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THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

Published Weekly.

Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, AUGUST 31, 1901.

No. 52



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If you require any binder twine wire us your orders. We will advise promptly what we can supply.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.
WINNIPEG

FLOUR

HIGHEST AWARDS at home and abroad:

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, PARIS EXPOSITION.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY



INCORPORATED A.D. 1670

The flour manufactured by the Hudson's Bay Company has received the Grand Prize at the Paris Exhibition and the highest awards at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. All the flour made by the Company is from specially selected wheat.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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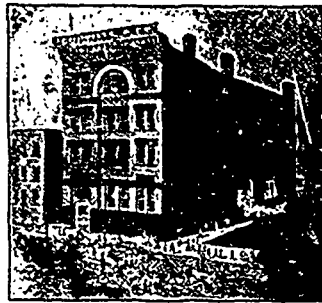
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Factory

Cor. Princess and Alexander St., Winnipeg

For Export
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173 McDermott Street.
WINNIPEG

Write for quotations.

For . . .

**Fall and Winter
Footwear**

Send us your orders

Our stock is large in leather goods, flannel lined felt boots, mitts, moccasins, overshoes and rubbers. Everything required in the Shoe Line.

Letter orders receive prompt and careful attention.

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WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES

WINNIPEG

School Boots

Boys'—Sizes 11 to 2 and 1 to 5. Our "Stampede Brand," in grain and box calf.

Girls'—Sizes 11 to 2. Our "Kleker Brand," in grain or box calf.

We warrant these goods.

Send for sample dozen.

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**ORANGES
LEMONS
BANANAS**

We have them, and your orders will receive prompt attention. Send us your produce. Prompt returns.

LOCK BROS. & CO.

WINNIPEG Wholesale Fruit
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Sirdar

Our "Sirdar" waist lining is acknowledged by all to be par excellence. It retails at 15c. For a lower line try our "Zarella." It will satisfy your customers. It retails at 12½c.

Full range of colors in stock. Letter orders shipped same day as received.

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Ladies' Jackets

We can supply you with any quantity in Melton and Beaver cloths, in fawn, brown, navy and black.

All sizes, latest styles. Prices to retail from \$3.00 to \$12.00.
3 Lines of

BOYS' REEFERS.

Made of good quality navy nap. These are strongly sewn, and will sell quickly at \$3.00, \$3.75 and \$4.20 retail.

Order now, before they're all gone.

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Wholesale Dry Goods
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Importers of .

Foreign and Domestic
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Fruits, Nuts, Etc.

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PIPES, PURSES, MOUTH ORGANS,
COMBS, BRUSHES, ETC. We have a
great variety of newest goods.

McALLISTER & WATTS
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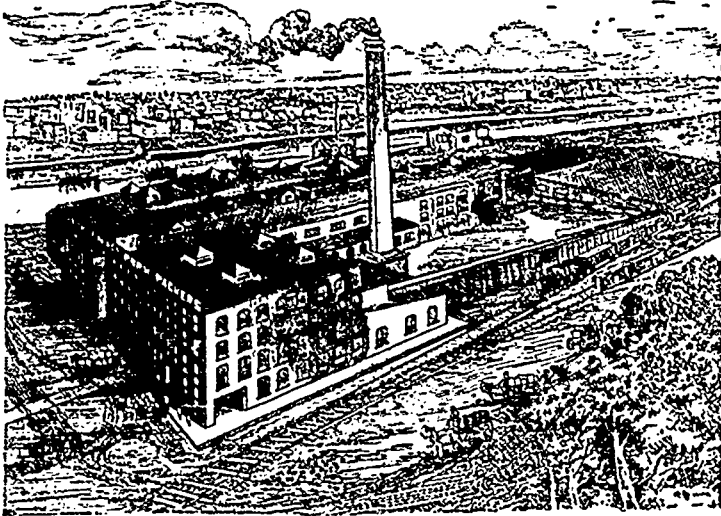
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ARE MADE FROM FINE,
GRAIN FED HOGS. THE
KIND THAT PRODUCE
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THEY ARE CURED AND
SMOKED WITH PARTICULAR CARE IN ORDER TO
PRODUCE THE FAMOUS
GRIFFIN BRAND FLAVOR

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO. Pork Packers
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SCARCE AND HIGH AT ALL POINTS

Preserving season will open next week when everything will be at bed rock.

We have two cars Ontario Fall Apples consisting of Alexanders, Duchess, St. Lawrence, due September 1st. Lose no time in ordering—Ontario Apple Crop huge failure.

R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY Ltd.
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**The Canadian Pacific
Lumber Company Limited**



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PORT MOODY, B.C.

CAPACITY: LUMBER—60,000 feet per day; LATH—20,000; SHINGLES—120,000.

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

American Competition with Britain.

The London correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes to that Journal:

The overpowering vote of the British House of Commons the other day—330 to 16—against the admission into the British fiscal system of the preferential-tariff principle as applied to the colonies, has proved a severe blow to what one may call the imperial protectionists. Relying upon Mr. Chamberlain's repeated coquetting with the idea of an inter-imperial tariff of some sort against the foreigner, they hoped that the British government might be induced to admit the thin end of the wedge in connection with their new sugar duty proposals. The reply of the House of Commons is decisive. But the imperial protectionist is not quite dead for all that, and in the columns of the Commercial Intelligencer one finds a fiscal duel in progress, with Mr. Harold Cox, secretary of the Cobden club, as one of the duellists. The Cobden club is still so much the bulwark of free trade, and this trade journal is so unlikely to cross the Atlantic, that I append a few paragraphs from the last letter of this modern exponent of Cobdenism. They have a special bearing upon American trade rivalry with England: "As far as I am able to judge," says the Cobden club secretary, "most of the modern criticism of free trade is due to the irritation caused by foreign tariffs. We are conscious of the injury done to our trade by the American tariff, and some of us are foolish enough to spring to the conclusion that we could avoid that injury by means of a British tariff. We should only injure ourselves still further. England, more than most countries, is dependent for her prosperity on her foreign trade. In order to command neutral markets we must be able to produce at the lowest possible cost, and therefore it is imperative that the raw materials and the tools of our multifarious industries and the food and clothing of our people should be free from taxation.

"As for the future, it depends on ourselves. Mr. Williams makes a great point of the alleged loss of our industrial supremacy owing to the more rapid progress of the United States. I do not know whether the actual supremacy has yet passed from us; but I do know that 40,000,000 people, cramped up in an overcrowded island, cannot reasonably expect to retain forever the industrial leadership of the world against 70,000,000 people, not inferior in intelligence, and occupying a territory of almost boundless extent and natural richness. Nor is the industrial future that lies before the American people any new discovery. Fifty years ago English free-traders clearly foresaw the inevitable expansion of the United States, and wisely pointed out the futility of hampering our industries in the vain hope of staying their progress. The only marvel is that this great continent has not sooner wrested from our little island the title of supremacy. The loss of that title, when it comes, may hurt our vanity, but it will not touch our solid prosperity. In the long run our national prosperity depends on our individual qualities. If we are prompt to seize fresh opportunities, quick to adapt our old ideas to new needs, steadfast in work, and resourceful in difficulties, we shall not go under even before the millions of the American republic. With his own brain and hand, each individual citizen must carve out his own fortune, and the greatest boon he can ask of the state is to leave him free."

British Columbia Year Book.

In 1897 R. E. Gosnell, of Victoria, B. C., issued "The Year Book of British Columbia," which was filled with useful and valuable information regarding the resources of that province. He has now issued a compendium of this work containing extracts of such information as is most likely to interest those outside rather than those within the province. To this compendium is added a chapter containing much special information respecting the Canadian Yukon. Reliable information as to the resources of British Columbia has been very hard to get in a condensed form and this book of 215 pages is sure to meet with great favor as it contains very full information in a clear and concise form.

THE COMMERCIAL

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

Nineteenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

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

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

Office 210 McDermot St. Telephone 221.

D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 31, 1901.

MEDICAL MEN MEET.

The Dominion Medical Association has been meeting in annual convention in the Y. M. C. A. building Winnipeg, this week. Many of the most distinguished doctors in Canada have been in attendance besides a large number of the rank and file of the profession. Many of these less notable men are from the ranks of those who are toiling among the pioneer settlements of the west and have been looking forward for a whole year to this gathering with the expectation of learning many things from it which would be of service to them in their practice. It is not often that the practicing physician in small western towns can have the opportunity of attending such a gathering. The doctors were warmly welcomed to the city and have had a most successful gathering.

THE THRESHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Some misapprehension seems to have arisen among the farmers of Manitoba as to the scope and purpose of the organization of the threshermen of this province and this misapprehension is being fostered by writers in some of the city and provincial papers who have not taken the pains to inform themselves concerning the organization. The idea is being propagated that the threshermen are organizing for the purpose of exacting more from the farmers, which is, according to their earnest contention, an entirely erroneous idea. The object stated is to protect honest threshers from the competition which comes from men who purchase machines for which they never intend to pay and set out to make what they can before the machine plays out and in order to secure work undertake to thresh for less than regular charges. It has not been very generally contended in the past that threshers have been overpaid for their work in this province and the regular charge of 4c per bushel for wheat and 3c for oats does not look like a very big price when all the expenses are considered, so that as long as the members of the association keep their charges down to what has been recognized as a fair price before their organization was formed and do not impose any other conditions or restric-

tions on the farmer they should be allowed to organize or not as they like without being subjected to unreasonable criticism.

It is stated, and is probably true, that much of the recent adverse comment on the new association has come not from bona fide farmers but from men who own threshing machines and who are unwilling to fall in with the new order of things. Some of these critics are known to be men who are away behind with their payments on the machines with which they expect to thresh this year, owing to their propensity for cutting prices. Organization and uniform prices would be the salvation of such men as these if they would only make up their minds to it.

THE HISTORY OF A BANK.

"History of the Bank of Nova Scotia" is the title of a neatly printed book of 175 pages, recently issued. The book is freely illustrated with half-tone views of present and past officials of the bank, buildings owned by the bank, etc. Though having a provincial name, the Bank of Nova Scotia is by no means a

quite a lively political agitation, the popular branch of the legislature, supported by public opinion, being opposed to the council. In the early days of Nova Scotia, as at present time, there evidently existed a strong public sentiment against anything in the nature of a monopoly, and it was strongly suspected that His Majesty's Council, which did its business in the star chamber fashion, was using its power to kill the proposed new bank enterprise, in the interest of the private banking monopoly. The act of incorporation, however, finally passed and the bank was organized and opened for business.

The bank was incorporated on March 30 1832. The first meeting of shareholders held on May 10 of the same year, when a board of directors was elected. It may just be mentioned here that the double liability clause was first applied, so far as banking in Canada is concerned, in the charter of this bank. This was one of the amendments made to the bill through the efforts of the opponents of the measure. The bank began business in August of 1832. The first dividend was declared on July 31, 1833, at the rate of 3 per cent. Dur-

circulation, £16,600; deposits, £18,043. In 1835 the capital was increased to £62,500, by a further call on stock, and in 1840 the paid up capital was increased to £100,000, the following year to £125,000, and in 1842 to £140,000, or equal to \$560,000. Capital remained at this sum until the defaultation previously referred to, which led to a reduction to \$400,000 by writing off for impairment. In 1873, however, the paid up capital was increased to \$748,680, and the reserve fund to \$80,000. A new issue of stock was made in 1874 and the capital paid up was increased to \$1,000,000, where it remained until 1883. From 1883 to 1890 the paid up capital was \$1,114,300. In 1891 it was increased to \$1,500,000. In 1900 the paid up capital was \$1,860,000 and it has since been increased to \$2,000,000. The growth of the reserve fund has been very rapid since 1870, the bank now having the large reserve of \$2,600,000, a sum considerably in excess of paid up capital. This enormous reserve renders the Bank of Nova Scotia proof against any impairment of capital such as occurred in 1870, and makes it one of the most solid financial institutions of the con-



View of Heavy Work of Construction on Irrigation Canal, in Vicinity of Magrath, Alberta

provincial institution. One of the first pages gives a list of its branches, which shows that its business is very widely distributed, not only throughout Canada, but also extending to foreign countries. In addition to the fourteen branches in Nova Scotia, the bank has ten branches in New Brunswick, two in Prince Edward Island four in Ontario, two in Quebec, one in Manitoba (the Winnipeg branch, of which C. A. Kennedy is manager), two in Newfoundland, one at Kingston, Jamaica, and three in the United States.

The Bank of Nova Scotia was established in 1832, and it was the first chartered bank in the province. Prior to this time the banking business of Nova Scotia was practically a monopoly, controlled by the Halifax Banking Co., a private institution which exerted great political influence in its own favor, through the number of its directors who were members of the executive and legislative council of the province. The friends of this institution strongly opposed the measure for the incorporation of the new bank, and much public and political excitement was worked up before the bill was finally passed. In fact the incorporation of the Bank of Nova Scotia appears to have been accompanied by

ing its early history the bank had its ups and downs, one of the greatest difficulties in carrying on a banking business in Nova Scotia being the treasury note system of the province. The limitation of bank notes to a denomination not less than £5 was another feature which tended to reduce the profits of the bank. About 1870 the bank met with a very heavy loss through the defaultations of its cashier, amounting to \$314,967. Part of this sum was made good by the cashier, but the net loss was sufficient to entirely wipe out the reserve fund of \$80,000 and ten per cent reduction of capital account was also entailed thereby. As a result of this loss a thorough investigation was made into the affairs of the bank and a better system of book keeping was introduced. Since that time the progress of the bank has been satisfactory and rapid, though the collapse of the wooden shipbuilding industry was a very severe blow to the Maritime Provinces, about 1877-78, and materially reduced the profits of the bank, and led to the collapse of some financial institutions entirely.

The first annual financial statement of the bank, in February, 1833, showed capital paid up, £50,000; notes in

the steady accumulation of this vast reserve, year after year, is a further proof that the bank has been wisely managed and has had a profitable business right along, for without a successful business experience this fund could not have been created.

The Bank of Nova Scotia opened its first western branch in Winnipeg in January, 1899, with C. A. Kennedy as manager. Mr. Kennedy is still in charge here. This branch has done a successful business, having grown steadily since the commencement, notwithstanding the crop failure of last year. The Winnipeg branch now requires a staff of seven persons, and it is working short handed at this, while only three were required the first year. The local business has exceeded expectations, particularly in the matter of deposits, which have been much larger than was expected.

Miners are leaving the Cape Nome goldfields, Alaska, as fast as they can get steamers to take them out. Many of these men would be unable to live through the coming winter in that region as they have no money and employment is scarce. Alarm is felt for many of the people who are still there as they have no money with which to buy passage not even if steamer accommodation should offer.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital all Paid-up - \$12,000,000
Reserve Fund, - 7,000,000
Bal. Profit and Loss - 427,180.00

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Lord Dufferin and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., President.
Hon. O. A. Drummond, Vice-President.
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Sir William McEwen, Esq., R. B. Angus, Esq.
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BRANCHES in all the principal cities and towns throughout
the Dominion (in Canada), and in the following cities:
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New York, 67 Wall St. Chicago, 188 La Salle Street.
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Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool
Scotland—British Lumber Co. Bank and Branches.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

Travelers' Circular Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits
issued or used in all parts of the world.
Collections made on favorable terms.
Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.
Drafts sold available at all points in Europe, United States
and Canada, including Athens and Peking City.

A. P. D. MacGILLIVRAY, Manager.

DOMINION BANK

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

President—E. B. Osler, M. P.
Vice-President—Wilmot D. Matthews.
General Manager—T. G. Brough.

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO

WINNIPEG OFFICES:

Main Office—Cor. Main and McDermott Sts.
F. L. PATTON, Manager.

North End Branch—709 Main Street
S. L. JONES, Manager.

A general Banking Business transacted.
Interest allowed on deposits in Savings
Bank Department.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID-UP - 2,000,000
REST - 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Jas. King M.P.P., Vice-Pres. Hon. John Sharples
G. C. Thomson, Esq. Wm. Price, Esq.
E. Giroux, Esq.
E. Z. Webb, General Manager. J. O. Bisset, Inspector
F. W. S. Croy, Assistant Inspector

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Wells, Man. Brandon, Man. Moose Jaw, N.W.T.
Carberry, Man. Leboucq, N.W.T. Neepawa, Man.
Carman, Man. Morden, Man. Virden, Man.
Minnedosa, Man. Souris, Man. Glenboro, Man.
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Indian Head, Assn. Medicine Hat, Man. Gretna, Man.
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Crystal City, Man. Regina, N.W.T. Pincher Creek
Yorkton, N.W.T. Edmonton, N.W.T.

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Bassett, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont.
Harristville, Ont. Quebec, Que. Windsor, Ont.
Montreal, Que. Sherburne, Ont. Winchester, Ont.
Carleton Place

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

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

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

D. R. Willie, General Manager. E. Hay, Inspector.

DIRECTORS:

H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt, Vice-Pres.
Wm. Ramsey Robt. Jeffrey
T. Sutherland Stayer Elias Rogers Wm. Herdrie

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST AND NORTH COASTS.

Winnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man.
Portage la Prairie, Man. Calgary, Alta.
Prince Albert, Sask. Edmonton, Alta.
Strathcona, Alta. Vancouver, B. C.
Regina, S. C. Nelson, B. C.
Golden, B. C.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Essex, Ont. Port Colborne, Ont.
Ott. Ont. Port Hope, Ont.
Fergus, Ont. St. Catharines, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont.
Ingersoll, Ont. W. W. Woodstock, Ont.
Listowel, Ont. Welland, Ont.
Niagara Falls, Ont.
Niagara Falls, Ont.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received and interest
allowed.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank Limited, 72 Lombard
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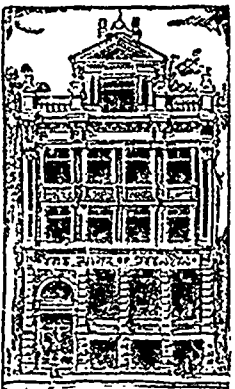
DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States
and Europe.

Municipal and other Debtors purchased.

N. G. LRSLIE, Manager

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Head Office, Ottawa.

Capital authorized, \$2,000,000		Capital subscribed, \$1,994,900
Capital paid up, \$1,983,940		Rest, \$1,680,455

This Bank offers to clients every facility which their
Balance, Business and responsibility warrant.

WINNIPEG BRANCH, J. R. MONK, Manager

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL PAID-UP - \$8,000,000
RESERVE FUND - \$2,000,000

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

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS IN
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office, Hamilton.

Capital (all paid up) - \$1,993,750
Reserve Fund - 1,500,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Stuart, President. A. O. Ramsey, Vice President
John Proctor George Rorsh Hon. A. T. Wood
A. B. Lee (Toronto) Wm. Uibou
J. Turnbull, Cashier. H. S. Steven, Asst. Cashier

Agencies throughout Ontario and at the following points
in Manitoba and the West Brandon, Carman, Hamiota,
Manitou, Morden, Flin Flon, Stonewall, Winkler, Win-
nipeg and Vancouver, B. C.

Deposits received and interest allowed.
General Banking Business transacted.

Collections carefully and promptly effected at all points in
Canada

Savings Banks at all Offices.
WINNIPEG BRANCH, Opposite Post Office.

C. BARTLETT, Agent

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1838

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840

Capital paid up - \$1,000,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund - £350,000

HEAD OFFICE—5 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

Agents in Vancouver—J. H. Brodie, John James Carter, Henry
R. Farver, Caspard Farver, Richard H. Glyn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. B.
Kenall, Frederic Labcock, Geo. D. Whitman,
A. G. Wallis, Secretary.

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

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO:	PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
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Hamilton	Brandon
Toronto	St. James
Midland	Yorkton
Kingston	Regina
Ottawa	Edmonton
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Fancy Groceries, Butter, Eggs, Cheese

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244 Princess St., Winnipeg

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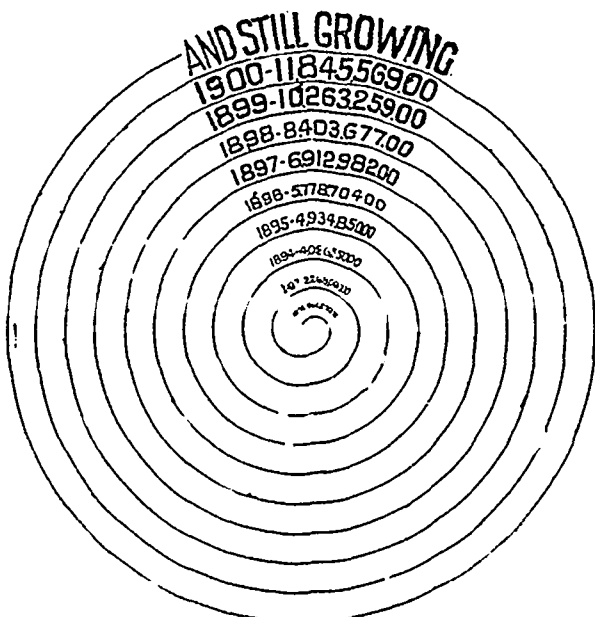
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THE ... GREAT WEST LIFE ASS'CE CO.

The Confederation Life Association

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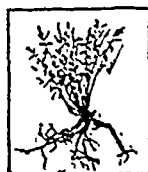
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Unconditional Accumulative Policies issued by this Association.
They guarantee Extended Insurance, Paid-up Policies, and Cash
Surrender Values.

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C. E. KERR, Cashier

D. McDONALD, Inspector



SHIP YOUR

SENECA ROOT

RAW FURS AND DEER SKINS to

McMillan Fur & Wool Co.

200-212 First Ave., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Advise diggers to dig. We are paying 30c per lb. for good dry Seneca, delivered in
Minneapolis. Freight from Winnipeg to Minneapolis is \$1.16 per cwt. No duty on Seneca,
Raw Furs or Deer Skins. Write for circular.

