

# THE COMMERCIAL

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# THE COMMERCIAL

The registered authority on all matters pertaining to trade and commerce in Western Canada, including that of Ontario, Province of Lake Superior, the Province of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the Territories, and the Northwest Territories.

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Advertisements appearing to be new matter, or which profess to express the opinion of the journal, will not be published. The Commercial certainly enjoys a very large circulation among those who are interested in the vast region lying between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. The Commercial is published by the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Western Canada. Merchants Bank Building, Telephone 25, and 12, D. W. BUCHANAN, Publisher.

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 15, 1903.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Thursday next, the 30th of August, having been proclaimed a public holiday there will be no printing done on The Commercial that day. Advertisers are requested to send copy for changes in their advertisement by Wednesday noon in order to ensure proper attention being given to them.

## WHY THIS HASTE?

There is a considerable disposition in the West to look with favor upon the construction of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, regardless of conditions. The feeling in favor of the road is so strong, that many persons will not stop to enquire closely into the terms of the agreement. "We want the road on general principles, and we will not stop to criticise the means by which it is proposed to secure the route." This attitude, which many individuals may be excused for taking its stand it would be a discreditable position for a public journal to take. The Commercial strictly refrained from discussing the matter on the strength of such information as became public through Minister Blair's resignation, or in other ways. We waited for the publication of the full text of the measure, and with this now published property the question is fair subject for impartial criticism.

At the outset there is every evidence of hasty consideration in connection with this Grand Trunk Pacific Railway enterprise. It is quite certain that at the opening of parliament the matter had not yet been considered. In the speech at the opening of parliament a transportation commission was promised, which should "take the whole question of transportation into consideration." From this it is evident that the government did not then even contemplate taking any action toward building a road. In view of this fact, the burden of the premier's remarks to the effect that we are at the mercy of the United States in the bonding arrangement, falls somewhat flat. Premier Laurier shows a lot of things that we must have this road at once in order to make us independent of the United States, as the bonding privilege might be shut off at any time. It is almost amusing to note the importance that this bonding question has assumed all at once, as though it were something entirely new, instead of a question which has been before the country in one form or another since the earliest days of our national existence.

While the people of the West will hold up both hands for another railway, the matter certainly is not so urgent that we need favor what we believe to

be a bad bargain. There is no necessity for urgency in the construction of a railway from Quebec to Winnipeg, much less from Moncton. In deed this is a matter about which there is not a particle of necessity for haste.

The road is not needed at all as a present requirement. In time it may prove a good thing in developing a new territory about which very little is known, but it is not a pressing matter now. Mr. Blair's advice that time should be taken to explore the country through which it is proposed to build, was much more reasonable. The government policy of haste—virtually deciding the question in the dark—seems very unusual.

Almost any intelligent westerner with a knowledge of affairs, would at once propose a plan which he might think to be superior to that adopted by the government. This would be to begin work on the government road at Lake Superior. Build the road to Winnipeg and thence carry the line westward across the prairie. This would provide a road where it is most urgently needed and which should return a profit on the investment at an early date after completion. Such a road could in time be made a transcontinental one, but as we have said, there is no incentive for haste in making it such. On the contrary, much reason for delay and investigation. The only argument advanced for haste, is that in connection with the bonding privileges. The bonding arrangement is almost as advantageous to the United States as it is to Canada, and there is less reason to expect a disturbance of this arrangement than there has been at any previous time for the past quarter of a century.

The same sentimental reasons which are now urged for pushing through this work were all dilated upon when the Canadian Pacific Railway bill was before parliament. The government was led to think, from the sentimental reasons advanced in by the premier's press in regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific, that the Canadian Pacific Railway had dropped out of existence, or had become a formal institution. Our great national road becomes suddenly a "very small potatoe." The Commercial is not without belief in sentiment. Sentiment has played an important part in building up nations. We believe in the future of Canada and favor a progressive policy in the development of our national resources. In this Grand Trunk Pacific business, however, it seems that an exuberance of sentimentality is being used to cloud the matter and draw attention from the bad features of the measure.

In the west there has been a rapidly growing feeling in favor of a government railway. Those who favor such a road must have received a rude shock when Premier Laurier made his pro-sentimental public statement regarding a government road, the adoption of this plan will actually shelve the question of a government road for 50 years. For 50 years after the completion of this road there will be absolutely no hope of securing a government railway. The road built by the people's money will be controlled absolutely and entirely by a corporation for 50 years. For that period at least there will be no relief from the exactions of railway corporations. The Dominion will have practically no more control over the road than the Province of Manitoba has over the Canadian Northern Railway. It will simply be a corporation road while it is controlled and operated by the people. Why should there be no objection to another corporation road? It is just as well that the public should understand the question and know that

this scheme, which is masquerading before he people as a government road, could with greater propriety be termed "a measure of the people's money for a government railway in Canada for 50 years."

While the adoption of this measure will effectively destroy any hope for a great government railway in Canada for half a century, it will at the same time ruinously affect the government road now in existence. Mr. Blair is undoubtedly right in declaring that it will ruin the Intercolonial. This road has cost the country an enormous sum—Something like six or seven millions. The construction of another line from Moncton to Quebec (a line which is not a pressing need at the present time) will take away the through traffic from the Intercolonial and reduce it to the status of merely a local road. This government ownership receives a severe blow at both ends from this measure.

## THE NEW CURRENCY LAW.

The proposal to increase the volume of Canadian paper currency, secured by a reserve of 25 per cent, from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 has been generally commended by the business community. The first step toward a paper currency of absolute safety, and the proposed extension of the limit will leave the Dominion issue of paper currency perfectly safe and sound. Paper currency must be redeemable in gold on demand. But whether it is issued by the Dominion Government or by a solvent bank, it is not necessary to keep on hand a reserve of gold equal to the amount of currency outstanding. All the outstanding notes will not be presented at once, consequently the necessary reserve retain only sufficient gold to meet the greatest prospective demand, with a wide margin on the other side. The issuing of paper currency is consequently profitable in itself, whether it is done by the government or a banking institution. It virtually creates money to lend on demand, called upon so do ordinary commercial transactions, although the amount of gold held to fulfill or redeem them. The man who parts with his goods for a bank note, or a bank note, the bank could redeem all its notes on demand if suddenly called upon to do so. He also knows that no such call will be made, and that while there is not provision for the redemption of all notes, there is abundant surety that his will be redeemed if he asks for the gold. In the business of the Dominion, a law away gold, dollar for dollar, for the redemption of all notes issued there would be no profit on the issue in itself. The idle gold might as well be used thus saving the cost of the intervention of paper currency. The Dominion Government issues notes to the extent of \$20,000,000, but retaining only 25 per cent, or \$5,000,000 for their redemption. Of this reserve not less than three-fifths must be in gold, and the remainder in bonds. The present reserve is three or four millions in excess of the requirement. Notes issued in excess of \$20,000,000 are for convenience only, and gold must be retained for the redemption. That unprofitable issue is now nearly \$18,000,000, the deficiency of bonds to meet the additional volume of Dominion currency is necessary. This paper currency is kept outstanding in the hands of the public, which requires the chartered banks to keep not less than 40 per cent, of their reserve in Dominion currency. The banks also make a profitable issue of notes in excess of the gold held for their redemption. The Dominion Government elastic the law does not stipulate a stated percentage of reserve, but public opinion demands a reserve sufficient for absolute safety. The law directs that half, or not less than 40 per cent, of this reserve be in gold, and an expansion of business consequently creates a proportionate demand for these means of exchange. The law requiring the banks to hold them is a guarantee, and the presentation for redemption at the office of the Receiver-General. But for that law the banks, naturally desiring to increase their own notes, would return all Dominion notes to the treasury and force them out of circulation. The gold and silver denominated are held as bank reserves, and the ones and twos are kept in circulation by the restriction preventing the

banks from issuing notes of a smaller denomination than five dollars. Mr. Flavelle's new issue of the limit issued against a \$30,000,000. This will lessen the gold reserve of the Dominion by \$7,500,000, the \$10,000,000 formerly secured, dollar for dollar, in gold, will be increased by \$2,500,000 in gold and bonds. The \$7,500,000 released will be set aside as a reserve for the issue of new savings bank deposits, which have been so recently large to warrant such a change has been made possible and advised by the great expansion in Canadian industry in Toronto Globe.

## THE RECURRENCE OF PANICS.

Wall Street Journal: There is no doubt that the theory of the regular recurrence of panics has no firm hold upon the minds of many business men as in no small degree to control their policy. A reference to this subject in these columns a day or two ago brought to us a letter from a Wall Street banker. He says that the 1873 and 1893 panics periods were analogically parallel. The 1873 panic began in 1870, and the 1893 panic began in 1890, which were in both cases the first of the year. The 1873 panic from 1876 to 1882 was paralleled by the boom years from 1890 to 1896. The first of these panics occurred in 1873, 1882, and culminated in the panic of 1893. The idea conveyed is that we are now in the midst of a similar experience of depression.

The business cycle in the United States is interesting, though not so businessily convincing. There has been in this place, there have been many years ago a great commercial panic that has involved the whole nation in more or less distress. There were panics in 1818, 1837, 1857, 1873, and in 1893. Moreover, there have been panics in 1825, 1837, 1857, 1873, and 1893. There were such years of reaction. Those who place implicit faith in the theory of the business cycle, and those who claim that 1893, being ten years after the panic of 1883, and four years after the year of extraordinary expansion is naturally a year of reaction like that, for instance, of 1884.

That there is much in recent experience to justify this theory, in our view, there can be no doubt. In fact there are several things to be said on this point. In the first place, as we pointed out a few days ago, the present liquidation in the stock market does not appear to be a mere reaction, accompanied by no corresponding depression in trade and industry. In the second place, there are many who, taking a broad view of the financial situation, claim that the experience of the past are now safe guides in any forecast of the future. This country has undergone a wonderful change in the last ten years. It is not to be judged by the same standards that could be used as lines of measurement in former years. It has outgrown the weaknesses and inexperience incident to its youth, and has demonstrated its growth in financial power, so that it is no longer a dependent and dependent on Europe, as we greatly have we learned to appreciate our own resources. There are many who believe that the state of affairs and records of the past no longer apply to the present. In the third place, it is necessary, they say, to sustain the position we have gained and maintain it. It is necessary, they say, that our leaders, the captains of industry, as we have named them, shall continue to be the same. In the future, the same courage, intelligence and enterprise which have worked the present success, must be maintained. In any consideration of the situation as it is now unfolding, it is well to keep in mind the fact that the conditions which may modify greatly our faith in the theory of the regular recurrence of panics.

The Canadian Paper Company commences building the pulp mill at Windsor Mills, Que. The pulp mill at Windsor Mills, Que. The amount of anthracite coal mined this year in the State of New York is estimated that of any other season in the history of the trade. Orders from consumers of anthracite coal are running quite large enough to take care of all the output. It is said that so far shipments of anthracite coal are in the light. The stock at Duluth is particularly light.



## AGRICULTURE IN THE TERRITORIES

A comprehensive year book of agriculture and public health matters in the Territories is just to hand in the form of the Territorial department of agriculture annual report for 1902. It consists this year of 206 pages, including four appendices, which comprise reports of the several Territorial stock associations and the reports of the secretary of the Territorial natural history society. There is a very complete index. The report is divided into the following sections: Crops, live stock, agricultural experiments, transit and markets, agricultural educational work, colonization, miscellaneous services, public health, office work and organization, appendices.

There is probably no part of the report that proves more valuable to the intending settler than the weather conditions and statistics. Under conditions with regard to precipitation and temperature give him in a concise and intelligible form precisely the information he is looking for with regard to the climatic conditions prevailing in the Territories. The tables given show annual precipitation for eleven years and averages, monthly precipitations for 1902, temperatures 1902, latitude, altitude and elevation of meteorological stations and mean daily temperatures, total precipitation and crop yields for each district.

An interesting feature of 1902 statistics is the appearance of flax as an export crop. A table is given showing the production and yield of this crop in the flax producing states of the U.S. It appears the yield per acre in the Territories last year was 0.25 bushels as against 7.58 in the United States. Another statement shows that for every acre of flax raised in the Territories last year 10 to 18 1/2 bushels in the spring wheat states. The complete statistics for the principal crops are given. These statistics now cover a period of five years for average yields for each district during that period are shown. The five year average of wheat is 10.53, of barley 25.50, and of barley 25.50 bushels per acre; a most satisfactory showing. W. N. Willing, chief inspector of noxious weeds, contributed an interesting report of fourteen pages, the greater portion of which is devoted to a description of noxious weeds and native plants, poisonous prairie, injurious insects. This part of the report, which is fully illustrated, has been re-printed separately as a bulletin, copies of which can be had free of charge upon application to the department.

## Harvest Help.

Statistics are given showing the disposition of harvest help brought in last year. It would appear that a small proportion of farmers took advantage of the facilities offered by the department for securing sufficient supply of labor for harvest.

The live stock portion of the report will be read in connection with the report of the secretary of the Cattle Breeders' association, which form the appendices. The following subjects are more particularly dealt with: Registration of stallions, cattle trade, importation of cattle, district reports, admission of Cattle, District Reports, Britain, grain finishing of range steers, stock maintenance, statistics of meat from Territorial creameries is given. It is this it appears that has decided falling off in the volume of business last year, the only creameries showing an increase in production are Tindastol. Live stock exports show a large increase. The figures are given on pages 95 and 96. On page 70 will be found some facts with regard to swine which are well worth the perusal of every livestock farmer. Particulars with regard to the department arrangements for the improvement of the class of swine by means of auction sales of high grade and crossed animals, of which there were five hundred and ninety-two animals were brought in last year and distributed among 305 purchasers.

The part of the department's business dealing with brands shows a

healthy yearly increase. At the close of the year there were 10,765 brands on record. Reference is made to the fact of being granted a chemical branding fluid, but no conclusive evidence as to the practicability of this method has been arrived at.

