

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

Published Weekly.

Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, AUGUST 24, 1901.

No. 51

Binder Twine



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.



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.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Denim Pants,
Overalls,
Shirts
and Smocks**

of all descriptions.

Mail Orders receive Prompt Attention.

Emerson & Hague
WINNIPEG

CODVILLE & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.



—Packers of—

CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS
Coffees, Baking Powder and Spices.

BANNATYNE AVE. E., WINNIPEG
Branches: BRANDON and CALGARY.

BROMLEY & CO.



Tents
Awnings and
Mattress
Factory

Cor. Princess and Alexander St., Winnipeg

For Export
Senega Root

J. McLEOD HOLIDAY
173 McDermott Street.
WINNIPEG

Write for quotations.

**Harvest
Is Now On**



Kindly send us your orders for Harvest Shoes and Gloves which will have our prompt attention.

THOS. RYAN

WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES

WINNIPEG

Harvest Shoes



In Grain,
Split or
Kip Leather

In Lace, Buckle
or Congress.

Mail orders shipped same day as received.

THE AMES HOLDEN CO. Ltd.
WINNIPEG.

YOU WANT

**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
AND PRODUCE

Flannels

Our range of Grey Flannel to retail at 15c and 25c are well worthy of your special attention. We have them in light and dark plains and light and dark twill.

We would also draw your attention to our 27-inch Navy Serge. for Boys' Suits, to retail at 30c.

Above lines are exceptional values and will pay you to have them in your stock.

**THE GAULT
BROS. CO. Ltd.**

Importers and
Manufacturers

MONTEAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Gloves and Mitts

**HARVEST
LINES**



New shipments to hand.

All the leaders in stock.

Prices right.

Telegraph and letter orders a speciality.

R. J. WHITLA & CO. Ltd.

Wholesale Dry Goods
Corner McDermott and Arthur St.
WINNIPEG

**THE RUBLEE
FRUIT CO. Limited**

Importers of.

Foreign and Domestic
Green and Dried
Fruits, Nuts, Etc.

151 Bannatyne Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.
12th Street, BRANDON, MAN.

Threshers' Eye Shields

To retail at 25c. Wire Gauze,
with Mica Lenses.

McALLISTER & WATTS
43 Rorie St., Winnipeg.
East of Post Office.

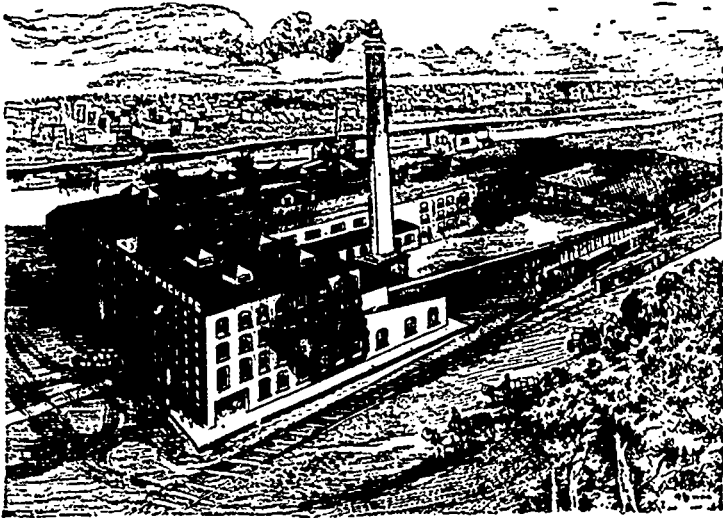
**WINNIPEG
Business College**

Cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St.

SPEED IN TYPEWRITING

The Winnipeg Business College will give valuable prizes to the fastest operators. Full information regarding the competition can be had by calling at the office of the secretary, G. W. Donald.

GRIFFIN HAMS



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

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO. Pork Packers
WINNIPEG
Branches-Vancouver and Nelson

California Fruit Washington Fruit Ontario Fruit

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.
WINNIPEG

The Position of Opium.

Opium in the New York market is easier, and in some instances a shade lower. The situation is said to be due to lower cables from Smyrna and the usual competition between local dealers. As a matter of fact, however, the indications would seem to point to bearish tactics on the part of large handlers, and this idea is borne out to quite an extent by the fact that, until a market was sought for one or two outside lots within the past week or ten days, the feeling was firm; dealers reported business to be better than for a long time past. Quite a number of sales of case lots have been made lately, according to the reports of those who are now talking bearish, and co-incidentally with a sale of an outside lot of some twenty-five cases upon which the bond had expired at private terms, said to have been considerably below the present quotations, the market was reported to have weakened. So far as can be learned, no old opium has been reported sold at Smyrna at lower prices, and the lower figures reported in cable advices from primary markets are taken to refer to the new gum.—Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Whiskey Does Not Kill Bacteria

[Leslie's Weekly.]

One of the many absurd and injurious fallacies connected with the use of alcoholic stimulants has been, it may be hoped, effectually disposed of by the authoritative announcements of the most eminent English medical men. This particular fallacy is that cherished by many as to the efficacy of whiskey or brandy as a germ-killer when added to water supposed to be infected. The whiskey is assumed to sterilize the water and make it germ-free. This, it is declared, is absolutely untrue. Whiskey will do nothing of the kind. Some organisms will live in alcohol of nearly 75 per cent. strength, which is considerably over the strength of most spirits consumed. The common alcoholic strength of whiskey is about 40 per cent. of brandy 42 per cent., and of rum not usually more than 50 per cent. It is quite certain that microbes can live and thrive in the ordinary mixed-drink of whiskey and water, the average amount of alcohol in a tumblerful of whiskey-and-water, in the proportion usually adopted, being not more than 10 or 11 per cent. Bacteriological investigations have shown that most germs are not affected by a liquid containing 22 per cent. of alcohol, while their corresponding spores are unharmed in 33 per cent. alcohol. Alcoholic drinks, therefore, cannot be regarded as effectual destroyers of microbe life, and, further, bacteria, after a time, seem to get accustomed to alcohol and to become proof against any antiseptic action that it originally may have possessed. The use of alcoholic liquor as a germ-killer has no moral basis in scientific reason or in fact than the use of the same liquid as a protection against extreme heat or cold. It is a clearly established fact that for people suffering from extremes of temperature in either direction few things are more harmful than alcoholic stimulants.

F. D. ROE, President

R. ABERNETHY, Vice-President

T. F. PATERSON, Sec.-Treas.

The Canadian Pacific
Lumber Company Limited



MANAGER

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in all Classes of British Columbia

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

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, Manitoba Salesman

It is about ten years since the bulk of the Prussian railways passed under government control. During the decade 1889-1899 the increase of business was as follows: Number of passengers, increase 135 per cent.; distance travelled over by passenger trains, 59 per cent.; passenger kilometres, 94 per cent.; receipts from passenger traffic, 70 per cent.—the discrepancy being due to reduction in fare-freight, ton-kilometres, 63 per cent.—reduction in rates representing a saving to shippers of 60,000,000 marks during the period; number of coal cars furnished in the Rhenish-Westphalian district, 60 per cent.; increase of employees of all classes, 32 per cent.; increase in salaries and wages, 72 per cent. One hundred and forty-three million marks were expended on fourteen of the larger new station buildings, and the annual average for improvements of the roads, for new rolling stock, etc., is 73,500,000 marks. The rate of interest on the invested capital rose from 6.26 per cent. in 1889 to 7.28 per cent. in 1899, and the excess of receipts over expenditures from 1882 to 1900 amounted to 6,093 million marks.

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 made not later than Thursday morning.

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

Office 219 McDermot St. Telephone 224.

D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 24, 1901.

CANNED GOODS AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Dominion department of inland revenue has been looking into the matter of the use of canned foods in Canada and their effect upon the health of the people. This investigation was prompted by recent newspaper strictures upon the quality of goods supplied the Canadian people. The department sent out 4,318 circulars to medical men throughout the Dominion asking for their experience with cases of illness arising out of the use of canned goods. Out of 1,333 replies received, 1,059 answered that they had not met with any cases of such illness and 251 answered that they had. Most of these affirmative answers were from Ontario and Quebec points. The conclusions of the department as a result of its enquiries are as follows:

Imported canned goods should also be subject to inspection. Vessels of glass or earthenware should be used instead of tins or cans. The date of filling and the name of the factory and its proprietor should be stamped on the tin itself. Purchasers should use up the contents of cans within 24 hours after opening. The sale of canned goods should be prohibited after a certain lapse of time from the date of their manufacture. The periods suggested vary from six months to two years. Canned goods should be kept in cold storage and never stored on grocers' shelves or exposed to the sun's rays or any high temperature. Such treatment of canned goods should be prohibited by law. Judging from the replies received from physicians, the number of cases of disease apparently attributable to the use of canned goods would average about 1.5 per annum in Canada in an average period of about seven years. A total of fifteen cases terminated fatally. From a close analysis, the department find there is nothing in the canned salmon trade to justify newspaper strictures which were brought to its notice."

THE STEEL STRIKE.

The big steel strike now on in the United States is giving students of industrial economy an opportunity to study the effects of a war between two first-class industrial powers in a way which will without doubt redound to the good of both capital and labor after the noise and smoke of the battle has cleared away, no matter how disastrous the effects may be upon the parties immediately concerned. Opinion as to the probable outcome of the strike varies according to the per-

sonal leanings of the individual, but one thing seems certain and that is that both elements in the dispute will be taught to respect the powers of the other in a way which has never been done heretofore. They will also be caught how terribly destructive the power they have drawn to themselves by their organizations may become when used as they are being used at present.

The order to strike has been pretty generally obeyed by the men and it is estimated that counting the union men on strike and the non-union men who have been thrown out by the closing down of mills upwards of 70,000 men are now out. If the wives and children of these men and others who may be dependent upon their earnings for a living are added to this number it will be seen how great an army of people have been directly deprived of their livelihood by the strike. Then to these must be added the further number of those employees of stores and other places of business who have been laid off from their work owing to stagnation resulting from the reduced purchasing power of the workmen. The number of these is said to be quite large already and is daily growing larger. Besides this it is reported that a number of the factories and workshops which depend upon the iron and steel mills for their raw material have been obliged to close down for want of material to work with and the circle of these is daily widening. This is the immediate effect of the strike upon labor.

Its effect upon the capital concerned is scarcely less disastrous. The stock of the steel trust fell off badly after the strike had been declared and many small shareholders worked themselves into almost a panic in their anxiety to sell. If it had not been for powerful support from the Morgan interests this state of things would have continued indefinitely, and as it was, the stock had to be bought by these men as fast as it offered in order to keep the market from going to pieces entirely. They have succeeded in stemming the tide for the meantime, but it is only because the public has some confidence in their ability to buy all further stock which might be offered. Let that confidence be once shaken and the steel trust will crumble to ruin.

The effect of the strike upon the country at large has been to administer a decided check to the expansion of United States trade about which we have heard such a great deal of boasting of late. The billion dollar trust which was expected to place such tremendous power in the hands of American manufacturers that no foreign competition could hold up against it, has brought with it also a tremendous weakness in that the industries concerned are more vulnerable to the attacks of trade unionism. Now the action of a single committee representing the workmen concerned may tie-up practically the whole industry of the country and destroy at a blow the export business which has been during a long series of years so carefully built up.

Fyfe Wheat.

With all the old varieties of wheat that we have in Canada, and numerous new varieties which are constantly being produced, we have nothing yet to compare in flour making quality with Fyfe. The Ontario Agricultural college has made a series of experiments with ten bushel lots showing that the flour from the Fyfe wheat was graded five points higher than any other sample in point of quality, though one other variety gave a still larger return in point of quantity of flour. The test included both winter

and spring wheats. The wheat giving the largest quantity of flour was a winter variety called Turkey Red. Evidently the wheat has yet to be discovered that could be safely adopted to supplant the famous Fyfe variety.

Strawberry Crop Brings in \$85,000.

H. F. Davidson, of the Davidson Fruit Co., and G. J. Gessing, secretary of the Hood River Fruit Growers' Union, have furnished the following facts relative to the 1901 strawberry crop:

"These two shipping concerns this year shipped 32,000 crates of the 40,000 crates of strawberries shipped from Hood River, or four-fifths of the entire crop. They shipped 33 straight carloads under refrigeration, and between 15 and 20 cars by express, or about 50 cars all told. The cash returns to the growers for their 40,000 crates amounted to about \$85,000. A deduction of \$25,000 for cost of picking and crates leaves the growers about \$60,000 above all expenses. The entire acreage in strawberries in Hood River valley and White Salmon is about 350, which would make the average net to the grower above all expenses something over \$160 per acre.

The output of Hood River strawberries should be gradually increased until we have three or four times as many as we have now. The markets are taking more each year than they did the previous season, and there will be no trouble about the markets increasing with the production. There was no market this year that got all it asked for. Both the Fruit Growers' Union and the Davidson Fruit Co. made several sales of strawberries for shipment to the Klondike country, and the berries were reported as arriving there in good condition, and selling at \$5 per pound box."

Hood River Strawberries.

Wherever one goes in the Northwest at the proper time of the year, in spring, he will find in all the stores of every neighborhood one sign: "Hood River Strawberries." Underneath that sign are gathered in crates some of the most tempting sights in beautiful strawberries that a person ever beholds. In little square boxes, holding just about a pound each, or a little less than a quart, are arranged in regular rows, just like apples, face side up, large, handsome, firm dark red berries, of most inviting appearance. All crates are packed alike, all boxes faced, all berries the same color, one variety only—everywhere alike, every day, all the season. That sign wherever displayed settles the fate of every strawberry from every other part of the country. No other berry can be sold with favor but this one variety, and from but one place—the true home of its adoption—Hood River, Oregon.

There are certain peculiar merits connected with this berry—and the locality where raised—which makes it unlike any other variety; so exceedingly difficult of imitation or of competition that it constitutes a chapter in horticulture very remarkable. This variety is called the Clark's Seedling. It has been tried in other places, west and east, in other soils and other climates, but has none of the characteristics it possesses when grown here. The same variety is not like itself when removed from here to any other section.

The demand exceeded the supply. Markets that wanted them could not be supplied, and had to go without. Commission men who wanted them on commission were told that nothing left this place except when paid for in advance or guaranteed. Dealers who wanted to beat down prices were told that if they were not good to stick by prices first given they would not get any. The dealer had to be good to the grower, or he got no fruit. Never before was the grower king of the market. Orders were turned away. Not enough were raised.

What is it that gives this berry its excellence here no one knows. It is unexplained. Whether soil or climate no one can tell. The berry is not the same elsewhere. It carries for distances of 1,000, 2,000 or more miles safely and holds firm to the end. Its flavor equals its reputation. This place is sixty-six miles east of Portland on the O. R. & N. railway.

Imagine a beautiful valley, with the grand and beautiful Columbia flowing across its northern end, and through

its centre another river—Hood river—flowing down from Mt. Hood; standing in the centre, among farms of fruit and amid pine groves, you look south and behold one lofty snow-white peak—Mt. Hood—but few miles away, and then turning north another lofty snow-white peak—Mt. Adams—and on either side ranges of lesser height covered with the green verdure of forest pines or firs, and before you farm after farm of fruitfulness and beauty for Hood River apples are as famous as Hood River strawberries.—Henry T. Williams in Practical Fruit Grower.

Mineral Development in the Urals.

Although the existence of valuable marble has long been known in the southern portion of the Ural Mountains, they have not been worked until within the past year. Two quarries, in which 150 workmen are employed, have been opened within two miles of the Samara-Zlatoust railway, and considerable quantities of yellow, green, gray, black and white marble have been taken out. The white marble is being used in the construction of the Alexander III Museum, at Moscow. The veins are said to be between three and four feet thick; but, owing to lack of improved methods, a large percentage of the marble is broken. Green and brown Jasper is also mined in the neighborhood of Zlatoust; the largest works are in the village of Medvedovo. This stone is used for tables, wash basins, handles for knives and forks, is susceptible of a high polish, and is equal to the well-known Ekaterinburg stone. A colossal deposit of magnesium, containing 50 per cent of oxide of magnesium, has been found in the well-known "Volchka Gora" (Wolf's Mountain), within five versts (33 miles) of the railway. The remainder is acid carbonate calcium, dolomite, and grit stone. This mountain has been leased by the government to private persons for twenty-four years. Ten versts (6.63 miles) from the Sulea station, on the Samara-Zlatoust railway, millstones and whetstones are worked, on a lease from Bashkir peasants, by a company at a rental of 10,000 roubles (\$5,150) per annum. Iron and bog ore is mined in the same district, known as "Nikolski"; this had a good sale at the Nizhni-Novgorod fair. Copper ore is being mined by private companies near the Taganay Mountain.

Freight Rates.

R. P. Kithet & Co. say in their circular of August 1: There has been very little grain tonnage available for early loading and the charters effected have been few. Rates are somewhat higher at the close of the month, with indications that the high figures, now quoted, will be maintained for some time to come. In lumber rates there is a slight reduction without any active enquiry. We quote freights as follows: Grain—San Francisco to Cork, f. o., 35s. 9d. to 40s; Portland to Cork, f. o., 40s. to 41s. 3d; Tacoma and Seattle to Cork, f. o., 40s. to 41s. 3d. Lumber—British Columbia or Puget Sound to Sydney, 40 to 42s. 6d; Melbourne or Adelaide, 41s. 6d. to 50s.; Port Pirie, 46s. 3d. to 47s. 6d; Fremantle, 55s. 9d. to 60s; Shanghai, 45s. 9d. to 50s; Kiao-Chau, 50s. to 52s. 6d; Taku, 55s. to 57s. 6d; Vladivostok, 47s. 6d. to 50s; W Coast, S. A. 55s to 57s. 6d; South Africa, 65s. to 67s. 6d; U. K. or Continent, 75s to 77s. 6d.

Ocean Grain Freights.

Business in the ocean grain freights has been exceedingly quiet of late, owing to the fact that the recent sharp advance in prices for all lines of grain at American centres has checked exporters from doing any business to speak of, with foreign houses. The following rates are being asked by agents but they would likely be shaded in order to do business: Liverpool, 1s 3d; London, 1s; Glasgow, 1s; Avonmouth, 1s 9d; Manchester, 1s 3d; Hamburg, 1s 6d; Antwerp, 1s 6d; August; Leth, 1s 9d September; Dublin, 2s 3d; Belfast, 1s 6d August; and Cardiff, 1s 9d September.—Montreal Gazette.

Another harvest excursion train arrived at Winnipeg on Wednesday containing 300 passengers. These were mostly from the lower provinces.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

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

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G. President
Hon. G. A. Drummond, Vice-President.
A. T. Paterson, Esq., James Ross, Esq.
Sir William McDonald, R. B. Angus, Esq.
Edw. B. Greenhalgh, Esq., A. F. Gault, Esq.
K. O. Reid, Esq.
E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

BRANCHES in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in the following cities: St. John's, Newfoundland, London, Eng., 72 Abchurch Lane, E.C. New York, 59 Wall St. Chicago, 184 La Salle Street.

BRANCHES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool
Scotland—North British Bank and Branches

WINNIPEG BRANCH

Travelers' Circular Letters of Credit and General 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 Alaska and Hawaii, U.S.A.

A. F. D. MACGACHEN, 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

Andrew Thomson, Esq., Pres. R. J. Hale, Esq.
Jas. King, M.P., Vice-Pres. Hon. John Sharples
D. C. Thomson, Esq. Wm. Price, Esq.
E. Giroux, Esq.
E. K. Webb, General Manager. J. O. Gillett, Inspector
F. W. B. Ouzo, Assistant Inspector

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA AND NORTH WEST TERRITORIES

WINNIPEG—GEORGE BOWLES, Manager.
Somerset, Man. Peloraine, Man. Moomin, N.W.T.
Helle, Man. Holland, Man. Moose Jaw, N.W.T.
Carberry, Man. Lethbridge, N.W.T. Neveva, Man.
Carman, Man. Yorkton, Man. Regina, Man.
Minnedosa, Man. Souris, Man. Hildenbo, Man.
Hanson, Man. Winnipeg, Man. Wawanesa, Man.
Indian Head, Assa. Indian Head, Assa. Regina, Man.
Bartney, Man. Calgary, N.W.T. Killarney, Man.
Crystal City, Man. Yorkton, N.W.T. Pincher Creek
Edmonton, N.W.T.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Alexandria, Ont. Norwood, Ont. South Falls, Ont.
Burlington, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont.
Herrickville, Ont. Quebec, Que. Warton, Ont.
Montreal, Que. Shelburne, 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. Wilkie, General Manager. E. Hay, Inspector.

DIRECTORS:

H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt, Vice-President
Wm. Ramsay. Robt. Jeffrey.
T. Sutherland Stayer. Elias Rogers Wm. Herdell

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC:

Esses, Ont. Port Colborne, Ont.
Oshawa, Ont. Hal Postage, Ont.
Fergus, Ont. St. Catharines, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont. Kaituma, Ont.
Ingersoll, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont.
Listowel, Ont. St. Thomas East End
Niagara Falls, Ont. Woodstock, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont. Welland, Ont.

Toronto: Wellington and Leader Lane
" Yonge and Queen
" Yonge and Huron
" King and York
Montreal, Que.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$1 and upward received and interest allowed.