Lethbridge and the Irrigation Canal

Lethbridge is the most important town in Southern Alberta. It has a population of about 2,500, but is scattered over a large territory and, therefore, does not impress the visitor with its size. A large proportion of the population is made up of miners and their families.

There are a large number of stores here carrying large stocks, from the appearance of which it is evident that a good business is transacted.

The principal support of this town for years has been the coal mines, which are only a short distance from the railway station and which give employment to a large number of men.

twenty-four feet in that distance, joining Spring Coulee at an elevation of 3,830 feet. From this point the natural channel of Spring Coulee is used for about ten miles, in which distance a further drop of 279 feet is made. From here another artificial channel carries the water for a distance of one and three-quarter miles to the Pot Hole coulee, the natural channel of which is used for nearly twelve miles, dropping in that distance 387 feet. Here a third artificial channel is reached, diverting the water from the creek. This channel extends for twenty-two miles easterly across the plains to the crossing of the Alberta Railway and Coal Cou-

on the bottom to carry five feet of water. The third division is sixteen feet wide at the bottom to carry five feet of water. The next division, reaching to Stirling, begins with a width of 10 feet at the bottom and decreasing to six feet. On the fifth, or Lethbridge, division, in order to maintain a sufficiently high elevation to cover land tributary to Lethbridge and at the same time to avoid too deep cutting through the rolling hills, it was necessary to construct a long flume, 1,400 feet in length, along the west shore of Fifteen Mile lake, in addition to constructing double earth banks at each end of the flume, 1,300 and 2,100 feet long, and to penetrate the rolling hills by one long deep cut, three and a-quarter miles long with a maximum depth of 19 feet.

By this irrigation system a tract

Irrigation, of course, involves considerable additional labor to the farmer as well as increasing the cost of raising grain, but on the other hand it removes the greatest cause of failures of crops. Irrigation also provides a continual fertilizing agent without adding expense. The alluvial materials carried in the waters of the rivers in spring and early summer are deposited on the soil and constantly enrich and fertilize it, so that in countries where irrigation has been practised for long periods, as in Colorado, crop after crop has been taken from the same soil with no material reduction in the yield, or evidence of exhaustion of the soil.

There is a large and ever increasing market in British Columbia for all the produce the farmer here can raise. The Lethbridge district has a



Flume, 784 Feet Long, with Trestles 28 feet high, carrying canal over bed of Willow Creek

These men are paid monthly and as their wages total to a large sum the merchants here are able to do a good business without being subjected to the burden of carrying the accounts for six months or a year.

The district surrounding Lethbridge has been brought very prominently before the public lately by the system of irrigation which was completed last year by The Canadian North-West Irrigation Company and as a result a large number of settlers are taking up land which has thus been rendered fit for cultivation and the good effects of this are already being felt by the merchant.

The great trouble with this district has been the light rainfall which made it practically impossible to raise grain

pany's line, a few miles south of Stirling, terminating at an elevation of 3,114 feet. This section of the canal crosses a drainage canal known as Nine Mile coulee, about eight miles from its point of diversion from the Pot Hole, at an elevation of 3,140 feet. Nine Mile coulee drains northerly partly to the Pot Hole and partly to Fifteen Mile Lake, which is used as a waste receptacle into which water is turned from the canal. By a complete system of water gates and waste gates, all the way down from the head of the canal, the supply of water is controlled as completely as in the water mains laid along the streets of a city. From fifteen mile lake, the natural channel of Nine Mile coulee is made use of for the Lethbridge branch

of about 200,000 acres of rich prairie land is now supplied with water and the supply still available from the St. Mary river will permit of a great enlargement of the main channel of the canal as well as extensions to the branches.

The irrigating is done by means of a ditch from the canal to the highest point of the land to be irrigated. From this ditch the water is distributed in small channels. These channels are simply cut by a plow, hoe, or spade, and the water is allowed to flow out of them and spread over the surface as far as it will go, and sink as deep as may be necessary to give the required moisture to the roots of the growing grain. The distributing ditches are so constructed that they

great advantage over other parts of the Northwest on account of its nearness to this market thus enabling the farmers there to land their products at the different towns in a much fresher condition and on that account their goods will be more in demand and will command a better price.

Besides the increase in the business already noticeable at Lethbridge, as a result of the completion of this irrigation system, it is expected that several manufacturing and other industries will be started. It is reported that the cultivation of sugar beets will be commenced on a large scale and that a factory for extracting the sugar will be erected. The company behind this enterprise has been negotiating for a large tract of irrigated



On Fourth Division of Irrigation Canal

profitably except in exceptionally wet seasons and it was to overcome this drawback that the Galt canal was constructed at a cost of over \$400,000, which draws upon an inexhaustible supply of water from the melted snows of the Rocky Mountains and makes possible the irrigation of hundreds of thousands of acres of land. The water is taken from the St. Mary river at an elevation of 3,834 feet above sea level and is conveyed in the main channel a distance of sixty-one miles with a branch thirty-two miles in length running to Lethbridge and another branch of twenty-two miles to Stirling. From the point of intake on the St. Mary river an artificial channel has been excavated for a distance of about ten and a half miles, dropping

of the system. From the point where that five-mile stretch ends, at an elevation of 2,020 feet,—no less than 120 feet of a drop being made in five miles—an artificial channel extends twenty-five miles, making possible the irrigation of the wide area of some 100,000 acres immediately surrounding the town of Lethbridge.

This section of the canal from St. Mary's river to the headwaters of Spring Coulee is 20 feet wide on the bottom, carrying five feet of water along on a slope of two feet to a mile. The banks of the canal are built one and a half feet above high water line and are eight feet wide on top. From Spring Coulee to Pot Hole coulee the dimensions are 15 feet wide

spread the water quickly over the ground to be irrigated. When the field, or any portion of it, is sufficiently watered, the cuts through which the water escapes from the ditches to the growing grain are closed by a shovelful of earth, and the water carried to another portion of the field, and that operation is repeated until the whole crop is irrigated. The "furrow method" is also employed, though most frequently for root crops, as well as in orchards, vineyards, and in small fruit gardens. The water is allowed to follow down the furrow made by the "shovel-plow" between the rows of vegetables, and sweeping downwards and sideways, rapidly reaches the roots to be watered.

land, and it is intended to sell this in small parcels, the purchaser agreeing to sow a certain portion with sugar beets. If this enterprise is carried out successfully it will mean a large increase in the number of settlers here, as in this class of farming only a few acres are necessary to insure a man a good living.

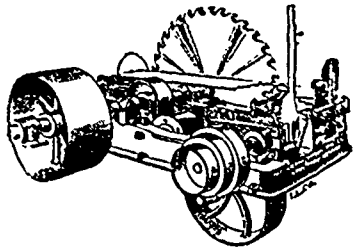
This season has been a particularly favorable one for crops, owing to the amount of rain which has fallen and irrigating has not been as necessary as in some seasons, still it has been used to good advantage, and it is confidently expected that in a few years this district will be known as one of the best agricultural portions of Western Canada.

ARE YOU HANDLING OUR CLOTHING?

If not—why not? They are the best MONEY MAKING LINES on the market. Fit and Finish guaranteed and always up-to-date. Look out for our travellers with SPECIAL VALUES.

DONALD FRASER & CO.
Manufacturers of Fine Clothing
WHOLESALE
WINNIPEG—120 Princess Street
MONTREAL—502 St. Paul Street

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GLASS * * *
OF ALL KINDS
G. F. STEPHENS & CO., Limited
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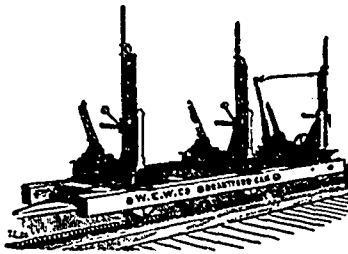


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Sole Agents for:

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

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JOHN W. PECK & CO.
MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
Manufacturers of
Clothing Furs Shirts
Dealers in
Men's Furnishings, Hats, Caps

Fancy Goods For Import

If you are interested in this line, be sure and see our representative's samples. The lines we are showing this year are certainly some of the best that will be seen in the west. Besides our usual magnificent line of celluloids, we have a big selection of novelties which are certain to be good sellers. Also Albums, Bibles, Toys, Games, etc. Xmas Cards—a special range. We are showing something entirely new in this line this year, which can't fail to catch your eye. If we have not done any business with you yet, we would be pleased to hear from you.

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Wholesale Stationers and Paper Dealers.
P. O. Box 1240 . . . WINNIPEG.

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\$2.00 to \$4.00 PER DAY

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MANAGER

City Hall Square, **Winnipeg**

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Exporter of Raw Furs.

Highest market prices paid for consignments and returns made promptly. Write for circulars containing Market Reports and latest prices.

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Wild Pigeons



I want wild pigeons for my city trade, and will pay 18c per pair for these at country points. Will take all offering at this price.

W. J. GUEST

602 Main St., Winnipeg

SPECIALLY MADE FOR FAMILY USE.

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

ALWAYS ASK FOR OGILVIE'S.

C. P. R. Crop Report.

The C. P. R. crop report, issued under date of Monday last, which, taken as a whole, gives a highly satisfactory showing. The following are extracts from same:

Main Line.

Rosser—Favorable weather; wheat cutting nearly completed, oats and barley will be all cut by next week. Threshing started Aug. 27.

Marquette—For the last week weather has been favorable. Cutting almost finished. Threshing started. Reburn—Weather very favorable. Cutting about finished. Threshing commenced to-day, will be general end of week.

Poplar Point—Favorable weather, 90 per cent cut. Wheat will run 20 to 25 bushels; oats 30 bushels. Threshing started to-day.

High Bluff—Warm and dry. Ninety per cent cutting done. Threshing general. Wheat grading No. 1 hard and 1 northern.

Burnside—Cloudy and damp. Wheat 20 bushels per acre. Threshing will be general Sept. 1.

Bagot—Crops not suffering in any way. Threshing stopped for few days on account of rain.

MacGregor—Very little wheat standing now, but considerable oats. Some half north of here Sunday. No damage reported. Note—Later reports show no damage done by hail.

Austin—Wheat cutting finished and threshing began on Tuesday. Heavy rain yesterday stopped stacking.

Sidney—Wheat all cut; oats and barley cutting. Threshing general.

Carberry—Nearly all wheat here cut and farmers busy stacking. Some threshing done. First wheat marketed Aug. 25, quality No. 1 hard.

Sewell—Weather favorable. Threshing commenced yesterday.

Douglas—About 70 per cent wheat cut and threshing just begun.

Chater—Cutting about finished. Very little stacking will be done owing to yield. Threshing commences this week and expected yield will be large.

Brandon—Favorable weather. Wheat yield 25 to 30 bushels per acre.

Alexander—Fine and warm. Cutting will finish first week in September. Wheat 25 bushels, oats 40 bushels.

Oak Lake—Generally favorable weather. Cutting finishes first week in September. Wheat 25 bushels.

Virden—Very favorable weather. Cutting finishes August 31. Wheat 22 bushels, oats 40 bushels. Threshing starts this morning and will be general in a week.

Eikhorn—Dry and warm. Cutting finishes September 3. Wheat yield averages 27 to 30 bushels, oats 40 to 50 bushels.

Fleming—Clear, warm weather. Yield will be high.

Moosomin—About 45 per cent cut. Wheat 25, oats 40 bushels.

Wapella—Splendid weather. Cutting finishes Aug. 30. Yield heavy.

Whitewood—Very favorable weather. Still busy cutting. Threshing not commenced.

Grenfell—Weather very favorable, no drought, hail, frost or gophers. Cutting will finish end of week.

Qu'Appelle—Cloudy and warm. Cutting finishes end of week. Standing grain not suffering. Heavy yield.

Balgownie—Cloudy to clear and warm weather. Gophers plentiful. Cutting finishes in a week. Good yield. Best crop for years.

Regina—Fine, all busy cutting. No damage reported of any consequence or magnitude.

Moose Jaw—Fine, no hail or frost.

Weyburn—Fine to cloudy; cutting finished Sept. 1.

Prince Albert Section.

Saskatoon—Weather fairly favorable, some hail, very slight damage; frost on 23rd did damage to standing grain. Fifty per cent. of the crop is already all safe.

Rosthern—Clear and fine; five degrees of frost, but apparently no damage done.

Duck Lake—Two to four degrees of frost. No damage.

Macdowall—A light frost on Thursday last, but no damage done to any kind of crops.

Souris Section.

Hartney—Favorable weather, threshing general, sample 1 hard. Wheat will be all cut this week.

Melita—Favorable weather; cutting finishes in a few days; prospects good.

Elva—Threshing will be general next week. No damage.

Plerson—Ninety per cent wheat cut; 60 per cent oats. No damage; good yield.

Gainsborough—Cutting nearly completed. Prospects good.

Carleton Place—Clear and fine. No damage. Wheat cutting general in a day or so.

Carnduff—Two-thirds wheat cut, one half of oats. Weather favorable. Threshing commences next week. Oxbow—Threshing next week; cutting general.

South Western Section.

Starbuck—Ninety per cent wheat cut. No machines this district.

Elm Creek—Ninety per cent wheat cut; stacking commenced. Good sample.

Carman—Cutting near finished, stacking and threshing started. Sample No. 2 northern.

Rathwell—Threshing commenced, about 30 bushels to acre expected.

Treherne—Weather favorable, cutting mostly done; prospects good.

Cypress River—Weather all that could be desired. Wheat all cut. Threshing just commenced, yield will be good.

Glenboro—About 50 per cent wheat cut. Threshing general to-morrow; prospects good.

Stockton, Methven, Nesbitt—Favorable weather; crop good.

Piperton Section.

All wheat cut and good part of barley and oats. Threshing begins this week.

Pembina Section.

LaSalle—Wheat cutting done; only two machines threshing; no unemployed men. If weather clears up, threshers will require ten to fifteen more men.

Morris—Cutting about completed; no damage.

Rosenfeld—Average twenty to twenty-five bushels; weather very backward last week.

Altona—Eighty per cent of wheat cutting completed; damage, nil.

Gretna—Ninety per cent cut; sample fair; threshing general.

Plum Coulee—Eighty-five per cent cut; rains during week have bleached some wheat.

Winkler, Morris—Cutting slightly delayed by rain; threshing commenced.

Thornhill, Manitou, LaRiviere—Weather not very favorable; no damage.

Pilot Mound—Threshing will be general on Monday.

Crystal City—Heavy rain has delayed harvest some.

Clearwater and Cartwright—Weather a little backward; threshing will be general next week. No damage.

Holmfild—Sixty-five per cent wheat cut.

Killarney—Rust has done slight damage; threshing will commence next week.

Ninga and Boissevaline—Average 25 bushels to the acre.

Minnedosa Section.

Macdonald—Threshing starts to-morrow.

Westbourne—No damage. Gladstone—Yield good.

Keyes—Cutting slightly delayed by rain.

Neepawa—Crop not suffering in any way.

Franklin—Yield good.

Yorkton Section.

Nowdale—No damage.

Strathclair—No damage of any kind.

Birtle and Russell—No damage from any cause.

Langenburg—Harvest in full swing; twenty-five bushels per acre average; no damage.

Snowflake—Threshing will be general September 2.

North Portal—No damage.

In the Edmonton section the weather is favorable; wheat cutting began this week at several points.

Winnipeg Industrial.

Since the closing of the fair, four weeks ago, the executive staff of the Industrial exhibition has been busily engaged in straightening out the innumerable financial and other details preliminary to ascertaining the association's position. Though results can, at the present time, be stated only approximately, enough is known to stamp the exhibition of 1901 as a record-marker in every important particular. Altko from the standpoints of attendance, of finance and of attractions, this year's fair was a notable advance on any of its predecessors. President F. W. Thompson was seen

by a reporter and was asked to make public such information as he possessed concerning the achievements and results of this year's exhibition. "Well," said Mr. Thompson, "a meeting of the directors was held last night when the finances of the fair were gone into as thoroughly as it is possible with the present incomplete statements available. It gives me great pleasure to state that these results are most satisfactory. We started business this year with a deficit of \$10,000. We have been able, thanks to the generous support accorded the exhibition from all classes of the west, to reduce this by fully \$5,000. This deficit, it must be understood, was incurred by expenditures for permanent improvements. I may say that this result is very gratifying to me, as it must be to everyone who has at heart the welfare of the Industrial. It reflects the highest credit on General Manager Heubach, and also the chairman of the different committees. I cannot speak too highly of the individual work and energy of every director. From the visitors' standpoint, the fair was undoubtedly an unqualified success, for the sports programme and the attractions were of the very highest order. When we consider the general scarcity of money during the past season, and also the existing strike on the C. P. R., and the fact that our receipts were the largest on record, it speaks volumes for the popularity and usefulness of the exhibition. I am satisfied that, but for these conditions, the attendance would have reached phenomenal figures. As it was, the turnstiles registered 7,000 more than had ever passed through them in exhibition week. In connection with this fact, too, it is well to remember that this year the fair suffered from the disadvantage of the opening day having no special feature. Last year the exhibition was formally opened by Governor-General and Lady Minto, and their presence induced large numbers of people to visit the fair earlier in the week than they would otherwise have done. The matter of having special features earlier in the week is being considered for next year's exhibition. It is possible that American Day will be held on Tuesday or Wednesday, instead of Friday, as heretofore, and also the advisability of having some attendance-drawing and attractive feature for opening day is being carefully considered. Recommendations in these directions will be made to the incoming board. In view of the fact that Monday was children's day, and that thousands of scholars were admitted free to the grounds, I think the financial results of this year's exhibition are as a whole highly satisfactory. The total receipts of the association, from all sources, will aggregate between \$50,000 and \$55,000. No more conclusive proof of the magnitude of the Industrial could be found than these figures. In prizes alone, the board will pay out between \$16,000 and \$17,000, and the competition and stimulus thus provided to the farmers of the west must be of untold benefit in improving live stock and general farm methods.

This year, too, the board, in addition to reducing its liabilities by 50 or 60 per cent, expended over \$3,000 in permanent improvements."

"The only matter of regret in connection with this year's fair was the limited display in the main building. This brings up the question of the positive necessity for a new main building, that will be sufficiently capacious and attractive for merchants and manufacturers to make effective displays without the running of any undue risk. This is a matter of pressing importance, with which the board has determined to deal. A special committee will give the question its attention, and something will probably be done in this direction before the next exhibition opens."

Paper Bag Prices.

Canadian manufacturers of paper bags have announced the following new scale of discounts:

Quantity	Bags	P.C.
Over	300,000	5%
From 150,000 to	300,000	5 1/2%
" 50,000 to	150,000	5%
" 20,000 to	50,000	4 1/2%
Under	20,000	4%

This scale shows an increase in the discount rate over old figures of about 5 per cent., and means correspondingly lower prices. The reason for the reduction is competition of imported bags, which have been sold in large quantities in Canada lately.

Must Pack Better.

Special Commissioner Palmer Gives Advice—B. C. Fruit in Manitoba. R. M. Palmer, C. P. R. special freight rates commissioner, writing from Winnipeg, Man., to Secretary Brandreth, of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, says: "You will be pleased to know the outlook for marketing fruit in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories generally is very promising. The wheat crops are fine everywhere and if the harvest is secured in good condition there will be plenty of money with which to buy fruit.

"Market conditions in Winnipeg are very steady owing to the existence of a fruit exchange composed of all the wholesale fruit dealers. There is no overloading the market or cutting in prices, and the retail dealers are allowed only short credit.

"Unfortunately British Columbia plums have a bad reputation, owing to the poor condition in which most of the fruit shipped in previous years arrived at its destination; Okanagan fruit excepted. All dealers speak well of this and want all they can get of it.

"At the present time plums are wholesaling at from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per crate. Most of the supply is from California, but there are some peach plums from Oregon on the market. These are good prices but it is hardly likely they will be maintained, and I am informed that Washington and Idaho growers are quoting low prices for September shipments.

"I trust your arrangements regarding the packing are proceeding satisfactorily and would urge the necessity of great care in making up shipments to exclude all fruit infected with 'brown rot.'

"The C. P. R. have agreed to furnish transportation for the expert fruit packer engaged by the Fruit Growers' association, also for a man to go with the car of fruit proposed to be shipped. Please apply to F. V. Peters, at Vancouver, for the necessary passes in this connection. I am of opinion that there are ample facilities here for placing the car of fruit referred to. In any case cars of fruit going to Winnipeg are distributed amongst the different wholesale houses through the agency or the fruit exchange referred to previously. This ensures quick marketing and distribution."

Tenders.

Tenders, addressed to H. B. Spratt, Edmonton, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, on 4th September, for the purchase of the stock of cigars, pipes and fixtures, etc., lately carried by Robert Hockley, insolvent debtor, Edmonton.

Scaled tenders for the supply of 40 suits of winter clothing for the members of the Winnipeg fire department, addressed to the chairman of the fire, water and light committee, will be received at the office of the city clerk up to 8.30 p. m. on Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1901.

Offers will be received up till Friday, Sept. 20th, 1901, for the purchase of \$2,000.00 debentures of the Swan Lake school district, Man. Said debentures are payable in 20 annual instalments and bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum. Thomas A. Griffith, of Swan Lake, is secretary.

Scaled tenders, marked tenders for bankrupt stock of James Duffy, Wolseley, Assa., will be received by the assignee at Wolseley, up to the 21st day of September, 1901, for the purchase of a stock of merchant tailors' goods and trimmings, the wholesale price of which is about \$400.00; and also the book debts of said James Duffy, insolvent.

Tenders will be received for the following waterworks supplies by Wm. Adair, Medicine Hat, Assa., up to September 1st, 1901: 2,100 feet 4 inch pipe; 1,050 ft. 6 inch pipe; specials 2—single 4 off 6; specials 3—double 4 off 4; specials 5—single 4 off 4; specials 2—single 3 off 6; specials 3—6 inch gate valves, specials 4—1 inch gate valves, specials 1—reducer 6 inch to 4 inch; specials 2—6 inch hydrants 8 ft. bury; specials 5—4 inch hydrants 8 ft. bury.

