, Pa., Chickies, 2. Auroara, 1, Vesta, 1, Lebanon Valley, Pa.

Rird Coleman, 2, Colebrook, 2, North Carr, 1; Western Pennsylvania, Juniata, 1; Kemble, 1; Shenango Valley, Pa., Claire, 1; Pittsburg, Pa., Edgar Thomson, 1; Eliza, 1; Maryland, Mulkrirk, 1; Virginia, Ivanhoe, 1; Covington, 1; Northern Ohio, Newburgh, 1; Lorain, 2; Franklin, 1; Mahoning Valley, Ohio, Mary, 1; Wheeling District, Ohio, Jefferson, 1; Hanging Rock Region, Ohio, Lawrence, 1; Madison, 1; Olive, 1; Alabama, Clifton, 1; Allee, 1; Illinois, Union 2; Wisconsin, Bay View, 2; Mayville, 1.

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

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

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

Then we are finding relief in our export trade. Very considerable quantities of steel billets, tin plate and sheet bars, skelp, wire rods and finished articles have been shipped, and have been contracted for shipment, at prices which net rather better than for the home market, in spite of the fact that they are very much lower than those ruling in the British open markets. In other words, there is the prospect that considerable additional business may be put through, although freight rates are high and show a stiffening tendency. Costs abroad are on a high level, through scarce fuel, high labor and costly ores.

Prices here are to some extent unbalanced, finished products being relatively much lower than the cruder or semi-finished forms, a condition of affairs which practically rules out those who do not control the materials from the ground up. If the demand must call upon them for product, the raw material must decline or the finished product must advance.

Future of Lake Superior.

In the following words the New York Sun depicts the future function of the great Canadian-United States lake: "Immense quantities of water have tumbled every hour for ages over the sandstone ledges at Sault Ste. Marie in undignified haste to leave the greatest of lakes and join the humbler Huron. Here were built the American and Canadian canals that carry more tonnage of freight every year than any other. It is estimated that it takes about one one-thousandth part of the escaping waters of Lake Superior to operate the locks in these canals. It occurred to eastern capitalists a few years ago that it would be a good idea to utilize the rushing waters, not needed by the traffic canals to generate electrical power. Before very long the idea took form in the shape of a canal which keeps a lot of turbines so busy that they supply 20,000 horse power of electrical energy operating the largest wool-pulp mill in the world. Its annual product sells for \$900,000 a year; and this is only the beginning of the work which the power at St. Mary's Rapids is expected to do.

"With the possibility of developing vast power at this place, the company began to look around for raw materials to turn into useful products. When power is secured it is natural to scan the neighborhood for stuffs to be transformed by it into marketable commodities. It was found that vast forests of spruce stretch away east and west and as far north as Hudson's Bay. This is the ideal timber for paper making, and the company decided to go into the business of manufacturing not only mechanical wood pulp, which is produced in the mill now operating, but also sulphite or chemical pulp, which is worth nearly twice as much a ton. The sulphite mill is now nearly completed and its product will be worth \$1,500,000 a year. Of course, large supplies of spruce are needed

for these mills, and ample material was assured by the government of Ontario, which granted large concessions at small cost for stumpage. But sulphurous acids is also needed for chemical pulp, and the company asserts that it will have an independent supply of this useful chemical substance. It claims to have discovered a means of procuring the material for its manufacture from the sulphuric substances associated with the nickel mined at Sudbury. It has, therefore, bought a nickel mine, and also a large area of iron-bearing lands. For the first time the sulphur obtained at Sudbury is to be utilized, and the nickel will be associated with the iron in the manufactures at Sault Ste. Marie. For the first time, also, the ores of iron are to be reduced to steel by electricity; a part of the product will be nickel steel, the toughest in the world, and much of it will be used for making armor plate.

Meanwhile, vast works are in progress for the development of more electrical power. A canal on the Michigan side of the river, to give 50,000 horse power, is nearly completed. A large part of this power has already been secured by a company producing alkali and another manufacturing carbide of calcium. The latter company already has the largest carbide works in the world at Niagara Falls. Another canal, which is expected to provide about 100,000 horse power, is also being dug on the Canadian side.

"Of course, it would not do to lower the level of Lake Superior by thus facilitating the escape of its waters. Every port on the lake would suffer, and the governments of the two countries concerned would not permit such an encroachment upon commercial facilities. So work will begin this fall on the construction of a great stone dam across the head of the rapids, and steel gates in the dam will admit the waters to the canals only as fast as it is required and without lowering the lake level.