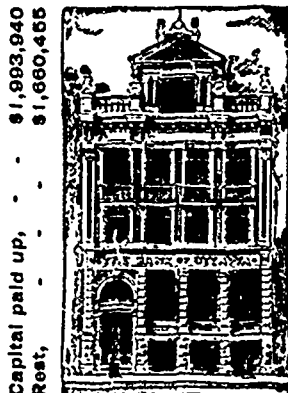
AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank Ltd., 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.

DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

N. G. LESLIE, Manager

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Head Office, Ottawa.



Capital authorized, \$2,000,000
Capital subscribed, \$1,894,900

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

WINNIPEG BRANCH, - J. B. 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 AIRD, Manager

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office, Hamilton.

Capital (all paid up) - \$1,995,750
Reserve Fund - 1,500,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Stuart, President. A. G. Ramsay, Vice-President
John Proctor George Hoach Hon. A. T. Wood
J. H. Lee (Toronto) Wm. Gibson
J. Turnbull, Cashier. H. S. Stevens, Asst. Cashier.

Agencies throughout Ontario and at the following points in Manitoba and the West: Brandon, Carman, Hamiota, Manitow, Morden, Plum Coulee, Stonewall, Winkler, Winnipeg and Vancouver, B. C.

Deposits received and interest allowed.
General Banking Business transacted.
Collections carefully and promptly effected at all points in Canada.

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

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1858.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1860.

Capital Paid-up - \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund - \$350,000

HEAD OFFICE—5 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
Sole and District—J. H. Brodie, John James Cater, Henry R. Farrer, Gerard Farrer, Richard H. Olyn, E. A. Moore, H. J. B. Keenall, Frederic Lubbock, Geo. D. Whelan
A. G. Wallis, Secretary

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal
H. Sibleman, General Manager.
J. Kinzly, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO: London, Hamilton, Toronto, Midland, Kingston, Ottawa.
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA: Halifax, Sydney, Cape Breton.
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK: St. John, Fredericton.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC: Montreal, Quebec.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA: Winnipeg, Brandon.
BRITISH COLUMBIA: Alberni, Atlin, Victoria, Vancouver, Esquimalt, Greenwood, Kamlo.
YUKON DISTRICT: Dawson City.

AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES

New York—32 Wall Street, W. Lawson and J. C. Walsh, Agts.
San Francisco—120 Sansome St., H. M. J. McMichael and J. K. Ambrose, Agts.
Drafts on South Africa may be obtained at the Bank's Branches.

HIGGS BROS. & Co.

TEA IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Dealers in

Fancy Groceries, Butter, Eggs, Cheese

Packers of Britannia, Beaver and Buffalo Blend of Packed Teas and Sole Agents for Thos. Lipton's Package Teas for Manitoba, N. W. Territories and British Columbia.

244 Princess St., Winnipeg

JOHN E. BROWN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

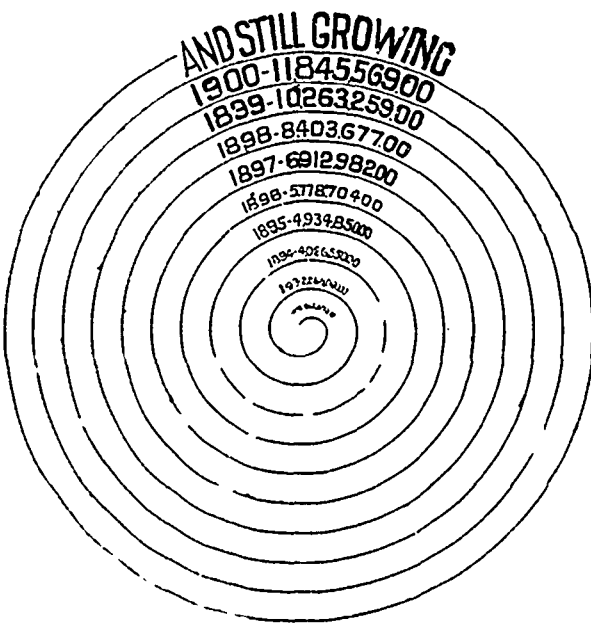
WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANT

Consignments Solicited.

HAMILTON, - ONTARIO

AN EVER-WIDENING CIRCLE



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

The Confederation Life Association

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Office—467 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary J. K. MACDONALD, Man. Director

Man., N. W. T. and B. C.—Winnipeg Office, 467 Main Street.

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 31c 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.

The Commercial in British Columbia.

KAMLOOPS AND DISTRICT.

Kamloops has a population of about 2,100, and is well supplied with business places. It is situated at the confluence of the North and South Thompson rivers, both of which are navigable for steamboats for a considerable distance.

There is a good agricultural country around here, extending south to the boundary line and for 180 miles along the North Thompson river. Throughout this district there are large valleys, the extent of many of which is not yet known as they are covered with forests. In former years everyone bred cattle, but, latterly, the big ranchers have been crowding out the smaller ones, who have had to turn their attention to cultivating fruit, vegetables, etc. In order to do this irrigation is necessary in nearly all parts.

This is an important railway divisional point and as the C. P. R. pay roll amounts to a large sum each month, the merchants are thus able to do a good business on practically a cash basis. The climate here is as fine as at any point in the province, and Kamloops is likely to become an important health resort in the near future, as its fame in this respect has already been widely circulated.

There are a large number of good mineral properties in this locality, but mining is still in its infancy, though the prospects were never better than at present. A lot of development work has been done during the last few years by local men, but in many cases this has been carried to the point where machinery is necessary and efforts are, therefore, now being made, with some success, to secure outside capital to further exploit these claims.

The Kimberly Copper mines of Kamloops have a property about 3 1/2 miles south of the town, on which some 500 feet of development work has been done, consisting of tunnel and cross-cuts. No shipments have been made yet, and it will be necessary to do 300 or 400 feet more of development work before shipping can be commenced. The work done up to the present has been with a view to finding out the lay of the ore body. It is a copper property, carrying fair values in gold, together with some silver.

The B. C. Exploration Syndicate, Limited, are working the Iron Mask and Lucky Strike claims; the price paid for these properties being \$10,000 and \$13,000 respectively. On the Iron Mask they have sunk a shaft 200 feet and drifted about 90 feet on the ore body and are now sinking to the 300 foot level, and will drift there. The results of the work done so far are very good. They have purchased a smelter site and it is practically certain that a smelter will be erected if as good ore is found at the 300 feet as at the 200 feet level. This is a copper-gold property and is only about 1 1/2 miles from town. On the Lucky Strike about 90 feet of sinking and some drifting has been done, but on account of the machinery breaking account has been stopped for awhile. This is close to the Iron Mask, but is said to be better ore.

Some shipping has been done from the Copper King, but this has been discontinued for the present. The last shipment to the Trail smelter netted \$56 a ton in gold and copper. This is the only boronite ore in this camp, the rest being pyritic copper. Some six hundred feet of development work has been done.

The Chieftain group is situated at the western end of Coal Hill. This has been floated by a Detroit company and work started in June. According to reports of the engineer they have five leads which average \$20 in gold, besides some copper.

On the Python, which is operated by the Python Copper Mining Co. of Montreal, a shaft has been sunk about 140 feet and a tunnel run in about 80 feet further to tap the lead. For the purpose of draining the shaft. They have built a tramway from the shaft house to the foot of the hill and bunkers and all necessary buildings have been erected.

The Truth is owned by local people, but it is reported that a company is being formed to develop it. About 400 feet of work has already been done in sinking and drifting.

The Glen Iron mine, situated on the line of railway about nine miles west of town, is now being operated by the owners of the smelter at Nelson. This ore is considered to be the best fluxing ore in the province and is in demand by all the smelters. While it carries small values in gold and silver it is not valued for these, but used simply as a flux. Some 35 or 40 men are employed and about three carloads of ore are being shipped daily.

The O. K. group, lying between the Python and Iron Mask, is just passing into the hands of a London company. About 110 feet of sinking and 70 or 80 feet of drifting has already been done. This is on the same veins as the Iron Mask and Lucky Strike.

On the Pot Hoop, a very large amount of money has been spent in equipment and mining operations. A shaft has been sunk 400 feet and nearly a mile of drifting done. There is an immense body of low grade ore and some of very high grade, one vein being 26 feet in width, averaging from 5 to 5 1/2 per cent copper.

There are also a number of other properties with less work done on them. The first strike of copper on Coal Hill, where most of the claims are located, was made in 1896, but progress has been delayed by lack of capital, and by the fact that most of the properties cannot be work-

cover, such as North Bend, where the C. P. R. have an hotel, Yale, Hope, etc.

A Banker's Views.

E. S. Clouston, of Montreal, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, arrived in the city last week on his regular visit to the branch banks in the west. Being interviewed while here Mr. Clouston said that although he was in Winnipeg only two years ago he noticed a decided improvement since that time. This he said was particularly the case in regard to the new business blocks which he considered very imposing in appearance and solid and substantial in construction. Another thing which the eminent banker said he noticed was the general feeling of happiness and optimism which prevails in the city. This spirit he ascribed to the excellent crop prospects and expressed himself as being glad personally that the province is to experience a renewal of bountiful prosperity. Mr. Clouston gave his opinion that Manitoba prosperity would affect the whole country and as a result the wholesale trade of the east will be greatly stimulated and benefited. In addition to this the credit of the province and the municipalities will be greatly improved in financial circles. Mr. Clouston is accompanied by Mrs. Clouston on his visit to the west and the other members of his family. He will visit various western centres before returning and will no doubt be greatly pleased when he sees the excellent condition the crops are in.

trict you will find it absolutely necessary that you proceed upon conservative lines and give your customers the best goods and the best service. It is not possible to create a large, profitable and respectable shoe business on the grab bag plan.

Get the best goods and engage experienced salespeople, who will see that each customer is properly fitted. In this way a stream of returning customers will throng your establishment.

Chicago Hide Market.

The indifference of dealers to part with short haired buffs at 3 1/2c, noted in our last Saturday's issue, has resolved into a well defined effort to secure more money and 3 1/2c bids were firmly declined during the week just closing. One or two cars have brought 3 1/2c, but the big buyers are apparently as yet unconvinced of the necessity to pay over 3 1/2c when packer light cows are only bringing 3 1/2c to 10c.

The general business situation was somewhat cleared early in the week by the impending labor troubles being restricted to certain localities and narrowing its scope of influence. Developments of the last few days, however, again menace business prospects.

Receipts are normal and quotations but little changed from a week ago. The calfskin season is drawing to a close with prices only steady owing to the weakness in foreign skins. At the Russian fair now in progress at Nijni Novgorod, large quantities of Russian calfskins will be auctioned.

No. 1 heavy steers, free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, steady at



Cattle in the Kamloops District, British Columbia.

ed profitably without a local smelter, as the low and high grade ores are mixed and will have to be treated together.

On the North Thompson river there is some very rich placer ground but the dust is very sticky and hard to recover. A dredge is now being built after the pattern of those in use in New Zealand, and it is expected that with this process the ground can be profitably worked.

There are extensive deposits of coal about 35 miles up the North Thompson river. This has been found to be good both as a steam and coking coal, running as high as 90 per cent. pure carbon. The C. P. R. tested 400 tons and found it to be very satisfactory for steam purposes. The great trouble has been that the outcropping is on an Indian reservation, and permission cannot be obtained from the Dominion government to work the properties, but this year attempts will be made outside of the reserve with a diamond drill to locate the seam. There are about 4,000 acres now located.

About 250 miles up the North Thompson river, at Tete Jaune Cache, there are some extensive mica deposits. Marketable mica can be got which will cut 2 1/2x2 1/2 inches and any quantity that will cut from 4x4 inches up. This is a particularly good quality of mica, very hard and clear, without any discoloration and very easily sealed.

Ashcroft is a small town but transacts a large business, as may be seen from the size of its stores. It is the starting point for the Lillooet and Cariboo districts, and controls the large freighting business to and from those sections.

At Lytton, also, there is a small town with several stores. This is at the junction of the Thompson and Fraser rivers and has, probably, as pretty a location as any town in this province. There are several other small towns between this and Van-

Shoe Talk.

Fake sales are an exceedingly doubtful expedient says a shoe trade critic in Hide and Leather. It is an easy matter to load up with cheap goods and then hire a brass band to play rag time music on an extemporized balcony over the front door.

In this way a cheap and nasty crowd can be attracted and perhaps the shoes will go like hot cakes.

Barnum was a philosopher and he played upon the gullibility of the people the greater part of his life. At the same time it should be remembered that he gave big value for the entrance fee charged, and then the circus only visited a town once a year.

The retail shoe dealer who depends upon transient trade alone is not building a remunerative business. If the old customers desert you as fast or faster than the new ones are attracted the sheriff will ultimately be called in to settle the matter.

Competition is keen and the quest for trade is so incessant that the expense of securing a new customer cannot be repaid by one purchase. It's the people who buy and come again that make profits possible.

One of the most successful retail shoe men the critic knows has adopted as a cardinal principle of his business the axiom that a satisfied customer is the best possible advertisement.

He does not mean to imply that newspaper advertising is not effective. A good campaign of publicity will direct trade in your direction, but the customers will not come again if they were not treated properly.

In a large city it is possible for a few stores to be conducted successfully on a system of fake fire and bankrupt sales. There is a large floating population in a big metropolitan center and thousands of foolish, imprudent people are bargain crazy.

If your store is in a residence dis-

10 1/2c. A Wisconsin purchaser secured a large car of Ohio hides over 60 lbs. at this price. Choice lots containing a large percentage of No. 1s or a special harness leather selection command 1 1/2c premium while offerings running light average are hardly quotable over 10 1/2c.

Branded steers and cows are readily saleable in the heavy weights with light average hides in poor request. Stock, 25 to 40 lbs. quoted 7 to 7 1/2c; 50 lbs. average, 7 1/2c to 8c; 55 lbs. and over, 8 1/2c to 9c, according to percentage of steers, take-off and general condition. At last week's close a Milwaukee buyer paid 8c for a large car of 50 lb. average in bundle condition and the week's trading embraces two or three cars heavy average sold at 8 1/2c to 9c. Western packers branded command the usual 1 1/2c premium price.

No. 1 heavy cows, free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, are principally wanted by harness leather tanners. Since our last report carlot sales were effected at 9 1/2c, 9 3/4c and 9 1/2c. The outside price is understood to apply on stock running 60 lbs. and up.

No. 1 buffs, free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., are in stronger position than last week. Following sales of four or five cars last week to a prominent Milwaukee tanner at 3 1/2c two cars of seconds sold for 8c and Aug. 10 a western tanner paid 8 1/2c and 7 1/2c for a mixed car. Aside from subsequent single carlots at 3 1/2c the week's trading was light as the principal purchasers of buffs were unwilling to raise their bids over 3 1/2c and 7 1/2c although bids on the latter basis were numerous. Ohio buffs are said to have brought the even figure.

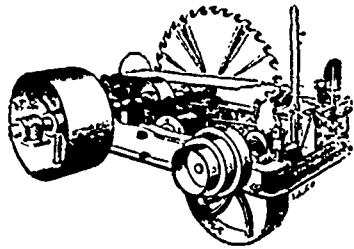
No. 1 extreme light hides, 25 to 40 lbs., sold in car and lesser lots at 3 1/2c for short haired hides. The demand is not urgent and supplies ample.

Bulls are wanted at 5 1/2c flat and receipts not permitted to accumulate. Hide and Leather.

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—126 Princess Street
MONTREAL—502 St. Paul Street

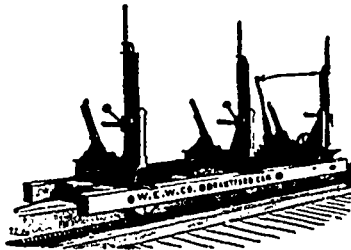


ENGINES AND BOILERS

Waterous Engine Works Co
WINNIPEG, MAN. AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

SAW MILL MACHINERY

Shingle Mills and Planers
Edgers and Trimmers



THE STUART-ARBUTHNOT MACHINERY CO., LIMITED SUCCESSORS TO STUART & HARPER
.. 764-766 Main Street, Winnipeg

HEAVY MACHINERY MERCHANTS
ELECTRICIANS

Sole Agents for:

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

LONDON Motors, Dynamos and Elevators.
PACKARD'S LAMPS, Transformers and Supplies.



GLASS



OF ALL KINDS

G. F. STEPHENS & CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, Man.

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.

CLARK BROS. & CO.
Wholesale Stationers
and Paper Dealers.

P. O. Box 1210 . . . WINNIPEG.

**Hotel
Leland**

RATES :
**\$2.00 to \$4.00
PER DAY**

*The Palace Family
and Commercial Hotel*

SECOND TO NOTHING
IN CANADA

**W. D. DOUGLAS
MANAGER**

City Hall Square, Winnipeg

SHIP YOUR

SENEGA ROOT

— TO —

FRANK LIGHTCAP

Dealer in

HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, ETC.

Exporter of Raw Furs.

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

172-174 KING ST., WINNIPEG.
P. O. Box 484.

**Wild
Pigeons**



I want wild pigeons for my city trade, and will pay 15c 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.

Preparations for Fast Line.

London, Aug. 14.—The House of Lords took an unusual step this morning in suspending the sessional order with the object of passing on its second reading the bill granting special powers to build a pier and other works at Berehaven, in Bantry Bay, Ireland, in connection with the proposed fast steamship line from Berehaven to the United States, by which it is hoped the voyage will be accomplished in four and one half days. The bill had already passed the House of Commons.

Lord James, of Hereford, remarked that such great public interests were concerned that the government desired to pass the bill at the present session.

Lord James, of Hereford, (who is chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), added that the promoters desired to contract harbor works, with the object of inaugurating a line of steamers to the United States. The steamers will be built in Great Britain and will accomplish the voyage in four and a half days. The assent of the admiralty officials, who are constructing naval works at Berehaven, had been given for the building of the proposed works on the foreshore.

London, Aug. 11.—Considerable excitement has been caused in shipping circles here by the plans for the new trans-Atlantic service mentioned in the House of Lords to-day. The shippers have been taken by surprise. They generally express opinion that the projected line will be equipped with turbine engines. It is understood that the enterprise includes an express line across Southern Ireland and a channel ferry connecting directly with the Great Western railroad for London, the cost of the Berehaven harbor works and the railroad will be £300,000.

Some Wheat Supply Forecasts.

As the season advances the results of the world's harvests become more clearly defined the outlook as to the supply and demand for wheat in the leading countries of Europe and America begins to come within the range of estimate. Such estimates, of course, are still more or less vague, but are, nevertheless, valuable as indicating an approach to solid ground, in some countries at least. The following figures—tentative, of course—are given by George J. S. Broomhall in the latest received copy of the Liverpool Corn Trade News:—

Quarters of 8 bushels.	1901.	1900.	1898.
France	38,000	38,500	45,000
Russia, without Siberia	48,000	49,300	50,800
Austria-Hungary	21,000	22,700	23,400
Italy	16,000	14,600	16,700
Germany	11,000	17,600	16,500
Spain	13,000	11,200	13,500
Portugal	1,200	1,000	1,100
Roumania	7,000	8,000	7,100
Bulgaria	3,000	2,800	4,000
United Kingdom	7,000	6,800	9,500
Belgium	1,500	1,600	2,100

Totals, chief countries of Europe	166,700	173,300	190,200
*United States	94,000	75,000	83,100
Canada	8,500	5,500	8,200
North America	102,500	80,500	91,300
Totals Europe and America	269,200	253,800	281,500

Touching the above, it might be said that the European estimate of supplies is more bearish than those generally current. The French crop is placed at 38,000,000 quarters (304,000,000 bushels), but there are estimates as low as 24,000,000 bushels, and predictions of a total import by France this year of at least 50,000,000 bushels. The German shortage in production is given at about the latter figure, but owing to a generally heavier yield in the south European countries the net return is given at 166,700,000 quarters, or 1,333,600,000 bushels—only 52,800,000 bushels less than a year ago. Exception, too, may be taken to the estimate of the American crop, for which Mr. Broomhall has taken an extremely large estimate. The latest government report, published on August 10, is construed to indicate a yield of only 659,000,000 bushels, but even if this estimate proves to be 40,000,000 bushels to 50,000,000 bushels too small, and the crop runs 700,000,000 bushels, a big deduction, perhaps 50,000,000 bushels, from the figures of American supply given will be necessary. The fact remains, however, that on the face of these estimates there is a possible opening for at least 50,000,000

bushels of United States and Canadian wheat in Europe, and the amount may be much larger, according as the final returns of French and German crops and the position of supplies of old wheat in those countries dictates. The immense shipments of our wheat in July, even if the result of old engagements, is significant of the fact that a shortage not usually existing at this time of year had to be filled.

As pointed out some time ago, the crops of other surplus-producing countries than those above enumerated will not be available for some months to come, but it is interesting to note that in another set of estimates Mr. Broomhall places the possible shipments from India, Argentina and the rest of the southern hemisphere at 8,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. Even after allowing a crop of 752,000,000 bushels in this country, however, a record-breaking yield in Canada and a French crop almost equal to last year, Mr. Broomhall places the total supply, including visible stocks, at only about 100,000,000 bushels more than a year ago and about 15,000,000 bushels larger than in 1899, while fully 100,000,000 bushels less than in 1898, and larger by 475,000,000 bushels than in August, 1897. While depreciating any effort to abnormally advance wheat prices, we believe that the total supply will, owing to shortages in ultimate yield revealed both here and abroad, prove to be little above that held a year ago, this, of course, being on the basis that Russia, a mysterious country always in the wheat trade, will not prove to be the possessor of larger crops than expected.—Bradstreet's.