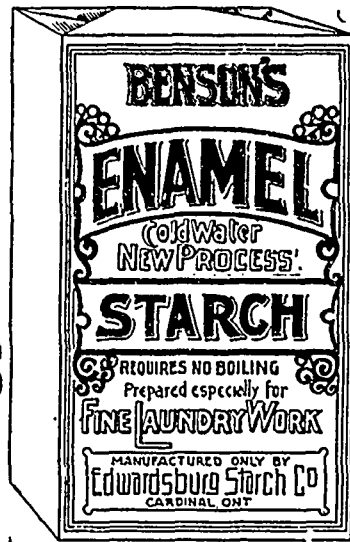
Ontario apple growers are awakening to the fact that the dishonest practices in connection with the packing of this fruit which have been in vogue in the past have injured their business and they will endeavor to see that the new Dominion act forbidding such crooked work is properly enforced.

THE **HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE**

IN

3

Trade Winners



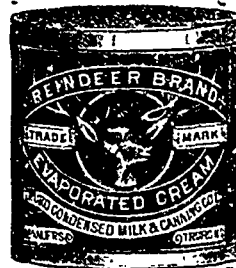
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Trade Winners



3

Trade Winners



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

E. NICHOLSON

WHOLESALE AGENT
115 Bannatyne St. East, Winnipeg

THE **IMPERIAL**

— **FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO'Y**
— **WHOLESALE**

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

An Effervescent Tonic

Such is a fair description of our

Refined Ale

"Which Sparkles like Champagne."

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

E. L. DREWRY Manufacturer and Importer, Winnipeg



Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works

SOMERVILLE & CO., PROP.
BRANDON, MAN.

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

This monument, 27 feet 8 inches in height, manufactured of Manitoba granite, was erected by us in Brandon cemetery during 1890.

W. R. JOHNSTON & CO.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)
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READY MADE **Clothing**

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CANADA JUTE CO. LTD., MONTREAL

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POTATO



FLOUR

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COTTON

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Complete Stock Carried in Winnipeg Prompt Shipment

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OUR LAST ORDER FOR CHEWING TOBACCO WAS FOR . .



Eleven Hundred Dollars

This gives an idea how our brands are taking; get a supply now, they give you a nice profit and your customer satisfaction. We handle Black Prince, Pride of London, 400, and Our Own, put up in 6, 8, 10 and 12lb caddles. Don't have to invest much money to give them a fair trial.

THE **MACPHERSON FRUIT CO.**
LIMITED

491 Main St., Winnipeg

Solo Agents for these Goods

SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR

Threshers' Supplies

We carry a full line.

MARSHALL-WELLS CO.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE
WINNIPEG

Lime Juice

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

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

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
P.O. Drawer 1461. WINNIPEG

S. Greenshields, Son & Co.

MONTREAL

Wholesale . .

**DRY GOODS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
CARPETS, ETC.**

Winnipeg Sample Rooms:

412-414 McIntyre Block

Represented by—R. R. GALLAGHER
G. M. NEWTON

Iron, Steel and Metals

Bar, Hoop, Plate and Sheet Iron and Steel, Tin, Terne and Canada Plates, Sheet Zinc, Russia Iron, Tinned Sheets, Wire Rope and Wire of all kinds. Imported at Lowest Prices.

Sanderson's Tool and Mill Steel in stock.

A. C. LESLIE & CO., MONTREAL

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

DOMESTIC
BRITISH
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GERMAN
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**Dry Goods
Men's
Furnishings**

Small Wares and Fancy Goods

347 and 349 St. Paul St., Montreal

Represented in the West by

A. C. McLAUCHLAN, Box 208, Winnipeg.

Bargains in Winter Footwear

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

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

In rear of Leland Hotel.

The Burridge Co.

AGENTS FOR

THE GOLDIE & McCULLOCH CO. GALT

MANUFACTURERS OF

**MODEL
GASOLINE ENGINES**

Office and War house

132 Princess Street, Winnipeg
Telephone 1202

Great West Saddlery Co. Limited

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



BRIGHT & JOHNSTON, 137 BANNATYNE ST
WINNIPEG

**Cars
California and
Washington
Fruits
Arriving Daily.**

Canada's famous Ashland Early Crawford Peaches to arrive Monday. Finest grown—order early.

A. CARRUTHERS & CO.

Dealers in and Exporters of

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

Liberal advances made on shipments against Bill Lading. Wool Sacks, Hhd. Ho, cs and Tugs furnished on application.

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

**PATENTS TRADE MARKS
AND
DESIGNS
PROCEURED IN ALL COUNTRIES**
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
PATENT LITIGATION

PAMPHLET SENT FREE ON APPLICATION

RIDOUT & MAYBEE, 103 BAY STREET
TORONTO

Recent reports from Boston indicate an improvement in the wool market there. Demand is much better than it has been for a long time and there is a stronger undertone to the market. Holders, while willing to sell freely at current prices, will not make concessions of any kind and claim to be getting all the business they can handle.

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

Our saddles good, made of leather and wood. Make riders shout with glee. Smooth and bright; strong but light. Those made by the "G. W. S. Company."

Our harness best, that stands the test. However severe it be. Construction strong; never wrong. Those coming from the "G. W. S. Company."

Our collars you know; they fit just so. And their quality, you'll agree, is no fake, like others make. For they're made by the "G. W. S. Company."

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

Now dealers shrewd, please be subdued; And to this factory flee. Their saddlery sells, you're treated well. By this wondrous "G. W. S. Company."

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

Great West Saddlery Co. Ltd.

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



WOLVERINE

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS
MICHIGAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO
French Warehouse 100 of James Street, WINNIPEG.

Manitoba.

E. Weeks is opening a butcher shop at Bolszevaln.

Lloyd & Thompson are opening a butcher shop at Franklin, Man.

A. E. French has bought out the dry goods business of J. I. Mills at Minnedoua.

The Western Canada Business College, Winnipeg, is moving to new quarters in the Baker block, on Main street.

Geo. Brown was arrested at the C. P. R. station, Winnipeg, on Thursday on a charge of fraud in connection with the sale of a team of horses.

The dry goods store of A. Chaudonnet, on Main street, Winnipeg, was damaged by fire early this week to the extent of \$500.

The Portage la Prairie branch of the Great West Saddlery Co. has decided to manufacture all the harness sold there on the premises, and has added several men to its staff.

The post office at Altona was broken into on Monday and robbed of stamps and cash to the value of \$50. The postmaster also lost \$77 by the burglary. The thief has not been caught.

One of the pioneer merchants of Winnipeg, Neil S. Shaw, died suddenly on the street on Tuesday afternoon. In the early days he conducted a wholesale and retail liquor business here. Later he had been in the civil service.

The Winnipeg school board has now under construction on the corner of Nena and Notre Dame streets a school building which will cost complete about \$35,000. The corner stone was laid on Tuesday afternoon with fitting ceremonies.

The Hotel Leland, Napinka, changed hands last week. B. Hallonquist retiring and moving with his family to Ai-cola, where he will again engage in the hotel business. The new proprietor, L. Dobson, was formerly proprietor of the Union hotel at Melita.

The Winnipeg city council has decided to fight the application of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company now before the railway committee of the privy council for permission to lay new tracks across Main and other adjacent streets of the city. One of the aldermen and possibly the mayor will go to Ottawa for the purpose of opposing the application.

C. P. R. surveyors are working in a westerly direction from Greenway toward Baldur, just south of the Canadian Northern railway. The projected line, which starts from Carman, across the Canadian Northern at the village of Greenway, and after coming within two or three miles of Baldur angles in a southwesterly direction toward Killarney, crossing the valley between Rock and Pelton lakes.

J. O. Smith, Dominion Immigration agent, has received a number of apples from A. R. Stevenson's orchard at Nelson, Man. One of the Red Cheek variety, is a trifle over 3 1/2 inches in diameter, weighs 7 oz. and is perfectly ripened. Another apple is of a like weight and size. Amongst other varieties are White Rubets, Peerless seedling apple and Kovrsk Anks. Compass cherries were also amongst the fruits received. These will be exhibited at the various state fairs at which the Dominion government are making displays. The next state fair at which the department is exhibiting is the Minnesota exhibition at St. Paul on Sept. 3.

Assiniboina.

W. H. Erut has opened a butcher shop at Arcoia.

Mr. Francis contemplates opening a general store at Arcoia.

A by-law to raise \$22,000 for heating and lighting the town of Medicine Hat by natural gas was carried on Thursday by sixty-four majority.

F. C. Whitelock is organizing a joint stock company to carry on a general mercantile business in Medicine Hat to be incorporated as the People's Supply Co., Ltd., cap. tal stock \$10,000. He expects to have the business going this fall.

Alberta.

H. C. McDonald & Co. will open in the millinery business at Edmonton next week.

James Paden has bought out the wholesale liquor business of Fred. W. Downer & Co. at Blairmore.

J. Taylor has disposed of his interest in the firm of Morris & Taylor, hardware, at Lacombe, to Norman Morrison. The new firm name will be known as C. E. Morris & Co.

Reports from points in the Crow's Nest Pass state that fierce bush fires are burning there on both Alberta and British Columbia lands. The town of Michel has been damaged and Fernie had a narrow escape.

Work is progressing rapidly on the railway extension from Strathcona to Edmonton. Last week there were 130 men and 25 teams employed on the south side of the river. It is expected that grading will commence on the north side this week. The station grounds have been laid out and the location of the station fixed.

Northwestern Ontario.

The Port Arthur Chronicle says — Dense volumes of smoke at the mouth end of the harbor indicate that the work of clearing the bush off the site the Pigeon River Lumber company's mill and yards will occupy is being pushed ahead. Excavating for the foundation of the mill is just about completed and the laying of the foundation starts right away. The spur which runs from the main line to the elevator will have to be shifted to make way for the mill, as the big building will extend from the lake shore inland beyond where the rails are laid. The Canadian Pacific railway will build a traffic bridge over their tracks at the earth cut north of the station.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Montreal	113,000
Toronto	27,000
Western Harbor, Ont.	162,000
Kingston	40,000
Quebec	.....
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin	677,000
Winnipeg	235,000
Manitoba elevators	330,000

Total Aug. 17 1,751,000
Total previous week 2,073,000
Total a year ago

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS
Total stocks in the United States and Canada east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's Aug. 17, were 28,007,000 bushels, as against 28,360,000 bushels for the previous week.
Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 61,725,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on Aug. 1 were 3,355,000 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Aug. 21 was 23,007,000 bushels, being a decrease of 762,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 48,356,000 bushels, two years ago 51,621,000 bushels, three years ago 53,277,000 bushels, four years ago 15,463,000 bushels, five years ago 45,574,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 6,612,000 bushels, compared with 8,063,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 12,205,000 bushels, compared with 7,430,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

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

1901	115,000,000
1900	123,000,000
1899	116,000,000
1898	58,000,000
1897	64,000,000
1896	108,000,000
1895	140,000,000

CROP MOVEMENT.

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States spring wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop movement, Aug. 1, 1901, to late, compared with the same period of last year.

Minneapolis	4,613,295	4,251,429
Milwaukee	388,957	517,100
Duluth	648,111	1,253,881
Chicago	7,031,723	5,518,861

Total 12,682,086 11,541,271
The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States winter wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop movement, July 1, 1901, to

date, compared with the same period of last year:

Toledo	2,339,198	2,720,922
St. Louis	8,480,401	7,159,142
Detroit	620,073	781,782
Kansas City	8,021,100	10,673,417

Total 20,075,771 21,217,263

Grain and Milling Notes.

During exhibition week over 1,000 visitors went through the Ogilvie mill at Winnipeg.

Morton & Pearson's new elevator at Gladstone, Man., is expected to be ready for business by the end of September.

W. G. Douglas, grain merchant, Winnipeg, received the first car of new oats of this season's growth on Thursday last. The car was shipped from Westbourne, Man. The sample was a fine No. 2 white, weighing about thirty-five pounds to the measured bushel.

Advices from Moscow say that almost one-third of the provinces of European Russia are declared officially to have produced "insufficient" and several other provinces "under the average" crops of cereals. Only two provinces out of 70, it is said, have really good harvests. Among the "insufficient" are the greatest wheat growing sections.

A meeting of the shareholders in the new Grain and Produce Exchange Clearing Association was held on Monday afternoon. The principal business transacted was the election of officers for the current year, the following gentlemen being chosen: G. R. Crowe, F. Phillips, S. Spink, T. T. W. Bready, A. Reid, C. Tilt, F. W. Thompson, G. V. Hastings and Thos. Thompson.

A new grain receiving dock has been opened in Georgian Bay. An elevator of 700,000 bushels capacity has been constructed at Meaford, which lies midway between Owen Sound and Collingwood, by the Meaford Elevator Company, headed by Henry Boufsford. The Canadian government has dredged a channel twenty feet deep to the elevator dock and the steamer Spokane was this week chartered to take the maiden cargo to the new port. Meaford lies on the Grand Trunk railway and the elevator will be used in handling export business via the Grand Trunk line. The Spokane will be taken of the Duluth-Port Huron route, and will ply between Chicago and Meaford for the rest of the season. It is claimed for the new port that the harbor is easy of access.

The crop situation has unquestionably changed for the better since the first of the month, when the data upon which the government report issued on the 10th were collected, says the New York Journal of Commerce. Some of the most conservative estimates of the yield of corn has been increased a hundred million bushels or more as a matter of fact this estimating of crops is largely guess work, in which the opinions of various experts, based chiefly upon probabilities, constitute a large element. Upon two points, however, there is no difference of opinion, namely, that the total yield of wheat will be unusually large and that the production of cotton will be in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 bales. For these staples a world-wide demand is certain. The shortage of the European crop of wheat is daily becoming more pronounced and simultaneously the outward movement of breadstuffs from this country is exceeding all previous exports.

Statistical Wheat Report.

There were 318,683 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on Aug. 21. Receipts for the week were 38,770 and shipments 17,578. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 1,255,000 bushels. Two years ago they were 1,052,000 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg and interior points are estimated approximately at 1,212,000 bushels, compared with 2,300,000 bushels a year ago, 2,000,000 bushels two years ago, 500,000 bushels three years ago.

D. K. Book, western representative of McKenna, Thomson & Co., wholesale clothing, etc., Montreal, is back from an eastern trip. Henceforth Mr. Book will be permanently located at Winnipeg as representative of his house in the west. He is now preparing for a fall assorting trip and will also take spring samples with him.

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.
Returns for the Winnipeg Clearing House for the week ending Thursday, show as follows:

Week ending Aug. 29, 1901	\$2,181,692
Corresponding week, 1900	1,617,659
Corresponding week, 1899	1,612,757

The monthly totals are as follows:

1901.	1900.	1899.	
Jan.	\$ 9,021,460	\$ 9,906,007	\$ 7,683,052
Feb.	7,158,276	6,762,610	6,299,471
Mar.	7,839,622	7,329,762	6,756,121
Apr.	7,834,231	7,051,519	6,916,431
May	8,681,077	9,762,573	7,472,855
June	8,547,908	9,612,084	8,211,716
July	9,214,186	9,295,427	8,103,535
Aug.	8,173,036	7,995,221	7,995,221
Sept.	7,290,117	8,281,159	.....
Oct.	9,183,477	12,629,000	.....
Nov.	11,618,885	14,135,219	.....
Dec.	10,862,424	12,900,905	.....

Totals \$106,356,792 \$107,756,814

THE MONEY MARKET.
The bank rate of interest here remains unchanged at 6 to 8 per cent. according to amount and security. Bankers report a good demand for funds, both for mercantile and industrial uses.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

D. R. WHIKE, general manager of the Imperial bank, stated at Vancouver on Wednesday that his bank would in future ship all gold dust collected at their various branches to the Vancouver assay office. The bank has branches at Edmonton, Calgary, Rat Portage and other mining centres. In the past it has shipped all gold to New York.



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

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

ALEX. MCFEE & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.
Room 13, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

MONTREAL.
Consignments of Grain and Manitoba Produce solicited.
F. O. B. offers of wheat, Barley, etc., requested.
Established 1800. Manitoba Grain Code used.

WHEAT Ask for Prices Before Selling

All grades handled on commission. We make liberal advances on car lot shipments, get best prices and make prompt returns.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

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

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, Aug. 31.

Moderate activity has been the prevailing feature of the business situation during the week now closing. Winnipeg jobbing houses find their country customers ready to take liberal stocks of all kinds of reasonable goods and there is a good trade doing in a retail way here as well. All kinds of wearing apparel are in demand at wholesale houses and groceries, provisions, fruit, etc., are no less active. Implement dealers are busy with threshing and plow orders, farm wagons are in big demand and there is every probability that in these lines the season will turn out the most satisfactory on record. Railway traffic is heavy and becoming more so, railway companies reporting that their rolling stock is well employed. The announcement of the settlement of the trackmen's strike yesterday had a beneficial effect. Labor is well employed in both city and country, the carpenters' strike in Winnipeg being the only cloud upon this horizon. It is still in the same position as at the beginning. Harvest operations have been interrupted a little by rains but great progress has been made during the week, nevertheless, and all of the eastern excursionists who want work are now employed. Some are of the opinion that men will still be scarce when threshing gets well under way. Bank clearings at Winnipeg for the week ending Thursday show an expansion of \$526,900 as compared with the same week last year, the total for the week being \$2,181,622. Now that new wheat is beginning to move eastward it may be expected that the clearings will show large expansion.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, Aug. 31.

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

BUILDING MATERIAL.

The demand for building material continues good and there are no changes in prices. Lime is very firmly held at our quotations and some dealers have been endeavoring to secure an advance over the figures for grey lime, but so far as we can learn without success. This firmness is due to the higher cost of labor since the harvest opened. A number of the smaller kilns have not been burning this month as their owners are farmers who have been busy with work in their fields and have not had time to burn. We quote: Rubble stone, \$1 per cord; footings, \$5.50 per cord; broken stone, \$1.25 per cubic yard; white lime, 20c per bushel; grey lime, 15 to 16c per bushel. Veneer brick \$11 per thousand; kiln run, \$9 per thousand.

CURED MEATS.

There is a very strong feeling in the market for cured meats and packers have the utmost difficulty in keeping up supplies. Hogs are scarce and dead and the demand large. After harvest there will be some relief from this state as farmers will then have more time to deliver hogs. With live hogs selling at \$1.50 per hundred it will be readily seen that the present prices of cured meats, lard, etc., are well supported. We have to note an advance of 1/2 to 1c per pound in several lines this week. Smoked breakfast bacon, bellies and backs is 1c higher; spiced roll is 1/2c higher; dry salt long clear bacon is 1/2c higher; smoked long clear is 1/2c higher and boneless is 1/2c higher. A full list of Winnipeg prices is given on page 1240.

DRY GOODS.

The feature of this market is the continued demand for all reasonable lines of goods and winter trade. Wholesale dealers note a good sorting demand and orders for future delivery are also large. Cotton overalls and smocks are in particularly large de-

mand. Prices for all lines hold steady and firm.

FISH.

Winnipeg jobbing prices are: Whitefish, fresh, 5c per pound, pickerel, fresh, 4c per pound, pike, fresh, 3c, goldeyes, 2c; trout, 10c; salmon, 11c per pound, halibut, 12 1/2c, Lake Superior herring, 20c per dozen; kippered gold-eyes, 40c per dozen; fresh cod, 7c, per pound; smelts, 8c; mackerel, 12 1/2c; fresh shad, 10c; salt cod, 6 1/2c. Labrador herring, per barrel, \$4; salt mackerel, \$2 per kit; boneless fish, 5 1/2c per pound.

GROCERIES.

Trade is moderately active in all staple lines. We have to note a very strong situation for several leading lines, the only changes this week being in an upward direction. For instance 3 lb apples have jumped from \$2.25 per case to \$2.75, while the same goods preserved have jumped from \$1.25 to \$1.75. Gallon apples are up 5c per case. These advances are due to shortage in the Ontario crop. Dried and evaporated apples are correspondingly dearer, the former having risen 1 1/2c per pound and the latter 1 1/2c per pound. White beans are another line which has developed great strength lately and they are to-day 40c per bushel dearer here than two weeks ago at \$2.50 to \$2.60. Rolled oats continue their firmness in the meantime, but may be expected to decline as soon as local mills have stock to sell. Our news columns show that the Pacific coast salmon pack has been exceptionally large this year, so that prices may be expected to shape themselves accordingly. Sugars while unchanged in price show weakness in the larger markets of the world and have had a downward tendency. Heavy sugars are weak at producing points. The decline of 1/2c in the price of refined noted in these columns last week has not stimulated buying to any extent. Canned peas advanced 2 1/2c in eastern markets last week. Winnipeg jobbing prices are given on page 1240.

GREEN FRUIT.

The preserving season is now on and plums, peaches and pears are in good demand. Dealers have difficulty in keeping up the supply of fruit. This week's news regarding Ontario apples has not been any more encouraging than previous reports and there is no doubt but that prices will be much higher than usual this season. It is possible though that prices in our list below may be improved upon. Grapes are beginning to arrive from California. We quote: California, late Valencia oranges, 12 1/2c, \$1.75 per case; 150s, \$3.25, and 176s and up, \$5.75; California lemons, \$6.50 per case, plums, California, \$2.00 per case, Washington, \$1.00, peaches, free stone, \$1.50 per case, pears, California, \$1.00 per case; Washington, \$3.00; Ontario basket pears, \$1 per basket; prunes, \$2.50 per case; grapes, California tokays, \$4.00 per case, Ontario, in 10 lb baskets, 75c per basket, apples, Ontario, in barrels, \$6.00 per barrel, Washington, in boxes, \$2.75 per box, bananas, fancy, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bunch; watermelons, \$5.00 per dozen; tomatoes, Ontario, in baskets, 75c per basket; celery, 40c per dozen; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound.

HARDWARE.