"Thus the waters of our great inland sea are to be utilized for industrial purposes, and two particularly interesting facts are to be noted. One is that the raw materials for these enterprises are drawn from the surrounding country, hitherto destitute of manufactures, and the wealth-producing power of this vast region will thus be greatly augmented. The other is that the waters thus usefully employed at the foot of Lake Superior may be utilized again at Niagara Falls."

"Our boss won't let us offer any excuses when we make mistakes." "Why not?" "He says it hurts his feelings to see us waste time in which we might be making more mistakes."—Chicago Record.

Winnipeg Lumber Prices.

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

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

BOARDS—First common boards, red pine, 10 to 18 feet, \$23; second common, 10 to 18 feet, \$18; third common, 10 to 18 feet, \$17.50; culls, 10 to 18 feet, \$10; 1/2 inch sheathing, S.I.S., 10 to 18 feet, \$14; second common stock, 12 in., 10 to 18 feet, \$10.50; second common stock, 8 to 10 in., 10 to 18 feet, \$18.50; No. 1 wide box boards, 10 to 18 feet, \$28; No. 2 wide box boards, 10 to 18 feet, \$20.50. \$2 per M less for 8 feet and under.

SHIFLAP—Shiplap, 8 and 10 in., \$19; shiplap, 6 in., \$18; shiplap, culls, 8 and 10 in., \$19.50; culls, 6 in., \$13.50. \$2 per M less for 8 feet and under.

FLOORING, SIDING AND CEILING—Flooring and siding, 8 and 10 in., \$20.00; flooring and siding, 8 and 10 in. culls, \$16.50; flooring, siding and ceiling, 4, 6 and 8 in., first white pine, \$30; do., second white pine, \$22; do., third white pine, \$25; do. 5 and 6 in. first and second red pine, \$27.50; do., 4 in. first and second red pine, \$23; do., 5 and 6 in. third red pine, \$22.50; do., 4 in. third red pine, \$21.50; do. 5 and 6 in. fourth red and white pine, \$19.50; do., 4 in. fourth red and white pine, \$17.00; do., 4, 5 and 6 in. culls, \$15.50. \$2 per M less for 8 feet and under. \$1 per M advance for dressing two sides, 1 1/2 and 1 1/2 in. flooring, \$1 per M advance over 1 in. Bevel siding, No. 1, 1 1/2x6 in., \$21.50; bevel siding, No. 2, 1 1/2x6 in., \$18.50.

FINISHING—1/4, 1/2 and 2 in. first, second and third clear white pine, \$45.50; do., select white pine, \$35.50; do., shop \$30.50. \$5 per M advance on 2 1/2 in. and thicker, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in. clear red pine, \$31.50; do., selected red pine, \$27; 1 in. first and second clear white pine, \$48; do., 4 in. clear white pine, \$37; do., 3 in. select white pine, \$30.50; do., 3 in. select white pine, \$25.50; No. 1 stock white pine, 12 in., \$42.00; do., 8 and 10 in., \$40; No. 2 stock white pine, 12 in., \$37; do., 8 and 10 in., \$35; No. 3 white and red pine, 12 in., \$30.40; 3 and 10 in., \$28; 1 in. clear red pine, \$31.50; do., select, \$20.50. Selected widths, \$2 per M extra.

MOULDING—Parting strips, per 100 lineal feet, 40c, window stops, do., 50c, door stops, do., 75c quarter round and cove, do., 50c; 4 in. casing, do., \$1.00; 6 in. casing, do., \$2; 6 in. casing do., \$2.40; 8 in. base, do., \$3.25; 10 in. base, do., \$4. All other mouldings, 50 per cent discount off universal moulding list. Lath, per M, \$3.50; pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts, per M, \$1.75.

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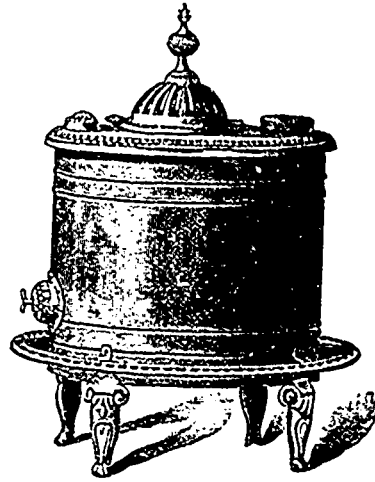
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