## Agricultural Experiments.

The co-operative field trials conducted by individual farmers under the auspices of their respective agricultural societies are being carried out in operation and this section of the report deals with the initiatory steps. Extensive trials were made in varieties of winter wheat in Alberta under conditions of winter outland, as this year being made.

Under the head of transit and markets the deputy commissioner points out the great possibilities before the west in the way of opening up trade with the Orient, especially in broad-stuffs. This is a most important matter and the remarks made are well worth thoughtful consideration. The trade in baled hay with the Yukon also receives notice. That hardy perennial, the grain brockade, is being introduced by American and Canadian routes and elevator capacity are given.

## Institute Work.

The growth of this important branch of agricultural educational work is marked, 87 meetings having been held under the auspices of the institute during 1902, as against 70 in 1901 and 10 the previous year. The deputy commissioner states that the institute should be used for this work and that the tendency in modern literature to demonstrate in modern literature to describe, should be encouraged as being likely to add to the popularity of the institute lectures.

The portion of the report dealing with agricultural fairs shows a special interest to directors of agricultural societies, as it indicates many directions in which the fair has improved and made more attractive by extracting from their educational value.

Official live stock judging is a matter in which the Territories have taken the foremost place and the good results of the system are already showing themselves. It is a matter of interest that there are no doubt many difficulties to contend with in carrying out work of this nature. Fair and honest seems to have met these with a commendable spirit of success.

The statistics of the various agricultural societies show an increase of membership of 1,000 in 1902. The aggregate expenditure of the various societies for 1902 amounted to the respectable sum of \$51,004.57.

## Colonization.

The figures given relating to the volume of immigration, homestead entries and sales and grants of land, tell a tale of remarkable progress and expansion.

Under the head of game protection is a list of the game birds of the Territories which is of great interest alike to sportsmen and naturalists.

## Public Health.

This section of the report is full of interesting statistics and should be carefully read by those who are interested in the social progress of the Territories. Under vital statistics will be found a list of diseases which bring out some striking facts.

The vital statistics given under the head of public health, with the noteworthy institutions have participated in the work of the department. It is a matter of interest that there has been a distinct advance in the supply of goods consumed by these institutions, the cost of maintenance per patient per diem has advanced.

In the concluding lines of his report C. P. Peterson, who has since resigned the post of deputy commissioner, is not only fully informed by him, takes the opportunity of thinking the agricultural and stock raising work of the department staff, for their loyal and efficient service. The territorial office and states that he has seen his connection with the department. The remarks of the deputy commissioner are up with the reports of the Territorial Pooled Cattle Breeders' association, the Territorial Natural History Society, all of which are of great interest, with particular interest.

Every person who is in the agricultural progress of the west should read this report carefully. It may be

obtained free of charge upon application to the deputy commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Regina, N.W.T.

## C. P. R. LANDS

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—It is understood that a choice of land has been reached by the Dominion government and the C.P.R. whereby a selection has been made of the best of the lands to be granted, which the company had earned or acquired in Manitoba, and the balance of the land which will be placed at the disposal of the government for other purposes considerably over ten million acres of land which has been reserved to enable the C.P.R. to make the choice of land and so have not been heretofore available for settlement. The land chosen under the agreement referred to is located in what is known as the semi-arid belt, lying along the main line of the C.P.R., and consists of about 2,650,000 acres.

The company also proposes to take on account of their land grants another tract of about 100,000 acres of semi-arid lands adjoining the irrigation tract of the Alberta railway and coal company. The main line of the C.P.R. is now so decided upon in a strip of miles long by 60 miles in width, extending eastward from Calgary to Langens station and being bounded on the north by the Red Deer and Bow rivers respectively. The company presumably have good reason to believe that the soil in preference to fertile lands, such as their contract calls for. The cost of irrigating the arid lands has been estimated at \$3.50 per acre, and as over 3,000,000 acres are involved the total outlay for rendering the entire tract cultivatable will be \$10,500,000.

## Good Stroke of Business.

In return for this large expenditure, however, the company will doubtless be able to settle a district of 145 miles in length and so develop considerable business for their main line, whereas if they selected land in other parts of the country to settle the C.P.R. in the result would be to create traffic for competing lines. It is that as may be seen, the company has made a good stroke of business in disposing of lands which could only be made fit for settlement at an enormous expenditure out of the treasury. The company has a speedy conclusion claims that it has an outstanding for a score of years.

The result still remaining to the company consists of about 500,000 acres, which it is said they are prepared to select from the line along the proposed line of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway from the vicinity of Fortin to Prince Albert. This reservation was made to satisfy the claims of the company to the land which was not earned further than to the extent of the construction of the line. The balance, therefore, remains at the disposal of the government, and it is a striking proof of the rise of land reserves in the Northwest that the C.P.R. is willing to release a balance of 500,000 acres from the reserve that was originally given over by the Manitoba and Northwestern company.

## The Land Grants.

Under the contract of 1880 the land grant awarded to the C.P.R. amounted to 25,000,000 acres. The grant was to be made in 100 sections of 640 acres extending back 24 miles on each side of the line from Winnipeg to the summit of the mountains. The odd numbered sections were the ones set apart to the company. In order to make the difference in the 48 mile belt, tracts of land elsewhere were included in the company's grant. The land grant was reduced by 5,428,014 acres in consideration of the extinguishment of the company's claim made by the government to the land grant, the settlement being upon the basis of 110 sections per mile. The reduction of the net amount to which the company were entitled under the contract was 18,571,986 acres.

The other reserves made out of the land grant were to choose from the land grant in the tract south of the 48 miles set apart in Manitoba and Assiniboia as far west as the divide of the Missouri. Then there was what is known as the first and second northern blocks. The first of these blocks consisted of about 70 miles north of Calgary to about 20 miles north of Edmonton, and was 25 miles east and west.

The second northern block was situated north of the first and back a

width of about 50 by 160 miles. There was also reserved a 50 mile square in the Lake Dauphin. The reservation of these lands was made by the Dominion government, the last one being the Dauphin reservation in 1895, and all the odd numbered sections of the disposal of the government at the date of the reservation in these several tracts have been reserved. At the present time for the purpose of providing for the company's land grant.

## Land From Souris Branch.

In 1890 the company undertook the construction of what was known as the Souris branch and were authorized by parliament to receive a land grant of 8,400 acres per mile for same. This line runs from Brandon easterly to Estevan, with branches to Glenboro and Deloraine. By the construction of this line and the branch mentioned the company earned a total land subsidy of 14,794 acres.

The same terms applied to this grant as to the grant for the main line, viz: that it was to be fairly fit for settlement. The purpose of meeting this grant was reserved in the vicinity of Battiford, being two strips 400 feet wide, one on each side parallel to the Saskatchewan and the other easterly from near Saskatoon to the reservation.

The fourth was also made of a tract of land containing the strip in all about 9,000,000 acres. The land was fairly empowered to receive 400 feet wide of lands fairly fit for settlement. The construction of what has been called the Fiftieth extension of the Souris branch, running from Monthey Junction westerly for a distance of about 20 miles, has been earned by the building of this line was 200,323 acres. To satisfy this grant, a reserve about 30 miles wide and 100 miles long, comprising the odd sections of the C.P.R. in the northwestern part of the western railway, many years ago, was set apart. The company had possessed the land which was reserved to the latter company. The line extends from the northwestern direction of the line to Glenboro and Carleton Place to Manitow and Deloraine. The section between the latter and Manitoba was never built; for the construction of line 1,246,800 acres fairly fit for settlement was reserved.

## Reserves on Boundary Line.

In satisfaction of this grant three reservations were made. The first was known as the International boundary reserve. It comprises about 100 townships of land in the International boundary party in Manitoba. A second reserve comprising about 50 townships was made near Lettbridge and a third reserve near the ford and adjoining the Souris branch reserve already spoken of. Some years ago the territory of the Manitoba Northwestern railway, extending from Portage la Prairie northwesterly to the divide of the Russell, but not the land, and the Saskatchewan and Northwestern railways as the first and second northern blocks. The latter line consists of about 150,000 acres, which is being constructed which likewise fell into the hands of the C.P.R.

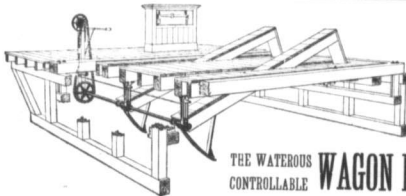
The company have therefore earned for the Manitoba and Northwestern Souris branches, a total of 19,816,000 acres for the Manitoba Southwestern branch, and for the system of lines, 1,455,000 acres, and a grand total of 21,271,000 acres. The company have frequently urged upon the government that there was a large amount of land fairly fit for settlement in the reserve which had been enumerated above to allow of the settlement of the reserve which it was entitled. A great many propositions and counter propositions have been submitted to the government of twelve or fourteen years, but nothing came of it. Within the last year the government has proposed to give by the government for the purpose of acquiring information as to the feasibility of the construction of a former scheme of carrying out irrigation in the northwestern part of the present arrangement with the government for obtaining over 3,000,000 acres of semi-arid lands is the result.

## SUITS THAT SUIT



In colors that hold, and qualities that stand hard usage. This also applies to our Pants, etc.

**DONALD FRASER & CO.**  
Manufacturers of Fine Clothing  
WHOLESALE  
WINNIPEG—126 Princess Street.  
MONTREAL—502 St. Paul Street.



GET THE BEST

THE WATEROUS CONTROLLABLE WAGON DUMP

Perfectly safe—fully controllable—perfect self-locking device.

**WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. LTD. WINNIPEG MAN.**

## The Stuart Machinery Co. Ltd.

SUCCESSORS TO  
The Stuart-Arbutnot Machinery Co., Limited  
704-706 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

## MACHINERY

Flour Mill Machinery Repairs and Supplies.  
Elevator Machinery Repairs and Supplies.

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"Eureka" Grain Cleaners  
Champion Feed Mills  
"Otto" Gasoline Engines  
The Standard Grain Elevator Equipment

**The Manitoba Iron Works, Limited**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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IMPORTERS OF  
**GREEN and DRIED FRUITS**

WHOLESALE.  
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PLEASE NOTIFY.  
Subscribers to The Commercial are requested to notify the office of any irregularity in the receipt of their paper.

## WATCHES CLOCKS JEWELRY



We have succeeded in the purchase of a line of Watches which we consider to be exceptional value.  
Write for quotations.

**D. F. DINGWALL, Ltd.**  
Wholesale Jewelers.  
424 and 504 Main Street, Winnipeg.



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OFFICES: WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, QUEBEC, HALIFAX

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Blue, Brown, Red, Pink, Sky, Light and Dark Grey, Mixed to retail at 9 cts. worth 12½ cts.

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SUPPLIES AND CONSTRUCTION.

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We handle Mouldings from the best Canadian and American houses. Also picture backing and mitre machines.

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LONG HIP CORSETS

No Brass Eyelets



Just a Loop Lacer

Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers. Can supply you, or write to—  
**BRUSH & CO., TORONTO**

GAIN FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1903, FIFTY PER CENT. OVER GAIN OF THE SAME PERIOD IN 1902.

## THIS INDICATES

Satisfied Policy-Holders. Capable and Energetic Representatives, and Appreciation by the Public of the Unexcelled Surplus and Earning Power of the Company.

A copy of our last Annual Report, which has been so well received by our Policy-holders, our Agents, and the public generally, will be sent on application to the Head Office, or any of our Branch O'ffices, as follows:

Montreal, Mechanical Institute Bldg. | St. John, N.B., 74 Prince William St.  
Head Office, WINNIPEG, Manitoba. | Vancouver, Inua of Court Building.  
Toronto, 15 Toronto St. | Calgary, Norman Block.

**GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

## Cotton and Woollen Goods.

The situation in cotton goods in the United States shows increased strength. The large advance has resulted in the closing down of many mills in the New England district, and it is evident that production will be severely curtailed. The mills, owing to the speculative nature of the raw cotton market and the manner in which it was involved with the legitimate conditions, there being a big demand and an apparent shortage in the crop, were so puzzled over the situation that they appear to have considered the safest course was to suspend operations pending the return to more normal conditions. The same factors to some extent govern the situation in Canada. There is the same uncertainty here as to the conditions, both regarding the crop and to the ultimate outcome of the manipulation now going on in the raw markets.

A year ago manufacturers of woollen fabrics were complaining about the scarcity of fine wool and the great advances in price, and they have had to use increased quantities of crossbred wools. The demand for crossbred made from coarse wool so increased that manufacturers were able to advance their price nearer to the quotations asked for the goods made from the finest Australian wools. As chevilles, zibelines, etc., are made from these coarse wools the higher prices paid to such fabrics in New York report says: "So successful have the mills been that they have forced the price of some coarse wools above a basis proportionately to that of fine merino wools. The truth is the mills are confronted with prices for raw material from 20 to 40 per cent. above those of the corresponding time last year. Manufacturers who reported to the use of cotton as the most available substitute for fine wool find that staple showing the greatest advance. For this reason the mills have been endeavoring to secure an advance on their spring lines as well as on their duplicate fall lines, which are warranted by both dealers and highest cost of production.—Toronto Globe.

## Dry Goods Trade Notes.

Eastern advice says that broadcloths, Vests, serge, and other cloth and cashmeres are all selling well.

Foreign cotton hosiery is showing an advance of 5 to 10 per cent. over the present. English goods are very firm. Canadian mills have followed the advance fully.

Fine woollen cloths have advanced 10 to 15 per cent. in European markets, and Canadian wholesale houses expect to pay much more for these goods when they go into the market again.

## Grocery Trade Notes.

The prospects are for a large crop of Malaga raisins this season.

There will be a large crop of almonds this year and low prices are looked for.