The market here is steady and unchanged so far as prices are concerned. Iron and steel are scarce owing to strike in United States. This difficulty is by no means confined to the metals themselves either as a number of lines of steel hardware have become scarce and hard to get. Chain has also been affected by the strike and is higher in other markets. Pileed tinware and kindred lines are all more or less affected. Sheet steel and planished iron have advanced in other markets. Cut nail manufacturers report difficulty in keeping pace with orders. Barbed wire factories are still behind with orders, especially for galvanized and they anticipate a very large fall trade. Sisal rope has advanced 1/2c per pound, making the price now 11c base. Winnipeg jobbing prices will be found on another page.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

The market here is steady and unchanged. Paints have been selling freely. Linseed oil is somewhat easier owing to declines elsewhere, but as prices here have always been low in comparison with other markets there is no occasion for lowering the price in

the meantime. New oil is now offering in nearby United States wholesale markets and the supply is rapidly increasing. The flaxseed crop over there is large and unless a large export demand is experienced for oil prices will be lower. Latest mail advices from Minneapolis put the price there at 72 to 73c for raw in less than 6-barrel lots. Turpentine is steady and unchanged here and the glass market has no new features. Quotations for jobbing lots will be found on another page.

LEATHER.

The market for leather continues to advance and we note a change amounting to 1c per pound in the price of harness leather here. No. 1 union oak is now worth 31c per pound, No. 1 R, 24c, and country tannage, 32c per pound. A full list of prices is given on page 1240.

LUMBER.

Demand for lumber is steady and fairly large. Prices hold steady. There is a large amount of building going on, which ensures a good demand throughout the fall. When the harvest is over it is expected that the demand will be even larger than it is now.

IMPLEMENTS.

The demand for binders is now over and attention is centered upon the thrasher and wagon trade. The season's business in binders has been the largest on record and nearly all wholesale men report that at the last they had to turn away orders owing to inability to supply the machines. The same thing may be said about the thrasher trade now in progress. There are not nearly enough machines coming forward to suit the demand. Farm wagons are also meeting with a demand which is far beyond the supply. Travellers are out in some cases for plow orders and anticipate a big demand for spring, but it is not thought that farmers will have much time for fall plowing. There is a probability of higher prices for plows as will be noted in our news columns elsewhere in this issue. Binder twine business is practically over now in a wholesale way. There has been enough of twine for all orders so far, but we do not think that much will be carried over.

SCRAP.

The big steel trades strike in the United States is adversely affecting the market for scrap iron and there is for the present no sale for stocks held here. Demand for other lines is fairly good. We quote: No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$14.00 to \$17.00 per ton; No. 2, \$5.00 to \$6.00 per ton, wrought iron scrap \$5 per ton; heavy copper, 10 to 12c per pound; copper bottoms, 10 to 11c per pound; red brass, 10 to 11c per pound; yellow brass, heavy, 8c per pound, light brass, 5 to 6c per pound; lead, pipe or tea lead, 2 to 2 1/2c per pound; pigs, country mixed, 50c per 100 pounds rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and articles, 5c per pound, zinc scrap, 1c per pound; bones, clean dry and bleached, \$5 to \$6 ton; bottles, quart, 20c per dozen; pints, 15c per dozen.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The week in the wheat trade has been uneventful. A quiet, steady feeling has prevailed the markets in face of an immediate situation suggestive of lower prices and wheat has held its own very well. Receipts from the first of the large spring wheat crop of the Northwest are steadily increasing and were it not that there has been some broken weather delaying the finish of harvest and threshing there would have been much more wheat delivered by farmers and set in motion on the railways, which would have necessitated larger selling in the speculative markets for hedging purposes and so have tended to depress prices more than has been. There is little change in the price on the week, but quotations show a decline of 1/2 to 3/4c. The movement of wheat to primary markets does not differ greatly from same date last year. The week's clearances from both coasts are practically the same as last week but double what they were for same week last year, showing the heavy demand there is for breadstuff from North America. The export demand is reported moderate this week, but this is natural in view

of the immense world's shipments during the last six weeks. While at the present time the pressure of demand is not so strong as recently, there is still every reason to believe that all the wheat raised this season on the western continent will be required before the advent of next year's crops, and although we may not experience high prices during the season, there is a good certainty that prices will continue at a fair level. The continual heavy shipments from the American continent since the 1st July to date amount to 56,000,000 bus., or at the rate of 330,000,000 bushels a year. As a result of this the American visible supply, which usually increases rapidly at this time of the year has decreased to 26,000,000 bus., as compared to 50,000,000 bushels at the same date last year. Other countries continue to export on a small scale. There is nothing special to say regarding crop situation. Harvest is drawing to a finish in Northern European countries and also in the Northwest spring wheat country. Plowing is progressing in the winter wheat country of the States and wheat sowing will be general soon. India has had further nice rains, but we have no late reports from Argentine or Australia. The American visible supply decreased 762,000 bushels compared with a decrease of 1,450,000 the previous week and an increase of 205,000 bushels for the same week last year. The world's shipments were 9,473,000 bushels, compared to 11,127,000 bushels for the previous week and 7,249,000 bushels for the same week last year. The world's visible supply according to Bradstreet's, increased 1,131,000 bushels, compared to a decrease of 62,000 bushels the previous week and a decrease of 1,000,000 bus. for the same week last year. There has been a little doing during the week in Manitoba wheat for September delivery, but there is no disposition to push business and owing to broken weather threshing has been prevented and movement delayed. Next week the grain companies will open all their elevators at country points and if the weather is favorable for threshing the new season's business will begin in earnest. Sales have been made during the week mostly at 70c for 1 hard in store, Fort William, September delivery, although 61c was best price on at least one day. At the close yesterday 61 1/2c to 62 1/2c was value. Some sales have been made on basis 1 hard taking in 1 northern at 2c less. Other grades are not quoted yet.

FLOUR—Demand is steady and the market without change. We quote: Ogilvie's Hungarian Patent, \$2 per sack of 95 pounds; Glenora Patent, \$1.85, Alberta, \$1.65; Manitoba, \$1.50; Imperial XXXX, \$1.15; Lake of the Woods Five Roses brand, \$2 per 98 pound sack; Red Patent, \$1.85; Medora, \$1.45; XXXX, \$1.15.

MILFEED—The price of bran holds steady at \$12.50 per ton. Shorts are very scarce and prices hold at \$11.50 per ton.

GROUND FEED—Pure oat chop is selling at \$30 per ton here, delivered; while mixed barley and oats are not to be had. Corn chop is worth \$20 delivered.

COUNTRY WHEAT—The market for new wheat has hardly opened yet and prices are only nominal.

OATS—The first car of new Manitoba oats was unloaded here on Thursday. They were a good sample of No. 2 white. A good deal of correspondence has passed between buyers and sellers this week and shipments will be more liberal next week. The general idea of values for immediate shipment is 25 to 26c per bushel for best grades on track at country points. To-day's quotation, track, Winnipeg, is 30c per bushel for No. 2 white or better. Old stocks bought at high prices are being rapidly closed out and the market is expected to drop as soon as new oats begin to arrive in quantities. Some dealers have been buying this week for shipment east on a basis of 22c per bushel for No. 2 white or better at country points early September delivery, and we quote 20 to 22c as the basis for such business.

BARLEY—There is no barley offering yet.

FLAX—None offering.

CORN—None offering. Prices in the south are too high to permit of import.

HAY—The market is well supplied with hay and stocks at all points are abundant. Fresh baled is worth \$5.50 to \$6.50 per ton in cars on track here.

Loose hay on the street \$5 to \$8 per ton.

POLTRY—There is a good demand for chickens. A few turkeys and ducks are also selling, but no geese are wanted. Prices are: Powl, 50 to 65c per pair; spring chickens, 30 to 50c per pair or 12c per lb. live weight, ducks, 50 to 80c per pair or 9c per lb. live weight, turkeys, 9 to 10c per lb. live weight.

BUTTER—Creamery—There does not seem to be very much doing in this line and in the absence of actual transactions ideas as to value vary widely. All the way from 15 to 16 1/2c per pound f. o. b. at factories is being mentioned as the price, but we think that not more than 16c per pound would be paid.

BUTTER—Dairy—The market is uncertain at last week's prices. Really choice goods are scarce as usual and would sell readily here but anything else is not in such good demand and much of the butter coming is hard to sell. There is not the usual demand from British Columbia for Manitoba butter this year and so far most of the production has gone to Montreal. Buyers are paying 10 to 12c per pound commission basis, to-day, for round lots of dairy in tubs or boxes. See in 1 grades are 1 to 2c less.

CHEESE—Demand has improved and prices are 1/2c per pound higher, making the regular quotation for cheddar makes of factory cheese 7 1/2c delivered here or 7 1/4c at the factory.

EGGS—Receipts are only moderate while there is a good demand for all the fresh eggs that can be obtained. Choice candied stock in cases is worth 1c more than a week ago at 13c per dozen.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes are becoming more plentiful and the market is weak and 5 to 10c lower. We quote: Potatoes, 40 to 45c per bushel; turnips, 30c per bushel; onions, 2c lb. Green stuff is quoted as follows: Carrots, 15c per dozen bunches; beets, 15c per dozen bunches; cabbage, 40 to 60c per dozen; cauliflower, 40 to 60c per dozen; cucumbers, 8 to 10c per dozen; lettuce, radish and watercress, 15c; peas, 3 to 4c lb.; beans, 2c; celery, 20 to 25c; rhubarb, 2c per pound.

DRESSED MEAT—The market for beef is lower as cattle are more plentiful. The decline amounts to 1/2c per pound. We quote: Beef, 5 1/2 to 6c per pound; veal, 7 to 9c; mutton, 10 to 10 1/2c; lamb, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c; hogs, 9 to 10 1/2c.

HIDES—Receipts of hides are larger and the market has improved in price also. Competition for all offerings is keen and dealers have been bidding as high as 60c per pound flat this week for No. 1 country hides delivered at Winnipeg. We quote now: No. 1 hides, 4c per pound flat delivered here. No. 2's, 5c; No. 3's, 4c; kids and calf, same price as hides; deakins, 25 to 40c; slunks, 15 to 20c; horse hides, 50c to \$1.00.

WOOL—Manitoba wool is worth 7 1/2c per pound here. Receipts are very light.

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

SENACA ROOT—Receipts continue light as diggers have mostly quit work to go into the harvest fields where they can make more money. So far the quantity of root bought here this season has been very small and the market is responding by advancing prices. Last week we quoted 30c for best root delivered Winnipeg. Since then the market has been climbing steadily upward and as high as 35c is reported to have been paid this week but the market price is still some cents below that figure. From 30 1/2 to 31c is about the ruling figure to-day for best root delivered here.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Shipments of export cattle are going forward to British markets regularly, trainloads having been shipped this week from a number of western points. The cattle are slow in getting into condition, the result of which will be a rush all at once in the fall when the railroad company will be too busy to handle them properly. Already there are complaints that the service is slow and unsatisfactory. Export steers are to-day worth 3 1/2c per pound weighed off cars here, export cows 3 1/4c and butchers' cattle 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c per pound. Stockers are worth \$14 to \$16 per head for yearlings at point of shipment, and \$20 to \$22 for two-year-olds.

SHEEP—Choice mutton sheep are worth 4c off cars, and lambs 5c.

HOGS—Prices are 1/4 to 1/2c higher owing to scarcity of hogs. Choice weights are now worth 6 1/4 to 6 1/2c per pound off cars here. Heavies and inferior grades range from 5 1/2c up.

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

HORSES—Work horses are fetching all the way from \$125 to \$200 each, according to weight and quality. Supplies are short and the market firm.

The Council Meeting.

The Winnipeg city council met in regular fortnightly session on Monday night. F. W. Thompson wrote inviting the council to visit the Ogilvie mill on Friday evening and be present at the reception to be given the Dominion Medical association. The works committee recommended a large number of public improvements. The fire, water and light committee recommended that the following tenders be accepted: The Bell Telephone Co., for supply of ten fire alarm boxes at \$27.50, the Canadian Rubber Co., for supply of 500 feet Keystone brand 2 1/2 inch hose at 90c per foot; for supply of 200 feet Maple Leaf brand 2 1/2 inch hose at 85c per foot; the Gutka Percha & Rubber Manufacturing Co., for supply of 500 feet Paragon brand 2 1/2 inch hose at 90c per foot; for supply of 200 feet Victor brand 2 1/2 inch hose at 85c per foot; for supply of 300 feet chemical engine hose at 40c per foot, couplings to be put on with expanding rings. Archibald Wright, for supply of 39 pillow cases at 20c each, 39 bed sheets at 57c each; 10 pair blankets, sample No. 2, 5 pounds weight, at \$1.35 per pair. John Leslie, for supply of 5 Windsor cotton mattresses, No. 5 ticking, 30x74, at \$5 each, and 1, 36x74 at \$5.50; 1 dozen chairs as per sample, at \$16.75 per dozen.

Railway and Traffic Matters.

C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending August 21 were \$888,000; for the same week last year, \$187,000. The mileage has increased to 7,565.

Surveyors are now at work on a proposed branch line of the Canadian Northern railway from Greenway, Man., to the international boundary.

C. P. R. traffic receipts for July, 1901, were: Gross earnings, \$2,851,455; working expenses, \$1,735,588; net profits, \$1,115,867. In July, 1900, the net profits were \$884,374. The increase in net profits over the same period last year is, therefore, for July, \$231,493. The fiscal year having been changed to end June 30, the monthly traffic comparisons will hereafter be made in accordance therewith.

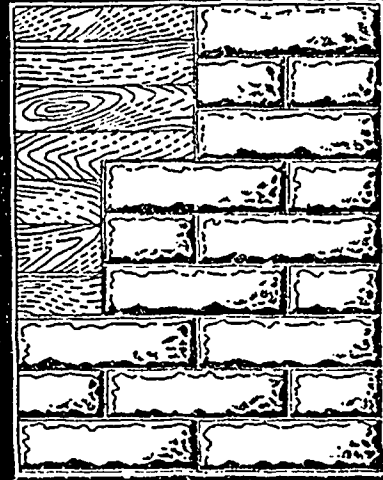
Raw Fur Prices.

Following is a list of the prices now being paid by responsible fur buyers in Winnipeg for consignments of furs from all parts of the west:

	From	To
Badger, prime	25	50
Bear, black, small	4.00	10.00
Bear, black, middling	8.00	12.00
Bear, black, large	12.00	20.00
Bear, brown, small	3.00	8.00
Bear, brown, middling	8.00	12.00
Bear, brown, large	12.00	18.00
Beaver, large	5.00	7.50
Beaver, middling	3.00	5.00
Beaver, small	1.50	2.50
Fisher, according to size and color	4.50	8.00
Fox, silver, according to size and color	50.00	150.00
Fox, cross, according to size and color	5.00	15.00
Fox, red, according to size and color	1.00	2.50
Lynx, according to size and color	1.00	4.00
Marten, large, dark	5.00	10.00
Marten, large, brown	4.50	7.00
Marten, large, light, pale	3.50	4.00
Mink, according to size and color	1.00	2.00
Musquash, winter .. . . .	.03	.10
Musquash, spring .. . . .	.06	.12
Otter, according to size and color	5.00	10.00
Skunk, according to size and color .. . . .	.25	.75
Wolf, timber	1.50	2.50
Wolf, prairie .. . . .	.50	1.00
Wolverine, according to size and color	3.00	6.00

The above prices are for prime skins only, and vary according to size and color.

COVER YOUR BUILDINGS



WITH OUR ROCK FACED STONE

IT COSTS VERY LITTLE

It is a steel siding, either galvanized or painted—in great demand

for new structures as well as for improving old ones. It can be readily applied, makes a most attractive looking finish, and also gives fire, cold and damp-proof protection. Fulltest information, if you write.

The Metallic Roofing Co.,

Manufacturers,

LIMITED

TORONTO, Canada.

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

Pure Gold Baking Powder



The best Canadian article and as good as any other people's kind, at 25 per cent less price. No alum nor other injurious substance used. This is a true statement,

PURE GOLD CO.

Toronto

BRITISH COLUMBIA. OFFICE OF THE COMMERICAL.

B. C. BUSINESS REVIEW.

Vancouver, August 26. The Fraser River sockeye pack is practically over. The packers, according to the new regulations, may fish as long as the sockeye runs. Formerly the season was limited by law to the 25th of August. The sockeye however has stopped running somewhat suddenly and instead of the forty-five canneries on the Fraser putting up a million cases, the number will be more like \$50,000, valued at about \$1 a case. The salmon fleet of nine vessels chartered to carry the pack to England, although almost twice as large as last year's fleet cannot possibly take the entire pack, as the capacity of a vessel is not more than 10,000 cases on an average, so that it is likely that about half a million cases will be sent to England and the rest held in reserve. On this side of the line all the reports are to the effect that the Puget Sound pack will not be more than 750,000 cases. The Seattle papers, however, report that the pack will be over a million cases. Of the salmon fleet to load salmon here at this writing, the Beechdale is on her way from Callio to load on the Fraser, the Red Rock is probably off the Cape and will unload merchandise before loading salmon, the Santli is unloading nitre at Honolulu and will come on and load salmon here, the Charles Coats is at this writing forty-five days out from Callio for British Columbia to load salmon the Balla Coala is on her way from Santa Rosalia to load salmon here, the Havila is fifty days from Santa Rosalia to load salmon on the Fraser. These with the vessels already arrived will make a fleet of nine. The lumber business is fairly brisk. It is reported that the Hastings mill site has been sold to J. J. Hill for a terminus for the Great Northern and that the well known saw mill whose chimneys were smoking when Vancouver was a wilderness, will be moved to another spot on Vancouver's harbor. In the wholesale markets of British Columbia there are numerous changes this week. Fruit is very high owing to the difficulty in getting it through from San Francisco. New oats are coming in and the price has fallen in consequence. Shuswap hay is off the market and pressed hay of all kinds is down in price owing to the slack demand. Farmers are busy harvesting a very fine and abundant crop. Bran and shorts will be very scarce. In provisions lard, owing to the sky high condition of the Chicago market, has advanced locally. The dairy market is said to be a rising one.

PRICES AT VANCOUVER. (By wire to The Commercial.)

New oats are coming in. Farmers are busy harvesting. Bran and shorts are scarce. Hops are scarce. Lard and cured meats are stronger. Hulled oats have been reduced 40c per sack. GRAIN—Wheat, \$20 per ton; oats, \$20 per ton; corn, \$20 per ton. FLOUR—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.50; Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel; Enderston, B. C. patents, \$4.70. FEED—National Mills chops, \$25 per ton; bran, \$25; shorts, \$25; oil cake meal, \$25 ton; L. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff. HAY—Fraser River valley, \$12 per ton, ordinary, \$12. MEAL—Hulled oats, 50 lb sack, \$2.00. Two 45 lb sacks, \$2.50. Four 22 1/2 lb sacks, \$2.50. Ten 7 lb sacks, \$2.10; oatmeal in 10 lb sacks, per 100 lb, \$1.10; in 50 lb sacks, \$2.25 per 100 lb. HIDES AND WOOL—Sound heavy steers 75c per lb, medium, 65c, light cows, 55c, sheep pelts, November killed, 30c each; deer skins, green, 8c lb, deer skins, dry, 20c lb; wool, 60c lb. LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$4.50@\$5 per 100 lb; sheep, \$4.75@\$5 per 100 lb; lambs, \$3.75 @\$4; hogs, 7c. POULTRY—Chickens, \$3.00@\$4.50; fowls \$5.50@\$6.00. DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 7 1/2@8c, mutton, 10@10 1/2c; pork, 8 1/2@9 1/2c; veal, 8@10c. CURED MEATS—Hams, 10@10 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 16 1/2@17c; backs, 15@16c; long clear, 13 1/2c; rolls, 13@14c; smoked sides, 14 1/2c. LARD—Tins, 14c per lb; pans, 13 1/2c; tubs, 13c. BUTTER—Local creamery, 25c; Manitoba creamery, 20 1/2@22c; dairy, local, 16 1/2@18c; Manitoba dairy, 14 1/2@15c. EGGS—Fresh local, 30@35c; Northwest eggs, 18c; eastern, 20c per dozen. CHEESE—Manitoba, 11c. VEGETABLES—Potatoes, \$10.00 per ton; cauliflower, \$1.00; beans, 5c; peas, 3c; onions, silver skins 2c per pound; tomatoes, \$1.00 box; cabbage, 1 1/2 lb. FISH—Flounders, 5c, smelts, 5c, sea bass, 4c; whiting, 5c; soles, 5c; halibut, 6c; salmon, 6c; cod, 6c per lb; crabs, 50c per dozen; smoked salmon, 10c; smoked halibut, 10c; smoked herring, 10c. FRUIT—Apples—Lemons, \$5.50, coconuts, \$8.00, imported plums, \$1.25, local plums, 50c; peaches, \$1.25; pears, \$2.50; apples, \$1.50 per box; local apples, 50c; grapes, \$2.00 box; watermelons, \$1.25 per dozen; nutmeg melons, \$5.50 doz. NUTS—Almonds, 15@16c; almonds, 12 1/2c; peanuts, 14c; Brazil, 18c; walnuts, 11c per lb; coconuts, 90c@\$1 per 100 lb. SUGARS—Powdered, 11c and b. r. 6 1/2c. Paris lump, 6 1/2c; granulated, 5 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/2c; yellows, 4 1/2@4 3/4c per pound. SYRUPS—30 gal barrels, 2 1/2c; 10 gal kegs, 2 1/2c; 5 gal. tins, \$1.75 each; 1 gal. tin, \$1.50 case of 10; 1/2 gal. tin, \$5.25 case of 20. CANNED GOODS—Corn, \$1.00; peas, \$1.05@\$1.10; tomatoes, \$1.20; beans, \$1.25. HARDWARE—Bar iron, base, \$2.75. Horse shoe nails, discount 50 and 10 per cent. Horse shoes, kegs, \$4.75; nails, base price, cut, \$3.25; wire, \$3.70; rope, Manila, 14c; boiled oil, 90c; white lead, \$3.00; putty, \$3.50; barbed wire, \$4.50 per 100 lb; glass, flat break, \$5.00.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY. Special to The Commercial.