Cassiar.

A Skagway correspondent writes. George Coutts, the census enumerator who took the census of the Upper Cassiar district, left on this morning's train for Atlin in hand in his report to Commissioner of Census J. W. McFarlane. Mr. Coutts has no authority to tell how many people there are in the Cassiar district before it is officially published in the government report. He says however, that there are many more inhabitants in that vast expanse of wilderness than he had imagined.

He left Atlin May 1 and followed the line of the telegraph with a dog team 230 miles to Telegraph creek. From here he went 250 miles further to McDame's creek at the head of the Dease river to McDame's landing. There are many more Indians in the country than there are whites, and a number of Chinese. Most of the latter are old men who have remained in the district for thirty years and have made good money in mining. They don't wear queues speak good English and seem perfectly satisfied with their surroundings. When at Glenora Mr. Coutts met an employee of the Chinese government who had come to disinter the bones of all dead Chinese in the district for shipment to China. While the great fortunes that were taken out of the Cassiar in the old days has denuded the district of its value as a pick and shovel field the miners of the Cassiar maintain that the whole country is rich with pay for hydraulic working. All the stores excepting at Glenora, are in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Co., The fur trade of the district only amounts to about \$30,000 now. The trapping is about all done by the Indians and only three white trappers were seen in the country. The transportation of freight into the country aside from the Hudson Bay pack train, is confined to bateaux on the rivers and lakes, packing on the backs of Indians and dog sledging in the winter. The Tibbits Creek Mining Co., at the head of Doase lake, is the only hydraulic proposition in the district. This is their first working season and no clean-ups have been made so far. They are running two nozzles, having splendid power and dumping facilities and it is said that their prospecting promises excellent pay. The drawback to the Cassiar which stands most in the way of progress is the concession made to the Cassiar Central railway, which may reserve four miles along, wherever its roadbed may be located. There is much good agricultural land in the district but people are afraid to take it up lest their holdings fall within the company's reserve.

A Hamilton magistrate has ruled that ice cream is lunch and may therefore be sold on Sunday.

The Value of the Quiet Days.

To the shrewd, wide-awake dealer the days of the year when trade is dull, when buyers are few and easily served, when the gross receipts are hardly more than enough to pay running expenses are not without value; nor are they, in fact, always the least valuable to him, observes an exchange.

The quiet days of August (though they should not be all quiet days during this month, by any means), furnish an excellent opportunity for a midsummer readjustment of stock. Practically every dealer carries some stock, which, if not pushed, is likely to become dead stock. For this reason it is well to overhaul stock at least twice a year if possible in order than an accurate knowledge may be possessed of what stock may be "sold out" even at a cut, or what should be replenished. Special attention should be given, of course, to summer goods, for what of these lines is not sold during the next six or eight weeks is bound to lie around for another year. It would be well, however, to have a watchful eye on fall goods, so as to be able to stock up any lines which prove to be short at the advantageous terms that are sometimes offered early buyers. Experience has proved that it pays to have an accurate knowledge of what stock is held, and the quiet days provide opportunity to secure such knowledge.

It is the habit of many of the up-to-date dealers to plan ahead, to consider in advance what steps they should make to increase their trade. There are so many adjuncts to business that the limits to the ambitions of a shrewd dealer are wide enough to offer ample rewards for the time and thought spent in planning to "reach out." The writer has in mind a young firm, that is relentlessly active. Each quiet season seems to be but an opportunity to it to bring to fruit some extension. Now it handles harness, carriage hardware, machinists' supplies, as well as hardware and tinware.

But, in any case, August should provide a time for recuperation to the dealer and his clerks. The keenness of competition makes business a strain that it is well to be freed from at least one fortnight each year. Go away and take a rest, and you will return to work, a stronger, clearer-headed and better-natured business man.

A Flourishing Business.

The firm of McAllister & Watts, wholesale stationers and smallwares, has been doing business in Winnipeg a little over two years and in that time has succeeded in working up a large and flourishing trade. The members of this firm are J. E. McAllister and Thos. A. Watts, both of whom have been in the stationery business in this city for the last twenty years, and are, therefore, very closely in touch with the requirements of the trade of this country, and have earned a name for keeping an up-to-date stock of goods always on hand.

Their office and ware rooms are at No. 13 Rork street, which is a very central location. They occupy three storeys and a basement.

In the basement the stock of wrapping paper is kept. This firm handles the Dominion Paper Company's goods.

On the ground floor are the offices and packing room. On the second floor the lighter goods are carried, such as combs, brushes, hair pins, collar and cuff buttons, toilet soaps and perfumes, pipes, purses, mouth organs, counter check books, lead pencils and other stationery supplies. A very fine line of perfumes is shown in fancy jars, which can be sold by the retailer at a very low figure and at the same time allow him a good margin of profit. The long experience that the members of this firm have had in the stationery business enables them to buy at very close figures. This year they have secured one of the best eye-shields for threshers ever put on the market and have got it at a figure which will permit of its being sold retail at 25c. A good range of alarm clocks, thermometers, and barometers is carried. A specialty is made of school crayons and a number of fast selling lines have been secured for this season's trade. A well assorted stock of writing paper and envelopes is carried, particularly in paperettes and letter pads. In pipes a very large range is offered, including the latest shapes and designs.

On the top floor are kept the stocks of paper bags, butter paper and plates, oyster and ice cream pails, etc. A

new line seen here is a fibre bag for doing up sugar, etc., which has had a great run as it does away with the necessity of wrapping the parcel in two or three papers, which adds a considerable amount to the expense besides consuming a lot of time, an important feature at this time of the year.

This firm carries only the staple lines of goods, and by keeping closely in touch with the trade of this country they know just what is required and in some instances have been the first to bring in articles suited to the conditions of the business here. They make a specialty of the goods required by the general merchants, buying direct from the best markets in Europe and America.

They have now five travellers on the road, three doing the country and two in Winnipeg. They have for some time had two men calling upon the country merchants, but business has increased so that this fall it was found necessary to divide the territory and put on a third man.

Tenders.

Scaled tenders, addressed to the chairman of the public parks board, Winnipeg, for the construction of the hereinafter mentioned boulevards will be received at the office of the secretary, up to 1 p. m. on Wednesday, August 28. The streets and parts of streets on which said boulevards are proposed to be laid are as follows:— On both sides, of Proud street from Osborne street to Colony street. On both sides of Isabel street from Notre Dame avenue to McDermot avenue. On both sides of Selkirk avenue from Main street to Salter street. On both sides of Cauchon street from River avenue to end of street. On both sides of Tache street from River avenue to end of street. On both sides of Scott and Joseph streets from River avenue to McMillan avenue. On both sides of Lewis street from River avenue to end of street. On both sides of Spence street from Notre Dame avenue to Ellice avenue and on the west side of Spence street from Ellice avenue to Portage avenue.

Railway and Traffic Matters.

Figures compiled by Knight, Donnelly & Co., of Chicago, show that the Canadian Pacific Railway earned 8.38 per cent. on the common stock in the last year, and comparison is made with American roads. The Northern Pacific earned 8.10 per cent., Union Pacific 9.4 per cent., and Great Northern 10.50 per cent.

The C. P. R. Company are now operating the Tariat and Athenian again in connection with their Empress line of steamships. The Tartar left Hong Kong on Aug. 14 and Athenian leaves on Sept. 4. Returning to the Orient, the Tartar will sail on Sept. 20 and the Athenian on Oct. 13.

Comparative Prices of Staples.

Comparative prices of staples at New York:	Aug. 16, 1901.	Aug. 17, 1900.
Flour	\$3.40	\$3.50
Wheat	75%	77½%
Corn	61½%	44½%
Oats	40	25
Rye	56	53
Cotton	8	10
Printed cloths	27-16	27½
Wool, Ohio	24	27
Wool, No. 1	25½	30½
Pork, Mess.	15.50	12.75
Lard	9.10	6.97
Butter	29½	21
Cheese	9½	10½
Sugar, gran.	5.35	6.10
Coffee, No. 7	6½	9½
Petroleum	7.50	7.85
*Iron, Bes.	15.25	16.00
*Steel billets	21.00	21.50
Steel rails	28.00	35.00
Copper, lb	16.50	16.62
Lead, lb	4.37½	4.00
*Tin, lb	26.75	31.30

—Bradstreet's.

We are now told that while steel is much harder and stronger in proportion to its weight than iron, it is not so enduring. A recent accident to a steel bridge in New York, in which a portion of the structure gave way, prompts a prominent engineer in that city to declare that "steel is subject to diseases that are unknown to the parent iron," and that "it is like a finely bred race horse, too finely bred for certain kinds of work." One reason for this, it appears, is that when iron rusts it rusts evenly, but rust eats steel irregularly, and seven times faster than into iron.

THE **HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE**

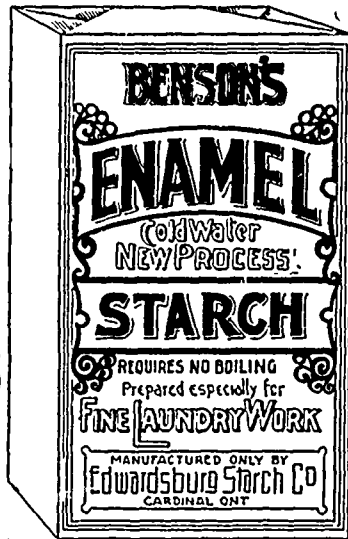
IN

3

3

Trade Winners

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

CANADA JUTE CO. LTD., MONTREAL

WHEAT

BRAN

SHORT

POTATO



FLOUR

JUTE

AND

COTTON

PRINTING A SPECIALTY

HESSIANS TWINES

Complete Stock Carried in Winnipeg Prompt Shipment

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

THE **IMPERIAL**

— **WHOLESALE** — **FRUIT AND PRODUCE COY**

We handle all kinds of green fruits and are prepared to fill your orders for same promptly.

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

Settlements made promptly.

330 Elgin Avenue, Winnipeg.

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 1899.

W. R. JOHNSTON & CO.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

Wholesale Manufacturers

READY MADE **Clothing**

Corner Bay and Front Streets
TORONTO

Western Representatives: A. W. LASHER, W. W. ARMSTRONG.

WM. FERGUSON

WHOLESALE

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th STREET, BRANDON

SADLER & HAWORTH

Formerly Robin, Sadler & Haworth

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL AND TORONTO

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

OUR LAST ORDER FOR CHEWING TOBACCO WAS FOR . .



Eleven Hundred Dollars

This gives an idea how our brands are taking; get a supply now, to give you a nice profit and your customer satisfaction. We handle Black Prince, Pride of London, 40), and Our Own, put up in 6, 8, 10 and 12 lb caddles. Don't have to invest much money to give them a fair trial.

THE **MACPHERSON FRUIT CO.**
LIMITED

491 Main St., Winnipeg

Sole 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 pint and quart bottles at a figure that will make you money.

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

The Martie, Bole & Wynne Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

P.O. Drawer 1161.

WINNIPEG

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 Drill Steel in stock.

A. C. LESLIE & CO., MONTREAL

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

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

DOMESTIC
BRITISH
FRENCH
GERMAN
AMERICAN

**Dry Goods
Men's
Furnishings**

Small Wares and Fancy Goods

347 and 349 St. Paul St., Montreal

Represented in the West by

A. C. McLAUCHLAN, Box 208, Winnipeg.

Bargains in Winter Footwear

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

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

In rear of Leland Hotel.

THE GOLDIE & McCULLOCH CO.

GALT

Manufacturers of

Model Gasoline Engines

JAS. BURRIDGE

Office and Warehouse—
131 Princess Street, Winnipeg

Agent.
Tel. 120

Great West Saddlery Co. Limited

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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

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

Our harness best, that stands the test. However severe it never wrong. 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. 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 beautiful illustrated Catalogue and Price List.—Free.

Great West Saddlery Co. Ltd.

122 and 124 Market St. East,
WINNIPEG MAN.



IT PAYS TO USE THE BEST.
WOLVERINE IS UNEXCELLED.

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

British Columbia Fruit

WHOLESALE

R. L. CODD & CO.

PORT HAMILTON, B.C.

A. GARRUTHERS & CO.

Dealers in and Exporters of

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

Liberal advances in 60 on shipment against Bill of Lading. Wool Sacks, Hides, Tallow, Furs furnished on application.

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

An old Scottish farmer, being elected a member of the local school board, visited the school, and tested the intelligence of the class by his questions. The first inquiry was:—"Now, boys, can any o' you tell me what naething is?" After a moment's silence a small boy in a back seat arose and replied:—"It's what ye gie me 'tother day for haudin' yer horse!"—London Answers.



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

Box and Barrel Apples now in stock.

Expect supply to be equal to demand from this date on.

BRIGHT & JOHNSTON, 137 HANNAWAY ST
WINNIPEG

Manitoba.

Geo. Vickers has opened a Jewellery store at Gladstone.

D. McNaught will open up a new lumber yard in Rapid City.

W. Mullen has purchased E. B. Race's tobacco store at Dauphin.

Merrill & Herbert have opened a boot and shoe store at Arden.

The Northwest Laundry Co., Winnipeg, will erect new premises to cost \$20,000.

Vogt & Sawatzky, hardware merchants, Plum Coulee, have dissolved partnership.

Mrs. Pearson has bought out the fruit and confectionery business of P. Sorell, Selkirk.

Nell M. Smith has purchased the hardware business of N. H. Halpenny & Co., Minnedosa.

Notice is given of an application for charter for the "Johnston Dairy Company of Beausejour, Limited."

A. Laurens, Portage la Prairie, is advertising a stock of dry goods, clothing and men's furnishings for sale.

E. S. Harrison has bought out F. W. Clayton's interest in the Central Electric Company of Portage la Prairie.

C. H. Nix & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, will build a solid brick and stone block of stores and apartments to cost about \$5,000.

Sigurdson Bros., general merchants, of Hnauasa, have dissolved partnership, Steve Sigurdson continuing the business.

The Baldur Gazette estimates that the amount of new building undertaken in that town this year will total about \$1,000.

W. J. Rabb has purchased the confectionery business of H. B. Trimble, Neepawa. Mr. Trimble continues his baking business.

Graham & Rolston, hardware merchants, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by C. W. Graham.

Vogt & Sawatzky, hardware merchants, Plum Coulee, have dissolved partnership. Peter Vogt will continue the business.

J. I. Mills has sold out his general store business at Minnedosa to Mr. French, of Sunrize, Ontario, who will conduct it in future.

Coleman Bros. & Magee will open a hardware store at Manitou, and the business carried on at Darlington by Coleman Bros. will be handled by the new firm.

Levin, of the old firm of Levin & Kepagin, dry goods and clothing, West Selkirk, has bought out Mr. Kepagin's share of the business, and has added a stock of groceries.

It is understood that the resignation of James H. Penrose, as license inspector 1 has been accepted by the local government, and it is stated that his successor will be W. F. Luxton, late of St. Paul, Minn.

The Manitoba Clothing Co.'s premises on Main street, Winnipeg, were damaged by fire Saturday night. The loss to the stock will amount to about \$15,000 and to the building about \$1,000.

A. Mout, who has for some time been travelling salesman for Gault Bros. & Co., has severed his connection with that firm and left for Dauphin, where he intends opening a general store. The style will be Douglas & Mout.

One of the features of the Horticultural Society's exhibition which opened at Brandon on Thursday, will be an elaborate display of British Columbia fruit made by the British Columbia Fruit Growing association. Mr. Sharpe, of the experimental farm, Agassiz, B. C., will also be an extensive exhibitor.

Assinibola.

T. Hannay will open a bakery at Arcola.

The crops around Medicine Hat are reported to be the best seen for years.

The by-law to provide \$10,000 for waterworks extensions, connections, etc., at Medicine Hat was carried by a vote of 71 to 1.

Middlewich & Kimmel, general merchants, at Straus Place, Noulford, near Grenfell station, have dissolved partnership. S. Middlewich continuing.

Palmer & Smith, general merchants, Maple Creek, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Mr. Smith.

Several of the sheep ranchers in Maple Creek district are reported to have sold their wool to eastern buyers at from 8 to 10. Ranchers who have facilities for storing their wool will not sell at these prices.

S. J. McLean, the Dominion commissioner on railway grievances, who has been visiting the principal centres both east and west, taking evidence, was in Regina recently and was met by the council of the board of trade and a number of leading merchants, who all presented grievances which are to be put into writing.

A meeting of the Medicine Hat Stock Growers' association was held recently to consider the best means of preventing the spread of anthrax which has broken out among the sheep at Swift Current. A discussion also took place upon the advisability of dividing the district into separate cattle and sheep districts, and a committee was appointed to confer with the government commissioner.

Alberta.

G. H. Bawlinheimer & Sons will open up a lumber yard in Red Deer.

Chas. Townsend is opening a grocery store at Lacombe.

The Canadian Permanent Loan and Savings Co. are opening a branch in Edmonton.

H. Howell, druggist, Lacombe, has sold his store premises to G. H. Holson, the jeweller.

O. S. Moore and A. W. Hall have purchased the general store business known as the Farmer's Exchange, at Olds.

A mistake has been made in the population of Calgary, owing to the incorporation of some returns given for another place. The correct figures are 4,891, instead of 12,142, as given out.

This district has enjoyed an unbroken stretch of nearly four weeks of the finest ripening weather that could be imagined, and there is every prospect of its continuation. The demand for twine and binders is brisk, and some firms report that they have already more orders than they can fill. Twine is being rushed out every day by the farmers and is being rushed in by the carload by the dealers. Cutting has commenced at many points, but will not be general until next week. From all sections of the district comes the report that the crop is the largest and best that the district has ever seen. The samples of both wheat and oats will be extra good.—Edmonton Bulletin of Aug. 19.

Saskatchewan.

Wm. Grant will open a general store at Hatoche.

Tenders will be received by Walter Starkey, Melford, up to September 18th, for the erection of a frame school house for Macalister school district, Melford, to be completed by January 1st, 1902.

Northwestern Ontario.

The Hudson's Bay Company has appointed M. S. Heuston, formerly manager of its store at Portage la Prairie, Man., to the management of its business at Fort William.

H. C. Percival, proprietor of the Mine Centre hotel, has leased the Hilliard House, Rat Portage, for five years, and will take possession on the first of next month.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 467,021 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on Aug. 10. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 1,251,000 bushels. Two years ago they were 1,512,000 bushels. Three years ago 312,000 bushels in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg and interior points are estimated approximately at 1,220,000 bushels, compared with 2,300,000 bushels a year ago, 3,500,000 bushels two years ago, 7,000,000 bushels three years ago.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

During the week ending August 11th there were 152 cars of grain inspected by the Dominion government inspector at Winnipeg. Of these 12 graded 1 hard wheat, 20 2 hard, 58 3 hard, 31 no grade, 2 condemned; 4 2 white oats; 1 no grade oats, and 1 feed oats. During the week ending the 21st inst. the cars show a total of 112 cars, 11 of which grad-

ed 1 hard wheat; 18, 2 hard; 40, 3 hard; 28, no grade; 1, condemned; 1, rejected, and 6, 2 white oats.

The first car of new wheat was graded on the 19th and went No. 1 hard.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Table with columns for location and quantity. Locations include Montreal, Toronto, Coteau, Quebec, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, and Manitoba elevators. Total Aug. 10 is 2,075,000 bushels.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's Aug. 10, were 38,352,000 bushels, as against 40,212,000 bushels for the previous week.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 31,501,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on Aug. 1 were 3,325,000 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. 17, was 25,782,000 bushels, being an increase of 1,350,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 45,761,000 bushels, two years ago 38,574,000 bushels, three years ago 5,850,000 bushels, four years ago 17,722,000 bushels, five years ago 45,187,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 5,222,000 bushels, compared with 7,024,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 12,752,000 bushels, compared with 9,102,000 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:

Table showing world's wheat stocks in bushels for years 1901 through 1895. Values range from 115,000,000 to 108,000,000 bushels.

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 date, compared with the same period of last year.

Table comparing crop movement for Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth, and Chicago. Columns for 'This crop' and 'Last crop'.

Total ... 3,182,382 8,416,094

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:

Table comparing crop movement for Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit, and Kansas City. Columns for 'This Crop' and 'Last Crop'.

Total ... 18,500,978 19,075,512

Grain and Milling Notes.

The Northern Elevator company is building a new elevator at Glenning, next station east of Oxbow, with 30,000 bushels capacity.

D. McLean, proprietor of the Moose Jaw flour mills, has decided to build an elevator at Pasqua Junction, of a capacity of 35,000 bushels.

J. Sanders has shut down his flour mill at Whitewood for repairs in order to instal additional machinery. He will also enlarge his grain elevator.

Notice is given of a special general meeting of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange Clearing Association to be held on Monday, the 26th, for the purpose of organizing, passing by-law, electing directors, and dealing with such other matters as may be brought up.

The big flour and oatmeal mills of Alexander, Kelly & Co., Brandon, Man., are just now undergoing extensive alterations and repairs. The capacity of the flour mill has been increased to 250 barrels a day and that of the oatmeal mill to 100 barrels a day. They have

also added to their plant a chopping machine for grinding feed for stock.