The estimates of the Grecian currant crop place it at 150,000 tons. From this there will be 20 per cent. retention.

The Louisiana Planter says the cane sugar crop will be 275,000 tons as compared with 250,000 last year. It is expected that opening prices for raw crop Valencia raisins will be comparatively high. Shipments will begin soon.

Cable advices received from Formosa reported a firm market for Formosa tea, especially for the better grades.

Cable advices received from Macassar reported the nutmeg trees were unusually damaged by the recent drought than was at first expected.

Cable advices report a firm market for China, cassia, and quoted slightly higher prices for cassia and mats for August-September steam shipment.

Advices from Nova Scotia are to the effect that the apple crop of this year promises to be an excellent one both in quantity and quality. Quebec will have a light crop. Ontario reports a good crop and the fruit is remarkably free from blight.

There has been a good demand for new pack canned fruits and vegetables and some deliveries and considerable business has been done up to the present in corn, peas and tomatoes, and a lot of fruit has been put up. Apples and tomatoes have not been named yet by the combine a number of

buyers have not placed their orders, therefore an active business will be done as soon as they are known.

## Hardware Trade Notes.

A new price list for screws has been issued by manufacturers which show an advance of about 10 per cent.

Business in iron and steel and their products in the United States has visibly slackened and in some producing regions furnace men have found it advisable to close down. Car shortage, fuel shortage and labor cut short, are all exercising adverse influences upon the market.

The Iron Age says: "There have been interesting developments in the Canadian wire rod trade, in which English mills are trying to secure a footing since the withdrawal of the Americans. They have been offering rods at £6 7s 6d, at Montreal, which is under the price made by our mills. European mills have been asked to figure on some pretty large lots of steel rods for Gulf and Pacific coast delivery, and it is thought possible they may secure some of the latter. There is likely to be a struggle, too, over some Mexican and Canadian rail business now in the market."

## Implement Trade Notes.

John Abell, a pioneer Canadian manufacturer, died at Toronto on the 7th inst. He had built the first threshing machine operated by steam in America in 1861. He was born at Toronto in Gloucestershire, Eng.

At Minneapolis, where the wire interest has now settled so far as Enterprise has become a fact for steel and standard wire. This is the open work of the International Co. It is said that smaller concerns which have wire to sell are shading below this figure in order not to carry over this quantity. It is, however, regarded as certain, and it is simply a question of who is to carry it. These conditions, according to the wire, make an easy market in Manitoba.

## Lumber Trade Notes.

Hardwood lumber is still scarce, especially quartered white oak.

The white pine lumber movement in the northwestern states is much tighter than it was the case up to a short time ago.

The capacity of the lumber mills in the United States has been so greatly increased this year that owners are now looking forward to serious over-production, the case up to a short time ago.

Woodworking factories in the northwestern states have been running on shorter weeks lately in order to keep down stocks of sash, doors, etc. The demand is not so great as it was.

## Tenders.

Tenders for the erection of a hospital building will be received by the secretary of the Royal Jubilee hospital, at Fort Portage, Ont., up to noon of the 20th inst.

Tenders for the erection of bridges and culverts in District No. 10, on the 12 will be received at the department of public works, Winnipeg, up till noon of the 14th inst.

Sealed tenders will be received by the secretary-treasurer of the town of Carleton Place, Ont., up to 5 p.m. on Thursday, Aug. 27th, for the construction of a system of water works and sewerage works.

Tenders will be asked for in next week or ten days for the construction of about fifty small cottages along the shore of the lake near the construction east of Moose Jaw on Portal section; others near Banff.

## Railway and Traffic Matters.

D. D. Mann says that the proposed line of his company to Hudson Bay will be in operation before the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Grading on the Greenway-Wakopa line between Canadian Northern Railway is now completed within five miles of Homefield.

The movement of lake and rail traffic to Duluth this year has broken all previous records. All classes of freight have had to increase.

Kennedy, of Swan River, has received the contract from the C. N. R. to grade 30 miles of the new Under-



hill branch of the road. This branch runs through the Swan River valley. Senator Drummond, Senator Robert Mackay, R. G. Re. and D. McNeill, Montreal, and Clarence W. Mackay, of New York, have been added to the directorate of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, the Intercolonial Railway earned \$6,325,357. The working expenses for the same period were \$4,196,125, leaving a surplus of \$2,129,232. During 1902 the receipts were \$5,743,885 and working expenses \$3,744,682.

The Northern Pacific Railway earned seven per cent. on its stock during the fiscal year ended June 30, and had besides a surplus of \$1,006,000. All its improvements for the year were paid out of income. The gross earnings per mile were \$3,900.

A report from Montreal repeats the rumor that an independent company is being formed to take over the remainder of the land grant of the C. P. R. and thus relieve the officers of that company of the work in connection with the sale of these lands.

The market for lake and rail freights continues weak according to the Montreal Trade Bulletin, an engagement being made for a cargo of corn from Chicago to Montreal all water at 3 1/2c per bushel. It is said that little or no freight can be had from Fort William, with the all water rates being nominal at 4c. From Chicago to Buffalo 200,000 bushels of corn reported at 1 1/2c. From Buffalo to New York by canal 100,000 bush. corn at 3 1/2c and 20,000 bush. oats at 3c.

## Movements of Business Men.

J. T. Gordon has returned from a visit to the western cattle range. He reports the cattle in good shape and ready for shipment.

Joseph Griffin, of St. Thomas, Ont., gave an interview in Winnipeg on returning from his recent trip to the west, in which he predicted that, with the completion of the canal across the Isthmus of Panama most of the grain grown in the Territories and in the new districts to be opened up in the far Northwest will pass to Pacific ports. Mr. Griffin expressed great pleasure in the sign of prosperity shown everywhere in the west. Speaking of the pork packing business of J. C. Griffin, in which he is interested, he stated that additions are being made to the various premises. At Calgary a large new warehouse is being built.

## Insurance Notes.

C. W. Brown, of the firm of Caruthers & Brock's insurance office, Winnipeg, left on Monday for Toronto. He will be absent about three weeks, and will visit a number of eastern points, returning by St. Paul and Minneapolis.

A tough old fisherman presented himself at an insurance office the

# The Royal Buffalo Hot Water Heater

Patented and Manufactured by

H. R. IVES & CO.  
MONTREAL.

Guaranteed to give more heat, with less fuel, than any other Heater on the market.

DAVID PHILIP, Agent,  
185 Lombard Street,  
Winnipeg, Man.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

other day, and said he wanted to insure his life. He was asked his age, and he replied, "Ninety-four." "What?" exclaimed the clerk; "ninety-four? Why, we cannot insure you that age!" "What age?" said the old man. "Why, because of your age," said the clerk. "Get on!" said the old man. "Look at the statistics, and you will find that fewer men die at the age of ninety-four than at any other age!"

## MACHINERY SALES.

Several contracts for new machinery plants have been closed recently by the Stuart Machinery Co., of Winnipeg. Among them is an electric light plant for the city of Gretnaway, of Crystal City. This will be used for lighting both street and outbuildings. The purchase includes a high pressure automatic engine.

The Foster Lumber Co., of Quebec, in the Crow's Nest country, has bought machinery for cutting mine property.

The Arcola Brick Co., of Arcola, Assa., has ordered a complete brick cutting machine similar outfit has also been sold to a Rouis concern.

Isherwood & Sons, who are establishing a woollen mill at Fort Frances, Ont., have ordered a complete outfit of machinery from this company.

The Dominion Fish Co. and Robinson & Co., of Selkirk, have each purchased a complete outfit for use in connection with the fish business.

## CANADIAN FRUIT CROP.

E. H. Wurtman, Dominion fruit inspector, Montreal, says of the prospects of the fruit crop:

"The fruit crop," Mr. Wurtman said, "will be bigger in everything than last year. In export apples will be almost double. Peas, peaches, plums and, in fact, every kind of fruit, were never more abundant." notwithstanding a larger crop, however, prices will likely be well maintained. Growers who pack his fruit honestly and marks it properly will have no trouble in getting the best prices.

The reason for this, was the enlarged market for Canadian fruit. In Great Britain the market was constantly extending, and Canadian apples, for example, were driving out American apples on account of their superior quality. United States apples ripened earlier and consequently rotted earlier in the Canadian market. Canada was also shipping large quantities of fruit to the United States, but formerly she had no market at all. The growth of population in the Northwest also was causing larger shipments in that direction.

Dispatches from London, England, state that Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, the Siegel-Cooper Co., and John Wanamaker have applied for building space with a view of opening department stores there.







BUY YOUR  
**Crawford Peaches**  
 NOW  
**—\$1.50—**

Don't look for low prices this season as the crop is short.

THE **MACPHERSON FRUIT CO.**  
 LIMITED.  
 493 Main St., Winnipeg

Get Prices on  
**Air Tight Heaters  
 Threshers' Supplies**

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

Good Judges Always Ask for  
**WESTERN STAR BRAND  
 Hams, Bacon  
 Lard**

Put Up by  
**The Western Packing Co.**  
 OF CANADA, LTD.  
 Abattoir and Offices: Alexander Ave.  
 West.  
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

**A. C. LESLIE & CO.**

HEADQUARTERS FOR  
**IRON, STEEL and METALS**

WHOLESALE BUYERS  
 ONLY SUPPLIED

509 to 512 Merchants' Bank Building - MONTREAL  
 E. H. BISSETT, Agent, Winnipeg

**GREENSHIELDS  
 LIMITED**

Wholesale...  
**DRY GOODS  
 MEN'S FURNISHINGS  
 CARPETS, ETC.**  
 Winnipeg Sample Rooms:  
**412-414 McIntyre Block**  
 Represented by—R. R. GALLAGHER, G.  
 M. NEWTON, A. C. RUSSELL,  
 J. E. WALKER.

**FRUIT**  
 NOW IN STOCK  
 Peaches, Plums, Pears, Apples, New  
 Potatoes, Melons, Oranges, Lemons,  
 Bananas, Tomatoes, Blueberries.

**THE IMPERIAL FRUIT  
 & PRODUCE CO. LTD**  
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Gloves and Mitts at Bargain Prices**

1,000 dozen lined and unlined Threshers and working Gloves.  
 1,000 dozen assorted Mitts  
 We purchased these at a rate on the dry and therefore can offer you bargains.  
 First come, first choice. Will express samples.

87 Princess St.  
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**The Kilgour Rimer Co. Ltd.**

**Gowans, Kent & Co.**

Importers and Wholesale  
 Dealers in all kinds of

**China  
 Glass and  
 Earthenware**

358 Main Street.  
 WINNIPEG.

SHIP YOUR  
**FURS AND SENECA**

HIDES AND DEERSKINS

Special prices for fine winter-caught lots of furs. We are paying 50c lb. delivered in Minneapolis, for good, clean, thoroughly dry skins; 50c for poor. Freight Winnipeg to Minneapolis \$1.15 per cwt.

**McMILLAN FUR AND WOOL COMPANY**  
 200-212 FIRST AVE., NORTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
 Write for circulars.

Headquarters for

**METAL SHINGLES  
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Write for Catalogue and Prices.

**CLARE & BROCKEST  
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Western Agents for  
**CLARE BROS. & CO.**  
 Metal Shingle & Bling Co., Preston, Ont.

**DREWRY'S  
 "REFINED ALE"**

"Which sparkles like Champagne." is the standard by which others are judged. Always the same; purity guaranteed. Flavor most pleasant. As a table ale it cannot be excelled. Bottled in half-pint for family use.

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

—CARS—  
 California and Washington  
**SMALL  
 FRUITS**  
 arriving every week.

**Melons  
 Blueberries  
 Oranges, Lemons  
 Bananas  
 Apples in bbls.**

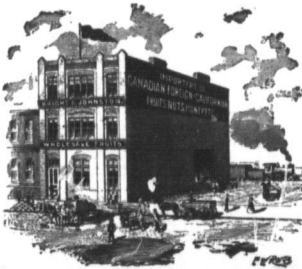
**Bright  
 & Johnston**  
 WINNIPEG.

**Senega Root**

**WANTED**

We pay highest market prices and can use any quantity. Send us a trial shipment. If you have any hides to offer write or wire us.

**North West Hide Company**  
 BOX 615 378 RUPERT STREET



**MANITOBA.**

Jas. Morrison is opening in hardware and groceries at Beresford.

L. C. Holloway has opened in the best and best business at Selkirk.

W. H. Peever has sold his harness business on Oak Lake to B. J. Grey.

W. H. Peever has opened a butcher shop at Pilot Mound. Mr. R. Rie is manager.

Engelven has sold his hardware business at Terrebonne to Mr. Goeckel, formerly of Swan Lake.

W. Young has sold his general store located at Rossmore to Mr. Wynnes who will continue the business.

M. R. Miller is establishing a plant near Westbourne for the manufacture of cement building blocks.

A carload of Havana tobacco passed through Minneapolis a few days ago and landed at Winnipeg. It was consigned to one factory.

Creditors of J. W. Lanning, general merchant, Bradbury, have been asked to present their claims to A. G. Harvey, Winnipeg.

H. Sharpe, general merchant, Manitow, has taken A. T. Button, who has heretofore been employed in his store, into partnership. Mr. Button will hereafter be Sharpe & Button.

Edwards, Wood & Co., St. Paul, are selling bonds, grain and provisions, have opened an office in the Canada Life building, Winnipeg, under the management of T. R. Bisset.

The Manitoba Hair Goods Co. of Winnipeg, in which Hirdie Beauchamp and Flora M. Webb were the partners, has been dissolved. The business and fixtures have been sold to John and Chas. Boney.

Richard Keay & Co., trading in northern Manitoba on the Duck Mountain branch, has purchased the Harbary timber limits, and will put in a mill with 30,000 capacity on the north shore of Big Lake.

H. S. Rolston, of the Fairchild Company, Winnipeg, is going to Vancouver, B. C., to enter into partnership with J. L. Walworth, who has well established implement and carriage business on coast.