Nelson, Aug. 31. Potatoes hold at \$20 per ton. Creamery butter is firmer. Cheese is 1/2c lower at 11c. Dairy butter is 1c higher. Butter—Fresh Manitoba creamery, 16 to 18c, dairy, 16c. Eggs—19 cents. Cheese—New, 11c. Oats—Per ton, \$37. Millfeed—Bran, \$20, shorts, \$22 per ton. Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$5.10. Potatoes—New, \$20 per ton.

B. C. BUSINESS NOTES.

D. G. Munro has bought out the book and stationery business of J. F. Walker, at Phoenix.

During the week ending Saturday last the Granby smelter treated 4,251 tons of ore.

The Vernon Hardware company, of Vernon is extending its business by opening a branch store at Armstrong, where a building is now being erected.

The Aldon Iron Works, Victoria, has leased the plant of the British Columbia Iron Works company at Vancouver and will operate it henceforth.

The railroad to connect Grand Forks and Republic (Washington State) is now being constructed. It will be completed by the end of next year. The total mileage is 37.

Word comes from Rosstand that work is to be resumed on the Le Roi mine at once. Men are being engaged and preparations for the re-opening of the mine are under way.

The Beaverdel Townsite company, Limited, and the Gulf Steamship & Trading company have been incorporated and the Societe Miniere de la Colombie Britannique has been registered as an extra-provincial company.

Smith and McLeod's sawmill at Enderley was destroyed by fire on the 17th inst., together with 500 feet of dry lumber. The loss on the lumber was covered with \$8,000 insurance, and on the mill with \$4,000. The mill will be rebuilt.

Gold shipments for assay are already being received at the government assay office, at Vancouver, from all quarters. A large shipment was received lately through the Imperial Bank of Canada from Edmonton. Cariboo, Kootenay, Atlin and Yukon gold fields have all sent gold for assay at this office.

The steamer Manauense, the last vessel to clear this year from Vancouver with a cargo for Dawson, via the St. Michael's route, left port on the 22nd, with twelve hundred tons of merchandise on board. The cargo is valued at over \$100,000, and embraces every class of article, from a thousand cases of honey to shipments of bar iron.

The Vancouver Province says: "According to a statistical statement received from Steveston to-day, the Fraser river pack of sockeyes has reached 900,000 cases. The total pack will easily exceed a million cases, valued at \$3,500,000. A Seattle despatch says that it is estimated that the Puget Sound sockeye salmon pack for the present season will be 1,200,000 cases, valued at \$4,000,000.

J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, for British Columbia, who returned from Winnipeg recently, stated at Vancouver that the British Col-

umbra fruit growers will find a market this year on the prairies for ten times the amount of fruit that they have been accustomed to ship. The markets are all one could wish, and only need the co-operation of the growers in sending carload lots, properly packed, to secure the benefit of the large demand.

A by-law providing for the amalgamation of Grand Forks and Columbia was carried on Wednesday in both places, the grand total majority being 170. The property owners also decided by a majority of nine votes that the name of the future united cities will be "Miner," in honor of S. H. C. Miner, president of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. Grand Forks and Columbia will retain their respective names until the amalgamation is given effect to by an act of the provincial legislature.

A Clearing Association.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Grain Exchange building in connection with the organization of the Clearing association. A rule was adopted for the association for registration of firms or corporations to do business through a member of the association who must of necessity be a member of the firm or corporation proposing to do business.

Directors were appointed for the current year, as follows: G. R. Crowe, Northern Elevator Co.; F. A. Phillips, Dominion Elevator Co.; T. T. W. Bready, Winnipeg Elevator Co.; A. Reld, Western Elevator Co.; F. W. Thompson, Ogilvie Milling Co.; G. F. Hastings, Lake of the Woods Milling Co.; S. Spink, T. Thompson and C. Tilt, Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Rules for the association were adopted; these are similar to all intents and purposes to the rules now in force in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

The objects of the Clearing association are simply for the purpose of clearing trades between its own members and all business done through the association has to be settled at the closing market price every day. The

method is almost the same as that of clearances between banks. The deliveries of grain of contract grade, which is the grain applied solely to the future or option market, can only be delivered in the form of warehouse receipt. Sellers must make this form of delivery in quantities of 500 bushels or multiples thereof. In order to do this they should forward their shipping bills and other documents to the terminal elevator and demand warehouse receipts in return for the same in quantities as specified, namely, 500 bushels or its multiple, taking a separate warehouse receipt for any balance or any similar amount, the reason for this method of delivery being that multiplication of bills of lading in carlots occupies so much time that large quantities cannot be delivered quickly from one office to another, and the warehouse receipt has been found by experience in the American exchanges as the only quick and proper method of clearing large quantities of grain. The Clearing association takes in the elevator companies, the larger trading firms of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the milling companies, and the commission rule for this business is regulated by the Grain Exchange.

The business of the Clearing association will be started on Tuesday

Northwestern Ontario Mining.

The Gold Panner Mining company, of Rat Portage, incorporated in 1889, is to be wound up, Mr. Justice MacMahon having granted the order at Toronto on the application of Jacob Hose, hardware merchant, of Rat Portage. The liabilities are placed at \$18,000. The company's assets are composed of a number of mining locations in the district of Rainy River; some are partly developed, and upon one there is a stamp mill, which has not been operated since September last. D. O. Pender, of Rat Portage, has been appointed provisional liquidator.

At the London monthly auction of cinchona bark held on Tuesday of last week prices declined somewhat as the trade expected they would.

SAFE LOCK METAL SHINGLES. When you examine their construction you will understand their popularity.

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

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

Metal Ceilings. ROCK FACE BRICK. in many handsome patterns, and

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

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

Metal Shingle & Siding Co. Ltd. PRESTON, ONT.

Agent for Manitoba and Northwest: W. G. McMAHON, 246 McDermot St., Winnipeg, Man.

Hogs and Hog Products.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, August 31. Cut nails are 10c higher at \$2.55. Discount on pressed spikes is now 2 1/2% per cent. Woodenware, spoons, bowls and butter moulds have advanced. Canned goods are stiffening. Gallon apples 16c higher.

Hogs and Hog Products.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, Aug. 31. Lard is very strong and exceedingly scarce. Hogs—Dressed, \$3.50 to \$9 par 100 pounds. Pork—Canada short cut, \$21.00; heavy mess, \$20 to \$20.50. Smoked and dry salted meats—Long clear, ton and cases, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; breakfast bacon, 15c to 16c; hams, 14 to 14 1/2; rolls, 12c; shoulders, 11 1/2; backs, 15 1/2 to 16c, green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Hogs and Hog Products.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, Aug. 31. Lard—Trecas, 1 1/2c. tubs, 1 1/2c, and palls, 1 1/2c.

Toronto Grain and Produce.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, Aug. 31. Wheat is 1c lower. Flour is easier. Barley and corn firmer. Oats easier. Butter weaker. Eggs firm. Wheat—Old Ontario red and white wheat 6c, middle freights; new red and white, 6c; Ontario spring, 6 1/2c; east, No. 1 hard, 5 1/2c, No. 2 hard, 5 1/4c; No. 3 hard, 7c, grinding in transit. Oats—No. 2 white, 3 1/2c, middle freights, new oats, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c, middle freights.

Toronto Grain and Produce.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, Aug. 31. Barley—New No. 2 is quoted at 4 1/2c per bushel and new feed at 4 1/2c west. Flour—90 per cent. Ontario patents is steady at \$2.00, middle freights, which is equal to \$2.60 in buyers' bags. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is unchanged at \$4 for Hungarian patents and \$3.70 for strong bakers' in car lots, bags included, on track Toronto.

Toronto Grain and Produce.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, Aug. 31. Millfeed—Shorts, \$13.50 to \$14.00 per ton for cars west; bran, \$11.50 to \$12.00. Oatmeal—\$3.90 for cars of bags, and \$4 in wood for car lots, Toronto. Hay—Carlots on track, \$3 to \$3.50 per ton for new. Eggs—12 to 12 1/2c for selected, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c for fresh in case lots, seconds, 7 to 10c. Butter—Best tubs and palls, 16 to 17c; pound rolls, 17 to 18c; medium, 12 to 15c. Creamery, tubs, choice 20 1/2c; prints, 21 1/2c. Cheese—3 1/2 to 10c for job lots of choice.

Toronto Grain and Produce.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, Aug. 31. Hides—7 1/2c for No. 1 cows; No. 1 steers, 8 1/2 cents; country hides, 1/2 cent under these prices; calfskins, 9c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2; lambskins 40c; each; tallow, 5 1/4 to 5 1/2c. Wool—Washed fleece, 12 to 13c for new clip; unwashed, 7 1/2 to 8c. Beans—\$2.00 to \$2.10 per bushel for handpicked, job lots. Dried Apples—3 1/2 to 4 1/4c for round lots; evaporated, 5 1/2c. Maple Syrup—New is quoted here at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per imperial gallon, in bulk or gallon tins. Honey—8 to 8 1/2c per pound for new in bulk. Large lots, 7 to 7 1/2c. In frames \$1.50 to \$1.75. Poultry—Spring chickens, 45 to 65c per pair; spring ducks, 60 to 75c; turkeys, 10 to 11c per pound. Potatoes—New, 60 to 75c per bushel.

Montreal Grain and Produce.

Special to The Commercial. Montreal, Aug. 31. The grain market is quiet. New oats are offering at 3 1/2c afloat for 2 white. Provisions are firm. Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, 75c afloat; white, 74c; No. 2 red, 73 1/2c. Barley—51 to 51 1/2c for No. 2. Oats—New, No. 2 white oats are offering at 3 1/2c afloat. Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.10 to \$4.20; Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.60 to \$3.90; straight rollers, \$3.40 to \$3.50, winter patents, \$3.65 to \$3.90. Rolled Oatmeal—\$4.10 to \$4.20 per barrel, and \$1.95 to \$2.05 for bags. Feed—Manitoba bran, bags included, \$18; shorts, \$18. Baled Hay—Choice, \$11.00 to \$11.60; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10.60. Cheese—Eastern, 9 to 9 1/2c, western, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4c. Butter—Finest creamery, 20 to 20 1/2c; seconds, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c; fresh made dairy, 16 to 16 1/2c; medium, 13 to 13 1/2c. Eggs—Candied, 12 1/2c; seconds, 10 to 11c.

Maple Syrup—3 1/2 to 7c per lb. in wood, tins, 65 to 76c per wine gallon, sugar, 9 1/2 to 10c for good and 7 1/2 to 8c for inferior. Hides—No. 1, 6 1/2 to 7c, No. 2, 5 1/2 to 6c, No. 3, 4 1/2 to 5c; calfskins, 10c and 8c, sheepskins, 90c to \$1.00, for good fresh skins. Vegetables—Potatoes, new, per barrel, \$1.00. Poultry—Turkeys, 10 to 12c; chickens, 8 to 10c; fowls, 4 to 6c, ducks, 7 to 9c; geese, 5 to 7c. Meats—Beef, 7c to 8c; veal, 2c to 6c; fresh lamb, 6c to 7c; mutton, 6c to 6c; fresh killed hogs, \$9.50 to \$10. Provisions—Mess pork, \$19.50 to \$20; pure lard in tins, 1 1/2c per lb.; palls, 12c; compound, 7 1/2c; hams, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2c; bacon, 14 to 16c.

Montreal Live Stock Market.

Special to The Commercial. Montreal, Aug. 27. Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir on Monday were 600 cattle and 500 sheep and lambs. A firmer feeling prevailed in the market for good to choice stock owing to the fact that the demand was chiefly for these classes, but common and inferior stock met with a slow trade and as the offerings were large lower prices ruled for these. On the whole a fairly active trade was done and at the close few were left over. Choice steers sold at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c, good at 3 1/2 to 4 1/4c, fair at 3c to 3 1/2c, common at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c, and inferior at 1 1/2 to 2c per lb. The trade in sheep was quiet on account of the small supply and prices ruled steady at 3 1/2c for shipping stock and 3c to 3 1/2c for culls. The demand for lambs was in excess of the supply and prices ruled firm at from \$3 to \$4.50 each. Calves met with a fair trade at prices ranging from \$4 to \$12 each. The demand for live hogs was good and prices were firm at 6c to 7 1/2c per lb.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

Montreal, August 30. Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir on Thursday included 1,000 cattle and 2,500 sheep and lambs. Butchers are on the lookout for small stuff. But few cattle sold over 4c. Good to choice sold at 3 1/2 to 4c. Young calves brought 4c. Prime veals, 4 1/2 to 5c. Good large sheep sold at 3 1/2c. Good lambs at 4 1/2c, common, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c. Fat hogs sold at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c. Selects at 7c.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, Aug. 28. Receipts at the stock market yesterday were 78 carloads, including 1,110 cattle, 2,442 sheep and lambs, and 700 hogs. Export Cattle—Steady demand and prices ran from \$4.75 to \$5.15 for best stock, and medium grades, including light weights, were sold at \$4.25 to \$4.60. Butchers' Cattle—Good trade for choice cattle. The best lots were firm at \$4.40 to \$4.75, and choice were steady at \$4 to \$4.50. Other grades were unchanged at \$2.75 to \$3.75. Feeders and Stockers—Light offerings met only a moderate demand. Prices ranged from \$2.25 to \$3.25 for stockers and \$3.25 to \$4.50 for light to short-keep feeders. Milch Cows—Prices were steady at \$30 to \$45. Sheep and Lambs—Prices for lambs were firmer at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. and \$3 to \$3.50 each. Export sheep were higher at \$3.40 to \$3.65 per cwt. Hogs—Steady and unchanged at \$7.25 per cwt. for select; \$7 for corn-fed and \$6.75 for lights.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto, Aug. 31. Receipts at the semi-weekly markets yesterday were 900 cattle, 200 sheep and lambs, and 800 hogs. Export cattle sold 10c lower. Good butchers' grade were firm. Lambs 25c lower. Sheep 10c lower. Hogs easier at same quotations as Tuesday.

ONTARIO CHEESE MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Aug. 27.—Offerings to-day, 675 boxes August make. No sales; 9c offered; salesmen holding for 9 1/2c. Campbellford, Aug. 27.—Campbellford cheese board met this morning, 1,500 boxes were boarded. Sales as follows:—1,120 at 9 1/2c; 240 at 9 1-10c. Balance unsold.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Wheat, Sept. opened 70 1/2, close 69 c. Dec. open 72 1/2, close 71 1/2. Corn, Sept. open 5 1/2, close 5 1/2. Oats, Sept. open 3 1/2, close 3 1/2. Pork, Sept. open 14 1/2, close 14 1/2. Lard, Sept. open 38 1/2, close 38 1/2. Flax, Sept. open 1 1/2, close 1 1/2.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Wheat, Sept. opened 69 1/2, close 68 1/2. Dec. open 71 1/2, close 70 1/2. Corn, Sept. open 5 1/2, close 5 1/2. Oats, Sept. open 3 1/2, close 3 1/2. Pork, Sept. open 14 1/2, close 14 1/2. Lard, Sept. open 38 1/2, close 38 1/2. Flax, Sept. open 1 1/2, close 1 1/2.

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Chicago, Aug. 29.—Wheat, Sept. opened 69 1/2, close 68 1/2. Dec. open 71 1/2, close 70 1/2. Corn, Sept. open 5 1/2, close 5 1/2. Oats, Sept. open 3 1/2, close 3 1/2. Pork, Sept. open 14 1/2, close 14 1/2. Lard, Sept. open 38 1/2, close 38 1/2. Flax, Sept. open 1 1/2, close 1 1/2.

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Chicago, Aug. 31.—Holiday. A week ago September option closed at 70 1/2c. A year ago September wheat closed at 74 1/2c, two years ago at 69 1/2c; three years ago at 62 1/2c and four years ago at 94 1/2c.

New York Wheat.

New York, Aug. 26.—Wheat, Sept. open 67 1/2, close 67 1/2. Dec. open 69 1/2, close 69 1/2. New York, Aug. 27.—Sept. open 70 1/2, close 70 1/2. Dec. open 72 1/2, close 72 1/2. New York, Aug. 28.—Sept. open 70 1/2, close 70 1/2. Dec. open 72 1/2, close 72 1/2. New York, Aug. 29.—Sept. open 70 1/2, close 70 1/2. Dec. open 72 1/2, close 72 1/2. New York, Aug. 30.—Sept. open 70 1/2, close 70 1/2. Dec. open 72 1/2, close 72 1/2. New York, Aug. 31.—Holiday.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, Aug. 27.—Wheat, Sept. open 67 1/2, close 67 1/2. Dec. open 69 1/2, close 69 1/2. Minneapolis, Aug. 28.—Sept. open 67 1/2, close 67 1/2. Dec. open 69 1/2, close 69 1/2. Minneapolis, Aug. 29.—Sept. open 67 1/2, close 67 1/2. Dec. open 69 1/2, close 69 1/2. Minneapolis, Aug. 30.—Sept. open 67 1/2, close 67 1/2. Dec. open 69 1/2, close 69 1/2. Minneapolis, Aug. 31.—Wheat closed at 67 1/2c for September and 69 1/2c for December. Cash No. 1 hard wheat at 69 1/2c; No. 1 northern at 67 1/2c.

Duluth Wheat.

Duluth, Aug. 28.—Wheat, Sept. open 69 1/2, close 69 1/2. Dec. open 71 1/2, close 71 1/2. Duluth, Aug. 29.—Wheat, Sept. open 69 1/2, close 69 1/2. Dec. open 71 1/2, close 71 1/2. Duluth, Aug. 30.—Wheat, Sept. open 69 1/2, close 69 1/2. Dec. open 71 1/2, close 71 1/2. Duluth, Aug. 31.—Wheat, Sept. open 69 1/2, close 69 1/2. Dec. open 71 1/2, close 71 1/2.

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A week ago September option closed at 70c. A year ago September option closed at 74 1/2c, two years ago at 69 1/2c, three years ago at 62 1/2c, four years ago at 94 1/2c, and five years ago at 56c.

Liverpool Wheat.

Liverpool, Aug. 31.—Wheat closed unchanged to 1/2d lower. Winnipeg Closing Wheat. No. 1 hard, September, closed to-day at 62c, Fort William, for old wheat. New wheat is selling at the same price.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Liverpool, August 30. Canadian and United States cattle quoted at 11 to 12 1/2c per pound, estimated dressed weight.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Liverpool, August 30. Colored cheese is worth 46s 6d and white 46s here, a decline of 1s in both prices.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. London, August 30. September option lower at 8s 2d.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

London, August 26.—There was a firmer feeling in the market for Canadian cattle and prices show an advance of 1/2c since this day week. Good to choice stock sold at 12c to 12 1/2c, and sheep were unchanged at 12c. Liverpool, August 26.—This market was also firmer for Canadian cattle and good to choice sold at 12 to 12 1/2c. Sheep were strong and show an advance of 1c, with choice selling at 12c.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The weather has been marked by a few local storms this week but on the whole has been favorable for harvesting. Wheat cutting is now well advanced and will be finished in a few days. Oats and barley are being cut. Threshing is becoming general and now wheat is moving to market. The inspections here for the first five days of this week amounted to about 9 cars, 6 of which graded 1 hard and the others 1 northern. The first carload of new oats arrived Thursday and were a good No. 2 white.

THE LABOR MARKET.

The labor situation here has not changed perceptibly from last week. The farm laborers have disappeared from the city and are probably all at work. The city carpenters are still on strike and there seems to be no immediate prospect of a settlement of their trouble. Contractors are getting along as best they can with non-union men. The seafarers of the C. P. R. have settled their differences with the company and will go back to work. The basis of settlement was that recommended by the conciliation committee something over a week ago. Peace was brought about by the other brotherhoods. This strike has been on since June 17.

Wm. Whyte, assistant to the president of the C. P. R., was among the passengers who arrived at Vancouver on Tuesday by the Empress of China from the Orient. Mr. Whyte is returning from his trip around the world, which included a careful survey of the trans-Siberian railway and of the possibilities of that country with reference to Canadian trade. He will report at once to President Shaughnessy the results of his trip and then the information will be made public. Speaking in a general way Mr. Whyte has already said that he thinks there are possibilities of much business being done between Canada and Vladivostok. The railway does not compare with the C. P. R. in construction or equipment yet, but will improve. His trip was quite successful and has been accomplished without any special delays.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

THE STOVE SITUATION.

L. W. Martin, manager of The Garney Stove and Range Company's business at Winnipeg, returned on Tuesday from a flying visit to the factory of his company, at Hamilton, Ontario. He states that Hamilton is about the busiest city in the east to-day and is enjoying a season of exceptional prosperity. His own company, for instance, is adding over 50,000 feet to its factory floor space at present, and that is only an instance of what is being done there. He is of the opinion that the prosperity of eastern cities is largely based upon the excellent prospects for western business. In fact so much has the west increased in importance in the eyes of eastern manufacturers that this country now wags the east and not the east this country.

As regards stove trade prospects Mr. Martin thinks they are of the brightest character. Factories are all busy and anticipate a very large fall and winter trade. Some of them are short of raw material, but this does not apply to his company, as they were fortunate enough to have bought largely some months ago before the steel trades strike was thought of.

THE TERRITORIAL WOOL CLIP.

A. Leadlay, of H. & A. Leadlay, hie and wool dealers, Winnipeg, has returned from the Northwest Territories. Mr. Leadlay has been visiting the sheep ranches of western Assiniboia and Alberta for the purpose of buying the wool clip of last spring. Owing to the low price of wool this year ranchers have been indifferent about selling as many of them feel that by holding back they may realize better prices than have so far been offered. Mr. Leadlay was practically the only buyer in the market this season. He estimates that the total clip amounted to about 150,000 pounds of which 370,000 is still held by the ranchers. The price paid for the wool bought ranged from 5 to 5 1/2c per pound, point of shipment.