St. Paul crop reports say that threshing is quite general in Minnesota, but little yet in the Dakotas; yield, 15 to 21 bushels; fair quality. Corn needs rain in southern Minnesota; yield, 15 bushels; oats, 25 bushels; flax, 10 to 12 bushels; quality only fair. James Haver harvest complete; yield, 12 bushels of wheat; northern division, wheat yield, 16 to 20 bushels; oats, 30 to 40 bushels; barley, 25 to 30 bushels.

Consul-General Sklimer at Marseilles reported to the state department that it is the firm belief in some quarters that France will again have to become an importing nation for wheat, and during the coming year will probably have to seek abroad for 50,000,000 bushels. About 20,000,000 bushels of soft wheat to make up the shortage is expected to be drawn from the United States, provided prices keep slightly under or on a par with Russian wheat.

Minnesota and North Dakota flax is reported generally backward on account of excessive rains. In localities the flax has been cut off close to the ground by bugs or worms. Farmers in many instances have planted the seed too deep with the disc drill. The crop is very uneven, and it is difficult to prophesy whether it will be relatively large or small. That it will be late is almost certain. South Dakota may market some flax in September, but North Dakota flax will not be available before October.

The new crop Kansas flaxseed received at Chicago has been a disappointment. Tests for oil show that it contains less than 34 per cent of oil, as compared with an average from Kansas seed of previous crops of 36 to 38 per cent. It is said that such seed will not produce over 10 pounds of oil to the bushel, which is a loss of 2 1/2 pounds, or about 27 cents worth of oil in crushing value. This means that a larger quantity of seed than usual will be required to meet the normal demand for oil. The flax situation does not improve on closer acquaintance.—American Elevator and Grain Trade.

Movements of Business Men.

Fred W. Dewry, Winnipeg, has left for an extended business and pleasure trip in the east. He will visit New York, Buffalo and the fair at Toronto, being gone several weeks.

Wm. Fisher, manager of the Winnipeg branch of the Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Co., and Willmott Strathy, have gone to Edmonton, where a branch office is to be established.

T. H. Wardell, the western representative of S. F. McKinnon & Co., of Toronto, was in Winnipeg this week, after a trip through the west, during which he reports a record business in all millinery lines. Mr. Wardell says the merchants everywhere are most optimistic and business better than it has been for years.

ALEX. MCFEE & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS

Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Room 18, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

MONTREAL.

Consignments of Grain and Manitoba Produce solicited.

F. O. R. offers of wheat, barley, etc., requested. Established 1860. 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, August 21.

Business continues active and has been marked by no very special features this week. Damp weather and light rains during three days of the week interfered to some extent with harvesting operations in some parts of the country and to a certain extent with business also but at the time of writing everything looks bright again and by to-morrow it may safely be said that a large proportion of the wheat crop has been cut. So far as the outlook for the crops is concerned there is nothing new to report. Conditions are highly favorable. Some carloads of the new wheat have already been inspected and graded No. 1 hard. It is beginning to be the opinion in business circles that the yield per acre will be smaller than estimates of a month ago. Demands for all kinds of merchandise are reasonably good and values hold firm with an upward tendency in several important lines as will be seen from our detailed reports below. The two important strikes which have occupied public attention of late are still on and there are no immediate prospects of settlement. Bank clearings at Winnipeg continue to show expansion over previous years.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, August 21.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Trade in fall and winter lines is quite active and prospects are for a good season's business at local houses. The only difficulty is to get supplies of goods rapidly enough. Early fall lines are now being sorted freely, especially harvesting and threshing lines. The exceptionally large number of harvest hands now working in the country has made quite a difference in the demand for harvest lines of both foot and hand wear. Values are steady.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

There is a good demand for stone, lime and brick and dealers have plenty of orders. The carpenters strike in Winnipeg will lessen the demand here if it continues. We quote as follows: Rubble stone, \$1 per cord; stone-lime, \$5.50 per cord; broken stone, \$1.25 per cubic yard; white lime, 20c per bushel; gray lime, 15 to 16c per bushel. Veneer brick \$11 per thousand; kiln run, \$9 per thousand.

CURED MEATS.

The market holds firm at the advances noted last week. There is a large demand for these lines which dealers have all they can do to supply. Hogs hold firm and are rather scarce so that the prospects are for continued firmness in the market. Winnipeg prices will be found on page 1216.

DRY GOODS.

Orders are numerous and shipments are going forward to all country points freely. All kinds of piece goods, heavy underwear and winter lines of wearing apparel are in good demand. The firm state of the markets for cottons, woollens, etc., makes it profitable for country dealers to take all the goods they are likely to want now as repeat orders will not likely find any reduction in the figures to be paid. Cottons hold firm in the east although there is uncertainty as to the future course of prices, while woollens are quite firm and likely to remain so.

MEN'S CLOTHING.

The market for ready-made clothing, overalls, etc., is quiet as is usual during this month. Fall shipments are all out and the sewing trade has not reached any considerable proportions as yet. September is expected to be a good month. There is already difficulty in meeting the demand for overalls, and cotton smocks as the demand for these is larger than usual and it is anticipated that September and the later months of the year will

find dealers unable to cope with the business that will offer in these lines.

FISH.

Winnipeg jobbing prices are: Whitefish, fresh, 5c per pound; pickerel, fresh, 4c per pound; pike, fresh, 3c; goldeyes, 2c; trout, 10c; salmon, 14c per pound; halibut, 12c; Lake Superior herring, 20c per dozen; kippered gold-eyes, 40c per dozen (fresh cod, 7c per pound, smelts, 8c, mackerel, 12c; fresh shad, 10c; salt cod, 6c; Labrador herring, per barrel, \$4; salt mackerel \$2 per kit; boneless fish, 57c per pound.

GROCERIES.

Business is good and values for most lines hold firm with sharp advances in some lines. The only decline to note is in sugars, all lines of which are 10c per 100 pounds lower. Granulated is now worth \$5.15, and yellow \$4.50. This decline is the result of a similar cut at New York. The canned goods market shows continued strength owing to short crops and scarcity of tin. Gallon apples advanced sharply this week. Rolled oatmeal continues firm at recent advances. California bay raisins are 5c higher at primary points. The market for Japan teas is easy for all grades below finest. India and Ceylon teas continue firm. Winnipeg jobbing prices will be found on page 1216.

GREEN FRUITS.

Fruit is more plentiful and a large trade is being done. The preserving season will be on next week and a lot of fine fruit is now on the way to the market for this trade. Peaches will be at their lowest price commencing on Monday, and so also will plums. Lemons have declined \$1.00 per case. The outlook for apples is none too bright and buyers in Ontario report the fruit scarce and contracts hard to make. There is a big demand at producing islands from England, the United States and from the west. The general idea of value seems to be about \$3.00 to \$3.50 per barrel, packed, at point of shipment for falls and winters. One firm in Chicago has already bought 1,500 barrels at this price. We quote: California oranges, late Valencia, 12c; \$1.75; California lemons, per case, \$6.50; California peaches, per case, \$1.00; plums, Oregon and Washington, \$2 to \$2.25; California plums, \$2.00; California Bartlett pears, \$1; Washington pears, \$1.00 per box; Washington peaches, per case, \$1.75; peach plums, \$2.00; Washington apples, in 45-pound boxes, \$2.75; pine apples, per dozen, \$2.50 to \$2.75; watermelons, per dozen, \$2.50 to \$3.00; bananas, per bunch, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Ontario tomatoes, \$2.00.

HARDWARE.

Hardware merchants are busy with fall orders. There is very little to note in connection with prices. The steel strike in the United States is affecting supplies to some extent. The tin market is feeling the strike most keenly and prices have advanced here this week to a basis of \$11 per box for 1 c. tin, \$13 for 1. N., \$10 for terné plate, \$3.50 for Canada plate, and 7c for pig tin. These are the only changes this week. Jobbing prices are given on another page.

IMPLEMENTS.

The demand has now turned from binders and harvesting lines to threshers, engines, cleaning machinery and such like lines. The demand for these is large and every effort is being made to get the machines out as quickly as they are required so as not to delay operations in any way. As regards binder twine there is plenty of twine available now for all requirements and prices hold at the range which has prevailed throughout the season, namely, 9c for steel and standard, 11c for manilla, and 12c for pure manilla, for less than carlots. For carlot orders 1c off these prices is given.

RAW FURS.

Practically all the raw fur buying is over now for the season here. A few scattering lots from more distant points and more tardy traders have been coming in during the past few weeks and were bought by local buyers at comparatively good prices. One large lot of fine furs realized a much better sum than the Grader antelope. It comprised muskrat, mink, marten, beaver, bear and a few fox skins.

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 market 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 \$12 per pound; copper bottoms, 10 to 11 per pound; red brass, 10 to 11c 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; rags, 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, quarts, 25c per dozen; pants, 15c per dozen.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—An easier tendency has prevailed in the wheat markets this past week. Trading has not been so active as previously and the result is seen in a slight reduction in values amounting to 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c per bushel. Notwithstanding the large crop in the States the receipts at primary markets are only about the same as last year, but the quality of wheat and flour being exported is simply immense. The present week shows a falling off from previous week's figures being 6,077,000 bushels, compared to 9,000,000 bushels last week, and 8,842,000 bushels the week before, and at the end of last week the total since 1st July was 44,072,372 bushels, against 19,014,300 bushels the like period last year. While these shipments are taking the wheat from this side it should be remembered that they are going toward forming a surplus stock in Europe against future requirements. There is now a tendency among farmers in the Winter Wheat States to be very conservative in marketing their wheat. The movement of the spring wheat is increasing in Minneapolis and Duluth and with a continuance of favorable weather will probably become very large in another two weeks. It is stated by the Modern Miller that the yield of wheat in North Dakota is disappointing. The Manitoba government issued a report this week estimating the yield of wheat at 24.28 bushels per acre, equal to 48,567,000 bushels for the province, and the trade estimates the yield in the Territories at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels, which gives in the neighborhood of 60,000,000 bushels of hard spring wheat for the Canadian Northwest. Harvesting is progressing in Manitoba and it is estimated that fully two-thirds of the wheat is cut. If dry weather continues threshing will begin in many localities next week. One or two cars of new wheat have reached Winnipeg this week and inspected No. 1 hard. There is nothing new this week about the world's crops. The American visible supply decreased last week 1,450,000 bushels, compared to a decrease of 2,150,000 bushels for the previous week, and an increase of 1,545,000 bushels for the same week last year. The world's shipments were the largest ever recorded for one week, 11,277,000 bushels, compared to 10,408,000 bushels for the previous week and 6,572,000 bushels for the same week last year. The world's visible supply according to Bradstreet's decreased 62,000 bushels compared to a decrease of 1,645,000 bushels for the previous week and an increase of 2,800,000 bushels for the same week last year. Trade in the local market has been very quiet. Old stock is well cleaned up, and there seems very little disposition among dealers to do anything in the new wheat until it begins to move. Usually there is a good many traders in the new wheat before it is threshed, but this year there has been very little new wheat sold yet. The value of new 1 hard for September delivery is around 70c, in store, Fort William, on present market basis. A sale was made yesterday of a small lot at 70c and 1 northern at 2c less. Old 1 hard, in store, Fort William, for immediate shipment east is worth 70c. FLOUR—Demand is steady and the market without change. We quote: Lake of the Woods Five Boxes brand \$2 per 48 pound sack. Red Patent, \$1.85; Medora, \$1.45; XXXX, \$1.15; Ogilvie's Hungarian Patent, \$2 per

sack of 48 pounds; Glenora Patent, \$1.85; Alberta, \$1.65; Manitoba, \$1.50; Imperial XXXX, \$1.20. MILLFEED—The price of bran holds steady at \$12.50 per ton. Shorts are very scarce and prices hold at \$14.00 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 \$21 delivered. COUNTRY WHEAT—The market for new wheat has hardly opened yet and prices are only nominal. OATS—New oats have been offering this week on the street and have realized about 41c per bushel for farmers' loads. No carlots have offered yet. The demand for immediate use is being met with Ontario oats which are worth 45 to 47c per bushel on track, which is 1c below the price of a week ago. New Manitoba oats should be plentiful in a very short time when the price will come down to a very much lower level than at present. BARLEY—None offering. FLAX—None offering. The new crop is said to be none too good in quality and the quantity is also below what was expected. It is a little early yet to speak of prices. CORN—None offering as the markets in the south are too high to permit of shipments here. HAY—The market is well supplied with hay and supplies at all points are abundant. Fresh baled is worth \$7.50 to \$8.50 per ton in cars on track here. Loose hay on the street \$5 to \$6 per ton. POULTRY—There is a good demand for chickens. A few turkeys and ducks are also selling, but no geese are wanted. Prices are: Fowl, 50 to 65c per pair; spring chickens, 40 to 50c pair; ducks, 50 to 80c pair; 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. Mostly all business transacted of late has been for Montreal account. 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 to-day for round lots of dairy in tubs or boxes. Second grades are 1 to 2c less. CHEESE—Demand is steady at 7 1/2c per pound for July make delivered here, or 7c at the factories. 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 1 1/2c per dozen. VEGETABLES—New potatoes are becoming more plentiful and the market is weak and lower. We quote: Potatoes, 50c 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, raddish and watercress, 15c; peas, 7 to 8c lb.; beans, 2c, celery, 2c to 2 1/2c; rhubarb, 5c per pound. DRESSED MEAT—The market is steady at last week's prices. We quote: Beef, 6 to 6 1/2c per pound; veal, 7 to 8c, mutton, 10 to 10 1/2c, lamb, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c, hogs, 9 to 10 1/2c. HIDES—Receipts are light and the market steady. We quote: No. 1 hides, 5 1/2c per pound; delivered here: No. 2's, 4 1/2c; No. 3's, 3 1/2c; kids, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c; veal calf, 7 to 8c; skins, 2 1/2c to 4c; storks, 15 to 20c; horse hides, \$1 to \$1.50. 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. SENECA ROOT—There is very little Seneca root coming in just at present as diggers have all been attracted to other work by high rates of wages offering. It is thought that after the grain harvest is over there will be more activity in root as present prices are sufficiently high to induce the half-breeds to dig freely. We not-

another advance in values here this week amounting to 1 1/2c per pound, which makes the price now 30c for good, clean, dry root.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—The export movement continues and a number of trainloads have been handled here this week. Export steers are worth from 31 1/2c to 33c; export cows, 31 1/2c to 32c. Butchers' cattle are plentiful at 25 1/2c to 31 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 about 4 1/2c to 5c per lb., and the range of prices for both sheep and lambs is from 4 1/2c to 5c. The market is somewhat easier for sheep.

HOGS—Prices are unchanged and the demand good for all offering. The market holds firm at 6c per pound for choice packing hogs. Heavies and inferior grades range from 5c up.

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

HORSES—Work horses are fetching all the way from \$120 to \$200 each, according to weight and quality. Supplies are short and the market firm.

MINNEAPOLIS MARKETS.

Flour—First patents, \$3.40 to \$3.60; second patents, \$3.20 to \$3.40. Cornfeed—\$21.50 to \$23.50 per ton. Millfeed—Shorts in bulk, \$14.75 to \$15.00 per ton; bran in bulk, \$13.75 to \$14.00 per ton.

Oats—55 1/2c to 56 1/2c, as to quality. Barley—50 to 61c, as to quality. Corn—Quoted at 55 1/2c per bushel for No. 2.

Flax seed—Cash flax, \$1.65; October, \$1.52.

Eggs—12 to 12 1/2c for strictly fresh, including cases.

Butter—Creamery, 16 1/2c to 19 1/2c for best, seconds, 14 to 15c, dairy, 16 to 18c for choice to fancy; seconds, 12 to 14c.

Cheese—7c to 11c per pound. Live Poultry—Spring chickens, 10c per pound, consistent, 5c, hens, 8c to 8 1/2c; turkeys, 5 1/2c to 7 1/2c; geese, 5c; ducks, 6 to 7c, dressed poultry, about 1c higher.

Dressed Meats—Veal, 1 to 7c, mutton, 6 to 7c, lamb, 7 to 8c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25 to \$1.05 for new in car lots; onions, dry, \$1.75 to \$2 per sack.

Hides—Green salted, heavy cows, 8c for No. 1; 7c for No. 2; slabs, over 60 pounds, No. 1, 8 1/2c; No. 2, 7 1/2c; sheepskins, 25 to 30c each, veal calf, 9 to 10 1/2c for No. 2 and No. 1; bacon root, 22 to 24c, according to quality; tallow, rendered, 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c; do, rough, 2 1/2c.

Wool—Unwashed, fine, 10 to 11c; medium fine, 11 to 12c; medium, 12 1/2c to 13c; coarse, 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c.

Hay—Timothy, \$11.00 to \$12.50 per ton, as to quality; upland, \$10.00 to \$10.50.

Beans—Fancy hand picked, \$3.00, medium, hand picked, \$2.50 to \$2.75; medium, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Apples—\$4.00 to \$4.50 per barrel.

The dredging on the new channel at the mouth of the Red river will, it is understood, be discontinued according to instructions received from Ottawa. The work has progressed so rapidly this year that it is not considered desirable by the department to proceed further in order to avoid over-expenditure of the appropriation.

The Dominion department of trade and commerce received a report from Commissioner Larke, in Australia, which says our trade with New South Wales, in all but flour, has grown 50 per cent. in the last year. The imports in flour have fallen off because Australia produced more for its own supply. At the same time the quantity shipped from Canada has grown comparatively as compared with that from the States. Mr. Larke says in conclusion: "As a whole, the prospects for Canadian trade are good. The chief difficulties are the lack of persevering effort and no advertising. If a manufacturer has a surplus of goods in stock, he is anxious to do business here and make some effort to get it, but perhaps by the time a demand has been created his stocks have run down, and the orders, if filled at all, are filled so slowly and badly as to discredit him and discourage his agent to the business ends."

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

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

Week ending Aug. 22, 1901 \$2,312,402
Corresponding week, 1900 .. 2,161,021
Corresponding week, 1899 .. 1,751,775

The monthly totals are as follows:

	1901	1900	1899
Jan.	\$ 9,624,406 8	9,501,007 8	7,683,052
Feb.	7,158,276	6,722,416	6,299,471
Mar.	7,379,022	7,220,422	6,756,121
Apr.	7,631,294	7,691,219	6,816,131
May	8,811,667	8,762,379	7,472,855
June	8,473,488	8,012,084	8,211,716
J. 1	9,213,186	9,297,425	8,182,555
Aug.		8,173,669	7,495,291
Sep.		7,321,115	8,281,159
Oct.		9,184,177	12,489,060
Nov.		11,618,385	14,653,219
Dec.		10,826,225	12,661,105
Total	\$104,566,712	\$107,786,811	

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.

The total number of mortgages registered in the province of Ontario during the year 1900 was 27,867, the amount of money represented being \$17,501,176. During the year 1899 the total number of mortgages was 28,821 valued at \$38,610,022.

Insurance Notes.

H. Harry Webb, formerly secretary of the National Trust Company, has become manager for W. R. Allan, insurance agent, Winnipeg.

The lumbermen of Ontario have about decided to carry their own fire insurance hereafter to avoid the increased rates which the regular companies have been exacting.

The insurance chartered on vessels from Chicago across the Atlantic via St. Lawrence is so heavy that the officials of the Northwestern Steamship Company, of Chicago, have withdrawn their boats from that trade.

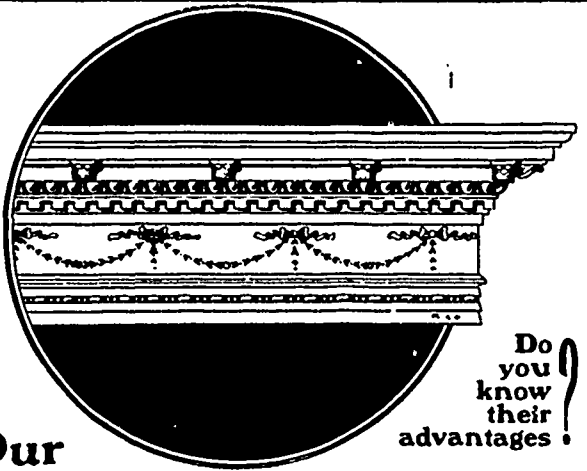
A special cable from London announces that the Alliance Assurance company of London is negotiating to purchase the Imperial Insurance company of London. The price to be paid by the Alliance for the Imperial, in case the deal is consummated, will be equivalent to about £28 per share. The capital of the Imperial is made up of 60,000 shares subscribed at £20 each, making a total of £1,200,000. There is £5 paid up on each share, making the paid up capital £300,000. This makes the total value of the shares at £28 apiece, equal to £1,680,000. The Alliance Assurance company, of London, has £550,000 paid up capital and reserve funds amounting to £881,017.

Western Business Items.

A. G. Morgan, boot and shoe merchant, Winnipeg, has sold his business to W. T. Devlin, late of the Hudson's Bay Co.

In connection with the announcement that the Whitham Shoe Company, of Montreal, is in difficulties owing to its president, who is also principal shareholder, having become embarrassed by injudicious mining investments, it may be well to say for the information of the western trade that notwithstanding these difficulties the company's factory is working as actively as ever and is full of orders. The shoe business paid a dividend of 20 per cent. last year and is regarded as a particularly promising concern. Arthur Congdon, its western selling agent, states that he is prepared to fill all orders for these goods, and expects that the factory will not lose any time as a result of the troubles of its owners.

A fire last Sunday in the premises of the Canadian Rubber Company, Montreal, caused the loss of two lives as well as about \$5,000 worth of property.



Do you know their advantages?