The Dominion Fish Company has completed its plant for manufacturing fish at Selkirk. The initial test has been made with very satisfactory results. When an adequate supply of water is available, the factory will be ready for business.

The Czerwinski Box Company has succeeded Czerwinski & Grant, box manufacturers, at Winnipeg. The premises of this concern are at 83 and 85 Lombard street, where a most complete plant for making boxes, crates and cases is maintained.

Wm. Hawkins and F. A. Wood, will become principals of a new business school at Winnipeg, to be organized in affiliation with the Central business college, Toronto. Premises have been secured in the McKeercher block where they open on Sept. 1.

H. G. Schone, representing Reeves & Co., threshing machinery and steam saws, has opened for business in Winnipeg. A number of acres of the land in the business will for a while be conducted in a large tent on the corner of Water and Prince streets.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating certain citizens of Minneapolis in the "Minneapolis Milling Co.," with a capital of \$25,000. The object is to carry on a general milling business, to acquire and operate elevators and also to carry on a general grain dealer's business.

The Red River Navigation Company, limited, has been re-organized for the purpose of navigating the Red River, and the directors are: W. E. Sprague, president; W. C. Dillard, vice-president; M. Ross, James W. McDiarmid, Bill Huell and Hon. R. Watson. The capital is \$20,000. Headquarters at Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg city council met on Monday evening. Most of the time was taken up with estimates for the current year, over which a deadlock occurred. It is charged that some members have been slow to grind in connection with these estimates. At issue, who is chairman of the finance committee, threatening to resign as a result of the obstructions placed in the way of the committee by other aldermen. The standing committee reported the usual items. That of the water committee provided for a large sum for the new water works. The first question was dealt with

in a letter from the city collectors, but matters, was not taken up by the council. The Canadian Northern Railway Company secured a permit to run a spur track over certain lanes. The fire, water and light committee reported. The members of the J. Ashdown Hardware Company, supply of pig lead, at \$92.50 per ton, has been accepted. A resolution was passed ordering the police commission to enforce the early closing by-law.

**ASSINBOIA.**

W. Wallace is opening a general store on Newell street. The partners are M. C. and G. W. Hamilton are opening a furniture store at Indian Head. Rankay & Darroch, butchers, Carnarvon discontinued partnership. D. Darroch continues.

R. B. Elliott has moved into his new store at Gainsboro with a full line of general merchandise.

The Prairie Lumber Co. of Winnipeg, has opened a yard at Gainsboro, with J. A. Teifer in charge.

The Massey-Harris Company is siting a site for a large warehouse at Regina, to be used as a Territorial headquarters.

R. C. Boyd, proprietor of the Commercial Milling Co., Indian Head, has leased his premises to J. Lowry, foreign board of trade, who represents that body at the congress of the chambers of commerce in Montreal.

A correspondent at Gainsboro informs us that the Gainsboro Agricultural exhibition, on Sept. 28th, and that it was a great success.

The Swift Current Trading Company, which is composed of local men, have bought the branch business of the Lawrence at Swift Current. The new firm includes a lumber, hardware and furniture. B. Wilks is the manager of the new company.

A unanimous vote of the ratepayers of Regina have endorsed the proposition to provide water works, to be operated by electric light systems, to be operated by the council. The council intends to push the work forward towards completion as early as possible.

The town council of Regina is under consideration the report of Wills Chipman, C. E., on the installation of water works, including a pump system and an electric lighting plant. It is expected that some definite action will be taken. The council and the ratepayers are unanimous that such a system should be installed.

**ALBERTA.**

The C. P. R. is taking levels for a new bridge at Edmonton.

Two more banks are opening at Calgary, the Merchants and British North America.

The Bank of Montreal is opening a branch at Edmonton. Temporary quarters have been secured. The use and a new building will be erected for permanent quarters.

Wm. C. Raymond is maturing nicely, but is being somewhat retarded by weeds. Labor has been scarce and the cost of feeding has not been done as closely as usual.

Collin Frazer, a northern trader, arrived at Edmonton on Monday with a number of horses. He is said to be the largest individual horse dealer in the city at that point. The lot includes 1296 market, 54 fillies, 176 colts, 108 red, 105 fox, 25 white, 70, 246 lynx, 17,615 muskash, 1,292 mink, 941 horses, 87 at 100 dollars, 100 horses, 2 musk ox, 14 musk ox spinin, 104 bears, 31 skunk, 6 wolves and 30 pounds of castoreo. The total value of these furs is between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

**SASKATCHEWAN.**

Speers & Paul, general merchants, Griswold are moving to Saskatoon.

The Nord-Western Trading Company is preparing a general store at Duck Lake.

New business buildings reaching a total cost of almost \$100,000 have been erected in Saskatoon this year. These include a \$17,000 mill and elevator, a \$10,000 hotel, \$8,000 block of stores, \$6,000 building for the bank, \$5,000, and a \$7,000 block for J. F. Johnson. A number of the less costly buildings are substantial structures.

**NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.**

Jas. Marzette has opened a general store at Fort Frances.

Isherwood & Sons are starting a wooden mill located at Fort Frances.

B. Levenson has succeeded A. Levenson in the tailoring business at Keweenaw.

The entire business of W. H. Clarke, druggist, Port Arthur, has been purchased by J. Brooks & Co., including the real estate.

The movement of package freight by water to Fort William this season is breaking all former records. Shippers have had to be chartered by the railway companies to relieve the congestion.

The Superior Cartage Co., has been organized at Port Arthur, with a capital of \$15,000. A general carriage business will be done for the railway companies there. Warehousing will also be added to the business.

Burgars raided the premises of the Rainy River Navigation Co. at Hat Point last week. They got \$8. On the same night the goods in the store at A. T. Pife & Co. was also broken into and some goods taken.

Thieves broke into the premises of H. H. Snider, general merchant and postmaster of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.'s store at the Norman hotel at Norman on Friday night, the 14th. They took about \$150 in cash and goods, besides the registered mail and stamps from the post office. They have not been captured.

**NEW CATALOGUE.**

The Ames-Holden Co., Winnipeg branch, has just issued its catalogue of Groves, millinery, notions, mechanics for the coming fall and winter. This work is most complete and is printed in the best style. Copies may be had on request.

**THE NEW TOWN OF IRVINE.**

Twelve months ago you would have thought that Irvine—a section house and water tank—would have developed into a village. It is at present. During the past year between 300 and 400 people have settled in the new town of Irvine. They are mostly German-Americans. The settlement is south, between the railway and the mill. The people who are coming are devoting themselves to mixed farming.

Most of the section is into stock and have cattle, horses, sheep and pigs, and do a little dairying. These are the order of things. The machinery of the milling industry starting at Medicine Hat by Vull, Marshall & McCune is now a ready market for the district. They look upon the building of this mill with delight, as it will carry them a ready market for any grain they produce, and will give them the means of procuring stuff for pork and beef feeding. Steps have been taken to have the place incorporated as a village, in order that a hotel license may be granted. Fred Weiss is the head of the trading firm of Weiss & Co., who are doing a big business in merchandising supplies.

At the present time there are a dozen new buildings going up in the village, including a hotel, new store, and dwelling houses.

The business end of Irvine is represented by Weiss & Co., the general store. Weiss is associated Mr. Shroeder, Mr. Schlipf and others, and they carry all the necessities of the district, lumber, etc., and are doing a good trade. A store has also been opened by John Trkofsky, who handles the general store. Sam. Mitchell, from Gilbert Plains, in the Dauphin district, Manitoba, is putting up a first-class store and is putting a stock of groceries, crockery, and ranchers' and farmers' supplies. John Johnson, of the Golden West Hotel, Jr., are associated in a hotel proposition, and the little town needs something of the kind. The general store building is ready for plastering. It will contain an office room, bar, and dining room, and a kitchen on the first flat, and eleven bedrooms upstairs. When it is finished the hotel, which will be called the Golden West Hotel, will be opened by a dance. John Brand, Jr., has removed into the town from Josephburg, where he has a livery and feed stable. Lust & Kaimbach are also in the livery business, and have tidy premises. We have looked after the real estate business and locate ranchers and farmers. Papers have been sent to the county for the establishment of a school—Medicine Hat News.

**FINANCIAL**

**Winnipeg Bank Clearings.**

Returns for the Winnipeg Clearing House for the week ending Thursday show as follows: Week ending Aug. 28, 1901—\$1,250,000. Corresponding week, 1902—\$1,250,000. Corresponding week, 1901—\$1,214,562.

**Financial Notes.**

The Bank of Hamilton has opened a branch office at Melior, Saskatchewan.

The Bank of Ottawa, is opening a branch at Edmonton, Alberta. This will make four branches there.

E. E. Cole, for the past two years on the staff of the Union bank in Winnipeg, has been promoted to the position of manager at Indian Head.

Tenders are being called in the Revelstoke papers for the construction of a brick and stone building in Revelstoke for the use of the Imperial Bank of Canada.

Geo. Rowley, the defaulting manager of the Elgin Loan and Saving Co., St. Thomas, Ontario, was, on Monday, sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary for embezzlement.

Hon. Robert MacKay has been elected a director of the Bank of Montreal to fill the vacancy created by the death of A. G. Faurt. This is the first director MacKay's resignation from the directors of the Merchants' Bank, and a vacancy will be created on that board.

There was great excitement in the Montreal and New York stock markets over C. P. R. stocks on Monday. Wall Street speculators have been hearing the news that the railway came to cover their shorts, and they found that the goods could not be had. The result was a rapid advance in the price.

Bennellack vs. the Bank of British North America, a case in which the Banking Act of 1892 was in issue, was on trial before Mr. Justice Dugas in the territorial court at Dawson, Yukon, on Monday last.

Benjamin and Lafrance are judgment creditors of Chas. Bossuyt. They are suing the bank on a note for \$1000. The bank had no right to charge Bossuyt more than 10 per cent. It is charged that the bank charged him 18 and 20 per cent. If the bank had only charged the rate of interest set by the Banking Act, the plaintiffs claim, then Bossuyt's indebtedness would have been largely decreased. The case is an important one and will be hard fought.

**BIGGEST HARVESTER IN THE WORLD.**

Last year there was in operation in the San Fernando Valley of California the largest combined harvester in the world. It consisted of a traction engine capable of hauling 70 tons and weighing 100 tons, with a 48 inch wide and a 39-foot mowing machine which cuts a 90-foot swath, and a complete threshing machine, with 18 and 24 and a threshing machine are run by a separate 30-horse power engine, getting 200 bushels of grain in 1 hour in good grain. The threshing engine is equipped on this monster traction engine are 8 feet in diameter, with 18 and 24 inch wide on which are ridges an inch and a half high. It can average three and a half miles an hour in good grain. The thrasher has a capacity of 1000 bushels a day. Eight men are employed on the grain. It is 90 feet long, 100 tons. Oil is used as fuel. This has been constructed by the Golden West Hotel, Jr. for shellng peas and beans as well as grain. It is purely a Californian production.—World's Work.

**THE CONGRESS OF THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE, TO BE HELD IN MONTREAL, AUG. 17 TO 20, 1901.**

The Chamber of Commerce of Montreal, the British Isles represented, and the Chamber of Commerce for the Dominion of Canada, have decided to combine their sending as many as twenty delegates.



British Columbia OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

VANCOUVER BUSINESS REVIEW.

Vancouver, Aug. 10. In spite of the dullness in the lumber business there are many indications...

The bank clearings in Vancouver also show steady increase. For the month of August 10th there was...

Business is brisk in Vancouver and Victoria and building operations in the former city are very active.

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

- Wheat, Manitoba, 42¢ per ton. Oats, 32¢ per ton higher. Outland has advanced...

- apples, 90¢ per bushel. Apples, 10¢ per bushel. Apples, 10¢ per bushel.

B. C. Business Notes.

The Hudson's Bay Co. is adding two stores to its western branch.

R. H. Anderson is succeeding R. H. Leslie as superintendent of the Le Roi mill at Rosland.

The brickmakers of Vancouver have advanced their prices \$2 per thousand.

By the first of September the Gran-nan furnace ready for operation.

Martin's wholesale commission adding two more stores to their warehouse.

During the month of July the customs collections at Vancouver totaled \$83,731.

G. W. Stead has bought the Star mine near Trout Lake and will develop the property.

Forest fires near Vancouver have been checked by firemen and loggers.

David A. Rosenthal has purchased the goodwill and built up his business.

During the week ending August 10th there were shipped from Boundary...

A number of shipments of California apples have been received at Vancouver.

R. A. Rogers & Co. have opened a branch of their retail grocery business.

Bulletin No. 15 and 16 of the British Columbia Bureau of Provincial Information.

H. H. Jones has withdrawn from the Dominion Co-operative Home Building Association.

The following assignments are noted in the last issue of the British Columbia Commission.

Wheat supplies on August 1. Bradstreet's the backward season and the consequent lateness of the movement.

The following assignments are noted in the last issue of the British Columbia Commission.

of the three preceding years. Following will be found the stock held in United States and Canada on August 1st...

Table with 3 columns: Month, United States, Canada. Rows for January, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

The American stock on August 1 is shown to be 22,850,000 bushels, an amount smaller by 3,577,000 bushels...

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somewhat narrower and styles will be quiet in effect. Ornamentation will be conspicuous by its absence.

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Better Get best Shingles and Know They Will Last

Eastlake Steel Shingles

Are long since proved the best for all Building.

They are lightning proof, prevent fire, never rust, and can't leak because of their patent side lock.

Either galvanized or painted, and any handy man can quickly put them on.

Made by The Metallic Roofing Company, Limited, Toronto.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.