MOVEMENTS OF BUSINESS MEN.

Wm. MacKenzie, of MacKenzie & Mann, was in Winnipeg this week. He stated while here that the Canadian Northern road would be open to Lake Superior by the 15th of September.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Cattle.—Westerns 10 1/2c higher, steady to strong, good to prime steers \$7.00@7.40; poor to medium \$3.50@5.00; stockers and feeders \$2.25@4.25; cows \$2.50@4.50; heifers \$2.50@3.10; canners \$1.50@2.40; bulls \$2.25@4.50; calves \$3.00@5.50; Texas fed steers \$4.00@4.50; western steers \$4.00@5.10. Hogs.—Active and 10c higher, mixed and butchers \$5.50@6.15, good to choice heavy \$6.00@6.70, rough heavy \$5.50@6.00, light \$5.50@6.50, bulk of sales \$6.10@6.45.

THE COMMERCIAL MEN.

One of the most interesting events among the commercial men during the marriage of J. F. Boxall, traveler for John Macdonald & Co., Toronto, on Monday evening. The bride was a daughter of J. G. Morgan, a well known local insurance manager.

NEW OPTION MARKET

The new clearing association formed in connection with the Winnipeg grain exchange completed organization on Thursday and will commence business on Tuesday morning next.

A PECULIAR CASE.

A rather peculiar criminal case developed this week in connection with the cattle trade of this country, when Hon. R. P. Roblin had Dan W. Mills, cattle dealer, arrested on a charge of stealing \$10,000 from him. It is stated in the information given that Roblin and Mills have been partners in the cattle trade and that the money which the latter is charged with stealing belonged to the firm. The case has not yet been tried.

LATE WESTERN BUSINESS ITEMS

A. Ferguson, restaurant, Winnipeg, has sold out. James Cameron will open a furniture store at Roland, Man. Speer & Co. intend opening a confectionery store at Dauphin, Man. Tarrant Bros. have opened in the tailoring business at Calgary, Alb. Percy King will open a tailoring and gent's furnishings store at Dauphin, Man.

GROCERIES

Table listing various grocery items such as Raisins, Walnuts, Apples, and their prices per pound or per case.

Dried Fruits

Table listing dried fruits like Raisins, Walnuts, Apples, and their prices per pound.

Teas

Table listing different types of tea such as China Blacks, Indian and Ceylon, and Young Hysons, with prices per pound.

Mateloes

Table listing Mateloes items like Telegraph and Telephone with prices per case.

Nuts

Table listing various nuts like Brazil, Tarapa, and Almonds with prices per pound.

Syrup

Table listing different syrups like Extra Bright, Medium, and Maple with prices per pound.

Sugar

Table listing various grades of sugar like Extra Standard, Extra Ground, and Powdered with prices per pound.

Salt

Table listing different types of salt like Rock Salt and Common with prices per barrel.

Spices

Table listing various spices like Assorted Herbs with prices per pound.

Table listing various meats and fish items like Corn Beef, Chicken, and Cured Fish with prices per case or per pound.

Table listing various cereals like Split Peas, Pot Barley, and Oatmeal with prices per sack.

Table listing various types of rice like Rice, B., and Patna with prices per pound.

Table listing various types of cigars like Old Judge and Athlete with prices per 50.

Table listing various types of currants and dates like Currants, Finlants, and Dates with prices per pound or per case.

Tobacco

Table listing various types of tobacco like T. & H., Lilly, and T. & B. with prices per pound.

CHEWING PLUG.

Table listing various chewing plugs like Pommy, Smitz, and Holly with prices per pound.

SMOKING.

Table listing various smoking items like Virgin Gold, Bull's Eye, and Empire with prices per pound.

McPherson Fruit Co., List.

Table listing various fruit and food items from McPherson Fruit Co. with prices per pound.

CHEWING TOBACCO

Table listing various chewing tobacco items like Black Prince and Pride of London with prices per pound.

WOODEN WARE

Table listing various wooden ware items like Pails, Tubs, and Washboards with prices per dozen.

CURED MEATS, ETC.

Table listing various cured meats like Lard, Breakfast Bacon, and Smoked Meats with prices per pound or per barrel.

Dry Salt Meats

Table listing various dry salt meats like Long clear bacon and Smoked Long Clear with prices per pound.

Meat Sundries

Table listing various meat sundries like Sun-dried sausage and Pickled pigs feet with prices per pound.

DRUGS

Large table listing a wide variety of drugs and chemicals with their prices per unit.

LEATHER

Table listing various types of leather goods like Harness, Saddle, and Boots with prices per unit.

David Ross, lumber miller of White Mouth, Man., was in Winnipeg this week.

Wm. M. Wheeler has bought out the News of Oak Lake, Man., and will conduct it in future.

H. F. Anderson, implement dealer, Winnipeg, left last week for England on a business and pleasure trip.

H. B. Gordon, of Codville & Co., wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, left last week for the east for a vacation trip.

day afternoon. Considerable damage was done to windows and basements. The storm was limited in area to the central part of the city.

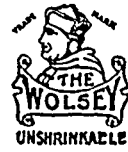
The British war office has placed orders in Canada for nearly 1,500 tons of oats for use of the army in South Africa.

Several small storekeepers were fined in the Winnipeg police court this week for breach of the early closing by-law. The magistrate gave warning that future offenders will be severely punished.

J. R. Wynne, of the wholesale drug company of Martin, Bole, Wynne and Company, Winnipeg, has announced it as his intention to retire from active business life here. He is at present away on a trip to New York and will subsequently spend the winter in New England. Next spring he will return to Winnipeg to live.

Wholesale Fancy Goods advertisement for J. L. Meikle & Co., listing various goods and contact information for Port Arthur, Canada.

We have the Finest Lines of



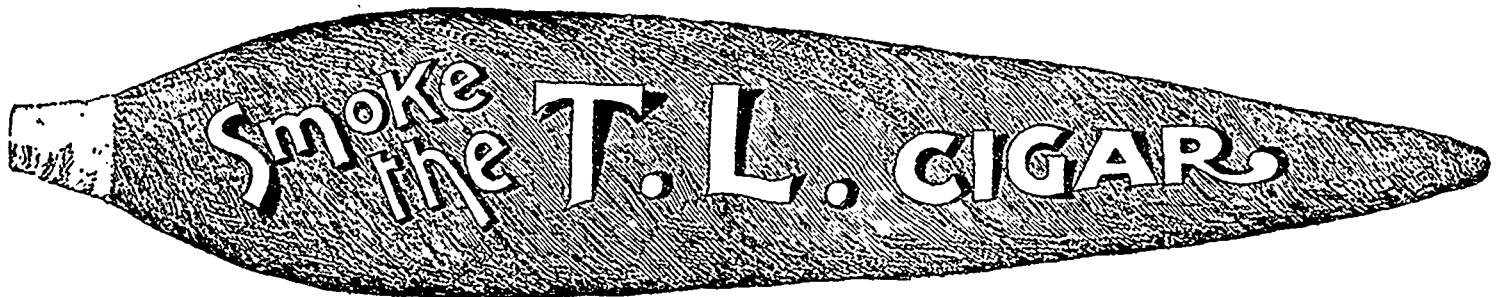
Underwear

offering this season, including the famous Wolsey Brand besides a choice selection of all wool lines. besides a choice selection of all wool lines. In other departments our stock is the LATEST and BEST

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

Wholesale Men's Furnishings

14 St. Helen Street, Montreal



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

THOS. LEE, Prop.

WESTERN CIGAR FACTORY, Winnipeg, Man.

"Crescent" Steel Ware

Our other brands of Enameled Ware:

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



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

The Thos. Davidson Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
MONTREAL

ACETYLENE

THE 20TH CENTURY LIGHT



The Ontario Double Generator made in all sizes from ten lights up. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold on trial Shaffer Burners for sale.

Northwest Acetylene Gas Co.
312 Princess St., Winnipeg

A poor Scotchwoman lay dying, and her husband sat by her bedside. After a time the wife took her husband's hand, and said:—
"John, we're gowin' to part. I have been a gude wife to you, haven't I?"
John thought a moment.
"Well, just maddling like, Jenny, you know," anxious not to say too much. Again the wife spoke:—
"John," said she faintly, "ye maun promise to bury me in the auld kirkyard at Str'aven beside my mither. I could na rest in peace among unco' folk in the dirt and smoke o' Glasgow."
"Weel, weel, Jenny, my woman," said John, soothingly, "we'll just try ye in Glasg' first, an' gin ye dinna be quiet we'll try ye in Str'aven."—
London Spare Moments.

Grocery Trade Notes.

Ontario canners regard it as being probable that there will be a demand from the United States for Canadian canned vegetables this year as stocks over there are short.

There is some talk of higher prices for broom corn this year owing to injury to the crop by heat. So far, however, there is no change in the price of either corn or brooms.

Private mail advices from the coast to-day state that the California orange crop promises a yield of about 23,000 carloads, against 17,550 carloads in 1900. Dropping of now fruit is reported in telegrams.

The visible supply of coffee for the United States is the largest in the history of the trade, amounting to 1,982,305 bags, of which 1,562,502 bags are Brazilian, spot and atfloat, and 419,803 bags mild grades on the spot.

Private mail advices from Gloucester, Mass., reporting on sea fish state: "The mackerel catch continues disappointing, and the price situation is very firm on the more desirable fish. The size is generally 2s with a fair sprinkling of 1s, but few 3s, and prices range from \$10.25 plain ex-vessel for Bay of Fundy to \$11.50 for plain ex-vessel on late caught Georges. Catch to date is close up to 55,000 barrels, against about 59,000 barrels same date last year."

Opening prices of new Valencia raisins have been cabled to the Pacific Commercial Museum by United States Consul Bartleman, at Valencia, as follows: Baltic, off-stalk, 3-2-3c per lb., fine off-stalk, 3-1-5c per lb., finest off-stalk, 4-1-5c per lb., new Valencia layer raisins, 2-crown, 4-1-5c per lb., 3-crown, 4-4-5c per lb., 4-crown, 5-1-5c per lb. c.i.f. Consul Bartleman reports that the grape crops of Dania and Valencia show prospects of fully one-fifth above the average.

Regarding salmon mail advices from Liverpool state: "The turnover on the market is much larger, and it is more evident that country stocks have been depleted. The lower prices are inducing fresh buying on an extended scale. Reports are at hand of the close of the fishing in several districts with a pack estimated at only half of last year, while against this the Fraser River and Puget Sound packs are reported to be larger than last year. Salmon is now at the poor man's price, and a large consumption should result."

The Hills Bros. Co., New York, say of the currant situation: "Demand appears to be increasing as the season progresses, although orders passing are mostly in a jobbing way. The official bonded stocks in New York, as published by the customs department of August 1, show stock on that date as the equivalent of about 4,500 barrels, as against 3,950 barrels on July 1. In the meantime there have arrived during the past month 2,500 barrels, so that deliveries have been, say, 2,150 barrels. The deliveries thus far during August have been on a larger scale than during the previous month, and figuring on this basis supplies will be exhausted before arrival of new fruit. Cables at hand from Greece indicate that the gathering of the crop has been somewhat retarded, but it is expected that the fruit will be shipped about the usual time, say the latter part of August. The outlook at present is that the steamers *Mannin* and *Pocahontas* will arrive in Greece about the 20th, to sail some few days later, and to reach this market about October 1. At present Hesperia is not expected in Greece before the latter part of August or early September. According to Liverpool advices trade has been dull, but this is to be expected with the limited stock held there of only 87 tons. London, however, reports considerable activity, with stock on the 1st inst., of 2,180 tons, against 3,345 tons last year, and deliveries for the month of July of 1,375 tons."

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

MONTREAL IRON MARKET

Trade in all kinds of iron material is in an unusually satisfactory condition for the season of the year. Demand in heavy goods being stimulated by the labor troubles across the lines, and the outlook for fall business all round is quite encouraging. Makers also seem to be very busy, in fact, so much so this the case that jobbers

complain that they cannot get delivery of many lines of goods as fast as they desire. Bar iron has been advanced from \$18 2/4 to \$19 1/4 and is stiff at the rise, while coke tinplate are quoted firm at \$1.50 to \$1.75, with a strong upward tendency, and charcoal is strong at \$1.75 to \$2.25. Canada plate ranges from \$2.60 to \$2.75, and No. 28, galvanized iron, from \$4 to \$4.75. The Daily Metal Market report says of tin: "The rise in the first cable of tin for tin ore created considerable interest, and in some quarters it was felt that perhaps the overture reaction in prices abroad had commenced, but the second cable proved that this was not the case, and the market remained quiet here for the balance of the day. August option, however, advanced on bids to 20 1/2, and 25.50 was bid in several quarters for round lots September without finding sellers. There is a growing feeling that purchases for September at present prices will prove good ones, and that this month (September) will see the settlement of the strike. Jobbing trade from consumers has been very dull this week so far, but in spite of the arrivals to-day and yesterday the spot market is in the same condition as last week, the parties to whom those arrivals are coming holding strong, and as very little stock exists outside of them, dealers and consumers are obliged to pay the prices asked.—Gazette.

BREAK IN THE PRICE OF LINSEED OIL.

The extraordinary advances in the price of linseed oil which took place last June and early in July, and which by many were regarded as only temporary, have continued well into August, but there have been indications that a break was impending, and during the past ten days the market has not only declined but is in a decidedly unsettled condition, and it is impossible to foretell what another week may develop. The decline has been less sudden than was the advance, nor has it been to the same extent, but as offers of oil for future delivery are made at much lower prices, it is expected that the market will recede still further. In the meantime purchases are very light, few caring to buy on a declining market, and no important movement is expected until prices settle down to a level which are warranted by the conditions of the new seed crop. Opinions differ widely as to the probable extent of the crop, but it is generally conceded that it will prove smaller than that of last year, and as it is known that the bulk of the new crop will not be of equal quality, the belief is gaining ground that the price of oil will average higher than it did last year. Under the conditions now known to exist there is a disposition to contract for oil for future delivery at higher prices than could have been realized a year ago, but owing to the uncertainties as to the crop business in futures has not been large, buyers of oil and crushers of seed both being inclined to remain on the safe side, consequently there is a divergence of opinion as to what should constitute future values.—Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

HARDWARE TRADE NOTES

New crop linseed oil offered for the first time last week in Minneapolis and St. Paul. The flaxseed was from southern sources.

Canada plate and bar iron advanced 2c per cwt. in eastern Canadian markets last week owing to active demand and difficulty in securing supplies.

The United States linseed oil market is somewhat demoralized according to latest reports and prices have declined about 2c per gallon. October oil is offering in New York at 55c.

Canadian stove manufacturers state the iron workers' strike in the United States coupled with the large home consumption there is making it difficult for them to secure supplies of iron and steel plate. They predict that the output this year will be curtailed by those difficulties.

It is stated on good authority that United States manufacturers of window glass are endeavoring to form a compact with the manufacturers in Belgium which would mean for them absolute control of the markets of their own country, as Belgian makers would agree to keep out.

At present there is a decided shortage of sheet metals of various kinds on the Canadian market, and appearances indicate that the scarcity will

deepen into a veritable famine before the bulk of the fall trade has been done. There is no house that has a heavy stock of black sheets, Canada plates, tinplates, and tinned plates. Prices are stiffer in sympathy.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

DRY GOODS FORECAST FOR 1902.

Men of prominence in fabric circles are now directing their attention towards materials, weaves and colors. For spring, 1902, says the New York Dry Goods Economist. Broadly speaking, and including all materials, silks, wools, worsted and cotton goods there is every indication of a plain season, with the plain effects intensified in most fabrics.

In worsted dress goods, velvings, batistes, saviola cloths, crepes and crepes de Chine, are to increase their present popularity.

Manufacturers are to direct their attention toward producing new and unobtrusive crepe effects, but always in the most modest weaves. Crepe grounds are to be embellished with self-colored stripes, expressed in satin and in crepe effects, and materials on this order are especially recommended for waists and costumes.

Fancy crepes are to be expressed in black pin stripes on grounds of Nile, French blue, ecoru and red, and novelties on this order will doubtless be adopted for striking costumes to be worn at home, but more especially at seaside evening gatherings and balls and for fancy waists.

An accentuated demand for light stuffs will carry with it a steady call for grenadines in black and in fancy colors associated with black. Gauze brocades, a new material, will be offered. It comprises a grenadine ground in white, ornamented by white figures produced by solidifying the weave, and mercerized yarns are then introduced for top work.

This beautiful material is also developed into color combinations. Following the light stuffs will come vigorous. This style of weave is very plain, yet suggests a fancy and occupies a conservative middle ground between the two. Vigoreux is safe in spring colors and may be classed as staple.

A natte weave is also suggested for a spring novelty and is recommended in every material, from a sheer and filmy cotton to a worsted yarn. Plain weaves and diagonal weaves have held the vogue for years, and American women should take kindly to a natte weave.

The 1902 woman will naturally follow the male fashions and will ask for stripes in modest effects on grounds adapted for business wear and for separate skirts. Oxford grounds with red, blue or tan pin stripes in unobtrusive effects should be safe to handle.

The general tendency at present in dry fabrics is towards the adoption of lighter tones in materials. This has been demanded during the present season and will be intensified during the coming season.

Cloths with white for the body color, darkened by a dash of black, with the proportion of 90 per cent. white and 10 per cent. black should be desirable. Beige tones should be much in demand, and grays will no doubt come forward again.

Brocade cloths, strictly speaking, the only article in wool dress goods, will not lose ground, but will doubtless be adopted for tailor made suits, novelty costumes, separate skirts, fancy waists, opera capes and dinner dresses.

There is as well a strong belief in "cheviots." Few materials equal a cheviot for business or knockabout wear at the seaside or in the mountains, in sunshine and in storm. More over cheviots possess absolute merit, which is the underlying requisite in all fabrics for a permanent place in dress goods departments, and without which no material can attain enduring success.

In following the vagaries of fashion, inexperienced buyers often overlook this and the fact that the woman with the small allowance of pin money, who from necessity has ever in mind durability, follows fashion more closely in cut of costumes and color than in materials. Homespuns being similar, naturally share in the stability of cheviots, and will, no doubt, be wanted in suitable colors, as this sterling fabric has been copied in silks and has found ready adoption as a novelty by the exclusive and discriminating trade.

The following colors are indicated

for spring: Black, of course, black stripes and figures on white grounds, in the approximate proportion of 5 per cent. of black to 95 per cent. of white; white and black, not black and white, united comprise a striking but still an unobtrusive combination that appeals at once to persons of refined taste in dress.

White is to come prominently forward, not only as a monotone in fabrics made of cotton or silk but as a prominent ground color for all printed fabrics, including silks, woolen dress goods and novelty cotton materials. Peru now promises to increase its lead during the coming spring season, and will be especially prominent in silks, laces and novelty cotton dress goods.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

WHITE PINE CONDITIONS REVIEWED.

In another department will be found a report of the semi-annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association, says the American Lumberman. Particular attention is called to the report contained therein, by the secretary of that association, on market conditions. So exhaustive and careful is that review that it makes unnecessary any extended comment on either the report itself or white pine conditions in this department. Yet a few of its features may well be specifically mentioned.

To the careful reader of this report the fact of a steady, year after year decline in the stocks on hand stands out with especial prominence. Stocks at the mills on August 1 of 1900 were 11 per cent. less than those at the corresponding date of the previous year, while during the last year the decrease has been 1 per cent. The mills have been pushed to their utmost during all this period and yet so heavy have been the shipments that stocks have declined below the point of satisfactory business, as is shown by the difficulty of maintaining assortments and in promptly filling orders for mixed cars. It has been the habit in the white pine trade to carry heavy stocks of lumber, this policy being dictated by the conditions under which business is done, and to manufacture in certain seasons instead of the year round. How much longer this decline in stocks can continue is a question which is not easy to answer, for certainly it has gone too far already to please manufacturers, dealers or consumers.

The statement as to shipments is an interesting one, but chiefly so as showing the remarkable way in which trade has been maintained this year. In 1900 July shipments were 65 per cent. greater than those of January, but this year the July shipments are 105 per cent. greater than in January of the same year. In 1901 the shipments for the first seven months were 25 per cent. greater than for the first seven months of 1900 and are substantially the same—perhaps a little larger—as the phenomenal shipments of 1899.

The secretary points out that the very satisfactory demand of the year thus far has come largely from the country and is for building lumber, whereas the greater part of the lumber sold in 1900 was used for special purposes, manufacturing plants of all kinds being large consumers and the demand for box lumber being unprecedented. These demands are large this year, but there has been added to them, and taking the place of what little decline there has been, a tremendous demand for building lumber.

It is pointed out that the building permits for twenty of the principal cities of the United States for July of this year show an increase over last year of 42 per cent. For seven months the value of the building permits issued in Chicago was practically three times in 1901 what it was for the same period of 1900; while we may add to the secretary's statement the further one that Greater New York issued permits during the seven months equivalent to as large a value as during the entire year of 1900.

The report entered quite extensively into crop conditions as affecting the probable future demand for white pine and its conclusions tally very closely with those of all well qualified observers, to the effect that the farmers of the country at large will probably secure as large a money return from their crops this year as last. As to the future of white pine prices it seems to be the conclusion that while no advance may be made there is every reason for a firm maintenance of those

that now prevail; and if there should be no unexpected setback, and if everything should move favorably, there probably would be a well defined famine of white pine before next spring.

THE WOOD ALL GONE.
(Springfield Republican.)

A large lumber mill in northern Wisconsin, after being in operation for nearly half a century, sawed its last stick of timber Saturday. It will saw no more for the reason that there is no more in the region round about to be sawed. The country has been stripped, skinned, devastated of its trees and forests, until not enough is left to render the saw mill of Knapp, Stout & Co., of Menomonie, of any further value. The white pine supply of Wisconsin has been exhausted, as Michigan's had been before, and the lumber men are moving elsewhere in search of what little more is left of forest in the country to destroy. They are worse than a plague of grasshoppers, for the fields devastated by the latter can be restored in a year, but it will take a generation of effort to restore what the lumbermen are recklessly destroying by permission of a heedless public policy.