Our **Metallic Cornices.**

Light in weight, easily erected, durable, handsome in effect, fire-proof, and economical.

For improving an old building, or for any class of new structure, you'll find them invaluable.

In addition to the many artistic designs shown in our Catalogue, we make them to any special architectural design required.

If you'd like an estimate, send us your specifications.

METALLIC ROOFING Co., Limited.
Wholesale Manufacturers. TORONTO, CANADA.

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

There are Spices and Spices

"ALL PURE"

This does not mean much. May be Pure and then not very good. The quality must be there first and the purity follows. Try PURE GOLD Brand. The flavor is there.

PURE GOLD CO.
Toronto

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BUSINESS REVIEW.

Vancouver, August 15.

Trade in British Columbia is feeling the beneficial effects of the high salmon and other commodity prices continue to be affected by temporary competition the volume of business is satisfactory. There are at this writing over 100,000 cases of salmon packed on the Fraser river with every probability of the pack reaching a million cases. The Puget Sound packers also report 100,000 cases of sockeyes packed. Should the Fraser river throw all their pack on the English market and the Puget Sound cannery dump their surplus stock on the same market, it will be serious for the Fraser river cannery, for prices will be carried downwards and as it costs nearly three times as much to pack on the Fraser river cannery to pack fish as it does for Puget Sound cannery with their traps. The Yankees could afford to sacrifice the British Columbia industry to clean up all their pack. Mr. Severin, a member of a syndicate of brokers who handle the Fraser river pack in London was here this week. He strongly advised the Fraser river cannery to hold a portion of their pack over until next season. As the cannery are combined this could be done very easily. The only difficulty being that 2 per cent interest would have to be paid on the stock. In spite of this it is said that the cannery anticipating a small run next year will store half the pack in their canneries, only sending half a million cases to England. The cause of the whole difficulty is the demand of the fishermen's union for a price for salmon that the cannery could not afford to pay. The fishermen on the Fraser river were actually getting 10c per fish when fish were selling on the Sound at 2 cents each. The fishermen were limited to 200 to the boat and were able to catch that many sockeyes in 15 to 20 minutes. The whole tide of public opinion has changed in British Columbia regarding the use of traps. All the newspapers advocate them and outside of the fishermen not a man can be found who does not favor granting trap privileges in the Straits on the Canadian side to cut off the fish before they reach United States waters. There is a general impression that next year traps will be allowed in British Columbia waters.

There is bad news from Nanaimo. Owing to the San Francisco dock strike coal steamers are not available and the Extension mines are to be closed down. It is said that 1,000 men will be thrown out of employment. Matters are very quiet in the mining world. Some of the old mines which have been paying in the Kootenays and on Vancouver Island continue to pay but there are no new mines being profitably developed. Lumber is moving a little more actively but the industry is still in a far from satisfactory condition.

In the local markets the cured meat market continues firm owing to high prices prevailing in Chicago. Hogs are scarce and latterly had to be secured in Manitoba instead of as usual in Edmonton. The reason given is that farmers are busy with their crops in the Edmonton district and cannot give attention to their hog exporting. Flour and feed markets are unchanged. Shorts and bran are reported scarce. The new grain coming to market looks in general condition and is in abundant supply. In the fruit market the San Francisco strike has been playing havoc with prices. It is hardly right however to quote these panic figures as the fruit arrives every few days by train when the market becomes normal again. Lemons were selling at \$5 for part of the week but later fell to \$3.50. The same condition applied to other fruit. Vegetables are in abundant supply and in good condition.

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

(By wire to The Commercial.)

Fraser River valley has cheaper than elsewhere. Dairy butter is 25c.

GRAIN—Wheat, \$70 per ton; oats, \$55 per ton; corn, \$50 per ton.

FLOUR—Delivered B. C. patents—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.50; Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel; Enderby, B. C., patents, \$4.70.

FEED—National Mills chops, \$25 per ton; bran, \$25; shorts, \$25; oil cake meal, \$35 ton f.o.b. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.

HAY—Fraser River valley, \$12 per ton ordinary sales, \$12.

MEAL—Rolled oats, 90lb sack, \$3.00; two 45lb sacks, \$3.10; four 22 1/2 lb sacks, \$3.30; ten 7lb sacks, \$2.50; oatmeal in 10lb sacks, per 100lb, \$3.50; in 50lb sacks, \$3.25 per 100lb.

HIDES AND WOOL—Sound heavy steers 7 1/2c per lb; medium, 6 1/2c; light cows, 5 1/2c; sheep pelts, November killed, 30c each; deer skins, green, 8c lb; deer skins, dry, 20c lb; wool, \$24.00 lb.

LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$1.50 (\$5 per 10) lb; sheep, \$1.75 (\$5 per 10) lb; lambs, \$1.75 (\$5 per 10) lb; cows, 5c.

Poultry—Chickens, \$3.00 (\$4.50); fowls \$5.50 (\$8.00).

PRESSED MEATS—Hoc, 7 1/2c; mutton, 10 1/2c; pork, 8 1/2c; veal, 10 1/2c; 10 1/2c.

CURED MEATS—Hams, 16 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 16 1/2c; backs, 15 1/2c; long clear, 13 1/2c; rolls, 13 1/2c; smoked sides, 14 1/2c.

LARD—This, 14c per lb; lard, 13 1/2c; tallow, 13c.

BUTTER—Local creamery, 25c, Manitoba creamery, 20 1/2c; dairy, 25c, 10 1/2c; Manitoba dairy, 14 1/2c.

EGGS—Fresh local, 30c; Northwest eggs, 25c; western, 20c per dozen.

CHEESE—Manitoba—10 1/2c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, \$10.00 per ton; cauliflower, \$1.00; beans, 5c; peas, 5c; onions, silver skins 2c per pound, 3c; tomatoes, \$1.25 box, cabbage, 1 1/2c lb.

FISH—Flounders, 5c, smelts, 5c, sea bass, 4c; whiting, 5c, soles, 5c; halibut, 6c, salmon, 5c; cod, 6c per lb; crabs, 60c per dozen; smoked salmon, 10c; smoked halibut, 10c; smoked herrings, 5c; shrimps, 20c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons, \$4.00; coconuts, \$8.50; imported plums, \$1.25; local plums, 50c; peaches, \$1.25; pears, \$2.25; apples, \$1.15 per box; grapes, \$2.50 box; water-melons, \$1.25 per dozen; nutmeg melons, \$5.50 doz.

NUTS—Almonds, 15 1/2c; filberts, 12c; peanuts, 14c; Brazil, 18c; walnuts, 15c per lb; coconuts, 90c (\$1 per 100).

SUGARS—Powdered, 10c and 11c; 6 1/2c; Paris lump, 6 1/2c; granulated, 5 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/2c; yellows, 4 1/2c per pound.

SYRUPS—30 gal. barrels, 2 1/2c; 10 gal. kegs, 2 1/2c; 5 gal. tins, \$1.75 each; 1 gal. tins, \$1.50 each; 10 1/2 gal. tins, \$5.25 case of 24.

CANAL GOODS—Corn, \$1.00; peas, \$1.07; lentils, \$1.20; beans, \$1.25.

HARDWARE—Bar iron, \$2.75. Horse shoe nails, discount 50 and 10 per cent; horse shoes, kegs, \$1.75; nails, base price, cut, \$3.25; wire, \$3.70; rope, Manila, 14c, boiled oil, 10c; white lead, \$8.00; putty, \$3.50; barbed wire, \$1.50 per 100lb; glass, first break, \$5.00.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.

Special to The Commercial.

Nelson, Aug. 21. There is very little life in trade. Potatoes have declined \$2 per ton this week. Old oats are dearer. Dairy butter is 1 to 2c dearer. Cheese is 1/2c dearer.

Butter—Fresh Manitoba creamery, 16 to 18c, dairy, 15c.

Eggs—13 cents.

Cheese—New, 11 1/2 cents.

Oats—Per ton, \$17.

Milfeed—Bran, 20c, sh. cts., \$22 per ton.

Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$5.10.

Potatoes—New, \$20 per ton.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NOTES.

H. F. McLean, druggist, of Nelson, has assigned.

The incorporation is gazetted of the Hartford Gold Mining Company.

Slocan is agitating for the establishment of a bank at that point.

The Ablon Iron Works, of Victoria, are negotiating for the purchase of the B. C. iron works.

The Robertson-Godson Co., Limited, will establish a white lead works at Vancouver. The plant will have a capacity of five tons per day.

The salmon run on the Fraser river continues to be very heavy, the fishermen catching in an hour or two more fish than the canneries can handle.

The body of Charles Clark, collector of customs, at Fort Steele, who disappeared on July 17, has been found in the Kootenay river. It is supposed to have been a case of accidental drowning.

J. MacIntosh & Sons will open a granite and marble works on Westminster avenue, Vancouver. This business will be run as a branch of the large firm of J. MacIntosh & Sons, Aberdeen, Scotland.

The amended by-law providing for the amalgamation of Grand Forks and Columbia will be submitted to the rate payers of both cities on the 28th inst. The by-law provides that the amalgamated cities shall be named Amalga.

In addition to the bridge to be built across the Fraser river at New Westminster by the government, it is now reported that a second bridge will be

built up-country for the benefit of the Cariboo district.

McInnes & Co., who have had meat markets in several of the towns along the Crow's Nest Pass railway line, have amalgamated with P. Burns & Co. The two firms have been operating together heretofore, but in future the business will be carried on under the name of P. Burns & Co., and directed from Nelson.

The Commercial is in receipt of a copy of the Canadian Trade Index, published by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. This is a complete index to the membership of the association and incidentally to the leading manufacturing concerns of Canada, as the association includes within its membership practically all the important firms.

It is estimated that the total income to growers from this year's production of Hood River (Oregon) strawberries amounted to about \$85,000. Of this amount \$25,000 would cover the expense of growing, etc., and the balance is profit. The entire acreage in strawberries was 350. Sales were made this year for shipment to points as far away as the Klondike.

General Manager Heubach, of the Industrial exhibition, Winnipeg, states that he has not yet completed the exhibition accounts for the fair of 1901, but that the gate receipts will be in excess of those of any previous year.

There is a fine crop of apples on the Indian Head Experimental Farm this year. The plum trees in the Territories has been a successful. The plum trees are loaded so that it has been necessary to prop up the limbs to prevent them breaking down.

The Vancouver, Westminster, Northern and Yukon railway will apply to the city of New Westminster for terminal facilities and running rights. If concessions of this kind can be secured there and at Vancouver, construction will commence immediately of a line between the two cities, and ferriage will be provided for traffic from the railway connection across the river. It is stated that arrangements have been made with railways to the south to use this road for business to Vancouver.

A British Columbia branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' association has been formed in Vancouver, the officers being W. Sully, chairman; D. R. Ker, vice-chairman; W. T. Stein, secretary; and the following executive: J. G. Woods, Moodyville; R. Seabrook, B. R. Seabrook, J. A. Sayward, J. C. McClure, H. J. Scott, P. H. Brown, J. W. Hackett, J. Hendry, J. F. Ross, J. A. Lewis, J. G. Scott, H. De Pencier, R. R. Hedley, Nelson, C. Hillyer, Nelson; W. S. Haskins, Rossland, and F. C. Wolfenden, Armstrong.

Grain Standards.

With the wheat season about to open the following extracts from "The General Inspection Act," giving the permanent grain standards will be of general interest. It will be noted that there is now no No. 2 hard grade:

Spring Wheat.

"Extra Manitoba hard wheat shall weigh not less than sixty-two pounds per bushel, shall be plump, sound, and well cleaned, and shall contain not less than eighty-five per cent of hard red flint wheat.

"No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall be plump, sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least seventy-five per cent of hard red flint wheat.

"No. 1 hard white flint wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing 6c. less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of not less than sixty per cent of hard white flint wheat, and shall contain more than twenty-five per cent of soft wheat.

"No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least sixty per cent of hard red flint wheat.

"No. 2 Manitoba Northern wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, of good milling qualities and fit for warehousing, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least forty-five per cent of hard red flint wheat.

"Any wheat not good enough to be graded as No. 2 Manitoba Northern, shall be graded No. 3 Manitoba Northern in the discretion of the inspector. "Scoured wheat shall not be graded

higher than No. 3 Manitoba Northern. "All wheat in the preceding six grades shall consist wholly of wheat grown in Manitoba, the Northwest of British Columbia, or in Ontario, west of Fort William, on Lake Superior."

Oats.

"No. 1 oats shall be sound, plump, clean and free from other grain.

"No. 2 oats shall be sound, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

"No. 3 oats shall be sound but not clean enough to be graded as No. 2.

"Rejected oats shall include such as are damp, unsound, dirty, or from any other cause unfit to be graded as No. 3.

Barley.

"No. 1 barley shall be plump, bright, sound, clean and free from other grain.

"No. 2 barley shall be reasonably clean and sound, but not bright and plump enough to be graded as No. 1, and shall be reasonably free from other grain, and weigh not less than forty-eight pounds to the bushel.

"No. 3 extra barley shall be in all respects the same as No. 2 barley, except in color, weighing not less than forty-seven pounds to the bushel.

"No. 3 barley shall include shrunken or otherwise slightly damaged barley, weighing not less than forty-five pounds to the bushel.

"No. 4 barley shall include all barley equal to No. 3, weighing less than forty-five pounds to the bushel.

"All barley which is damp, musty or from any cause badly damaged or largely mixed with other grain, shall be graded as 'rejected.'"

Flax Seed.

"No. 1 Manitoba flax seed shall be mature, sound, dry and sweet, free from mustiness and containing not more than ten per cent of damaged seed, and weighing not less than 55 pounds to the bushel of commercially pure seed.

"No. 2 Manitoba flax seed shall be mature, sound, dry and sweet, free from mustiness, and containing not more than twenty per cent of damaged seed, and weighing not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

"All flax seed which is immature or musty, or which contains more than twenty per cent of damaged seed, and which is not too damp or unfit for temporary storage, shall be graded as 'rejected.'"

"All flax seed which is warm, mouldy, very musty, too damp or unfit for temporary storage, shall be classed as 'no grade' with the inspector's notation as to quality and condition."

The death is announced from San Diego, Cal., of Henry Bruzgmann, who in 1881 assisted in founding the Northwestern newspaper in Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg caterers' 15th annual excursion to Portage la Prairie and Delta last Thursday was a great success notwithstanding the threatening state of the weather in the early part of the day.

OVERALL CLOTHING

Advertisement for Union Trade Mark Brand Smocks and Shirts. Includes a circular logo with 'UNION TRADE MARK BRAND' and 'Smocks Shirts' text.

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

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

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES

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

FOR SALE

A good business at a point in the Northwest Territories, comprising a general stock of merchandise, also lumber. There are two elevators and season's receipts average 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.

Toronto Wholesale Trade. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, August 21. All lines of steel and tin are very firm. The market is bare of tin plate. Canned peas are up 2 1/2c. Ceylon and India teas are hardening.

Toronto Grain and Produce. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Aug. 21. Butter and egg receipts are still heavy. Wheat is 1c lower. Oats are firm. Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$1; Manitoba Bakers, \$2.70 for carlots at Toronto; Ontario Patent, \$2.60 per barrel for 90 per cent. patents, middle freights, with choice brands 15 to 20c higher than this price. Wheat—Ontario red and white wheat 67 to 67 1/2c, middle freights, Ontario spring, 67 to 68c east. No. 1 hard, 55c. No. 2 hard, 53c; No. 3 hard, 70c, grinding in transit. Oats—No. 2 white, 35 to 36c, middle freights, new oats, 33 1/2c, middle freights. Barley—No. 2 is quoted at 43 to 44c per bushel and new feed at 40 to 41c west. 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, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton for new. Eggs—12 to 12 1/2c for selected, 11 1/2 to 12c for fresh in case lots, seconds, 7 to 10c. Butter—Best tubs and palls, 16 to 17 1/2c, pound rolls, 17 to 18c, medium, 12 to 15c. Creamery, tubs, 20 1/2c, palls, 21 1/2c. Cheese—10 to 10 1/2c for job lots of choice. Hides—7 1/2c for No. 1 cows, No. 1 steers, 8 1/2 cents, country hides, 1/2 cent under these prices. Calfskins, 1/2 for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2, lambskins, 40c each; tallow, 5 1/2 to 5 1/4c. Wool—Washed fleece, 12 to 13c for new clip; unwashed, 7 1/2 to 8c. Beans—\$1.50 to \$1.65 per bushel for handpicked, job lots. Dried Apples—3 1/2 to 4 1/4c for round lots; evaporated, 5 1/2c. Maple Syrup—New is quoted here at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per imperial gallon, in bulk or gallon tins. Honey—8 to 8 1/2c per pound for new in bulk. Large lots, 7 to 7 1/2c. In frames \$1.50 to \$1.75. Poultry—Spring chickens, 60 to 65c per pair, spring ducks, 65 to 75c, turkeys, 10 to 11c per pound. Potatoes—New, 50c to 90c per bus.

Montreal Grain and Produce. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Aug. 21. The grain markets are unchanged. Mill feed is scarce and firm. Eggs and butter are firm. There has been some demand for new crop oats and shippers have bid as high as 38c for No. 2 white float. Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, 75c float; white, 74c; No. 2 red, 73 1/2c. Barley—51 to 51 1/2c for No. 2. Oats—No. 1 oats are offering at 40c float; No. 2, 38 to 39c. Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.10 to \$4.20; Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.60 to \$3.80; straight rollers, \$3.40 to \$3.50; winter patents, \$3.65 to \$3.80. Rolled Oatmeal—\$4.10 to \$4.20 per barrel, and \$2.00 to \$2.05 for bags. Feed—Manitoba bran, bags included, \$16; shorts, \$18. Baled Hay—Choice, \$10.50 to \$11.50; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10.50. Cheese—Eastern, 10 1/2 to 11 1/4c; western, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2c. Colored is scarce at a premium of 1/4 to 3/8c over white. Butter—Finest creamery, 20 1/2 to 21c; seconds, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2c; fresh made dairy, 16 to 16 1/2c; medium, 13 to 13 1/2c. Eggs—Candled, 12 to 12 1/2c; seconds, 11 1/2 to 10 1/2c. Maple Syrup—6 1/2 to 7c per lb. in wood, tins, 65 to 75c 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, 1 1/2 and 8c; sheepskins, 00c 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 8c; geese, 5 to 7c. Meats—Beef, 7c to 8c; veal, 2c to 6c; fresh lamb, 6c to 7c; mutton, 5c to 6c; fresh killed pork, \$9.50 to \$10. Provisions—Mess pork, \$19.50 to \$20; pure lard in tierces, 11 1/4c 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. 20. Receipts of live stock at the East on Monday were 600 cattle and 700 sheep and lambs. A feature of the market was the demand from shippers for good choice steers and a few small lots were picked up in order to complete shipments with at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c per lb. The demands from butchers was somewhat limited and trade on the whole was rather slow, but this fact, did not seem to have any depression upon prices as they ruled about steady. Choice steers sold at 1 1/2c, good at 1 to 1 1/2c, fair at 3/4 to 1c, and lower grades at 2 to 3c per lb. The trade in sheep was quiet, owing to the small offerings, and prices were steady. Choice stock at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c, and common at 3c per lb. Lambs met with a good demand at prices ranging from \$2.25 to \$3.75 each. The supply of live hogs was fair for which the demand was good, and sales were made at 6c to 7 1/2c per lb., weighed off cars.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

Montreal, August 23. On Thursday included 600 cattle and 500 sheep and lambs. Best butchers' cattle sold as high as 4 1/2c, good at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c, and common grades at 2 1/2 to 3 1/4c. Small bulls sold at 1 1/2 to 2 1/4c. Calves realized 3 1/2 to 4c. Export sheep 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c, others 3 1/4. Lambs were firmer at \$2.50 to \$4 each. Select hogs 7 1/2c. Fat and light hogs 6 1/2c.

Toronto Live Stock Market. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Aug. 21. Receipts at the stock market yesterday were 67 carloads, including 1,107 cattle, 1,209 sheep and lambs, and 370 hogs. Export Cattle—The demand was lighter and prices a shade easier. The old country markets were still unfavorable. Prices here were easier for the best cattle at \$4.00 to \$5, and medium grades, including lighter weight, were slow at \$4.10 to \$4.60. Butchers' Cattle—The market was slow, except for select lots, and prices generally were unchanged. The best lots were steady at \$4.40 to \$4.75, and choice were fairly steady. Feeders and Stockers—The demand was slow and prices of feeders were easy. Stockers held fairly steady. Milch Cows—Prices steady at \$30 to \$45 and trade was dull. Sheep and Lambs—There was no change from last Friday, prices remaining at \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cwt, for export, and \$2.50 to \$3.00 for bucks, and \$2.50 to \$4.00 each for lambs. Hogs—Steady and unchanged at \$7.25 per cwt. for selects, \$7 for corn-fed and \$6.75 for lights and fats.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto, Aug. 21. Receipts at the semi-weekly markets yesterday were 657 cattle, 1,650 sheep and lambs, and 1,800 hogs. Cattle were steady with a good trade doing. Sheep easier. Lambs 1/2c lower.

Hogs and Hog Products. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, August 24. Lard and long clear bacon have advanced 1/2c. Heavy mess pork is \$1 higher. Hogs—Dressed, \$8.50 to \$9 per 100 pounds. Pork—Canada short cut, \$21.00; heavy mess, \$20 to \$20.50. Smoked and dry salted meats—Long clear, ton and cases, 11 1/2 to 12c; breakfast bacon, 15c to 16c; hams, 14 to 14 1/2c; rolls, 12c; shoulders, 11 1/2c; backs, 15 1/2 to 16c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked. Lard—Threes, 11 1/2c; tubs, 11 1/2c, and palls, 11 1/2c.