86 BANNATYNE AVE., WINNIPEG.



STATISTICAL WHEAT REPORT.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

City	Bushels
Toronto	500,000
Port Arthur	15,000
Kingston	115,000
Windsor	60,000
Port William, Port Arthur and Keweenaw	138,000
Minneapolis	804,000
Chicago	180,000
Manitoba elevators	550,000
Total	2,477,000
Total, previous week	2,487,000
Total, a year ago	2,277,000

**BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.**  
Total stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's, Aug. 5, were 21,480,000 bushels, as against 20,520,000 bushels the previous week.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 21,430,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on Aug. 1 were 1,400,000 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 ending August 5, was 13,000,000 bushels, being a decrease of 200,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 12,770,000 bushels, or 230,000 bushels less. Three years ago, 41,100,000 bushels, four years ago, 36,300,000 bushels, five years ago, 4,977,000.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, was 1,700,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn was 1,500,000 bushels, compared with 1,515,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

Stocks of wheat in America and Europe and what for Europe July 1 in each year for the past five years, were as follows—Bradstreet's report:

Year	Bushels
1902	81,900,000
1901	85,000,000
1900	105,000,000
1899	120,000,000
1898	100,000,000
1897	80,000,000
1896	75,000,000
1895	170,000,000

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

The following table gives the receipts of wheat for the four principal United States export wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop movement, Aug. 1, 1902, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

City	This crop. Last crop.
Minneapolis	927,800 655,600
Winnipeg	54,510 141,000
Wichita	10,912 122,300
Chicago	962,475 2,607,620
Total	2,065,277 5,127,380

The following table gives the receipts of wheat for the four principal United States winter wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop, July 1, 1902, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

City	This crop. Last crop.
Totals	1,558,000 2,988,712
St. Louis	1,493,000 3,418,521
Des Moines	190,000 1,000,000
Kansas City	2,590,000 5,561,000
Total	3,963,501 11,689,529

WESTERN GRAIN STOCKS.

Stocks of wheat at Port William and Port Arthur on Saturday, Aug. 5, were as follows:

Port William.	
Wheat	Bushels
1 Hard	104,192
1 Northern	20,326
2 Northern	40,902
3 Northern	40,406
Other grades	11,819
Total	238,545
Barley	190,828
Oats	14,475
Spaity	7,900,000

Port Arthur.	
Wheat	Bushels
1 Hard	16,214
1 Northern	1,941
2 Northern	7,500
3 Northern	12,900
Other grades	25,200
Total	76,911
Barley	47,919
Oats	36,970
Spaity	\$3,800,000

This figure shows a total quantity of wheat in the four principal United States winter wheat ports as the total stocks were 11,472 bushels. A decrease of wheat for the week at these terminals is 100 bushels, and shipments 1,000 bushels.

Stocks of wheat in store at Port William, Port Arthur, Kewatin, Winnipeg and Keweenaw, as reported by Bradstreet's, Aug. 5, were 2,067,000 bushels a year ago, 1,500,000 bushels two years ago, 1,238,000 bushels three years ago, 2,238,000 bushels four years ago.

The report of Manitoba wheat stored at Du-luth in bond for the week ending August 5 is as follows:

Previously reported	Bushels
Reported during week	12,881
Balance in store	2,581

WINNIPEG GRAIN INSPECTION.

During the week end, Aug. 7 there were inspected at Winnipeg 3 cars of grain, comprising the following:

Wheat	Cars
1 Hard	113
1 Northern	11
2 Northern	21
3 Northern	11
No. 4	20
Rejected	2
Total	288

Other	Cars
No. 1	17
No. 2	17
No. 3	1
Feed	1
Rejected	1
Barley	6
No. 1	1
No. 2	1
Rejected	1
Flax	1
No. 2	1

The total number of cars of grain inspected above was 23, of which 21 were on the C. P. R. and 12 on the C. N. R. roads.

Grain and Milling Notes.

The Ogilvie Milling Co. is advertising for carpenters to build elevators. There is a fairly good crop of oats and barley in Quebec. The stock in store at Montreal last week amounted to 183,350 bushels.

The first consignment of the new Manitoba wheat was received at Winnipeg Wednesday by the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. It came from Winkler and graded 1 northern.

It is reported from Kewatin, Ont., that a company is being formed to plant the old buildings which will be used by this company.

Sutcliffe & Muir, who are erecting a flour mill at Moosomin, have the work well advanced now, and will be ready to grind by the time the crop is out. They are furnishing their mill with the best machinery obtainable.

A dispatch from Port William, Ont. on Wednesday said that Messrs. Fitzsimons and McLaughlin, of Lindsay, have been buying over the country there with a view to locating a 4,000 bushel mill. They want a bonus. The Northwestern Miller, of St. Louis, Mo., has published a little booklet, entitled "Facts About the Milling Industry." This booklet was made up of information in concise form about the American milling industry, which will be useful to miners. Copies may be obtained from the Miller.

WHEAT CROP OF INDIA.

A final general memorandum on the wheat crop of India, of the season of 1902-03, issued on Aug. 2, 1903, by the government of India and transmitted by Consul Willis Thomas Fee, of Bombay, estimates the total output at something over 7,900,000 tons (231,120,000 bushels), against 6,932,000 tons (207,960,000 bushels), in 1901-2. The estimates for 1902-03, however, include 587,000 tons (18,112,000 bushels) grown in the United Provinces in combination with barley and gram. The exports of wheat from India during the last five years are given in the estimate as follows:

Year	Quantity.	Tons.	Bushels.
1901-2	3,810,000	118,025	3,628,250
1900-1	4,654,000	145,124	4,508,876
1899-0	2,200,000	69,361	2,130,639
1898-9	366,911	11,507,247	354,607
1897-8	14,607	461,215	14,592,815

The yield of wheat per acre in the different provinces is given as follows:

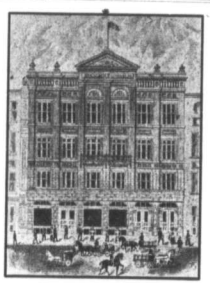
Province	Quantity.	Pounds.
United Provinces	901	16
Bengal	202	12
Bombay	252	27
Madras	190	317
Hyderabad	190	317
Delwar	1,291	191

The memorandum states that the yield for the United Provinces was the highest ever returned, and that the season was a favorable one for all the provinces. At the date of the issuance of the memorandum prices of wheat were lower everywhere in India than during any previous year since 1858.

The heavy advances in cottons have created a much firmer feeling in the market for rubber goods than in the past. Makers say that which cotton enters, the manufacture of rubber goods will witness an advance if cotton prices remain anywhere near their present level. In the meantime factories are well supplied with cotton purchased some time ago.

**McLAUGHLIN & ELLIS.**  
Grain Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minnesota.  
**GRAIN**  
HIGHEST PRICES PAID LIBERAL ADVANCES  
References: The Canadian Bank of Commerce; Commercial Agencies.

**THE NORTHERN ELEVATOR CO. LIMITED**  
GRAIN.  
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG.  
Branch Offices:  
Montreal, New York, London, Eng.



**ROBT. MUIR & CO.**  
Grain Dealers and Millers.  
Shippers of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, Flour, Bran, Shorts, Chop.  
Buy or sell on commission. Before buying or selling grain in car lots write or wire us for quotations. Advances made on consignments. Licensed and bonded.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**ALEX. MCFEE & CO.**  
GRAIN EXPORTERS.  
MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG.  
C. A. YOUNG, Manager.

**WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE**  
F. PHILLIPS, President.  
A. R. HARGRAFF, CHAS. N. BELLI, Vice-President. Sec'y-Treas.

**THE DOMINION ELEVATOR CO. LIMITED**  
GRAIN EXPORTERS.  
Office: WINNIPEG.  
KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON MONTREAL.  
Consignments of Grain and Country produce solicited.  
F.O.B. Offers of Wheat, Barley, Oats, etc., requested.  
Established 1860. Manitoba Grain Code used.

**THE WINNIPEG ELEVATOR CO. LIMITED**  
GRAIN EXPORTERS.  
Office: Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.  
Care of block lots. Please ask for quotations. Reference, Merchants Bank.

**MANITOBA COMMISSION CO. LTD.**  
(Licensed and Bonded)  
GRAIN DEALERS  
Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange and Clearing House. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Telephone 156-21  
H. S. Paterson, Manager.

**W. GIBBINS & CO.**  
(Licensed and Bonded)  
GRAIN BROKERS AND DEALERS.  
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.  
Wheat, oats, barley, Flaxseed Futures handled for local or United States markets. Correspondence invited. Liberal advances on consignments.

**GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
Winnipeg and Brandon.  
WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND FLOUR.  
Correspondence Solicited.

**E. O'REILLY**  
Of Jax. Richardson & Sons.  
GRAIN EXPORTERS.  
Office: Kingston, Toronto and Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.  
Care of block lots. Please ask for quotations. Reference, Merchants Bank.

**ALEX. CAVANAGH**  
GRAIN  
Grain Exchange, Board of Trade, Toronto.  
Consignments Solicited  
LICENSED AND BONDED  
Reference - Bank of Hamilton.

**JAS. CARRUTHERS & Co.**  
Limited.  
GRAIN EXPORTERS.  
MONTREAL TORONTO, WINNIPEG.

**Thompson Sons & Co.**  
Grain Commission Merchants  
253 Grain Exchange - Winnipeg, Man.  
Bankers - Union Bank of Canada

## INSURANCE

## INSURANCE COMPANIES' SUPPORT OF PERNICIOUS JOURNALS.

"It attack being made upon the Great West Life Insurance Co. because the company refused to patronize certain insurance journals which contain news, without, however, doing the company any harm. The Commercial referred a short notice to the cause and nature of this attack. The Bulletin, a Toronto insurance journal, has the following to say upon this subject:

"This question is forcibly recalled by the exposure which has recently been made by the Great West Life of Winnipeg. A circular letter to its agents and representatives was sent out by this company enclosing a facsimile reproduction of a letter received from the editor of The Economist, a journal published in Toronto and "devoted to the interests of Insurance, Banking and Finance." We quote the circular and enclosure, which explain themselves.

The Great-West Life Assurance Co. Winnipeg, Man., May 30, 1903.

Dear Sir,—We have received several very strong intencies from you, and we advertised or increased our advertising we might expect trouble. The enclosed lithograph is a copy of a letter from The Economist of Toronto showing the intention so clearly that no comment is necessary. It is to be warned is to be forewarned. Agents of the company are to be warned of and how to meet the respectable class of competitors who make use of and frequently use the journals of the Toronto Economist kind, and its anonymous contributors.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) J. H. BROCK,  
Managing Director.

Enclosure—1

## "THE ECONOMIST."

Toronto, May 19, 1902.  
J. H. Brock, Esq., Managing Director  
of the Great West Life Insurance Co.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 10th inst. was duly received, and we are surprised at the action of your executive committee in not advertising. It was this unwise step which forced the Farmers' and General Insurance Co. business, and was the primary cause of the trouble which eventually cost the company and General Life. We would be sorry, indeed, to see the Great West get a setback, but we do not deprecate like that of the T. & G. We do not the slightest doubt that your executive committee will regard their action inside of three months' and that the loss to the company in renewal premiums alone in one year will be greater than all the cost of advertising for five years.

Trusting that we have given your company sufficient opportunity to avail itself of the privilege, we patronize The Economist, we remain,  
Yours truly,

The Economist, and Publishing Company of Toronto, Limited,  
(Signed) WILLIAM SANDEISON,  
Manager and Editor.

No other construction that we know of could be placed on the letter from The Economist than that it was a direct attempt to compel the Great West Life to patronize its advertising columns, and the company is to be commended for resisting such a course of proceeding. It is going it. The exposure, though it comes at rather a late date, is a most timely and valuable in ambiguity. Complaints have often been made in the past, but only certain "insurance journals" were guilty of such specific intencies. Complaints coming for publication. Companies have hesitated to take any action against the offenders, not only because they allowed such practices to go unpunished, but they have, in several cases, either through carelessness or mistaken idea of magnanimity or through cowardice, continued to patronize the journals. In the peripatation and increase of the evil.

The present movement which the company has allowed over a year to elapse before taking steps to make it stop, is a very good example of how better if the company had done so a year ago. Delay in a case of this kind would have done the cause of right and justice.

Now that all the facts are known, an article on "Advertising Bullies" which appeared at that time in the Monetary Times has special significance. The article dealt with the disreputable practices of certain "insurance journals," the names of which were not given, however. We quoted the article in full in the Commercial of July, 1902. In commenting favorably upon it, we said that we wished the Monetary Times to publish the name of the journal or journals referred to, for by so doing it would have rendered a great service to the companies and to legitimate journalism. The article was evidently inspired by the Great West Life, as no names were mentioned. The part which is especially significant at this time is the following:

There are various kinds of advertising bulls. Some are quite threatening, and do their bullying with gentleness. Others are loud and domineering, thinking to brow-beat people into advertising by sheer lung-power, or by written superlatives, abusive or otherwise. Yet a third sample is shown which measures 6 ft. 4 inches, and has 175 grains to the single stalk. On the whole the average in this district will be from five to seven bushels more than the banner crop of last year. The breaking has been done this year than last, and building in the country is rapid.

Russell, Aug. 12.—Crop conditions in this locality are very gratifying so far as the quality and apparent yield of the grain is concerned, though not so far advanced as in former years here. On the heavy parts of the property the crops are in the main good, though they will be lighter than has been usual the past few years. The young grain, raised July and up to the present have kept the grain growing and given a good strong straw, and the wheat is ripening well, which seems to have come at last, indications are for a good crop, which will maintain the average of the county. Wheat should average twenty bushels to the acre at this time, and the crop is in good shape. There will probably be no cutting within a week, other than barley, some of which is in the hands of the mill. General wheat cutting will be done before the 20th. Probabilities are that harvesting will be completed generally until close to the end of the month, and the weather will continue to remain favorable.