LUMBER TRADE NOTES.

Ottawa river lumbermen complain of difficulty in securing men to go to the woods this year. Wages are higher than they have been for fifteen years and still men are scarce.

Business in hardwood lumber is reported to be a little quiet by United States dealers at present. Export trade shows more activity than the domestic. Basewood is the most active line.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association was held at Minneapolis on the 20th inst. The business transacted was of a routine character.

The members of the Ontario Lumbermen's Association have agreed among themselves to curtail operations until conditions surrounding the trade are more favorable for profit making. They claim that wages, tools, provisions and stumpage are all costing more than ever before and prices of lumber are not high enough to cover the expense of production.

Live Stock Trade Notes.

The first shipment of cattle from Yorkton, Assiniboia, this season, was loaded on Saturday last, consisting of five hundred head. The shippers were Gordon, Ironside & Fares, and Mullins & Wilson, and the cattle were consigned to England via Portland. It is expected that over six thousand head will be shipped from Yorkton.

Gordon Bros. started a shipment of 325 fat steers for the railway on Thursday last. Mr. Robert Gordon, who selected them, says they are the finest he has seen, and is of the opinion that no better lot will reach Winnipeg this season. They fully sustain the reputation of this district as a first-class feeding ground for cattle. Other shipments will follow shortly.—Battlerford Herald.

According to cable advices received from Glasgow this week, the trade in Canadian and American cattle was not as good as the week previous, and prices were lower on account of heavy supplies. The demand for cattle in the western market for export account was limited, and as the offerings were fairly large the feeling was easier and prices ruled lower. The best lots sold at \$4.00 to \$5.00, and medium at \$4.10 to \$4.60.—Montreal Gazette.

THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

ADVANCE IN PLOWS AND OTHER SPRING GOODS.

The Northwestern Plow and Implement Association, after duly considering the increased cost of various materials used by its members, has decided that a general advance of 10 per cent on the entire spring line is essential, says Farm Implement News. A resolution recommending this advance was adopted at a meeting held in Chicago Tuesday, Aug. 20. Not only plows, but all of the implements made by the concerns represented in the association, such as planters, harrows, cultivators, disk harrows, stalk cutters, seeders, etc., etc., are included. The recommended increase is 10 per cent over the prices at which contracts

were made last fall for spring delivery.

The meeting, which was the first the association has held for several months, was called by the directors, J. Harley Bradley, of Chicago, president of the association, presided and J. A. Craig, of Janesville, Wis., was chosen temporary secretary. Several hours were devoted to a careful consideration of the conditions in material markets and comparison of notes by the manufacturers present. Some of the latter felt that an advance of 10 per cent would not be sufficient to preserve normal margins, but a majority were of the opinion that the figure named was equitable.

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

The retail implement dealers of Manitoba are arranging a trip to the Buffalo exhibition, going on September 8th and returning October 8th.

Farm wagons are now in big demand throughout Manitoba. Some dealers are not able to fill their orders as rapidly as they would like owing to slow deliveries from factories. Factories report that they have never been so busy as they are this year.

Dealers here hardly know yet what to look for in the way of fall plow trade. If threshing and kindred operations are delayed very much by bad weather there will not be much demand for plows, but, if the fall is fine and dry and winter holds back to the dates of some previous years there will be a lot of plowing done. In the meantime dealers are not stocking up very heavily.

The demand for threshing machinery in Manitoba has exceeded all expectations this season. Every one of the companies doing business here have had far more orders than they could fill and have had to pigeon-hole a lot of orders that would have been filled if the machines could have been obtained in time. Nothing but the local people have been able to get new machines this year as agents have had to pick out the best from among their orders.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

THINNER SOLES.

It is claimed by several that the thick sole idea in women's lines has been overdone, and there will be a return to thinner soles in a very short time. The great trouble with any pronounced fashion of this kind is that manufacturers are not content with sending it out in a modified form, but go to such extremes that people tire of it and demand something different. It is hardly probable that thick soles will depart altogether, but the extreme styles will be abolished, and only the moderate ones remain. The same thing happened when the Piccadilly toe was introduced. The fashion was carried to such a ridiculous point that the whole style was killed, and the life of the razor toe was a very short one. In the present style, however, there is so much that appeals to the common sense and comfort of the wearer that it will take considerably longer for the style to die out entirely. Had the idea been confined to fall and winter lines it would have been a great deal better. The trouble was that manufacturers were so eager to have something different to someone else that they overdid the matter altogether. When cloth skirts are worn women will favor thick soles, but when, as was so pronouncedly the fashion this summer, all light, gauzy materials are in vogue, thin soled shoes are preferred. Manufacturers of fine footwear are turning their attention to lighter soles, and next spring will no doubt see a return to this style. If a happy medium could be struck and the heavy goods sent out for fall and winter wear, and light goods for summer and spring it would be very much more satisfactory all around.—Shoe and Leather Journal, Toronto.

Chicago Hide Market.

Most descriptions of country hides fully as firm as a week ago. Previous trading and the influence of the stronger packer situation have sustained the country market since our last report rather than immediate trading, which was mainly confined to small lots of a peddling character. Sales of the two preceding weeks had placed dealers in the position where they were not compelled to press for orders while tanners, on the other

hand, confined their purchases to immediate requirements rather than work up the market. Few hides, therefore, changed hands the past week.

No. 1 heavy steers, free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and over, continue steady at 10 1/2c. This price governed a carlot transaction and was also paid for several hundred in connection with enough heavy cows at 9 1/2c and bulls at 8 1/2c to constitute a car. Receipts of heavy steers are not abundant in the country market.

Branded steers and cows, of heavy average, are wanted by sole leather tanners at 8 1/2c, while light branded are in accumulation awaiting buyers at much lower figures. A Wisconsin purchaser secured a couple cars heavy western packer hides, 55 to 57 lb. average at 8c. About a car of Indiana, light weights brought 1 1/2c, while 300 or 400 old hides, running part long-hair, sold at 5 1/2c. A couple of cars of the lighter average were let go at 6 1/2c. With packers heavy Texas bringing 1 1/2c, tanners regard heavy country branded as good property at prevailing prices.

No. 1 heavy cows, free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, are in moderate supply, and pretty closely sold up to tanners of harness at 8 1/2c. The week's trading was limited. As in other descriptions of hides, receipts run largely light average.

No. 1 buffs, free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., were taken at last week's close by a prominent upper leather concern at 5 1/2c and 7 1/2c. Probably 5,000 changed hands. A local tanner compelled to purchase hides with which to "fill in" paid 1 1/2c higher for 500 buffs in connection with an equal number of extremes at the same price. Subsequent trading was light and confined principally to seconds at 8c, which at this season are regarded practically equivalent to a B selection and better property at 8c than No. 1's at a cent higher. The market is stronger at outside points and while making deliveries on previous 5 1/2c sales dealers are soliciting bids at 9c and 8c. Tanners apparently hesitate to advance their bids over 5 1/2c, although one dealer reports sale of one or two cars at 9c.

No. 1 extreme light hides, 25 to 40 lbs., are about on a parity with buffs at 5 1/2c, with trading effected at both prices. The latter figure governed the bulk of trading. Present receipts run largely fresh, short-haired hides.

Bulls constitute a very small percentage of present country receipts as is usual at this season; quoted, 5 1/2c flat. A local broker picked up a car of spready bulls at 9 1/2c to 9 1/4c.

No. 1 calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs., brought 11 1/2c for two lots of 2,500 and another purchase of 4,000 city skins. Countries are in fair supply and moderate demand at 11 1/2c. Present calfskin receipts contain a smaller percentage of "grassers" which are excluded from calfskin selections although within calfskin weights. The uniformity of foreign skins in both measurement and substance recommend them to tanners in preference to domestic stock.

Deacons and light calf are wanted at 60 to 80c and good butcher stock tak-

en as offered at these figures. The week's trading embraces two lots of 2,000 each and several smaller parcels.

Slunks, 25 to 30c. Small receipts include much trading. No. 1 kips, 15 to 25 lbs., found a taker recently at 9 1/2c for 3,000 desirable short-haired skins and a few hundred choice veals brought a trifle more. Another 1,000 also brought 9 1/2c and a few less than a carload, containing some old skins sold for 9 1/4c in connection with 300 extremes at 8 1/2c. The few long-haired kip found in current shipments are usually taken at 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c.

Horsehides sold last week to a prominent Wisconsin purchaser to the extent of 1,200 at \$1.15, which also governed sale of a lesser lot. Subsequently a car of summer receipts was had at \$3. Buyers regard this price the full market. Gluehides and ponies quoted \$1.15 to \$1.25, colts, 35 to 50c, according to size.

Hugskins 25 to 30c flat. Sale of 1,000, gives out, at 27 1/2c.—Hide and Leather.

Preserving the Forests.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—One of the matters brought to the attention of the deputy minister of the interior during his visit to the west was that with reference to timber. In addition to a consultation with the timber agents of the department Mr. Smart made inquiries from other sources with respect to the timber belonging to the government of Canada in the various sections. From his observations he is more than satisfied with the policy which the department of the interior has recently adopted regarding the preservation of timber.

There are districts in British Columbia, and no doubt very many in the Territories as well, where fire had destroyed billions of feet of timber. Mr. Smart states that the loss of timber by the ravages of fire is beyond calculation, and he believed that fully fifty times more timber has been destroyed by fire than has ever been cut. It is very satisfactory to know that through the efforts of the officers of the department this year there has been a great saving of timber. Rangers have been appointed to guard the various districts and the result of the efforts of these men has been that millions of feet of timber have been saved. During the present year immense fires have destroyed a great portion of the forest wealth of Oregon and Washington territories. In addition to the very serious loss to the community in which the timber is situated there is also involved an enormous loss of revenue to the government as it controls all the timber of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and the railway belt of British Columbia. The department is now urging upon all officers connected with the management of the timber the importance of exercising the greatest care and diligence to prevent fire during the coming autumn.

Shykes—You are still devoted to vegetarianism, I suppose?

Glizzard—I'm still preaching it, but I'm not practicing it just now. Meat is cheaper.—Chicago Tribune.

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FOR SALE

A good business at a point in the North West Territories, comprising a general stock of merchandise, also lumber. There are two elevators and season's receipts average 80,000 to 125,000 bushels. There is no opposition and reasonable terms will be given to right party. For full particulars apply J. The Commercial Office, Winnipeg.

Rate Grievance Commission.

S. J. McLean, commissioner appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the question of railway rate grievances, opened his Edmonton sittings in the town council chamber on Tuesday forenoon at 10.30. H. F. McNaughton, is secretary of the commission. The Edmonton board of trade was represented by the president, J. H. Gariepy, and the secretary, F. Fraser Tims. The Strathcona board of trade was represented by J. H. McDonald, of the Plaindealer. There were present: W. Johnstone Walker, T. W. Lines, of Brackman-Ker, A. B. Campbell, of the Dowling Milling Co., F. T. Fisher, of the H. B. Co., J. S. Wilmott, of the Mechanics Bank, J. T. Blowey, W. T. Henry and F. Oliver, M. P.

Mr. Gariepy, president of the Edmonton board of trade, opened the proceedings by welcoming the commissioner to Edmonton and expressing the hope that his work would be of benefit to the Territories and to the country.

The authority from the minister of railways under which the commission sat was then read by the secretary, and Mr. McLean said that statements made to him would be considered in connection with proposed amendments to existing legislation regarding railway rates.

F. Fraser Tims, secretary of the board of trade, then read the following statement from the board.

Edmonton, Alta., Aug. 20, 1901.
Sir,—Re freight rate grievance. There is also the question of passenger rate grievance, and this latter subject we beg to treat with first.

Passenger rates. It is found that all Canadians are discriminated against when it comes to buying a ticket from any of the eastern provinces in the Dominion to the Territories, in proportion to foreigners coming either from the United States or Europe. The cost of the tickets from the United States or Europe, of course we cannot give, as we have not the different passenger schedules of rates, but the fact remains that it is so, and we have no doubt that you can easily verify the matter. This is a great detriment to the growth and welfare of the Northwest Territories as a whole, as it really means the retarding of Canadians coming and seeing and settling in the west, and in consequence we believe hundreds of Canadians move annually to the United States through lack of cheaper rates to the Canadian west.

Re freight rates, inward: Like every other point in the Territories, Edmonton pays a very heavy inward freight on everything it has to import from Ontario, or other eastern provinces, in comparison with the through rates given to British Columbia points, especially where any competition exists.

Following are the local rates from Montreal to Edmonton:—
1st class—\$3.81.
2nd class—\$3.71½, or lake and rail, \$3.24½.

3rd class—\$2.91½.
4th class—\$2.16½.
5th class—\$1.92, or lake and rail, \$1.70.

Brandon, Hamilton or Toronto:—
1st class—\$3.81.
2nd class—\$3.25.
3rd class—\$2.06.
4th class—\$1.97.
5th class—\$1.75.

Winnipeg to Edmonton:—
1st class—\$2.69.
2nd class—\$2.08.
3rd class—\$1.66.

4th class—\$1.07 carload lots.
Fort William to Edmonton:—
Salt, 70c in car load lots. Salt costs at Fort William 65c per 200 lb. bag, and the freight, therefore, comes to \$1.53 per bag.

Vancouver to Edmonton.—
Sugar in car lots—\$1.08.
Outward freight,—

Green salt hides from Edmonton to St. John, N. B., special rate of \$1.70, while on the same goods from Victoria, Vancouver or other British Columbia points to St. John, N. B., is only \$1.01. Bacon in carload lots is shipped from Winnipeg to Nelson, B. C., for 50c per 100-lbs., while Edmonton, which is several hundred miles nearer, to Nelson, has to pay \$1 in car lots.

At present the question of cheaper rates from Edmonton and all local points on the C. & E. railway to our natural markets in the west is a vital necessity. A careful estimate of the crop from the Red Deer river northward to, and including the districts surrounding Edmonton, shows that

there will not be less than three and possibly four million bushels of oats for export market, notwithstanding the false reports about the poor crop scattered broad-cast, it is hoped not for malicious purposes, as neither Edmonton nor any other portion of the Dominion ever had a better prospect of an immense yield than our present crop, and unless we get lower freight rates to all points in East and West Kootenay, the Kettle River district, along the main line of the C. P. R. and coast points, it is going to be a serious matter to the whole of Northern Alberta's settlers, and it is trusted that you will put the matter before the proper authorities.

As far as can be learned by our board oats are being brought into the boundary line country of B. C. from the United States, and the only reason that this is so is owing to cheaper freight rates, as there is a duty of 10c per bushel on oats or equal to a freight of 30c on 102 lbs. The freight rate from Edmonton to Nelson, Sandon or Vancouver on oats is 35c per 100 lbs.

With the country in Northern Alberta developing as quickly as it is thousands of acres of new crops being put in yearly, a market must be had for our grains, beef, pigs, poultry, butter, eggs, etc., or else it is no use our being the large producers this section has become, and to get a market we must have large reductions in freight rates.

The local freight rate question on the C. & E. railway is a serious proposition and debars Edmonton, as a wholesale centre from developing its trade, and this matter is now under correspondence with the general traffic manager of the C. P. R. at Winnipeg.

Our board thinks that it is only necessary to make this brief statement as it has no doubt that at every point you have visited you will have found the same cause for complaint, namely, excessive passenger rates from all Canadian provinces, heavy inward freight on all our necessary commodities and excessive freight on all we have to ship. Another serious grievance is the non-delivery of mails such as was the case of Edmonton when this summer we were without any mail on whole C. & E. railway for twelve days, although the Dominion government is paying said railway \$50,000 per annum as subsidy for carrying the mail.

Yours obediently,
Sgd.) J. H. GARIEPY,
Pres. Edmonton Board of Trade.
To Professor S. J. McLean, Commissioner Freight Rate Grievances, Edmonton, Alta.

T. W. Lines was called on and desired to emphasize the remarks contained in the statement read regarding rates to the Pacific coast as compared with those to Fort William. We were paying 35c to the coast and 30c to Fort William, nearly twice the distance. He also spoke of the refusal of the C. P. R. to grant Edmonton a distributing rate, as had been given Calgary. Some years ago Calgary had been given a trader's rate 15 per cent. below the regular rate. Recently they had been given a distributing rate of 25 per cent. With that rate they could compete with Edmonton dealers as far north as Leduc.

A. B. Campbell complained of the local rates on flour given the Edmonton mills as compared with the rates given Winnipeg mills. Winnipeg mills were given a rate of 43c per 100 on flour to Edmonton, 1,050 miles, while Edmonton mills was charged 20c to Olds, 140 miles, and 24c to Calgary, 200 miles. In less than car lots the rate to Olds was 38c. He considered the difference between car lots and less than car lots too great.

F. T. Fisher complained of the lack of distributing rates such as had been given Calgary as a hardship. Edmonton merchants had already paid freight once over the road and they were refused a reduced rate to send such goods part of the way back; while Calgary merchants who had only paid the freight to Calgary, were given the reduced rate to send it on. Edmonton dealers were competing for trade along the C. & E. line, but the rates accorded Calgary placed them at a great disadvantage. The board of trade had supposed that it was only necessary to call attention to the facts to have the grievance remedied. But Mr. McLean's letter, recently received by the board showed that the company did not propose to remedy it.

J. T. Blowey compared the rates on furniture to Vancouver and to Edmonton. From Ontario to Edmonton the lowest rate was \$1.88 and to Victoria it was \$1.12. Delivery at Victoria involved not only the longer and

more expensive haul to the coast, but also transhipment at Vancouver and a short sea voyage as well. The minimum weight allowed on a 35 foot car of furniture was 14,000 lbs. It was not possible to get that weight of ordinary assorted furniture into a car unless it were partly knocked down. This cost probably as much to set up on arrival as the extra freight would amount to had it been shipped standing. Mr. Blowey also considered that the extra charge on through rates over the C. & E. branch were out of proportion to the charges on the main line.

F. Oliver, M. P., spoke of the export rate on oats towards the west. Some years ago the present rates were adjusted on the usual basis of what the traffic would bear, and for a time were fairly satisfactory. But conditions had changed. Production east of the mountains had increased more rapidly than the capacity for consumption west of the mountains. The present rates had enabled us to compete with the producers of the United States for the trade of Kootenay. What was needed now was a rate that would give the whole trade of the Kootenay to Canadian producers, and shut out United States competition. On the basis of the rates charged on east bound grain from points on the main line of the C. P. R. the same distance from Lake Superior as Edmonton was from the coast we were entitled to a substantial reduction, not as a matter of favor but as a matter of right and fair play. We must have such a reduction in order to reach a market with the crop of oats now in sight in North Alberta.

In conversation Mr. McLean said that he would be employed in the present investigation until the end of September. His report would be prepared in time for submission to parliament at its next session.—Edmonton Bulletin.

WINNIPEG BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL MEETING.

There was a meeting of the council of the Board of Trade on Monday in connection with the sitting of the royal commission on freight rate grievances. The freight rates committee reported that they had arranged with the commissioner, Prof. McLean, to hold a sitting here early in September on his return from the coast and that they had compiled certain data on freight rates which would be further considered with the view of submitting the same to Prof. McLean.

On motion the standing committee of the board on freight rates was instructed to make such representations to the commissioner as they deemed advisable.

The president reported that, with some members of the council, he had taken advantage of the visit of Mr. McNicol, of the C. P. R., to the city and made representations to him in connection with the purchasing of merchandise in the city by the C. P. R. Co., when Mr. McNicol had assured the deputation that it was their desire, when prices would permit, to purchase all the supplies possible in Winnipeg for use in the district tributary to Winnipeg.

In connection with the request from the Indian Head board of trade that the Imperial Limited train should stop at that place for distributing and receiving mails, it was reported that the post office authorities had explained that nearly all the towns along the main line had made the same request, and that the railroad people had stated that it was impossible to stop at all these points, and that, in consequence, the postal authorities had no power to receive and deliver mails at Indian Head direct from the Limited.

A request was made that the board should give an expression of opinion as to the value of bringing electric power from Lac du Bonnet to the city, the approximate horse power used at present and the present cost, and the board's views as to the increasing use if such power should be available at a reasonably low price. The council gladly consented to do this.

Mr. W. B. Lannigan, general freight agent of the C. P. R., was elected a member of the board.

The secretary was directed to write the general passenger agent of the C. P. R. asking what arrangement, if any, had been made to inform the public of the hours of arrival of delayed Imperial Limited and other trains, and to represent that very great inconvenience was caused to the

public by the lack of definite information, and to urge that every possible means be taken to accommodate the public in this regard.

The council then adjourned.

Car Service Charges.

With the busy grain shipping season ahead, the C. P. R. officials are taking precautions to prevent a shortage of cars. The following circular letter to shippers was issued this week from the office of W. R. McInnes, assistant freight traffic manager of western lines:

"Serious loss and inconvenience to shippers and this company have been caused by the unnecessary delay in loading and unloading cars. Shippers are frequently unable to procure cars for loading while other parties are keeping them under load on track, thus encumbering the tracks and greatly interfering with the prompt movement of freight. It is expected that there will be a very heavy movement of traffic within the near future. It has, therefore, been decided in the interests of the shipping public generally to adopt certain rules and regulations for the enforcement and collection of car service or rental charges.

"These rules, in brief, provide that when cars are detained over 48 hours after arrival and plying for loading or unloading, a charge of \$1 per car per day or part thereof, will be made in addition to the regular freight charges. Sunday and legal holidays in all cases not counted. Shippers or consignees are requested to pay this rental charge and where there are valid reasons for a reduction to submit the same, with receipt and all particulars, to Mr. J. T. Arundel, car service agent (western division), Winnipeg, Man., or Mr. W. O. Miller, car service agent (Pacific division), Vancouver, B. C.