During the week ending August 17th, there were 3,540 head of cattle shipped from Montreal to British ports. The first car of new Manitoba wheat was offered to the Winnipeg inspector for grading on the 19th inst. It was pronounced No. 1 hard. Another car was inspected on the 22nd and was a very fine sample of 1 hard wheat.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, Aug. 19.—Wheat, Sept. open 71 67 1/2c, close 71 3/4c; Dec. open 70 3/4c, close 70 1/2c. Corn, Sept. open 58 1/2c, close 58 1/2c; Dec. open 60, close 60 1/2c. Oats, Sept. open 35 1/2c, close 35 1/2c; Dec. open 37, close 37c. Pork, Sept. open \$14.10, close \$14.35. Oct. close \$14.75. Lard, Sept. open \$8.25, close \$8.25; Oct. open \$8.25, close \$8.25. Flax, cash \$1.61, Oct. \$1.52 1/2.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—Wheat, Sept. opened 71, closed 70c; Dec. open 70 1/2c, closed 70 1/2c. Corn, Sept. open 58 1/2c, close 57 1/2c; Dec. open 60 1/2c, close 60 1/2c. Oats, Sept. open 35 1/2c, close 35 1/2c; Dec. open 37, close 37c. Pork, Sept. open \$14.10, close \$14.25; Oct. open \$14.25, close \$14.25. Lard, Sept. open \$8.25, close \$8.25; Oct. open \$8.25, close \$8.25. Flax, cash \$1.65; Sept. \$1.53, Oct. \$1.53.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Wheat, Sept. opened 70 3/4c, close 70 1/2c; Dec. open 70 1/2c, close 70c. Corn, Sept. open 58 1/2c, close 57 1/2c; Dec. open 60 1/2c, close 60 1/2c. Oats, Sept. open 35 1/2c, close 35 1/2c; Dec. open 37, close 37c. Pork, Sept. open \$14.10, close \$14.25; Oct. open \$14.25, close \$14.25. Lard, Sept. open \$8.25, close \$8.25; Oct. open \$8.25, close \$8.25. Flax, cash \$1.65; Sept. \$1.53, Oct. \$1.53.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Wheat, Sept. opened 70 1/2c, close 70 1/2c; Dec. open 70 1/2c, close 70c. Corn, Sept. open 58 1/2c, close 57 1/2c; Dec. open 60 1/2c, close 60 1/2c. Oats, Sept. open 35 1/2c, close 35 1/2c; Dec. open 37, close 37c. Pork, Sept. open \$14.10, close \$14.25; Oct. open \$14.25, close \$14.25. Lard, Sept. open \$8.25, close \$8.25; Oct. open \$8.25, close \$8.25. Flax, cash \$1.65; Sept. \$1.53, Oct. \$1.53.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Wheat, Sept. opened 70 1/2c, close 70 1/2c; Dec. open 70 1/2c, close 70c. Corn, Sept. open 58 1/2c, close 57 1/2c; Dec. open 60 1/2c, close 60 1/2c. Oats, Sept. open 35 1/2c, close 35 1/2c; Dec. open 37, close 37c. Pork, Sept. open \$14.10, close \$14.25; Oct. open \$14.25, close \$14.25. Lard, Sept. open \$8.25, close \$8.25; Oct. open \$8.25, close \$8.25. Flax, cash \$1.65; Sept. \$1.53, Oct. \$1.53.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—September wheat opened at 70 1/2c, and ranged from 70 1/2c to 70 3/4c. Closing prices were:

Wheat—Aug. 69 1/2c, Sept. 70 1/2c, Oct. 70 1/2c; May 70 1/2c. Corn—Sept. 57c, Dec. 57 1/2c. Oats—Sept. 34c, May 37 1/2c. Pork—Sept. \$14.45; Jan. \$15.55. Lard—Sept. \$8.92; Oct. \$8.92. Ribs—Sept. \$8.40; Oct. \$8.50. add Winnipeg closing wheat

A week ago September option closed at 71 1/2c. A year ago September wheat closed at 73 1/2c, two years ago at 70 1/2c; three years ago at 61c and four years ago at 52 1/2c. ad sat duluth

New York Wheat.

New York, Aug. 19.—Wheat, Sept. open 75c, close 76c; Dec. open 78c, closed at 78 1/2c. New York, Aug. 20.—Wheat, Sept. open 75c, close 75 1/2c; Dec. open 78 1/2c, closed 77 1/2c. New York, Aug. 21.—Wheat, Sept. open 75 1/2c, close 76 1/2c; Dec. open 79 1/2c, close 78 1/2c. New York, Aug. 22.—Wheat, Sept. open 76 c, close 76 1/2c; Dec. open 79 1/2c, close 78 1/2c. New York, Aug. 23.—Wheat, Sept. open 76 1/2c, close 76 1/2c; Dec. open 79 1/2c, close 78 1/2c. New York, Aug. 24.—September wheat closed at 76 1/2c; Dec. 78c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, Aug. 19.—Wheat, Sept. open 68, close 68 1/2c; Dec. open 69 1/2c, close 70 1/2c. Minneapolis, Aug. 20.—Wheat, Sept. open 68 1/2c, close 68 1/2c; Dec. open 70, close 69 1/2c. Minneapolis, Aug. 21.—Wheat, Sept. open 67 1/2c, close 68 1/2c; Dec. open 69 1/2c, close 69 1/2c. Minneapolis, Aug. 22.—Wheat, Sept. open 67 1/2c, close 68 1/2c; Dec. open 69 1/2c, close 69 1/2c. Minneapolis, Aug. 23.—Wheat, Sept. open 67 1/2c, close 68 1/2c; Dec. open 69 1/2c, close 69 1/2c.

Minneapolis, Aug. 21.—Wheat, Sept. open 68 1/2c, close 68 1/2c; Dec. open 69 1/2c, close 69 1/2c. Minneapolis, Aug. 21.—Wheat closed at 67 1/2c for September and 69 to 69 1/2c for December. Cash No. 1 hard wheat at 69 1/2c; No. 1 northern at 68 1/2c.

Duluth Wheat.

Duluth, Aug. 19.—Wheat, Sept. open 70 1/2c, Dec. open 71 1/2c, close 71 1/2c. No. 1 northern 71 1/2c; No. 1 hard 70 1/2c. Duluth, Aug. 20.—Wheat, Sept. open 70 1/2c, close 69 1/2c; Dec. open 71 1/2c, close 70 1/2c. No. 1 northern 70 1/2c. Duluth, Aug. 21.—Wheat, Sept. opened 69 1/2c, close 70 1/2c; Dec. open 70 1/2c, close 71 1/2c. No. 1 hard 70 1/2c. Duluth, Aug. 22.—Wheat, Sept. opened 69 1/2c, close 70 1/2c; Dec. open 70 1/2c, close 71 1/2c. Duluth, Aug. 23.—Wheat, Sept. open 70 1/2c, Dec. open 71 1/2c, close 70 1/2c. No. 1 hard 70 1/2c. Duluth, Aug. 24.—September option closed at 70c for No. 1 northern wheat. December at 70 1/2c. Cash No. 1 hard closed to-day at 71c and cash No. 1 northern at 70 1/2c.

A week ago September option closed at 70 1/2c. A year ago September option closed at 70 1/2c, two years ago at 69 1/2c, three years ago at 63c, four years ago at 57 1/2c; and five years ago at 50 1/2c.

Liverpool Wheat.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.—Close—Wheat, spot No. 2 red western winter dull at 5s 6d; No. 1 northern spring quiet at 5s 5d; No. 1 California quiet at 6s. Futures quiet; Sept. 5s 7 1/2d, Dec. 5s 8 1/2d.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.—Wheat closed unchanged from Friday.

Winnipeg Closing Wheat.

No. 1 hard, September, closed to-day at 70 to 70 1/2c. Fort William Nothing doing in old wheat.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.

Liverpool, August 23. Colored cheese is worth 47s 6d and white 47s here, and advance of 6d in the price of the latter.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.

London, August 23. August option lower at 8s 4 1/2d.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.

Liverpool, August 23. Canadian and United States cattle quoted at 10 1/2 to 12 1/2c per pound, estimated dressed weight.

THE LABOR MARKET.

The influx of harvest laborers ended this week with the arrival of 300 men from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on Wednesday. The men are all scattered over the country now and those who are anxious to work have mostly all obtained employment. Threshing operations which will be pretty general in another week will furnish work for any men who may not yet have obtained it. The carpenters strike in Winnipeg is still on and apparently no nearer settlement. The C. P. R. trackmen's strike is also still

WEATHER AND CROPS.

During some days of this week the weather has been dull, with some light rainfalls, which prevented work in the fields to slight extent. The sun is out again now, however, and work is progressing rapidly. In some sections wheat cutting is now pretty well advanced. Threshing is in progress in the more advanced districts and will be more general next week. The movement of new wheat to market has commenced at several points and the sample is very fine and the yield good. Some very large yields are already reported from actual threshing returns. In some sections practically all the wheat is cut. This is particularly the case in portions of the Red River valley, where the most of the grain now standing is late oats or barley, which was purposely sown very late, where the land is weedy, as is the case on some of the old farms in the early settled sections, to permit of killing off the weeds by spring cultivation. In other sections, but covering only a limited portion of the grain belt, cutting is only nicely started. In Northern Alberta, for instance, while crop prospects are now reported very good, the crop is considerably later than in the eastern part of the grain belt.

MINING MATTERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A discovery of mica has been made within a short distance of Vancouver.

Last week the ore treated by the Granby smelter amounted to 1570 tons.

A lease has been secured on the Exchange group, on Dayton Creek, near Slocan. Several thousand dollars have been spent already in developing this property.

The Hall Mines smelter has contracted for some 3,000 tons of ore from the Arlington mine, in the Slocan district.

It is stated that the Miner-Graves syndicate has become interested in the coal deposits recently discovered on the North Fork of Kettle river and that a trail will at once be built.

Word comes from Nelson that the agreement has been signed to amalgamate the Venus group of claims with the property of the Athabasca Gold Mine, Limited, and a new company to be known as the Athabasca Consolidated will be formed.

Gold bars to the value of \$10,000 have been shipped by the British Columbia government. This was the initial shipment of the precious metal from the treasury since the government office commenced the purchases as well as the assaying of gold.

The Montreal syndicate which took a bond on a large iron property near Kitchener, East Kootenay, has made the last payment of \$63,000. This is a hematite iron ore, the vein varying from 50 to 200 feet wide. The ore contains 70 per cent. iron and the percentage of silica and sulphur is so small as to not affect in any appreciable degree the quality of the ore.

The main vein on the Arlington averages 15 feet in width and contains more or less ore all the way across, some of it being very rich in native silver, recent assays giving as high as 16,000 oz. The vein has been proven from the Arlington to the end of the Speculator, and the former has tested it to a depth of 800 feet. There is very little lead in the ore, and it contains self-fluxing qualities to a high degree. Upwards of 100 men are employed at the Arlington. One car of ore shipped last winter netted \$5,200, while the general average is above \$1,000 to the car.

The St. Eugene mine is not shipping at present but about 100 men are employed on development. The big ore chute which is now being developed in the three lower levels has been proven to a depth of 250 feet below the level of the lake by means of a diamond drill, and the company intends to commence the sinking of a three compartment shaft from the level of the lowest tunnel for the development of this and the other ore bodies which have been opened up on the property. This shaft will be put down for 200 feet as a starter, so that two levels can be run from it.

The Sawyer group, on Morris Creek, in the St. Mary's district, has changed hands, the consideration being on a basis of \$40,000. There are two strong ledges on the property. One of them is from nine to twelve feet wide, and is exposed for the greatest width in the upper tunnel and the lower cross-cut. The work done upon it so far indicates that the ledge carries between 4 1/2 and 5 feet of solid galena. The galena in this case carrying considerable quantities of copper pyrites, copper assay made on the ore giving returns of 6 per cent. On the second ledge the development work done so far shows that it carries about 2 1/2 feet of galena ore at different points where it has been cross-cut. This has been exposed in the short prospecting tunnel which has been run in on the vein. The ledge is fully twelve feet wide.

NORTHWEST ONTARIO MINING NOTES.

It is reported that the Badger and Porcupine mines will be re-opened.

Development work now being done on a new vein recently found on the Golden Eagle has shown some very rich ore.

On the Black Eagle mine, formerly known as the Regina, a site is being cleared for a new 30-stamp mill and

GROCERIES

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

Canned Goods Per case

Table listing various canned goods such as Apples, Beans, Corn, Peas, etc. with prices per case.

Per tin

Table listing various goods such as Sardines, Imported Fresh Herring, etc. with prices per tin.

Per doz.

Table listing various goods such as Imported Fresh Herring, Imp. Klipped Herring, etc. with prices per dozen.

Canned Meats Per case

Table listing various canned meats such as Corn Beef, Lunch Meat, etc. with prices per case.

Per doz.

Table listing various goods such as Chicken, Duck or Turkey, etc. with prices per dozen.

Coffee Per pound

Table listing various coffee types such as Split Peas, Pot Barley, etc. with prices per pound.

Cereals Per sack

Table listing various cereals such as Pot Barley, Pearl Barley, etc. with prices per sack.

Cigarettes Per M

Table listing various cigarette brands such as Old Judge, Athlete, etc. with prices per M.

Cured Fish

Table listing various cured fish products such as Finnan Haddie, etc. with prices.

Dried Fruits

Table listing various dried fruits such as Currants, Raisins, etc. with prices.

Dried Fruits Per pound

Table listing various dried fruits such as Raisins, London Layers, etc. with prices per pound.

California Evaporated Fruits

Table listing various California evaporated fruits such as Peaches, Apples, etc. with prices.

Matches Per case

Table listing various match brands such as Telegraph, Telephone, etc. with prices per case.

Nuts Per pound

Table listing various nuts such as Brazil, Almonds, etc. with prices per pound.

Syrup

Table listing various syrups such as Extra Bright, Medium, etc. with prices.

Sugar

Table listing various sugar types such as Extra Standard Grain, etc. with prices.

Salt Per pound

Table listing various salt types such as Rock Salt, Common, etc. with prices per pound.

Spices Per doz.

Table listing various spices such as Assorted Herbs, etc. with prices per dozen.

Per pound

Table listing various goods such as Allspice, Cloves, etc. with prices per pound.

Per pound

Table listing various goods such as Allspice, Cloves, etc. with prices per pound.

Teas Per pound

Table listing various tea types such as China Blacks, Indian and Ceylon, etc. with prices per pound.

Young Hysons

Table listing various Young Hyson tea types with prices.

Japan

Table listing various Japanese tea types with prices.

Tobacco Per pound

Table listing various tobacco types such as T. & H., etc. with prices per pound.

Per pound

Table listing various goods such as T. & H., etc. with prices per pound.

Per pound

Table listing various goods such as T. & H., etc. with prices per pound.

Per pound

Table listing various goods such as T. & H., etc. with prices per pound.

Per pound

Table listing various goods such as T. & H., etc. with prices per pound.

Per pound

Table listing various goods such as T. & H., etc. with prices per pound.

Per pound

Table listing various goods such as T. & H., etc. with prices per pound.

CURED MEATS, ETC.

Table listing various cured meats such as Lard, Bacon, etc. with prices.

Smoked Meats

Table listing various smoked meats such as Ham, Bacon, etc. with prices.

Dry Salt Meats

Table listing various dry salt meats such as Long clear bacon, etc. with prices.

Barrel Pork

Table listing various barrel pork products with prices.

Meat Sundries

Table listing various meat sundries such as Sausage, etc. with prices.

DRUGS

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

Table listing various drugs such as Alum, Alcohol, etc. with prices.

Per pound

Table listing various goods such as Alum, Alcohol, etc. with prices per pound.

Per pound

Table listing various goods such as Alum, Alcohol, etc. with prices per pound.

Per pound

Table listing various goods such as Alum, Alcohol, etc. with prices per pound.

Per pound

Table listing various goods such as Alum, Alcohol, etc. with prices per pound.

development work is being pushed ahead.

On the Big Master Mine, on the Big Manitowish lake, south of Wahlgoon, a shaft has been sunk 75 feet and a crosscut run over 200 feet, disclosing a rich body of ore. The stamp mill will be completed in about six weeks.

A large copper deposit, two miles long, has been discovered in the Michipicoten division, south of Lake Wawa. Some of the ore found is reported to have been of the richness of 27 per cent. It is probable that the early completion of the Algoma Central railway will cause development work to go on almost immediately. Another statement is that Mr. Clerkue's gold mine in the Lake Wawa district, from which a trial shipment has just been made, has turned out to be an excellent body of ore. Gold discoveries are also reported some 17 miles west of

Sudbury, where there is said to be a large body of ore, one vein 80 feet wide going \$5 a ton, and another vein 15 feet wide going \$16 a ton. The Fraser syndicate is also doing extensive work on the Sakoosk gold mine, nine miles from Dymont station, to which they have built a spur line of railway. The ore is shipped to the Keewatin Reduction works.

The steamer Islander, the crack passenger steamer of the Alaskan route, operated by the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., struck an iceberg off Douglas Island last week on her return trip to Vancouver and Victoria and went to the bottom. A large number of lives were lost, but an official statement of the number has not as yet been made. There was \$275,000 in gold on the steamer.

Wholesale Fancy Goods

All lines shown by our Representatives, now in stock.

Letter orders receive prompt attention.

J. L. MEIKLE & Co.

Port Arthur, Canada

Wheat Supplies.

The heavy movement of what looks likely to be a record-breaking winter-wheat crop was responsible for a turn in the tide of visible wheat supplies in the third week of July, and so heavy was this movement in the last part of the month that the stocks in the United States and Canada show an actual gain for the month, and an increase, by the way, larger than that shown in the same month a year ago, but one-third smaller than the grain shown in July, 1899. In 1898, it may be recalled, stocks in the United States and Canada fell off 7,000,000 bushels in July, and reached their lowest in the month of August, so that the turn in the tide this year has appeared earlier than in the last bumper-crop year. In the following table is given the details of the movement of stocks in the United States and Canada, monthly, since January 1, 1901:—

	East of Rockies.	Pacific Coast.	Totals U.S. & Canada.
Jan. 1 . . .	87,911,000	8,891,000	96,802,000
Feb.	86,324,000	8,717,000	95,041,000
March 1 . . .	89,704,000	6,972,000	96,676,000
April 1 . . .	75,601,000	6,325,000	81,926,000
May 1	60,298,000	5,084,000	65,382,000
June 1	47,109,000	5,072,000	52,181,000
July 1	39,317,000	3,228,000	42,545,000
Aug. 1	40,924,000	3,355,000	44,279,000

The stock in the United States and Canada increased 2,314,000 bushels in July, against 1,742,000 bushels in July a year ago and 3,390,000 bushels in July, 1899, but comparing with a decrease of 6,000,000 bushels in July, 1898. The comparison made by stocks in the United States and Canada on August 1, for a period of years is shown in the following table:—

	East of Rockies.	Pacific Coast.	Totals.
Aug. 1, 1901	40,924,000	3,355,000	44,279,000
Aug. 1, 1900	60,388,000	5,770,000	66,158,000
Aug. 1, 1899	49,155,000	4,188,000	53,343,000
Aug. 1, 1898	11,430,000	2,308,000	13,738,000
Aug. 1, 1897	23,743,000	2,217,000	25,960,000
Aug. 1, 1896	58,414,000	1,917,000	60,331,000
Aug. 1, 1895	40,767,000	6,830,000	47,597,000
Aug. 1, 1894	60,511,000	8,579,000	69,090,000
Aug. 1, 1893	68,689,000	4,497,000	73,186,000

Stocks east of the Rockies, it will be seen, are 40,924,000 bushels, nearly one-third less than was held a year ago and 16 per cent. less than in 1899, but more than three times as large as on August 1, 1898, which witnessed wheat stocks at the lowest point reached in that year of scarcity of supplies just preceding a record harvest. Stocks on the Pacific coast are also smaller than one or two years ago at this date, and the combined American stock is found to be slightly less than 45,000,000 bushels, 11,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, 8,000,000 bushels less than in 1899 and, although three times those held in 1893 and 18,000,000 larger than in 1897, is, with those exceptions, the smallest visible supply held for nine years past.