Sintaluisa, Aug. 12.—Crops in this district are now assured. The fields are fast taking on that golden hue which shows harvest is near. Large quantities of twine have been cut and implement dealers will be profitable in the average. Weather favorable and no damage.

Burnside, Aug. 12.—Solomon Beck, 20-1/2 bushels threshed barley yesterday. The yield is twenty-five bushels per acre. This is good, considering it was in the hall bet, and three weeks ago considered a rather heavy crop. Russ, Munro, Leader and D. McFadden commenced cutting their grain at Yorkton this morning. It was thought to be ten days ago. Some are claiming crops equal to last year, but the barometer is not exceptionally good. The straw is short, but well loaded. Present reports indicate that the wheat is in good shape, and damp, and not the best of hay weather. Wheat cutting will be generally well advanced by the 15th of the month.

Yorkton, Aug. 12.—No cutting is reported yet, but the grain is ripening quickly, and has not been damaged locally last Saturday evening, but fortunately it was not very wide in extent. The weather has been very favorable for the ripening of the grain, and it was a slight frost, but not sufficient to do any harm to the grain. The weather affected by it. Under favorable circumstances the yield will be much better than the average.

Nanton, Alta., Aug. 12.—Wheat, oats and barley are all well headed out and indications for a large yield are apparent. However, it is expected to be small this year, owing to the fact that the land has only been taken up for a short time, and the soil is not yet well ready for the binder in about ten days, with a continuance of present weather conditions. The soil varieties will be plentiful and of extraordinary quality. Mixed farmers and stock raisers are anticipating a good death in farm labors. Those avail-

## THE CROPS.

able are receiving from \$45 to \$50 per month.

Maripolis, Aug. 12.—With the fall wheat cutting will be general about Thursday. On old land the yield is not expected to be over seven to eight light bushels per acre, and on new following and breaking (on scrubby land) the yield will be about fifteen bushels per acre. The soil is generally very poor and in good many cases too short to be cut with the binder, and the yield will be about five to six bushels; but good many will not get over 15. Barley is also very light, but the yield will be about the average yield expected to be about fifteen bushels to the acre in this district.

Oats will be a good crop.

Macleod, Alta., Aug. 11.—The crops in this county are in the best of health. It has been a perfect summer from a climatic point of view for the past few weeks, and the crops, with warm sunshine have gladdened the hearts of the agriculturists, and everything is indicative of a good crop. This is particularly satisfactory this year, as so many new corners are being broken up, and the interest in the possibilities of this portion of the country as a grain growing district is increasing. The following names, Raymond, and McGrath, all having considerable acreage in the Hayston, will commence about the 23rd, in many districts. Cattle are also in fine shape and everything is pointing towards southern Alberta's prosperity.

Loxley Farm, Aug. 12.—Wheat cutting was advanced on account of the heavy rain Saturday and Sunday, but is again in full swing. Twelve average bushels to the acre, and the crop means 20 bushels. Barley and oats are about all cut and the crop is in fine shape. No cutting of wheat, no damage was done. Some old wheat is still being marketed at 75c. for No. 1. The threshing mill commenced next week.

MacGregor, Aug. 12.—The barley harvest is about over, except drawing up the straw. The wheat in the south has started, and will be general next week. Around here it is from the 15th to the 20th. The wheat is cut, and are reported good in the head, but with short straw the wheat is not so good. The signs of frost or anything yet to hurt it. Fine showers within the last two weeks has done the good and no crop.

Sidney, Aug. 12.—Rain Sunday night and Monday gave the farmers a day's rest. Tuesday a good many were cutting both wheat and barley. The weather has a little cool, the wheat is in better shape.

St. Francis Xavier, Aug. 12.—Farmers are all very busy in this district and a good number have finished hay. The weather is very good, and the barley is all being cut, and in several instances wheat cutting begun. The weather is very good, and no damage is to be desired, are much better than was anticipated some time ago, but in most cases the straw is short.

Miami, Aug. 12.—Harvesting is fast going, and considerable hay and wheat is in stock. The frequent rains, while delaying haying, have revived the crops.

Hilton, Aug. 13.—Owing to the rain and the cool weather, crops are not coming on so fast as they did a week or two ago. The wheat is in good shape, but will be very thin on all the old land. Summer-fallow and new land will be about the same, and will average about 15 bushels per acre. Oats, unless there is more rain, will be about the same, and will be a considerable smut in them. Barley is short and is almost past the time for cutting, but the weather is so good, that barley cutting has been done last week and if it turns in warm there will be a small amount of 180 bushels per acre the week. Haying is the order of the day at present, but the farmers claim that the hay is not so good as it was not so plentiful as last year. Potatoes are claimed to be a poor crop, and are very small and not many of a hill.



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(Signed) J. B. KETCHEN,  
Supt. Dentoria Park Farm.

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# Central Experimental Farm

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

On the north bank of the Assiniboine river and within the limits of the city of Brandon, the Experimental Farm for Manitoba was located in the fall of 1888. The greater part of the seven hundred acres contained in the farm lies in the valley with a liberal rise in frontage, while a small portion reaches up the hills and into the broken country.

This position was chosen as it offered several distinct advantages when the purpose of the farm was considered. The nature of the surface gave a variable soil, ranging from a strong black clay loam to almost straight sand and gravel. Naturally this would cover any condition of soil likely to be found in the district. The location was also fairly central, both geographically and with regard to the wheat country; and finally being well placed for railway facilities was easily accessible by all who cared to take advantage of the opportunity to study the methods employed and see the results obtained.

The superintendent, S. A. Bedford, occupied his position since the farm was established. The excellence of the results and the generally splendid condition of the farm are largely due to him and many of the now accepted conditions of profitable farming owe their existence to his initiative. In person, Mr. Bedford is tall and of fair complexion, quiet in voice and manner and impresses one as being thoroughly conversant with every detail of successful modern farming in its many branches.

When the farm was established the land was practically bare of trees, but during several years beginning in 1880 varieties thought suitable were planted out. Of these the maples have done especially well and all the avenues and walks have splendidly matured. There are in many cases completely arching the driveway. At the present time there are on the farm about one hundred varieties of ornamental and useful trees and shrubs, leaving out of consideration those expected to bear fruit bearing. The forestry branch of the department of the interior have a portion of the farm set aside for them.

their accommodation, and one is occupied by the foreman. The barn is well fitted with all the necessary machinery for threshing, crushing grain, cutting feed and pumping water and is topped by a large power windmill. In this building there is accommodation



Avenue of Maples Leading to Barn, Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba.

for seven head of stock. The cattle are Ayrshire, Guernsey and Shorthorn grades with thoroughbred bulls. These are tending gradually to the improvement of the neighboring herds. Hogs and Tamworth being experimented with, the preference apparently going to the Yorkshire.

Experiments in feeding all kinds of live stock and poultry are continually in progress and the result given to the public in the annual reports of the station. These experiments are only a small proportion of those under way, the total number reaching nearly one thousand. Some of these cover a term of years, so that results may be had under all conditions, and embrace the fruits, grains and grasses and also the dairy tests.

In the case of grain tests all the new grains are thoroughly tried and an effort made to show whether or not they are to the farmers' advantage in the way of yield and quality. For instance, while it is a useful grain it is just as are the other coarse grains, it is not to be recommended for the extravagant claims made for it. Then there is the treating for smutty grain, blight and rust, and the preference is given to the bromine grass. It is from the initiative of the Brandon farm that the Americans have taken up these grasses. Alfalfa has also been successfully grown and several cuttings had in one year.

In experimenting with fruits the hardy and half-hardy apples. The result was very unsatisfactory but very decided. Not one of all the varieties tried was saved. Of the hybrid birds and crabs, one specimen of the "Redpoll" was green and mottled. A variety of crab known as the Siber-

ian Berried Crab, that had been imported for ornamental purposes, proved perfectly hardy, even more so than our native maple. Using these as a groundwork and by crossing with eastern such as the snow apple, 897, etc. the size of the fruit has been quadrupled and its hardy nature retained. They form a good stock for grafting with other crabs and apples and at present are about the sole hope in fruit of the maple kind.

The smaller fruits such as currants and raspberries have given very gratifying results, but strawberries are not profitable, the ripening season being too dry. All varieties of imported plums are found to be useless, the

prospect being however that by judicious selecting and crossing of the earliest ripening varieties with the best natives a good sample of this fruit may be obtained.

Many samples of hedges and wind breaks are to be found on the farm, the part devoted to small fruits and vegetables being divided into plots by hedges of maple, caragana, willow or alder. These are not necessary to the welfare of the smaller fruit but they are a help, and for ornamental purposes the maple and caragana are not surpassed.

The grain crop of the farm is practically all given away as samples to the farmers of the province, and the portion left is a great deal of tedious work. The funds necessary for the maintenance of the place are furnished by the Dominion government. The principle of giving away all available for samples and extra charges are rendered necessary to keep seed absolutely pure shuts out any possibility of self-propagation.

It is estimated that between ten and fifteen thousand visitors call at the farm in the course of the year. This in itself shows appreciation of the excellent work done and those who have been looking for practical benefit have not been disappointed. The farm is always open to inspection, and the visitor will find every attention given him and every courtesy extended that can make his visit enjoyable and profitable to himself.

### CHANGES IN CUSTOMS ACT.

Instructions have just been sent out from Ottawa to collectors of customs advising them of the changes effected by the recent amendments to the Customs Act. They are important to business men, and go into effect at once.

Here is the gist of the bill as revised: 6. Section 10, as amended, provides that invoices may also be made out "in full currency in which the goods are actually purchased," and defines the particulars to be stated in the invoice. 7. Section 15, as amended, provides for classification for duty in certain cases according to the component material of chief value.

8. The time for assessment of damage under section 49 is extended to fourteen days.

9. The time for presenting damage claims under section 50 is extended to fourteen days.

10. Section 51 is amended so as to provide for abandonment of damaged goods.

11. Damage under section 52 is to be allowed only "for the amount of loss in excess of 25 per cent. of the quantity damaged."

12. Under section 54, as amended, provision is made for refund of duty on goods damaged or destroyed while in custody of customs.

13. The time for presenting claims under section 48 is extended to fifteen days from date of delivery.

16. Section 127, as amended, requires the production of the true and correct invoices from the exporter to owner in respect of consigned goods sold by porter before arrival, etc.

17. Section 152, as amended, authorizes officers and acting officers of customs to administer oaths in respect of matters within the scope of official duties.

Another memorandum which has been sent out consolidates the regulations in regard to settlers' live stock imported into Manitoba or the northwest.

Regarding live stock, a settler is permitted to bring in the following proportions free: Horses and colts one to ten acres, 16 allowed; sheep, swine, etc. to each acre, 160 allowed. This applies only to individual calves but when brought in together in proportion is observed. His duty will be granted to set taking up more than 160 acres a year will be granted his stock in the same year. Such stock, however, not to be sold inside a year. All stock are subject to the quarantine regulations.

### THE CROPS.

Indian Head, Aug. 8.—Crop prospects continue first-class. The warm sun of the past few days has brought the crops to such a stage that they will be ready for the binder in a day and harvest will be general about 20th. Oats and barley are ready and are generally only a fair yield. Wheat, however, will have a fair yield, and conservative estimates place the average at 25 bushels per acre of the summerfall will run 30 to 40 bushels and the stubble from 25 to 30.

The heads are well filled, most of them having six rows, quite few show eight rows. Berries are large and plump and the quality of the straw is good. Stevan Mercury. Never before in the history of Southeastern Manitoba crop production has there been this year. The Eastern section, especially, shows that the weather during the season has been abundant harvest; a harvest that



GROWTH OF CANADIAN WEST.

(Montreal Gazette.)

"No one can travel from the Great Lakes to the Pacific ocean, and no one can discuss business matters with the leading men of western Canadian business without realizing the fact that the great majority of people out there feel that Montreal is the great national seaport of the Dominion. In fact, all eyes are turned Montrealward."

The above was one of the lessons learned by William Caldwell, general manager of the Canada Paper Company, during a six week's sojourn in Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Rossland, Nelson, Revelstok, Vancouver, Victoria and other intermediate points.

Mr. Caldwell was in Nelson on the day, the Ottawa government's policy with regard to silver lead was announced, and although the proposed bounty will be highly beneficial to the country, the opinion prevails that straight and adequate protection is what the mining as well as the other industries of the country require. He was in Calgary for the first time in the West for a great many years, and what struck him more than anything else was the enhanced productivity of the Coast, and other of the western Canadian cities.

Three years ago, while on the wharves at Vancouver, Mr. Caldwell noticed a good deal of wheat, from Seattle, Washington, being shipped to Australia, but to-day there is another story to tell, and that is the advantage of the Dominion. Flour, of course, is being exported to the inland continent from Vancouver in largely increased quantities, but it is all from the two big Canadian milling companies. In fact, the representative of one of these milling concerns told him that the demand for Canadian flour was so great from Australia that they could not secure cars fast enough to move all of Vancouver.

Then he referred to the interesting fact that a direct steamship line has been established between the city of B. and the port of Vancouver. It is a two month's service, and a very heavy cargo is carried. He was told by the manager of the Canada Paper Company was in Vancouver. They were considered quite a novelty from the days when sailing ships made the voyage from the Mersey to Vancouver, in six long months.

As Mr. Caldwell is a practical man he was asked about the western crop prospects in view of the many conflicting reports being sent all over the country. He replied as follows:

"I met Ogilvie's representative at Winnipeg, and he said that there were about 1,500,000 acres under wheat, and that it would average about 15 bushels to the acre."

"This," he said, "was an opinion given from almost every corner of Manitoba and the Northwest."