"It may be stated that the amount charged for car service or rental does not, by any means, compensate the company for the loss it sustains by delay to its cars, and the charge herein referred to is not intended for revenue purposes, but to endeavor, in a comparatively liberal manner, to bring about a correction of abuses which have heretofore entailed a serious loss not only to the company, but to the shipping public generally. The hearty co-operation on the part of shippers and consignees in connection with this matter will be mutually advantageous to all concerned. The new rules and regulation will become effective 7th September, 1901."

Canadian Manufacturers.

A meeting was held in the board of trade rooms, Winnipeg, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of organizing a provincial branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' association. This organization, which has a membership of between 800 and 900, exists for the purpose of taking up all matters affecting the interests of manufacturers throughout Canada, such as legislation, the tariff and different railway matters. It has been found that there are often cropping up matters of interest in a province which could be dealt with by a local organization but cannot be by a general one, while again there are often found matters of a general character on which the Dominion association would like to speak for the manufacturers of the whole country, but was not in a position to do so, having no facilities for consulting representatives of the various localities.

T. A. Russell, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, has been through the west working in the interest of the establishment of a branch organization which can take up local matters and be consulted on general subjects.

The meeting Tuesday night was composed of the members of the Dominion Association here. F. W. Thompson, vice-president for Manitoba, was in the chair. A motion was passed favoring the formation of a Manitoba section of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, with its head office located in Winnipeg. The following officers were elected:

F. W. Thompson, Ogilvie Milling company, chairman; E. F. Hutchings, Great West Sashery company, vice-chairman; C. N. Bell, secretary of the Board of Trade, secretary pro tem. Executive committee: E. L. Drewry, D. E. Sprague, G. J. Maulson, G. F. Bryan, Robert Muir, of Winnipeg, and John Hanbury, of Brandon.

It was decided to take steps to secure as members other manufacturers in the province. They will also prepare a set of by-laws for the local

committee and take up any matters they may wish to have discussed at the annual meeting of the Dominion association, to be held in Montreal, November 5th and 6th. It is likely that one or two representatives from Manitoba will be present at that meeting.

Forestry Work in the West.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

Forestry work has been carried on in Manitoba with some success, and the many advantages to be derived from it in that province, with its bleak and somewhat droughty prairies, have been generally recognized. Up to the present 500,000 trees have been sent out from the Brandon Experimental farm to applicants, as well as 1,500 pounds of tree seeds. The farm has also illustrated the proper manner of growing trees in avenues, tree belts and forest clumps. It also imports and tests all known hardy forest and fruit trees, shrubs and flowers, and there are now a total of 80,000 trees on the farm, including 300 varieties which are entirely hardy, and a hundred perennial flowers. In this list are 157 varieties of apples tested, in addition to cherries, plums and small fruits. It has been found that the Ontario apple is useless in Manitoba, and all the proved hardy trees have come from Minnesota, including the Whitney, Lou, Excelsior, Burnham and Peerless. The apple trees require to be sheltered from the wind, which would blow the fruit from the trees, even if they could otherwise be grown without such shelter. The wild flowers that are suitable for cultivation include the wild bush rose, high bush cranberry, snow berry, silver willow, wild Virginia creeper, blazing star, cone flower, bird's foot violet, spring crocus, and several of the orchids, including the lady slipper. So that there is no lack of variety in this particular. The experimental farm is doing a good and necessary work, and the province promises in the future to be well wooded and 'to blossom like a rose.'

Suits to Recover Royalty.

(From the Monetary Times, Toronto.)

Several actions have been begun against the government to obtain a refund of royalties paid on gold by miners in the Yukon in the spring of 1908. The royalty itself is attacked as unconstitutional and illegal. This allegation seems to rest on the assumption that the orders-in-council were not, as required, laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of the session. This is purely a technical point; it will scarcely be contended that the miners remained ignorant for any great length of time of the orders-in-council. The tax is impugned on the ground that Parliament alone can impose a tax. Within a few years similar objection was taken to certain American legislation, which authorized the president to proclaim certain taxes; but it failed. When Parliament authorizes a tax to be levied, it in effect sanctions the tax, and the form of doing it can scarcely form a loop-hole through which to escape payment. The claimants go so far as to assert that Parliament cannot authorize the government to levy any tax. John Hampden, of historic fame, is brought upon the scene, with the anti-ship money Act in his hand, but the theatrical display will scarcely avail to cause a return of the royalties paid. We should conjecture from this singular bit of pleading that the historical reading of the eminent counsel for the supplicants is somewhat limited. The government in defence alleges that the grants to the miners were issued by the gold commissioner in excess of his authority, but this point will not likely be pushed to its legitimate consequence. One point made by the government is that the miners having voluntarily paid the royalty, cannot now recover it back from the government. The government does not deign to notice the claim that the royalty is unconstitutional and illegal, probably considering it of no account.

The Present Abundance of Gold.

(From the Bankers' Magazine.)

The immense production of gold in recent years has been attended by an abnormally great demand, first for Russia, Austria and Japan, and second for India and the United States, and in spite of the enormous gold output there was relatively little increase in the visible supply of the metal in Lon-

don, Berlin, and Paris. Now, however, conditions have entirely changed. Russia is no longer accumulating gold, and, in fact, is compelled to release a portion of the huge sum previously secured. Japan is shipping instead of importing the metal, and India has no use for gold as currency, its people requiring silver rupees. During the past year the exports of gold from India have about equalled the imports. The demand for gold in India in the future may, indeed, be disregarded. The world's production of gold at the present time is much more than sufficient to provide for the expanding currency needs of the American people and the usual demands for the arts, and the surplus supply must apparently flow into the banks of England, France and Germany. In the coming autumn doubtless money will be more wanted in all countries than it is at present, and will be dearer. But there is every reason to anticipate that the autumn demand will this year be met without difficulty, and that after that demand has been met the accumulation of gold in the chief monetary centres will result in easier conditions of the money markets than have been witnessed for several years. If at the same time the war in South Africa is ended, and gold mining on the Rand is resumed, the supply of gold may be far in excess of the demand, and a great plethora of money will probably be witnessed.

The Fires Prevention Act.

On account of the dry weather conditions which have prevailed recently there is every prospect, if great precaution is not taken, of the occurrence of disastrous prairie and bush fires this fall. There are still enormous quantities of uncut hay in the meadows and marshes which by this time must be very dry and very inflammable if once fired. It would be advisable, therefore, for anyone making a fire in the open to carefully observe the rules and restrictions placed on this practice by The Fires Prevention Act. The following are sections from the Act as amended, and give the text of the restrictions, as well as the duties of fire guardians and residents in case of conflagrations.

2. Any person or persons making haystacks in the open plains shall protect such haystacks, at a distance of at least twenty yards, by a ploughed or burned ring of not less than eight feet wide; and to prevent all accidents, when a fire shall be lighted for the purpose of burning the rings around haystacks as aforesaid, it shall be done in the presence and with the assistance of at least three men.

3. Any person refusing or neglecting to protect his haystack as aforesaid, or who lights fires for burning round haystacks without the help and assistance of at least three men as aforesaid, shall be held to have incurred the penalty hereinafter mentioned for lighting and letting run a prairie fire.

An act to amend "The Fires Prevention Act," cap. 14, 58 Vic, enacts as follows: Sections 4 and 5 of chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba are hereby repealed and the following sections are substituted therefor:

4. Any person who shall kindle a fire, and let it run at large, in any wood, prairie, meadow, marsh, or other open ground not his own property, or who intentionally or by gross carelessness permits any fire to pass from his own land to the injury of the property of any other person, shall, on conviction therefor, be fined in a sum not exceeding \$200 or less than \$20, and in default of payment thereof shall be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

5. Any person who shall kindle and leave a fire burning without taking effectual means to prevent its spreading in or on any woods, prairies, meadows, marshes, or other open grounds, not his own property, or who intentionally or by gross carelessness permits any such fire to pass from his own land to the injury of the property of any other person, shall, on conviction therefor, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty dollars, and in default of payment thereof shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections four and five of said act as hereby enacted, any person may at any time kindle a fire if during the whole time of burning thereof there be present six male persons over the age of sixteen years having in their possession, fit and ready for use should

occasion require it, proper appliances for suppressing or extinguishing such fire, or without such assistance a ploughed break be made around such fire not less than ten feet wide.

3. Any person shall be permitted to make or start a fire in any wood, prairie, meadow, marsh, or other open ground for cooking, warmth, or other industrial purposes, but such persons before doing shall:

S.S. 1. Select a locality in the neighborhood in which there is the smallest quantity of combustible material or the least likelihood of fire spreading;

S.S. 2. Clear the space in which he is to light the fire by removing all vegetable matter, dead trees, branches and dried leaves from the soil within a radius of ten feet from the fire;

S. S. 3. Exercise and observe every reasonable care and precaution to prevent such fire from spreading and carefully extinguish the same before quitting the place.

6. Any person who, by himself, his servant, or agents, or anyone acting by or under his authority, shall after cutting down the trees on any lands, road allowance, or railway or telegraph line or route or the lands attached thereto in this province or other lands whatsoever in the process of clearing the same of timber, for any purpose whatsoever, shall burn or set fire to the same for the purpose of disposing thereof or making away therewith, or after cutting down any such trees, shall gather the same into log heaps for burning and set fire thereto, or shall set fire to any such trees while lying on the ground after cutting or felling same, or shall for any purpose whatever, set fire to any such trees whilst standing in the soil in such manner and under such circumstances and conditions in any such case as shall render it dangerous or probable that the said fire will spread and cause destruction of wood, timber or property, shall, on conviction of any of the foregoing offences be fined in a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for each offence and in default of immediate payment thereof shall be imprisoned in a common jail of the judicial district in which the offence was committed for a term not exceeding twelve months unless the said fine and all costs with the costs of conveyance to jail shall be sooner paid.

Section 6 of the Act is amended by section 5 of the amending Act as follows:

5. No person shall light any fire for the purposes set forth in section 6 of said Act or for any other purpose whatsoever excepting by said Act or herein otherwise provided, unless and until permission in writing shall have been first given by the nearest fire guardian, under and subject to the penalty set forth in said section as by this Act amended.

Section 7 of the original Act enacts as follows: None of the penalties imposed by the preceding sections of this Act shall apply to any person who, through necessity to save himself and his property from a running fire shall be compelled to kindle a fire and let it run.

The following sections refer to the duties of residents and fire guardians in case of fire:

12. It shall be the duty of any resident in the municipality who shall become aware that a prairie or bush fire calculated to cause damage or loss of property has been started in or is approaching, the municipality, which has gone beyond his ability, or the ability of those immediately interested as settlers or property owners, to extinguish or prevent the spread thereof to promptly notify the nearest fire guardian or fire guardians of the fact or cause notice to be given him or them; and it shall be the duty of any such fire guardian or fire guardians so notified or in any way becoming aware of any such fire, to proceed at once to the locality of the fire, taking with him or them such appliances as he or they may have for the suppression of such fires as aforesaid.

13. Any fire guardian whose duty it shall be under this Act to proceed to a fire, shall, by the best means in his power or under his control and personally when proceeding to the fire when he can conveniently do so, give or send notice to as many as possible of the male resident householders or male persons residing with them and over 16 years of age, requiring every such person so notified to proceed also to said locality of the fire, taking with each of them, by wagon or horseback, or by the best means at their disposal, such implements and appliances as they may possess useful for extinguishing or preventing the spread of a fire, including blankets, sacks or other such like material capable of being saturated with water and used for the purposes aforesaid, or taking with them if so required by the fire guardian, a horse or horses, plough or other implements in their possession that might be considered useful for said purpose.

14. Every such person of over the said age of sixteen years and under sixty, resident in the municipality as aforesaid and not suffering from any illness or bodily infirmity, rendering him unfit for such duty, who shall have been notified to proceed to the scene of any fire as aforesaid, shall be bound to do so with all possible dispatch and with such appliances as aforesaid as the party so notified may possess and the fire guardian requires, subject to a penalty for such neglect or refusal if shown to be wilful as hereinafter provided.

15. All persons on foot or horseback or with teams who shall be notified to attend at any prairie or bush fire, or who shall so attend, shall be subject to the order and control of the fire guardian or fire guardians present in endeavoring to extinguish such fire or prevent the spread thereof to the injury or destruction of property thereby, and all such persons shall obey all lawful and reasonable orders and requirements of the fire guardian or fire guardians present and exercising authority at such fire, and shall be bound to use every reasonable exertion for the suppression of any such fire and the protection of life and property appearing to be endangered thereby.



SURE DEATH to flies, lice on stock and lice on poultry. Protect your stock from flies by using Eureka and extra flow of milk will pay for your small outlay many times over. We refer you to Exp. Farm, Ottawa, Ont.; Exp. Farm, Oroua, Maine, U. S. A.; Dairy Supt., Dept. Agr., Fredericton, N. B. Supt. Government Farm, Truro, N.S., says he has used all known fly killers, and Eureka is superior to them all.

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\$2,100,000 Worth of New Buildings.

The above figures, in brief, represent the progress the city of Winnipeg has made in the erection of public, mercantile and residential property in this, the first year of the century. It is a record of which any city might well be proud. It is a record that perhaps no city of the size of Winnipeg ever equalled. It is a great achievement. Yet, great as it is, it is notable not so much for what it is as for what it represents. Behind and above this enormous expenditure in brick, stone and mortar, is the significant fact, that towers above the highest edifice that architects have designed or contractors built, that fact that the citizens of Winnipeg have a supreme confidence in the future of Western Canada, and that they are prepared to stake their all on its continued growth and prosperity. This colossal expenditure testifies, in no uncertain way, to the abiding faith Winnipeggers have in their city and to the vast natural resources of the territory for which it is the distributing centre.

The activity in building this year exceeds that of any other in the city's history. Last year broke all previous records in this direction, but the totals of 1900, large as they were, are easily eclipsed by those of the present year. Indeed, there has already been granted building permits to almost as great an amount as the aggregate of last year's operations. In 1900 there were erected buildings to the value of \$1,465,000. Inspector Rodgers has already issued this year permits to the amount of \$1,335,000. Of these, a large proportion are of brick or stone—indeed, the portion of frame and lumber buildings put up this year is very small. Many of the structures being erected are remarkable for their beauty, as well as for their adaptation for the specific purpose for which they were designed. Indeed it would be no exaggeration to say that few cities on this continent of the population of Winnipeg, and certainly none of its age, can boast so many handsome edifices, not only of a public, but of a mercantile character. At the present rate of progress, it is not too much to expect that within a very few years, the municipal and private enterprise of Winnipeg will combine to make the most substantially built city in the Dominion.

Significant in connection with this building expenditure is the fact that a large proportion of the capital being expended is by the men who are among the oldest of the city's residents. Many of these came to Winnipeg with small sums of money with no means, but who, by taking advantage of the many commercial opportunities that are open to men of business enterprise and foresight, have succeeded in achieving comfortable competences, and in many cases much more. It is noteworthy that those who know most of Winnipeg are those whose confidence in the city's future is firmest.

As stated above, building permits to the amount of \$1,335,000 have already been issued. Taking the average of the past three years as an index, it is fair to assume that the aggregate of this year's operations in the building trade in this city will exceed \$2,000,000.

The most expensive edifice in course of erection is the new building for the Merchants Bank, which promises to be one of the handsomest structures in the city. Its style of architecture will be quite different from the other two bank buildings that are pointed out with pride to visitors to the city—the Commerce and the Dominion—being very similar in design to the lofty buildings in the business quarters of New York. When completed, it will cost but little short of a quarter of a million, and will be one of the best equipped office buildings in Canada. Eight stories in height, it will tower above all surrounding buildings, and will be one of the most conspicuous objects visible from any part of the city. The contractors have made substantial progress, and already the steel girders for the first floor are being laid, and the masonry is built up to a height of nearly twenty feet.

The addition to the Bank of Hamilton building, on Main street, is also progressing apace, and when completed this edifice will be a notable addition to the number of fine banking premises located in the city.

The exterior of the new office on McDermot street for the Lake of the Woods Milling company is completed. Some beautiful stone carving adorns the facade of this handsome office. A little farther west on the same street the commodious stores and apartment

house being erected by Messrs. Tupper, Tupper & Suckling has progressed to the third storey. The red pressed brick exterior has a very pleasing design, and its central location and internal conveniences will ensure its having no lack of tenants when completed.

The reconstruction of the block Mr. John Leslie purchased from Mr. Hargrave is going on rapidly. Mr. Hargrave's new block has also made substantial progress.

The Pulford block, on Portage avenue, is completed, as far as the exterior is concerned, and is now ready for the glazing and internal fittings. Its stone and vitrified brick front will make it a desirable addition to the architectural beauty of Portage avenue.

This list does not much more than begin to enumerate the many buildings that are in course of erection in the city. About thirty solid brick and stone edifices are being put up, while over two hundred and fifty others,—stores, offices, and residences, are in course of construction elsewhere within the limits. A list of these, taken from Inspector Rodgers' records, was published in the Free Press not long since. Taken altogether, the record is one of which Winnipeg citizens should be proud, and which will furnish to the people of the east additional evidence, if such were needed, that the West is making no halt in its onward march of progress.

Get the Wheat Pure.

A Manitoba correspondent writes as follows to the Liverpool Mercury:—"What I have to say relates exclusively to English purchases of western Canadian wheat. I believe it is admitted without serious discussion that Western Canada, especially Manitoba, produces the most excellent sample of milling wheat in the world—Manitoba No. 1 hard. It is now estimated that Manitoba and Western Canada will produce for export not less than 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels of this unequalled cereal during the present season. "This vast volume of wheat will be bought and exported by local middle men, whose large profits will be paid by the western producers or by the Liverpool merchants. Perhaps largely by both. Not only is this true—but these local middle men buy up these fine western grades, transport them to eastern Canada, there adulterate them with inferior grades of eastern wheat and then ship the adulterated stock to the Liverpool importers, thus precluding the possibility of the Liverpool dealer getting one bushel of the very best wheat produced in the world except in an adulterated form. Who is being swindled? Is it the Liverpool dealer or the western farmer?"

"Would it not, therefore, pay the English importers to place their own buyers upon the western Canada markets, buy direct from the farmers, get the grades pure as they are produced, and save the profits which go into the pockets of the non-producers, the non-consumers and the adulterators of Canadian wheat? By this method it does seem quite reasonable to believe that the Liverpool importer would secure better grades of wheat, and at greater reduced prices."

It is surprising that any one so ignorant of matters pertaining to the Canadian grain trade, should undertake to write upon the subject. The answer to this correspondent is very simple. In the first place, Manitoba wheat has been mostly exported direct from Manitoba through the United States, in bond, which precluded all possibility of mixing with eastern wheats. In the second place, the mixing complained of is specially prohibited by Act of the parliament of Canada. What is most surprising of all is, that a Winnipeg publication would reprint this letter from the Liverpool paper and give it editorial endorsement. The letter was probably written with the object of injuring Manitoba grain dealers, so gratify some personal spite, by some one who had no respect for the truth, and who cared not what misstatements he made.

The Dominion government is rapidly issuing the patents for C. P. R. and other railway land grants in Manitoba and the Territories, a work which has been very much neglected in years past.

LEADING COMMERCIAL HOTELS

WINNIPEG
HOTEL LELAND
Headquarters for commercial men.
CITY HALL SQUARE.

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

RAPID CITY
QUEEN'S HOTEL
THOS. EVOY, Prop.
Headquarters for commercial travellers. Free bus meets all trains.

BIRMLE
ROSSIN HOUSE
H. FENWICK, Prop.
Good accommodation; telephone connection with the station; sample rooms; inside closet. Livery in connection.

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

TREHERNE
LELAND HOTEL
W. F. LEE, Prop.
First-class accommodation for commercial travellers.

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

NAPINFA
HOTEL LELAND
B. HALLONQUIST, Prop.
First-class in every department. Sample rooms. Every convenience for the travelling public. Opposite C. P. R. depot.

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

MAGGREGOR, MAN.
THE STANLEY HOUSE
E. WATSON, Prop.
First-class accommodation for travellers. Commodious sample rooms. Livery and feed stable in connection. All kinds of teaming attended to.

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

FLEMING
WINDSOR HOTEL
W. GEO. CLEVERLY, Prop.
New management. Rates \$1.25. Renovated and refurbished. Commodious sample rooms. Heated by hot air. Livery and feed stable in connection. Inside closet.

ROSTHERN
OCCIDENTAL HOTEL
H. A. McEWEN, Prop.
New house. Up-to-date appointments.

PRINCE ALBERT
PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL
DAVID POLLOCK, Prop.
First-class accommodation. Good sample rooms for commercial men. Bus meets all trains.

RED DEER, ALTA.
ALBERTA HOTEL
BEATTY & BRINDLE, Props.
C. and K. dining hall, good sample rooms and every accommodation for commercial travellers and the general public.

WYITASKIWIN, ALTA.
CRITERION HOTEL
F. M. HAMILTON, Proprietor.
New buildings, newly furnished, hot and cold baths, heated by furnace and lighted with gas; good sample rooms.

STRATHCONA
STRATHCONA HOUSE
W. H. SHEPPARD, Prop.
First-class. Opposite depot.

EDMONTON
ALBERTA HOTEL
JACKSON & GRIERSON, Proprietors.
Sample rooms. Free bus. Livery in connection.

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

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HOTEL ARLINGTON
MITCHELL & DOBBIE, Props.
New building, new and commodious bedrooms, parlors, bathrooms and sample rooms. Newly furnished. Heated throughout by hot air; lighted by gas. Electric bells in every room. Cuisine second to none; and the best stock of wines, liquors and cigars in Alberta.
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CRANBROOK, B. C.
CRANBROOK HOTEL
JAS. RYAN, Prop.
Large and convenient sample rooms and good accommodation for commercial men. Rates \$2.00 a day.

REVELSTOKE, B. C.
HOTEL VICTORIA
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Large and well lighted sample rooms. Hot air and electric light and bells in every room. Night grill room in connection for the convenience of guests arriving and departing by night trains.

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