While American supplies are increasing, however, supplies in the world as a whole are still decreasing, owing to the ebbing way of European, Australian and Argentine stocks. The position of European supplies on the first day of August, as reported by the Liverpool Corn Trade News, compares with preceding months and years as follows:—

	(000,000's omitted.)	1897.	'98.	'99.	1900.	'01.
Jan.	79.2	71.6	61.9	68.2	71.4	72.7
Feb.	77.5	71.3	61.7	66.1	72.7	74.8
March	70.2	69.0	68.2	66.3	74.8	78.2
April	64.7	60.9	67.7	74.7	78.2	78.1
May	65.9	61.5	65.5	70.2	78.1	76.3
June	65.5	67.2	70.5	68.1	76.3	74.1
July	60.3	59.3	62.4	64.4	74.1	70.1
Aug.	58.0	44.8	63.5	61.9	70.1	62.2
Sept.	43.1	37.0	63.6	62.2	67.9	74.4
Oct.	67.3	39.7	65.0	67.9	74.4	72.4
Nov.	61.0	48.0	71.0	74.4	72.4	
Dec.	70.5	54.4	71.1	72.4		

European stocks, it will be seen, are fully 4,000,000 bushels smaller than they were a month ago and 1,300,000 bushels smaller than at the beginning of the year, while 8,200,000 bushels larger than a year ago on August 1, and the largest, in fact, held on that date since August 1, 1895. The combined American and European stocks on August 1, it will be seen, show a small decrease from the preceding month, but, as in last July, in fact, the change is unimportant:—

	(000,000's omitted.)	1901	1900	1899	'98	'97.
Jan. 1	169	167	117	132	158	148
Feb. 1	167	163	118	127	145	148
March 1	163	159	124	118	131	131
April 1	160	161	123	114	122	122
May 1	143	149	117	95	97	101
June 1	123	132	116	99	91	97
July 1	116	128	119	80	78	81
Aug. 1	115	128	116	58	61	61
Sept. 1	135	117	53	69	65	65
Oct. 1	151	134	67	65	65	65
Nov. 1	166	159	83	111	111	111
Dec. 1	170	163	106	127	127	127

The total stock of wheat in the leading countries of the world on August 1 compares with preceding periods as follows:—

	(000's omitted.)	Aug. 1, 1901.	Aug. 1, 1900.	Aug. 1, 1899.	Aug. 1, 1898.
U.S. & Can.	44,859	42,545	60,103	58,343	58,343
Europe & all.	70,100	74,106	61,900	63,500	63,500
Australia.	5,000	5,100	5,700	5,800	5,800
Argentina.	1,520	2,914	4,400	7,012	7,012
Totals	122,379	124,880	136,108	130,355	130,355

The aggregate world's supply on August 1, 1901, was 122,379,000 bushels, a loss of 4,510,000 bushels for the month of July, while compared with August 1 a year ago a decline of nearly 13,000,000 bushels is shown, and from 1899 a decrease of nearly 7,000,000 bushels is noted. Compared with 1898, however, the increase in supplies is nearly 49,000,000 bushels.—Brad-streets.

Imperial Bank General Manager in Winnipeg.

Among the arrivals from the east last week was D. R. Wilkie, general manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada. Mr. Wilkie is one of the ablest of the men who conduct the financial institutions of Canada, and his reputation as a banker and man of business ranks among the foremost of the Dominion. The Canadian Bankers' association elected him their president three years ago, and his contributions to the literature of finance have been of the first order of importance.

A reporter called on Mr. Wilkie at the local branch of the Imperial bank and obtained the following interview with him. Mr. Wilkie stated that he was no stranger in the Northwest, having been on tours of inspection annually or bi-annually since 1878. He had seen Winnipeg pass through every stage of development, from a shack and canvas town to its present metropolitan appearance. Since last he was here, two years ago, a number of handsome and commodious mercantile buildings have been erected, and Mr. Wilkie commented on the number and architectural beauty of these. The excellent work being done by the council in improving the roads and pavements, and the whole system of municipal administration, was noted by Mr. Wilkie, as illustrations of Winnipeg's public enterprise. "The great lack of the city," said Mr. Wilkie, "is a really first-class hotel. Large numbers of transcontinental travellers would stop off here for a few days, and thus become familiar with the agricultural resources of the

Canadian West, if there were such in the city—a hotel of metropolitan proportions."

The reporter told Mr. Wilkie of the non-success of the efforts to induce the C. P. R. to build, and of the rumored intention of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann to build next year.

"That is all very well," said Mr. Wilkie, "but Winnipeggers should not wait for railway companies to initiate the matter. Let them form a stock company and put up a building worthy of the city's importance as the hub of the Canadian West."

Asked regarding crops, Mr. Wilkie stated that as yet he had seen little or nothing of them, having only just arrived from the east, but he was assured that hardly anyone yet realized the immensity of the cereal production of the Northwest this year. It would put Manitoba and the Territories in the most enviable position—in the very front rank of agricultural countries. Nothing but a miracle of misfortune could prevent this, and at the present time, with thousands of acres of wheat being cut under the most favorable conditions, with every hour of daylight, that contingency was very remote. The farmers should take no chances, Mr. Wilkie thought, but should ensure the safety of their grain. It would be a thousand pities that the comfort of wealth awaiting conversion into cash should be imperiled by neglect in the matter of precaution.

The effect of the bountiful harvest in Manitoba was already being felt in the east. Manufacturing establishments and wholesalers were experiencing the increased demand for goods, and business in Ontario was much brisker in consequence. Many establishments, Mr. Wilkie said, were working day and night to supply the western demand.

A lowering of the rate of interest would be one of the direct and most beneficial results of this year's crop. Money would be for some time in great demand, till farmers, merchants and grain men began to realize on the crop, after which there would be a general reduction of the liability account, and the mortgage and trust companies would have more money than investments.

"Cheap money will probably result," Mr. Wilkie said, "in the lowering of the present rate of interest. I think money will be obtainable on real estate mortgage at 6 per cent. after this year. Another result would be the quick appreciation of the value of agricultural land. A farm that can produce enough in one year to more than pay for itself is a good investment for any man's money, and agricultural land values may be expected to take a jump as the result of this year's good harvest."

Mr. Wilkie is an enthusiastic believer in the resources and possibilities of the West, and in the enterprise and business acumen of the business men of the city. He thinks it certain that in a few years the city and province will exercise an even greater influence on the Dominion as a whole, as the population of both becomes denser and their resources are better utilized.

The World's Timber Supply.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Arts in London, Dr. Schlich read a paper on the world's timber trade. The present European deficiency, he said, was 2,620,000 tons a year, and the demand was increasing at the rate of 600,000 tons a year. In other quarters

of the world than North America he saw no chance of relief; most of the other sections of the earth produce only hardwoods, and if Russia and Siberia have sufficient quantities of coniferous woods the cost of getting them so market is prohibitive.

The production of the United States is estimated at 75,000,000 tons and the consumption at one-third more than that, so that the supply there must soon be exhausted. Canada had not yet responded to the increased demands of Europe, so he deemed it improbable that the Dominion would do in the future unless a thorough system of forest cultivation and protection were established.

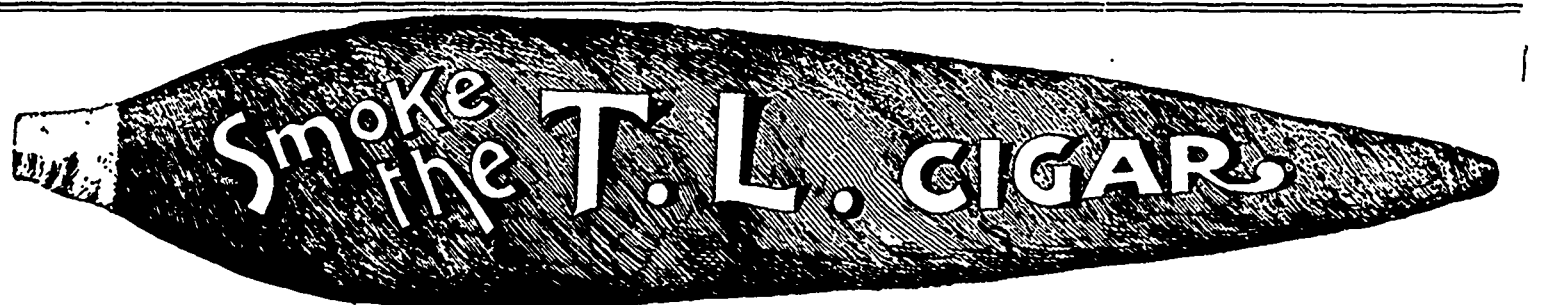
In spite of vast forests in some of the colonies, the British Empire imports about 490,000,000 worth of timber annually, and the amount is rising. Canada, Australia and India could be made to produce great quantities of timber by proper management. The United Kingdom spends \$125,000,000 a year for imported timber, seven-eighths of which is pine and fir. Yet there were 12,000,000 acres of waste land and 13,000,000 acres of mountain and heath land out of which to select the six or seven million acres required to supply the United Kingdom with timber.

Good Roads.

An international good roads congress will be held in Buffalo, New York state, September 16 to 21. The deliberations of the congress will have a very wide scope, including every phase of the good roads question, from road machinery to the best completed roads. Road-making machinery will be exhibited and the working of the different machines will be practically demonstrated. All persons and officials interested in good roads, are invited to attend. The United States department of agriculture is co-operating to make the congress a success. This will be the first international congress ever held, and undoubtedly much of interest will transpire to those who attend. It is designed to devote a portion of the time included in the dates above named to demonstrate the scientific methods of modern road construction by building sections of the various classes of roads including earth, oil, gravel, stone, tar-macadam, vitrified brick. Municipal authorities should take cognizance of this congress, and where possible municipal engineers and others should be delegated to attend.

Canada's Great Fair.

Matters never looked more promising for Toronto exhibition, to be held from August 26 to September 7, than they do this year. Entries in all departments are good, while in live stock and manufactures they are well in excess of previous years. The show of cattle is bound to be superior to anything ever seen in Canada before, a number of prize animals having been imported especially for exhibition at Toronto. The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of the Dominion, on Tuesday, August 27, will undoubtedly have the gratification of opening the best of the twenty-three successive annual exhibitions that will have been held at the capital of the province of Ontario. It will be thoroughly representative of the industrial arts, agriculture and horticultural products, and general resources of this great country and will abound in entertaining as well as instructive features.



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

THE GROCERY TRADE.

THE PRUNE SITUATION

A recent California circular on the market for prunes there said "Prunes are just as excited now as they were dull last year. The lifting of 25,000,000 pounds of the small sizes from the market has created a furor and the keen edges have not been broken yet. Yes, we have a good fruit year, but we are not going to get \$100 a pound for prunes this Christmas, so cool-headed growers will not let too many golden opportunities pass by them. San Jose is simply calling for \$30 a ton for fresh prunes. There is one thing sure. This excitement is helping the sale of the old stock of prunes and raisins that were recently bought by speculators. Those buyers may not be ready to whoop it up, but they haven't lost any money by it. That big bunch of small prunes has nearly all been resold at a wide profit to the buyers."

"The recent sale of 24,000,000 pounds of prunes has attracted much interest naturally among the prune people of Santa Clara county. At the time of the sale last week it was announced by those directly connected with the purchase, that they were bought through the Packers' company by eastern dealers. A pretty well authenticated report was held yesterday that this enormous quantity of fruit was really bought by Porter Bros., and that the cheque for \$50,000 to bind the sale that was put up at the time while bearing another name, was really the cheque of Porter Bros. Company, who are known to all fruit growers of the coast as well as California. This company is the pioneer in the fruit shipping industry. What then, does this mean? It can only mean that when a firm thoroughly in touch with commercial conditions in the fruit world is willing to put its money in the product of the orchards, there is profit ahead. If this be true and such is the argument by a competent fruit grower, it also means that the grower should not become alarmed because of one or three years' disastrous prices, but should hold his fruit for all that the market will stand."

GROCERY TRADE NOTES.

Currants advanced 6d in Greece last week.

Imported Patna rice is 9d to 1s per 112 pounds dearer.

Yellow sugars declined 10c in eastern markets last week.

The work of consolidating about 30 salmon canneries on the Sound and in Alaska was completed last week, and the Pacific Packing and Navigation Co. paid about \$1,000,000 in cash and distributed stock to the various cannery men who have come into the combination. The firms who constitute the new company are Pacific American Fisheries Co., Pacific Steam Whaling Co., Ainsworth & Dunn, Fairhaven Cannery Co., Quadra Packing Co., Icy Straits Packing Co., Thlinket Packing Co., Chatham Straits Packing Co., Boston Fishing and Packing Co. The pack of the company this year should be 1,500,000 cases.

The Hills Bros. Co. say of currants—Cables received early in the week from Greece noted that rains had fallen, causing some damage to the crop, but from later cable advices it would appear that the weather has again turned favorable, and it is improbable that damage of any importance was done. Our mail advices note that growers have not hastened the cutting of the fruit, but have allowed it to mature properly before cutting, and it is therefore expected that the quality of the crop of all growths will be very satisfactory. Three steamers are mentioned to arrive in Greece about the 20th inst., namely, Mahin, expected to load 1,200 tons; Pochontas, to load about 1,000 tons, and the Hesperia. Consumption in England appears to be going on satisfactorily, with the bulk of the business being taken by London owing to the insignificant stock held in Liverpool—say 158 tons, as against 98 tons at the same time last year."

Lethbridge News. "Cattle are beginning to move on the market here. On Monday 14 cars were shipped to Winnipeg for the European market. Thomas Brown and J. H. Wallace have shipped seven cars each.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

UNITED STATES IRON AND STEEL MARKETS.

There was palpable relief among the consumers of iron and steel in the west this week when it became known that the operation of the Illinois Steel Company would not be interfered with by the steel strike. The tension for material was partially withdrawn, and even in the store trade there was less anxiety to specify. The influence of the strike upon the general market was practically eliminated. But plenty of evidences remained that manufacture would be inconvenienced in some lines for weeks, which might be prolonged into months. Chicago is perhaps fortunate in that there are still here quite generous stocks of sheets. Consumers cannot buy from mill, but can obtain the goods from store, and of absolute suffering there is comparatively very little to date. Prices of sheets are about the same as a week ago. Tin plates, however, are scarce, and there are indications of an early shortage. Because of this shorting there has been this week a marked advance in the price of cans and other tin plate products.

Bars are slightly higher. The demand is excellent, and heavy consumption is indicated by the fact that the price for quick shipment from mill is from \$1 to \$3 per ton higher than that at which makers are willing to quote on deliveries running through several months. The scarcity of sheet bars is relatively greater than that of iron bars. A Springfield, O., implement maker this week bought 14,000 tons of iron and steel.

All of the above named products are affected by the strike. But there are other branches of the trade wherein decided briskness occurs. Structural mills are totally unaffected by the steel strike, yet they cannot meet present requirements. Wire mill are also running full capacity but cannot keep even with their orders. These conditions admit of but one interpretation. The current consumption is very large and general business conditions are unimpaired. There is little change in values but the tendency seems upward. Iron and Steel.

HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.

Black sheets have advanced over 25 per cent. in price since the big United Steel strike began and are daily going higher.

Jobbers in Pittsburg have advanced the price of tin plate to \$6.25 per 100 pounds and \$8 is predicted for the early future, which is about twice the price which prevailed when the strike opened. Tin is very scarce and independent factories are reaping a rich harvest.

The big strike of steel workers in the United States has seriously affected the pig iron production of that country. The National Steel company has closed some of its blast furnaces and others will follow. The duration of this shut down will of course, be determined by the results of the strike.

In consequence of the big strike, the United States Steel corporation has sent agents to Canada to buy up all the tin they can. The tin manufacturers are well supplied, having laid in a stock to last them until next spring, and they have disposed of some of their stock at fancy figures, in some cases \$2 a box more than would have been offered a couple of months ago. But, generally speaking, they are holding on to their stocks, and the effect of the strike will be an advance in prices.

In the window glass market prices are firm, says the American Lumberman, of Chicago, and will probably remain so until after the glass factories start up in the fall, the date for which it is now understood is October 1. Stocks of window glass in the hands of cash and door jobbers are not only being steadily and heavily reduced, but assortments are in many instances badly broken. Some of the jobbers report 12-inch and 24-inch glass, both single and double strength, exceedingly scarce and say that when they have orders in which these sizes are used and have to buy the stock from the glass jobbers and sell the glazed work on the present basis of discounts, it is a decidedly losing operation. The result is that the door men are fighting shy of orders that call for the scarce sizes.

The population of Montreal is estimated at 349,188, based on figures given by the census returns.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

CHICAGO HARDWOODS MARKETS.

Although July was not one of the most active months in the hardwood trade, several dealers here in footing up their sales for that month say that the total was above the average and that trade was in better shape at the end of the month than at its opening. The volume of business done was somewhat above that of the same month a year ago, although it fell short of July, 1899, which was one of the most active months in the history of the hardwood trade. Since the opening of August there has been a fairly good movement, which leads dealers into the expectation of increasing trade during the fall.

The brightness of the industrial situation has been considerably dimmed during the past week by the strike of the steel trade, though they admit that they would feel less concerned had the strike not taken place. Manufacturing continues to go forward steadily and heavily in all wood-working lines and if there be any effect on the hardwood lumber trade from the big strike it is not apt to be seriously felt for several months, during which interval the strike may be settled.

The export hardwood trade is apparently in better shape than at the opening of the season. The foreign markets are heavily stocked with low grade lumber, but there is no surplus of the better grades and this demand is in slightly improved condition.

The scarcity of plain red oak has lately resulted in a strengthening in prices of that commodity. Mill stocks are known to be rather low, but consumption has been unusually heavy and only within a few weeks has it been felt that there was any likelihood of a dearth in the supply. Still as a rule many shippers are not raising their prices to the extent that the situation justifies, although the conservative holders are not letting go unless they get full figures.

Without exception among northern woods basswood is in the lead. The demand is apparently growing and with the moderate stocks prices are feeling the influence of the heavy movement. There is noted a slight improvement in brown ash for eastern delivery. Southern white ash is holding fairly steady under a somewhat improved demand. There is a better inquiry for birch, mainly for use in furniture manufacture. Stocks are large and there is little prospect that prices can be greatly bettered this season. Rock elm is exceedingly quiet and the demand for soft elm is about normal, with prices on both varieties lower than they should be.

Maple is holding steady, with a slightly better call for thick stock. This latter is in strong hands and much better prices than have lately been ruling may be anticipated during the fall and winter.

Buyers of cottonwood have evidently made up their minds that the market is at a good buying point, as several sales have recently been effected that bespeak a substantial improvement in prices in the near future. Two sales of log run, one of 10,000,000 feet and the other of 8,000,000 feet, were concluded this week. A steady improvement is looked for.—American Lumberman.

LUMBER TRADE NOTES.

The red cedar shingle market in the Northwestern States continues weak. Several declines have taken place lately and prices are expected to go still lower. Star grade shingles are now down to \$2.35 per thousand. Two months ago price was \$2.70.

The Ontario Lumbermen's Association at a special general meeting last week practically decided in favor of forming an insurance company of their own, or joining other manufacturers in an insurance scheme, to avoid what they consider the arbitrary and unjust action of the insurance companies in raising insurance rates on lumber, in some instances over 200 per cent. A resolution was adopted looking towards a restriction of the cut, owing to the high prices of supplies and labor.

Within a week it has become more evident, says the American Lumberman, that the heavy consumers of hardwood lumber have begun to make purchases for current use and to place contracts for the future. Business is active with most of these institutions,

which are consuming large quantities of lumber, and the effect of this consumption is being seen in their stocks which must soon be replenished on a heavy scale. The plan of hand-to-mouth purchasing to fill up broken assortments, which they have followed so long, must be abandoned in favor of a more liberal buying policy which will give the needed snap and stimulus to the hardwood branch of the lumber business. In oak there is very little change, with inch plain red leading. Other thicknesses in red oak are in demand and rather hard to secure. Some improvement is shown in quartered white, especially the upper grades.

THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

THE UNITED STATES CORDAGE INDUSTRY.

Before a recent session of the industrial commission in Washington, H. W. Grimwood, secretary of the Cordage association, gave some facts of interest concerning the manufacture of rope and binder twine in the United States and the concerns by which they are made. He said that the annual consumption of binder twine in the United States amounts to about 50,000 tons and of rope to about 60,000 tons. Speaking of the difficulty of naming the average price for these products, he said it depends entirely upon the cost of fibre, and to illustrate the variability of this cost he said that manila fibre had advanced from 3/4 to 1 1/4 cents during the past three years. He said that manila could be grown outside the Philippines, but that the fibre was without strength, and, therefore, comparatively useless. Mr. Grimwood said that at present most of the manila fibre comes to the United States through England, and is controlled by a syndicate. He sketched briefly the careers of the National and the United States cordage companies, saying that the failure in each case was due to bad business. He said that at present there is no cordage company which does more than twenty per cent. of the business, and that there is no understanding concerning prices between the leading manufacturers. Mr. Grimwood also said that there is not now and has not for years been any great profit in the business. His own association was, he said, a concern for mutual interest, and the secretary is the only officer of it. He said that at present the capacity of the cordage factories in the United States is thirty per cent. in excess of the consumption and that the competition is very strong among manufacturers.

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

R. Stone, implement dealer, Hilton, Minn., is building a new warehouse.

Papers were filed in the county clerk's office, New York, on Tuesday, in a suit by Fred. M. Pease, of Chicago, against Charles R. Flint, Jos. S. Auerbach, George W. Young, representing about thirty plow companies and the American Plow company, for an accounting of profits arising from the formation of the American Plow company, which is the name of the combination of plow interests. In addition to this an injunction is asked to prevent any of the defendants from continuing any proceedings they have begun towards the actual work of the formation of the company. Mr. Pease claims that he, in 1897, conceived the idea of such a combination and talked it over with Young, Auerbach and Flint, but when the company was formed he (Pease) was not consulted.

Live Stock Trade Notes.

Mr. Speers shipped seven carloads of fat cattle from Maple Creek to the Old Country last week.

Kansas is said to have been enriched by \$5,000,000 since the outbreak of the Boer war by the sale of horses and mules to the British government.