Continuing, Mr. Caldwell said that there was not an empty store or dwelling in the city of Winnipeg, which had added 30,000 to its population in three years. To give some idea of the value of real estate in the city, he returns therefrom in the city of Winnipeg. Mr. Caldwell told of a gentleman who occupied the front floor and basement of a store in the McIntyre block, Main street, and who will have to pay this year a rental of \$2,400. Winnipeg, he declares, is bound to become the Chicago of the Canadian Northwest. It is likewise noted that the Montreal business houses find branches in Winnipeg having a field absolutely necessary to construct large warehouses, so great is the demand for goods in all parts of the country as well, although, as stated before, the Manitoba capital will be the chief distributing point for the Northwest.

Referring to the future business centre of Winnipeg, Mr. Caldwell states that Main street will no doubt, become the great thoroughfare for office and bank building, and that the coming centre of the city's retail trade will be Portage avenue and Main street south. He is likewise heard Winnipeg wants a good hotel, and the people need not think of putting on metropolitan airs until one is established.

"What did you hear about the railway situation?" "Well, Manitoba and the Northwest want all the railways they can get

and even then they would cry for more. They want the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, and the ambitious westerners claim that there will be work enough for all the money that is now prevalent out west that the Canadian Northern will not become part of the Grand Trunk. There will be three independent trans-Atlantic railway projects.

The work of immigration to the fertile plains of western Canada is, of course, the main business of the day. Callaway, general passenger agent of the " Soo" line, fully confirmed the report of the work of immigration to the country, and Mr. Caldwell added that if the crops turned out all right this year, the rush during the next few years would be quite unprecedented in the history of any previous movement in this or any other continent.

Then he described the fortunes that had been made in the Territories by men, who some years ago bought up large quantities of land at three and four dollars an acre, and who were now selling out, all the way up to \$20 and \$30 per acre. In the vicinity of the city of Regina, he said, the gentlemen who had accumulated fortunes in this way, all believed, he said, that the advent of the Grand Trunk Pacific would not only open up new tracts of good land, but greatly enhance the value of the other sections.

CIVIC ESTIMATES FOR ENSUING YEAR.

The city council met last week and considered the estimates, which were about \$702,175. The total was increased by a few thousand dollars a year, which was added to the salaries of the city officials and their assistants. The item, estimating \$1,046.94, for insurance was challenged by Aid. Wood, who considered that the city should have its own insurance fund instead of paying large sums annually to foreign companies. The sum of \$681.14 was spent on insurance and the increase of two and a half per cent of \$10,000 each were estimated for the Winnipeg general hospital and were approved by the council. Aid. Ritchie sitting in committee of the whole. Aid. Latimer moved that the grant be postponed to the next year. Aid. Ritchie thought differently and moved an amendment that the grant be altered to \$5,000. He wanted to keep expenditure down, but the sentiment he voiced were not in accord with those of the other members present, so Aid. Latimer's motion carried with Aid. Ritchie as its only opponent.

The usual grant of \$6,000 to the exhibition board was provided for. His worship informed the meeting that there was a deficit at the exhibition and if the fair did not pay it was because the city had had for mounting an officer made up. Aid. Harvey asked for a statement, and on its being produced he asked what the difficulty was that statements could not be got out. His worship said that the prices were not yet all awarded and the board was still in ignorance of the amount which would be necessary for this purpose.

Aid. Ritchie's motion was carried and he giving the matter his attention. He understood that Mr. Headlam had been told that it was funny that large exhibitions like the one at Minneapolis could put up a financial statement and the fair was over. His worship explained that it was because the fair was not successful in their being no exhibits. The matter seemed satisfactory so far as the council was concerned and the item was approved.

The Grants.

His worship, and Aldermen Wood and Harvey opposed a grant of \$2000 to the Labor Jay celebration, because it was not understood that the council was not forced to follow precedent in the matter.

Every item passed. The grant of \$100 for the Winnipeg cricket club was approved. The council did not hold a meet in Winnipeg next year. The other grants as passed are: Public works, \$2,500; boys' home, \$100; women's home, \$300; Salvation army rescue, \$250; children's aid, \$500; dentists, \$100; fire department, \$250; humane purposes, \$200; Manitoba rifle association, \$200; Mrs. Joseph's orphanage, \$500; fresh air hospital fund, \$500.

The keep of the buffaloes last year amounted to \$492.68, and \$450 was set apart for next. Aid. McCarthy, as chairman of the buffalo committee, in-

formed the rest of the aldermen that an arrangement was being negotiated with the Government to purchase the right over the street railway company provided that the company cares for the street cars.

The civic accommodation bureau expense was greatly raised this year, but the amount was not in the estimates which it never had before.

Aldermen Ritchie and Cockburn were against the music in front of the city hall, but an item for \$1,100 was passed. No provision was made for music in the parks, that it being left to the public parks board. The item for the work of the firemen and through him the sum of \$1,000 was granted to the firemen's benevolent association with the understanding that it should be given annually and increased. Aid. Gibson wanted a sum put in for gymnastics, but this was not entertained by the committee, although Mr. Gibson argued strongly in its favor.

The amount of \$80 for wages at the Assiniboine waterworks came up and the aldermen hoped they would never see it again.

The sum of \$2,148 was provided for scavenging. Aid. Wells, chairman of the health committee, objected to it, pointing out that it was too large, its mode of collection was antiquated but the motion was lost, only Messrs. Arbutnot, Wood, Wells, Cockburn and Harvey being in opposition. The committee is trying to cut down the city's scavenging, and it was in view of this that the motion was made.

The police estimates provided for a patrol wagon, horse, harness, etc., and they \$1,000 was set aside for it. This is not a new item, but the cost of the telephone alarms and boxes, but will only purchase the horses and rig. The estimate for the patrol wagon is \$1,000.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Salaries: \$7,455.10; Clothing: 3,352.25; Fuel: 1,000.00; Light: 100.00; Telephone: 155.00; Supplies: 500.00; Cab and express hire: 300.00; Printing and advertising: 150.00; Books and stationery: 250.00; Water: 100.00; Postage: 100.00; Furniture for offices: 750.00; Fire wagon, horse, harness, etc.: 1,000.00; Mounted patrol: 300.00; Contingencies: 200.00. Total: \$17,217.25.

The amount estimated for the police department for the year ending March 31, and the amount expended was \$3,948. The item of \$300 for a mounted patrol of the city was not included in the estimate on Portage avenue, where the beat was a long one and where men became unruly in cabs. It was thought that a mounted man could maintain order on the street, as well as on the sidewalk, better than the ordinary patrol. The amount for cab and express hire was reduced by \$100, as it was thought there should be very little of this with the new patrol wagon.

The public works board asked for an increase according to the increased assessment of city and insurance, and the \$10,432.84, which it got last year, the increased sum of \$25,728 was applied for. His worship could not see how the increased amount could be used, as the money was being spent. There was now little to do in the parks in the way of tree planting and new work at the same old amount was being expended. The board was estimated at \$4,000, but the dollar computed from the total assessment, but they were not forced to accept it all unless it could be paid in a useful manner. Aid. Gibson made a motion deferring the sinking fund interest.

Salaries Raised Generally.

The salary question was gone into and a very few officials escaped getting increases. The fire brigade was remembered in the estimates of the city, the captain raised by \$200 per year. All men getting \$50 per year or more. The city clerk's salary was \$50 per year, while those getting less were raised by \$25 per year. The city solicitor's salary was \$1,100 per year, which was considered more than enough. The salaries of the police were raised ten per cent, by the commissioner, which increase was approved by the council.

Rate of Assessment.

The rate of assessment will be reduced some, but the assessment is considerably heavier owing to the in-

creased value of property. The assessment amounts to \$28,770,000, which is a little over \$102.18. The rate will be about mills on the dollar.

Summary of Estimates.

The summary of the estimates of city council for the civic expenditure for 1910-4 reads as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Committee: 200.00; Police: 17,217.25; Works and property: 1,100.00; Public parks board: 1,000.00; Telephone to city quarry: 100.00; Special taxes city properties: 100.00; Loan improvement debentures: 100.00; General debentures: 100.00; Smallpox quarantine: 100.00; Sewerage: 100.00; City hall clock: 100.00; Business tax uncollectible 1898-99: 100.00; Princes st. macadam pavement: 100.00; City: 100.00; Sunnington: 100.00; Corrections of levies: 100.00; Miscellaneous: 100.00. Total: 20,000.00.

This estimate is about \$100,000 less than the estimate for 1909-10, which is about \$140,000 more than rates of last year.

Estimated Receipts.

The estimated receipts for this year are \$17,500,000, which is \$2,200,000 less than was received last year. The difference in the amount estimated for the amount received last year is \$9,380.85, and this year's estimate receipts other than taxation follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Licenses: 1,000.00; Hotel: 1,000.00; Billiard: 1,000.00; Cab and truck: 1,000.00; Boarding feed and sale stables: 1,000.00; Livery stables: 1,000.00; Water art: 1,000.00; Pawnbrokers: 1,000.00; Auctioneers: 1,000.00; Second-hand goods: 1,000.00; Intelligence offices: 1,000.00; Theatre: 1,000.00; Shooting gallery: 1,000.00; Dog: 1,000.00; Sewer connections: 1,000.00; Boarding feed and sale stables: 1,000.00; Victualing houses: 1,000.00; Overhaul sweeps and pipe lines: 1,000.00; Blowing alley: 1,000.00; Gambler's fines: 1,000.00; Market fees: 1,000.00; Street rents and sale pipe lines: 1,000.00; Brookside cemetery: 1,000.00; P. R. Co., water, gas, car tax: 1,000.00; Second-hand goods: 1,000.00; Notious wood tax: 1,000.00; Tax collector's fees: 1,000.00; Tax collector's enquiries: 1,000.00; P. R. Co., water, gas, car tax: 1,000.00; City clerk's fees: 1,000.00; Second-hand goods: 1,000.00; Patent fees: 1,000.00; Loan improvement debentures: 1,000.00; Sinking fund and collection of rates: 1,000.00; Street rents and sale material: 1,000.00; Overhaul sweeps: 1,000.00; Private fire alarm boxes: 1,000.00; Miscellaneous: 1,000.00.

Water Works Department.

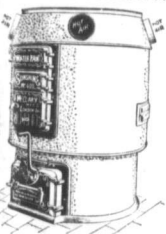
Water Works Department—Bever and building and street cleaning: 1,000.00; Parks and boardwalks: 1,000.00; Sewerage: 1,000.00; Water mains, frontage taxes: 1,000.00; Water rates (general): 1,000.00.

Entered as equal to estimated expenditure—1,000.00.

Bookkeeper—I had to confer with the city clerk to get my post my books for June.

Chief—Pleek! I'll bet he's all right.

Bookkeeper—No; as soon as him he said: "Gee whizz! I forgot to post the bill of my wife gave me yesterday; forgot all about me—this Press."



Extracts all the heat from the fuel and distributes it through the house—the smoke goes up the chimney.

And it hasn't got that enormous appetite for coal, so common in the ordinary furnace.

Simple to operate, easily cleaned and will last longer than any other Canadian heater.

Burns coal, coke or wood.

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**JOHN E. BROWN**  
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**Wool**  
HAMILTON, ONT.

Domestic and Foreign Wools.

Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.

**C. P. R. MEETING.**

Montreal, Aug. 10.—At a meeting of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway company today a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock for the half year ending June 30 last, was declared. A dividend of 2 per cent. for the same period was also declared on the common stock.

The results for the fiscal year to June 30 last were:  
Gross earnings, \$48,067,373; working expenses, \$28,120,027.  
Net earnings, \$19,947,346; income from other sources, \$1,286,812.

Total net income, \$21,234,158; less applied against ocean steamships, \$100,000. Net revenue available for dividends, \$21,134,158. After payment of all dividends declared, the surplus for the year carried forward is \$3,473,000.

**C.P.R. Increases.**

Montreal, Aug. 10.—C.P.R. traffic receipts for the week ending August 7 are \$27,000, against \$71,000 last year.

Much satisfaction is felt here in the annual increase over the increase in the half yearly dividend of the Canadian Pacific from 2½ to 3 per cent. The feeling being that the company, which has been so conservative in the past, must be satisfied with the outlook for the future, or otherwise the increase would not have been made.

**UNITED STATES CROPS.**

The government report, as issued from Washington says:

Wheat condition, 77.1; corn, 78.7, oats, 80.5. The monthly report of the chief of bureau of statistics with the condition of corn on Aug. 1, 1902, have been 78.7, as compared with 77.1 on July 1, 1903; 80.5 on Aug. 1, 1902; 81.4 at ten year average of 1901 and ten year corresponding date in 1901.

The following table shows for each condition on principal corn states the acreage in the past three years, and that on July 1, 1903, with the ten year average:—

State.	1902.			1903.			10 years.
	Aug. 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	
Illinois	74	78	95	81	87	87	81
Iowa	72	74	93	80	87	86	81
Nebraska	72	74	93	80	87	86	81
Kansas	70	70	103	109	117	117	87
Missouri	67	73	109	119	127	127	77
Indiana	71	74	92	99	107	107	87
Texas	95	98	88	88	88	88	74
Georgia	88	88	97	97	97	97	81
Alabama	75	85	86	86	86	86	81
Kentucky	85	86	78	87	87	87	81
Ohio	73	75	91	73	88	88	81
North Carolina	83	92	87	74	84	84	81
Arizona	82	82	81	81	81	81	81
Missouri	92	71	91	87	81	81	81
Virginia	85	84	84	82	82	82	81
South Carolina	74	73	82	86	86	86	81
South Dakota	89	87	88	86	81	81	81
OKLA.	80	84	84	82	82	82	81
Pennsylvania	80	84	84	82	82	82	81
United States	78.7	78.4	86.5	84	84.4	84.4	81

Preliminary returns indicate a winter wheat crop of about 100,000,000 bushels, or an average of 12.4 bushels per acre, as compared with 13.8 bushels last year. The following table shows the estimated average yield per acre in the two principal winter states in 1903 and 1902:—

State.	1903		1902.	
	Aug. 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	July 1.
Kansas	14	8.7	11	12.3
Missouri	14	10	12	15
Calif.	12.8	15	13	15
Indiana	10	15	10	15
Nebraska	10	15	10	15
Ohio	10.4	12	10.4	12
Illinois	12.7	17	12.7	17
Pennsylvania	15.6	15	15.6	15
Texas	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
Michigan	12.4	11.6	12.4	11.6
United States	12.4	13.3	12.4	13.3

The average spring wheat, 77.1, compared with 82.5 last month; 80.7, Aug. 1, 1902; 80.5, Aug. 1, 1901, and a ten year average of 80.2. The following table shows for each of the principal spring wheat states taken on Aug. 1 with the ten year average:—

State.	1903.			1902.			10 years.
	Aug. 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	
Minnesota	87	84	88	83	85	85	80.2
North Dakota	87	89	85	83	80	80	80.2
South Dakota	87	89	85	83	80	80	80.2
Iowa	82	87	80	85	85	85	80.2
Washington	82	87	80	85	85	85	80.2
United States	82.5	85.7	80.3	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2

The spring wheat suggests a yield of 220,000,000 bushels compared with 251,000,000 bushels on July 1. The August wheat figures suggest a total wheat yield of 400,000,000 bushels, compared with 670,000,000 bushels last year. The corn percentage suggests a total corn yield of 2,047,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,065,000,000 bushels suggested by the July percentage. The oats condition, 78.5, on the basis of 34½ bushels, suggests total crop of 700,000,000 bushels. The average of the oat crop for the past ten years was 82.6.

Victims of biting manias are more numerous than is generally supposed. Paris mentions investigations tending to prove that about 20 per cent. of the children in French schools are nail-biters, and that these children often suffer from intestinal troubles. Nail-biters and soldiers seem to be even more plentiful, with special liability to gnawers of men. Gnawing hair is mostly confined to the lower animals, but many animals in human beings have constituted entirely of hair and wool, a hairy ball weighing about a pound having been taken from the stomach of a young girl of eleven. Thread-eating, to which attention has been given, has been noticed in a girl of eighteen, the extent of eating a third of a woolen cloth in four or five whole one in a month. These habits are regarded as nervous disorders, and they may even be hereditary and contagious by example.

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PERFECT  
BRANTFORD  
CLEVELAND  
IMPERIAL  
RAMBLER



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WE HAVE THE LATEST AND BEST OF EVERYTHING IN

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**

HAVING NO OTHER BRANCHES TO DIVIDE OUR ATTENTION WE KEEP RIGHT UP-TO-DATE AND CAN SHOW



**ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES**  
IN OUR LINES

**Our Specialties**

COOL FEET HOSIERY, WOLSEY UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR, HAND-SEWN BRACES, UP-TO-DATE NECKWEAR, ALSO WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS, SWEATERS, UMBRELLAS, RUBBER COATS, ETC.

**MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.**

14 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

ADVERTISE.
Businesses for Sale, Partners Wanted, Travellers Wanted, Businesses Wanted to Purchase, etc.

GROCERIES.
Prices in each section for ordinary lots, with usual discounts for cash or large lots.

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

Table listing various grocery items such as Beans, Corn, Potatoes, and other staples with their respective prices per bushel or per ton.

WANTED.
Party with \$10,000 to be loaned to invest in merchant millinery business. Substantial chance for profitable investment.

A PURCHASER WANTED.
For a \$6,000 stock of General Hardware and Agricultural Implements in the best town in inland British Columbia.

FOR SALE AT SWIFT CURRENT.
A good live business in Lumber, Furniture and Hardware, four choice building lots, double store (two store) membership in the Grand Lumbermen's Association.

FOR SALE.
The whole or half of a well selected stock of Merchandise on the line of C. P. R. in a well situated district Building.

FOR SALE.
General Store Business in Reston. Good clean store. Good town. New brick store for sale or to rent. Satisfaction reasons. John White, Reston.

WANTED.
To sell or exchange a fine ranch and town residence in Northeast Kootenay, for a stock of general merchandise or hotel business. Address P. O. Box 45, Atholmer, B.C.

FOR SALE.
A general store in Southern Alberta, adjoining C. and P. railway station, very close to miles from a town. An improving business. Address R. Pating, De Winton, Alberta.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER WANTED.
To handle side line. Light samples. Quick selling. Apply to C. Y. Carre, The Commercial, Winnipeg.



DENIM PANTS, SOCKS OVERALLS, SHIRTS

Let us have your fall orders early to avoid disappointment. We are very busy now and expect to be more so.

THE HOOPER MANUF'G. CO. LTD WINNIPEG.

There is a good demand for leather at eastern factory points and the market seems to hold firm.

The Outlook reproduces figures compiled by a prominent New York man which shows how lightly human life is held in the United States. Killed on American railways, three years ending June 30, 1900, 71,847 killed - English forces during the Boer war, 22,000; homicides in the United States - three including death from disease, 22,000; the number for one year, 10,405 - "31,895." In speaking on the subject particularly that phase of it which refers directly to lynching, the Outlook says, "We need in America to revise both our theology and our sociology, to recede both liberty and law, and to counteract the unrestrained passions of the mob by cultivating a reverence and passionate loyalty to it."

CANNED GOODS.

Table listing various canned goods such as Apples, Raisins, Peaches, and other fruits with their respective prices per case.

CANNED MEATS.

Table listing various canned meats such as Corn beef, Lard, Ham, and other products with their respective prices per case.

COFFEE.

Table listing various coffee products such as Green Hill, Coffee, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

CEREALS.

Table listing various cereals such as Split peas, Pearl barley, and other grains with their respective prices per bushel.

COFFEES.

Table listing various coffee products such as Rice, Patna, Java, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

CHOCOLATES.

Table listing various chocolate products such as Old Judge, Athlete, Sweet sixteen, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

CURED FISH.

Table listing various cured fish products such as Finnan Haddie, Bonanza Hake, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

DRIED FRUITS.

Table listing various dried fruit products such as Currants, Filintra, Currants, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

EVAPORATED FRUITS.

Table listing various evaporated fruit products such as Peaches, Apples, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

MATCHES.

Table listing various match brands such as Telegraph, Victoria, and other items with their respective prices per box.

NUTS.

Table listing various nut products such as Brazil, Pecans, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

SYRUP.

Table listing various syrup products such as Extra bright, Medium, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

SUGAR.

Table listing various sugar products such as Extra standard granulated, Extra ground, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

SALT.

Table listing various salt products such as Common, Fine, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

SPICES.

Table listing various spice products such as Assorted herbs, Allspice, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

TEAS.

Table listing various tea products such as China Black, Choice, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

TOBACCO.

Table listing various tobacco products such as L. Y. & Co., T. & B., and other items with their respective prices per lb.

TOBACCO.

Table listing various tobacco products such as T. & B. Black chewing, T. & B. Black plug, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

TOBACCO.

Table listing various tobacco products such as Camel, Currency, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

WOODEN WARE.

Table listing various wooden ware products such as Tubs, Buckets, and other items with their respective prices per piece.

PERFUM.

Table listing various perfume products such as Extra O. K. parlor brooms, No. 2 O. K. parlor brooms, and other items with their respective prices per box.

DRUGS.

Table listing various drug products such as Alum, Borax, Bismuth, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

DRUGS.

Table listing various drug products such as Bismuth, Borax, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

DRUGS.

Table listing various drug products such as Castor oil, Cloves, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

DRUGS.

Table listing various drug products such as Eucalypti, Glycerine, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

DRUGS.

Table listing various drug products such as Iodine, Morphine, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

DRUGS.

Table listing various drug products such as Oil of lemon, Oil of sweet almond, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

DRUGS.

Table listing various drug products such as Quinine, Salicylic acid, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

DRUGS.

Table listing various drug products such as Sulphur, Tartar, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

DRUGS.

Table listing various drug products such as Whitefish, Yellowish, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

DRUGS.

Table listing various drug products such as Whitefish, Yellowish, and other items with their respective prices per lb.

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**\$45**

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ROUND TRIP TO

**Vancouver**

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**Victoria**

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**C. E. McPHERSON,**  
General Passenger Agent

**W. BRODIE,**  
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,  
Winnipeg, Man.

**SAULT CANAL TRAFFIC.**

Sault, August 7.—The Canadian mail at Sault Ste. Marie, during July year carried 350,235 tons of freight or 356,402 tons more than in 1902 and 613,714 tons more than July, 1902. The tonnage passed through the Sault Soo in the four months for July was 2,305,114, compared with 1,936 in 1902; the freight for the months was 2,502,496 tons, compared with 2,174,684 in the same four months of 1902. The Canadian Soo shows an increase of nearly 450,000 tons of freight, carried in the four months of July, compared with four months of 1902, the relative increase has been 21 per cent. The first four months of the year carried by the two

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CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

canals amounted to 25,578,286 bushels, compared with 23,724,743 bushels in 1902 and 15,595,266 bushels in 1901. In 1902 the Canadian Soo carried 9,449,329 bushels, or 22.31 per cent, and in 1903, 14,719,655 bushels or 57.55 per cent of the whole carried by both canals.

**DRESS REFORM.**

It has been said that people are, to a great extent known by the clothes they wear. There is doubtless some truth in this statement, and while dress doesn't make the man, nor put commercial value in the checks he draws, yet it undoubtedly effects his business standing and his sense of self respect and confidence more than is generally believed.

The custom of the ordinary farmer counts against him, especially because he has not adapted a costume suitable for the demands of his business. Manufacturers have never devised a costume because the farmers have cooks, waiters, nurses and factory people and many other classes have a costume suitable for their work, while farmers instead of having a clean clothing of uniform make and quality for their working dress have been satisfied to take the shoddy, or out-of-date goods, left upon the markets by city people, and which goods have little or no adaptation for farmers uses. It seems clear to us that they would add much to their own comfort, convenience, self-respect, and appearance, by exchanging the old faded and unbecomingly slightly wool or cotton suits and garments, for cheap, neat fitting, two-piece suits of crash, linen or other wash goods.

The home bath and laundry are not so expensive and water saving a thing that it is difficult for capital to corner. Each man could have four or six suits of this character at small cost, consisting of trousers and a coat made to button from top to bottom, so that he could put on a clean one each week, or oftener if necessary, and thereby eliminate the offensiveness that arises from the clothes bearing the accumulation of sweat and dirt for weeks, besides giving an appearance of neatness and uniformity.

The cheapest garments made, is pleasing to the eye if shapely, clean and well fitting.

We don't think that a change of clothing alone will take a man to heaven, or cure all the ills of country life, but we do think it will add a great deal to his comfort and satisfaction as he goes along, bring a little more sunshine into the home, and help to secure the respect and admiration of other people. Is it not worth thinking about?—Up-to-date Farming.

Potatoes have dropped to 50c per bushel at Minneapolis as a result of a large increase in the receipts of new stock.

*The Smoke of the T L*

**THE FAMOUS T L CIGAR**

*Covers the Country*

The popularity of this good Cigar has spread from man to man; from town to town; from province to province, until it is known and favored everywhere.

Sold and smoked between Montreal and Dawson City.

Look for the name on every one.

**Western Cigar Factory**

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

THOS. LEE, Prop.

**WALL PAPER**

FOR

**1903**

AND 1904

Our new line is now complete. It is unquestionably the best set of samples we have ever shown to the trade. Our travellers will be on the road in July. Wait to see what they have to show you.

**STAUNTONS, Limited** TORONTO ONT.

Represented in the West by the

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SEASON 1903-4.

We take pleasure in announcing that our travellers will be on the road shortly with the celebrated Watson Foster Wall Papers.

The new line excels anything they have yet produced, and embodies the result of months of diligent effort on the part of designers of world-wide reputation.

Our representative will visit you in ample season, and we know that it will be in your interest to defer buying until you have seen our samples.

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**W**HY DOES OUR BUSINESS INCREASE DAILY  
 WE DON'T SPARE TROUBLE OR MONEY TO PLEASE. THAT'S WHY.  
 WOULD YOU LIKE ANYTHING IN OUR LINE, IF SO  
 WRITE US BY RETURN MAIL FOR WHAT YOU REQUIRE.  
 ALLER & CO., (JOHN L.) IS THE NAME.  
 HOLESAL MEN'S FURNISHINGS,  
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## A FIRST-CLASS COOK

Wouldn't be "A First-class Cook" if she were to use poor materials. FLOUR is doubtless the most important factor in almost every class of baking, and in order to do the best baking you must have the best flour.

For over a century, 1801-1903, it has been "Ogilvie's-Millers." During that period we've grown from small dimensions to be 'THE LARGEST MILLERS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.'

The high reputation that Ogilvie's flour has attained and retained is accountable for such a result.

OGLIVIE'S HUNGARIAN is the very best that's to be had in flour. It's an economical flour too; from employing more water in the mixing, it will make a larger quantity of bread per barrel than any other flour that we know of. This isn't a miracle, it is just the practical outcome of milling the choicest wheat by the latest and most approved process.

FOR SALE AT ALL BEST GROCERS.

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## WALL PAPER

dealers who intend to have the "Best that is to be had" should see the "Staunton" samples before ordering for Fall or Spring.

Our designs are so attractive and our colorings so effective that the dealer handling "Staunton" Wall Papers will extend his trade and his profits.

Don't buy till you see our line.

**STAUNTONS, LIMITED, TORONTO.**

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All lateral wires high carbon best steel. Strays of hard steel wire in one piece. Factory made, complete roll. Liberal discount to the trade.

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Gentlemen—Our representatives are at home preparing new samples for their visit to your country. Desiring always to be in touch with our ever increasing trade, we you to favor us with your valued orders by returning by letter, which shall receive very prompt and personal attention. Our salesmen will advise you in the line when you please to see you. Thanking you for your patronage, we beg respectfully to remain

Yours truly,

THE GLOBE CASNET COMPANY

LONDON, ONT.