Some little alarm has been caused by an outbreak of disease among the sheep at Swift Current, which has been pronounced by the government veterinary to be anthrax. The trouble is being properly handled and is rapidly abating with promise of being got rid of altogether. A quarantine has been placed on seventeen townships and it is likely that permission will be obtained to burn over this district when the trouble has died out. Altogether some 650 sheep succumbed to the disease.

The Crops.

Portage la Prairie, Aug. 15. — The first threshing in this district was done yesterday by D. McCuig, of the Plains. He put through ten acres of oats, which yielded 600 bushels, or an average of sixty bushels per acre. Farmers are rushing the harvest work with all despatch.

W. Winslow, a Portage farmer, near White Plains, has completed the cutting of his crop, which consisted of 2,700 acres of fine quality of wheat. He expects his yield to be 25 bushels to the acre, or 67,500 bushels. Mr. Winslow commences threshing this week.

Edmonton, N. W. T., Aug. 15. — Fine warm weather still continues. Wheat cutting in the Gaulean settlement east of Beaver lake commenced last week. One farmer on Stony Plain cut his wheat crop on the 8th instant. Wheat cutting will begin in all directions next week. The oat crop is enormous and very fine. Present prospects show the Edmonton district to have a larger crop than the average. Any person figuring on a failure of the crops here figures wrong, as with this weather the crop will equal if not exceed anything in the past.

Brandon, Aug. 14. — Harvest weather of the finest description has prevailed here during the last few days. Many farmers are already cutting. Frank Curtis, of Forrest, started cutting on Saturday and H. Bell, another northern resident, is at work on a hundred and fifty acre field of wheat, which promises a yield of at least 35 bushels per acre. Cutting commenced in the Roseland district on Monday and most of the farmers are now at it.

Gretna, Aug. 15. — Cutting is about half finished and from investigation your correspondent has to report a reduced outlook for yield and quality. Smut is prevalent in some fields, where the seed had not been treated with blue stone. From present indications the former estimates must be reduced somewhat.

Baldur, Aug. 15. — Farmers in this district are cutting oats and barley. Wheat cutting commences on Monday. The crop is in first-class condition, and the yield will be large.

Moose Mountain Star: A few of the farmers have started cutting their grain, but cutting will not be general for a few weeks yet. This is considered early when we recollect that owing to the very heavy snow-fall last winter, spring opened three weeks later here than in Manitoba and other parts of the Territories. The crop here is very heavy and the wheat is filling up well. The yield will average between thirty and forty bushels to the acre. A great deal of anxiety is felt over the supply of farm hands to handle the grain, and the farmers are anxiously looking forward to the arrival of the Ontario excursionists. It is expected that between 100,000 and 300,000 bushels will be marketed here and it is hard to realize how two elevators, with only an estimated capacity of 35,000 bushels can handle that amount without putting the farmers to the inconvenience of waiting the consequences of a blockade. There is going to be a great yield of wheat here this fall, and the farmers need sufficient shipping facilities to store or take it out of the country. The Northern Elevator Co. has built an elevator in Arcola with a storage capacity of 30,000 bushels. Baker & Held are now building one with a capacity of 25,000 bushels.

Percy, Aug. 13. — The crops are coming on grandly and wheat cutting will be general by the 15th. The most of the farmers have secured enough help and will be able to handle the crop. — Haying is all but finished, and has been found in sufficient quantities to supply all needs. — There is a scramble for binder twine, as people are figuring on from two and a half to three lbs. per acre all round.

Rain and cloudy weather have been prevalent throughout the province for the last couple of days, and to a certain extent these conditions have interfered with the cutting of the golden grain. Crop experts state, however, that the small amount of rain which has fallen will prove beneficial, rather than otherwise, because, when followed with sunshine, the straw will cure and ripen far more speedily. In addition to this there is a sense of security in the fact that so long as the weather shows occasional signs of dampness, frost, that bugbear of the Manitoba farmer, is not to be feared. Judging from the clear, starry skies

of last evening to-day should be one of bright, glorious sunshine and by to-night most of the standing wheat should be in proper condition for reaping, and with another day or two all apprehensions of damage by frost may safely be set at rest. The trouble over the distribution of harvest hands is practically at an end. The provincial and railway officials, spurred on by press comment, have been working like beavers during the last few days and the congestion of labor has now been relieved. Nearly, if not all, the men have been placed, and the officials are convinced that system is the thing and that it must be resorted to in the future. It is reported that a farmer from the Stonowall branch arrived in the city last evening with a request for 100 men, and a statement that none have been sent up that branch as yet.

Regina, N. W. T., Aug. 21. — Although the last two days were gloomy and moist, yet to-day the sun came out in his glory and the weather is perfect for harvesting. Binders are at work all around. The quality, as a rule, is splendid, though in a few places by the side of creeks, there is a patch here and there slightly touched with frost.

Edmonton, Aug. 21. — Fine weather continues. Reports from the following points in the Edmonton district are most favorable: Agricola, Beaver Lake, Horsehills, Sturgeon, Poplar Lake, Mormville, St. Albert, Glangarry, Spruce Grove, Stony Plains, Clover Bar and Conjuring Creek. General conditions at present indicate a large yield. Cutting next week throughout the whole district will be universal.

Moose Mountain Star. — At no time during the year is the farmer so anxious to put in a good day's work as he is at the present time. Every moment from early dawn till twilight is being utilized to the very best advantage possible. In all directions is to be heard all day long the busy hum of the binders. Every farmer is anxious to gather up the result of his hard summer's toil and inwardly praying for the continuation of this most favorable weather until he safely secures one of the best crops this country has ever seen. In another week the greater portion of the wheat will be in the stacks, after which threshing will begin in real earnest. After last year's experience it is not likely that the farmers will waste much time in waiting for the threshers, but will go immediately to work and stack their grain if the threshing machine is not able to pull into the field at once. They have learned a lesson through experience that teaches them that it does not pay to wait.

Minnedosa, Aug. 21. — The farmers are very busy with their harvest, there being only a small percentage of the wheat cut. The yield promises to be something abnormal, the oldest inhabitant falling entirely to quote instances of a similar year. The oats are a splendid crop and will give a phenomenal yield of a very high quality. The threatened famine of wine and binders was averted by the timely arrival of several cars of impiments and twine. Mr. Hugh Dyer has purchased the Johnstone elevator here and will have it renovated in time to handle a goodly portion of this season's crop.

Sidney, Aug. 21. — Wheat is nearly all cut here and stacking has commenced. Mr. Chester will thresh on the 22nd inst. The farmers say that there is plenty of straw for forty bushels to the acre, but as the heads are short and a good many blighted the yield will not be over twenty bushels on the average. There are plenty of men and boys here, but a good many are useless for the harvest field and it would have been better for them if they had stayed at home.

Plum Coulee, Aug. 21. — Threshing would have commenced this week, but, it is feared the recent rain has stopped it for a time. Seven threshing outfits were ready to work. L. Marlet, for years, one of the most successful threshers in this district, has disposed of his outfit to Jacob Faust. It is found that it would interfere with his business too much to be away threshing this fall.

Elkhorn, Aug. 21. — The fine weather of the past week has been a great boon to haymaker harvesters. Wheat cutting is general, and the end of the week will see the bulk of it in sheaves in this vicinity. The excursions have

left a goodly number of men here, all of whom have secured work at good wages.

Sintaluta, Aug. 21. — Considerable wheat cutting has been done and by the end of the week, harvesting will be general. The present warm weather is ripening the grain rapidly and the prospects for a bountiful harvest still continue. No damage in this district yet.

Mr. Dugald Gillespie, one of the pioneers of Springfield, and the founder of the village of Dugald, was in the city on Tuesday. Mr. Gillespie has started cutting on his hundred acres of wheat and believes it will yield 35 bushels to the acre.

Mr. de Groat has commenced cutting wheat on his big farm near LaSalle in the Red River Valley and states it will go over 30 bushels to the acre. This year Mr. de Groat has 1,300 acres in wheat, but intends to increase this area to 2,500 for next year.

Ottawa, Aug. 22. — The department of agriculture is in receipt of the following telegram from Dr. Wm. Saunders, dated at Indian Head, August 21. —

"The crops in Eastern Assinibola are excellent. In Indian Head district they are much heavier than I have seen elsewhere. Cutting has now become general. The crops on the experimental farm are magnificent."

Stonewall, Man., Aug. 22. — The rumor that one hundred men are wanted here is incorrect. Farmers in this district are pretty well supplied.

Pure Canned Salmon.

Ottawa, Aug. 16. — Some time ago the department of inland revenue had an analysis made of tinned salmon. This was done on account of statements made in the Canadian press that adulterated canned salmon was offered for sale. The chief analyst in his report published to-day says: "No addition of preservatives was discovered in any of the samples." The table also shows that not one of them has been challenged as unsound and unfit for food, or calculated to be injurious to the consumers, only three samples are mentioned as having an objectionable odor, one of these being very bad, and two samples are characterized as stale. Only 5 per cent., at most, of the samples collected was found to be in any degree doubtful so far as quality is concerned. On the whole the examination shows that there is nothing in the canned salmon trade to justify the newspapers' articles.

Canadians and Australians.

Hon. William Mulock, postmaster general of Canada, on his return from Australia, where he was the representative of Canada at the inaugural ceremonies of the Australian federation, was interviewed the other day in Toronto, and expressed strongly the opinion that the strengthening of imperial sentiment and of the brotherly feeling which existed between the great self-governing colony of Australia and Canada had prepared the way for an interchange of commerce which would be profitable to both.

"Australia is a country of very considerable possibilities," said Mr. Mulock, "and I look forward to its making steady and substantial progress, but I anticipate no boom." Australia suffers from an undue proportion of its population being centered in its cities, the rural communities being comparatively small. In years gone by grants of great tracts of land, varying in area from a few to hundreds of thousands of acres, were made to individuals for ranching purposes. This policy operated prejudicially to close settlements as they exist in Ontario. Various of the Australian provincial governments are purchasing back such of these lands as are fit for ordinary husbandry, with a view to their subdivision into reasonably sized farms.

"Nothing could exceed," continued Mr. Mulock, "the hospitality of the Australian people towards the representatives of the other parts of the empire on the occasion of the inauguration of their commonwealth. Their Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York acquitted themselves in a way to win the hearts of the whole people. The reception rendered the Royal visitors was elaborate and lavish. It seemed as if all of the Australians forsook their vocations and without regard to their class, age or sex turned out to do honor to their

guests. Nothing that money could furnish to show their appreciation of the royal visit was denied by the Australians; they stopped at neither the expenditure of energy nor money, for with them it appeared to be a labor of love. The street decorations showed a great deal of artistic taste, and in most instances represented the progress of arts and manufactures in the colony."

Mr. Mulock was asked regarding the position of Canadian trade in Australia, and he said that everywhere throughout the commonwealth he found a feeling of great kindness towards Canada and the Canadian people and he thought that there was no reason why a great commerce should not be developed between the two countries. "The Australians are strong imperialists," said Mr. Mulock, "they are intensely loyal and most anxious to be in close touch with the rest of the empire, both in sentiment and in trade. I met everywhere throughout Australia representatives of Canadian manufacturers and business houses, and they all expressed their grateful appreciation of their treatment by the Australians. The chief difficulty in the way of extending trade between the two countries appears to be the lack of regular transportation from the Canadian ports. At present there is but one line of steamers, namely, that between Vancouver and Sydney, N. S. W. Its sailings are not sufficiently numerous, and the route is greatly handicapped for eastern Canadian shippers, because of the long land haul through the Dominion, and also because of its terminus being in Sydney, on the east coast of Australia, freight charges have to be added for the haul between that port and Fremantle, a distance of about 2,500 miles.

"It will, I think be necessary for Canada, if her trade is to acquire a foothold there, that cargo steamers shall sail at regular intervals between some of our eastern ports to Australia, touching at Fremantle and other cities along the Australian southern and eastern coasts.

"The United States has already adopted this course as regards their own country, with the result that a market for American goods in Australia is being rapidly secured, and I think that the earlier Canada moves in this direction the better for her own trade. It is easier to occupy a new field than to have to fight later on to dislodge other nations. With reference to the Pacific service, there would, I think, be great advantage to the two countries by our improvement of the steamship communication, with the substitution for the existing ships of others of greater capacity and speed. If, in addition to this improvement, we had a fast Atlantic service to Great Britain, a very large amount of Australian passenger traffic with Europe would come via Canada. Such traffic would not always be merely transient but would help to advertise the country, and in many instances, doubtless, would lead to actual settlement.

"At present most of the importations from eastern Canada to Australia are shipped from United States ports, but there is a universal complaint by the Australian representatives of Canadian manufacturers that vessels sailing from United States ports discriminate against Canadian goods, frequently leaving Canadian shipments behind to make room for American goods. In consequence of this there is an uncertainty as to the date of arrival in Australia of Canadian shipments, and our representatives are, as a result, greatly handicapped in not being able to name a date to Australian merchants for the arrival of their purchases."

Mr. Mulock said there was no further development in the matter of the Pacific cable, although Australia was always anxious for its development.

New Boot and Shoe Warehouse.

The Kilgour-Rimer Company, Limited, wholesale and retail boots and shoe merchants, of this city, are erecting a new warehouse on Princess street, next to the Canadian Rubber Company's building, into which they will move the whole of their extensive wholesale business now carried on in their retail building on Main street. The new building will be of brick and stone, having five floors in all. In it will be carried a full jobbing stock of boots, shoes, rubber goods, mitts, gloves, etc. They expect to move into the building about the first of December.

At Home After Four Years.

Under the heading "Left Many Friends the Dawson Daily News of July 16, referring to the departure of Mr. F. C. Wade, contained the following editorial paragraph:

The esteem in which Crown Prosecutor Wade is held was manifested on Sunday evening upon the sailing of the Yukoner. Every prominent official in town was on the dock to wish goodbye and God-speed to the abjectly consult and his family upon the eve of their departure from the territory. Mr. Wade's aggressive personality has attracted to him many firm friends. Like others, he has enemies, but even they admire his fighting proclivities. The history of every frontier town is the same. Some endeavor to impress others with an idea of their importance and influence and then, as time goes on, they encounter men who will not calmly submit to such preposterous notions and trouble begins. Mr. Wade has encountered not a few incidents of this character, but he has survived the shock and it may be truthfully said of him that he has emerged from each conflict with credit. The reputation he made for himself in the conduct of the O'Brien case is an enviable one and will not be forgotten in high quarters. Mr. Wade will seek recreation in travel and enjoy a well earned rest and it is not impossible that upon his return to this district he may have received even higher honors than his friends at this time contemplate.

Mr. Wade arrived in Winnipeg with his family early on Wednesday morning last, having made the journey by easy stages, spending some time in Vancouver and other cities. Mr. Wade appears so thoroughly to enjoy being at home again in Winnipeg that the reporter ventured to ask them if he now intended to settle here permanently. In answer, he said: "I finished up my four years' work in the north for the present with the O'Brien trial, and we all felt the need of rest, so I re-organized my law firm and hope to remain out until next spring." He was not yet prepared to speak definitely as to his future movements, but intimated that they might probably include a trip to the old country.

Most Striking Feature.

Interviewed on the condition of things in the territory in which he has played a prominent part during the past four years, Mr. Wade said:

"As to the Klondike, after a retrospect extending over four years, I would say that the most striking feature is this, that a remarkable change has occurred in almost everything affecting the country, particularly the methods of transportation, mining and commercial development. When the first administration party proceeded to the Klondike in 1897 there was no Canadian system of ocean steamers to Skagway such as exist at the present time. We travelled to that point on Quadra, a government steamer, and had to scale the Chilcoot Pass while our supplies in the main were packed over the White Pass by mules and oxen. Now the traveller leaving Vancouver can take passage on the Hating or Islander or any of the other magnificent ocean steamers under the control of the Canadian Pacific Navigation company or any other Canadian companies, and proceed to Skagway with as much pleasure as could be enjoyed in a yachting trip in the Mediterranean or in crossing the Atlantic on one of the ocean 'greyhounds.' The steamers are well officered and beautifully appointed, and even from a tourist's point of view, no greater pleasure could be desired than a sail by the inside passage from Vancouver to the foot of the Chilcoot and White passes. Instead of scaling mountain precipices as before, the traveller who leaves the Canadian steamship at Skagway enters into the train of the White Pass railway at Skagway and is rapidly carried to White Horse and landed on the gangplank of some one of the beautiful steamers travelling from that point to Dawson. You can travel now in your smoking jacket and slippers, instead of being encumbered with spiked boots, rubber hip boots, alpenstocks, shoulder straps and packs, and all the other paraphernalia which went with the troubles experienced in 1897 and 1898. The whole journey can be made in six or seven days, instead of in several months, as used to be the case. Indeed, the time is not far distant when the trip from

Vancouver to Skagway and thence down the Lewis and Yukon rivers to Dawson and past the southern Alaskan points to the Behring sea will rank as one of the most delightful pastimes which the tourist could enjoy, instead of being a succession of the most extreme hardships.

Ir. ght Transportation.

The metamorphosis effected in the transportation of freight has been quite as startling. It is no longer necessary to re-enact the scenes of 1897 when 3,700 horses perished on the White Pass in the transportation of supplies. The dangers of the Grand Canyon are no longer experienced, White Horse claims no more victims, and there are no more wrecks. All freight is landed at White Horse below both the Canyon and rapids and it is transported with safety and the utmost velocity to Dawson. This year the White Pass railway added so many swift steamers to their fleet that they were able to carry 100,000 tons of freight to the Klondike in one month, the same amount which last year was carried in the entire season.

The cost of transportation is still exceedingly high, \$125 per ton from Vancouver to Dawson, but the managers of the railway fully realize that these rates must be reduced as soon as possible. While the White Pass Ry. and steamboat company is doing such an effective work on the Lewis and Upper Yukon all the great mercantile companies have combined their fleets into one on the Lower Yukon for transportation purposes. The N. A. T. and T. Co., the A. and C. Co., A. and E. Co. S. Y. T. Co., and the E. T. Co., are one and the same, and their fleets operate from St. Michaels in Behring Sea to Dawson while the upper river transportation question has been thoroughly solved. Unfortunately this year the upper river and down river fleets formed a combination to keep up the prices which has been harmful especially to the smaller dealers, but in time all this will be rectified.

Road Houses.

Winter travel has undergone a like improvement. In 1897 and 1898 there was not a road house between Bennett and Dawson and supplies for the whole trip, extending over between 600 and 700 miles, had to be loaded on dog sleighs at Bennett, 700 lbs to a sleigh of four dogs, and carried through at an immense expense and unlimited labor and hardship. Now they are carried a great part of the way by rail, and half of the 415 miles between White Horse and Dawson is traversed by horses and sleighs for freighting, and stages running on schedule time for the carriage of passengers have taken the place of dog teams to a very large extent. Road houses well supplied with comforts for man and beast are not more than half a day's journey apart throughout the whole trip. It is an easy matter to walk unencumbered with anything, but a small satchel, relying upon the road houses for food and rest. The old laborious system of walking in has been replaced by a sort of light and airy pedestrianism, many even travelling by bicycle.

Cost of Living.

In mercantile matters a similar change has occurred. In 1897 and 1898 the old companies controlled all the supplies and every customer was purely at their mercy. They sold supplies or not just as it suited them, and every miner was at their mercy. Now numberless small traders have entered into competition with the usual result. Custom instead of being tolerated is eagerly being sought after. For family trade delivery wagons have been brought into service. In Dawson there is a perfect telephone system, a system of messenger boys, and in fact all similar adjuncts of civilization. Competition has had its effects upon prices as well as on accommodation. Prices, however, vary so much that quotations for one day would be misleading the next. When the market is overstocked, especially with perishables, prices fall to a low figure. The moment navigation ceases on the river they at once rise to figures resembling those of 1897 and 1898. During the spring after the ice is unfit for travelling, and before the opening of navigation, they reach their highest point. Sometimes prices are quoted which would lead people in the west to believe that Dawson is a cheap camp to live in. At times this is the case, but only for a few days. The prudent housekeeper will have to admit that outside of the commonest staples the expenses of living are from

three to five times in the Klondike to what they are even in Vancouver.

Changes in Mining Methods.

In mining similar extraordinary changes have occurred in the last four years. When the first government party arrived at Dawson the old system of thawing out shafts by burning cordwood was the only one in existence. After the shafts were thawed the drifts were thawed in the same manner. The steam pump was unknown. Late in 1898 the first experiments in steam and in using flame somewhat on the blowpipe principle were tried. The success was so immediate and unqualified that in the next two years and a half very many million dollars' worth of steam thawers have been shipped into the country, and are doing good work. At the same time it has been found that summer working is in many cases more profitable than winter working. In summer working the pay gravel is taken from the drift, lifted up the shaft by hand windlass, or steam, and dumped into sluice boxes, where it is at once sluiced, the gold remaining in the riffles. In winter working the ground was piled in dumps during the winter, and had to be shovelled into the boxes in the spring, and in that way double handled. Summer working saves double handling, and is, in every way, more pleasant and less expensive. The old system of thawing by cordwood has almost disappeared. In very deep shafts where there is danger from gas, hot stones are still used for thawing, but that is only in very exceptional cases, while for ordinary drift work the steam thaw has effected so great a reform

Hydraulic Mining.

has also come to the front. On Johanness's claims on Bunker creek hydraulic mining is now being employed to very great advantage. Where the ground is not frozen, provided always water is plentiful and the grade sufficient, hydraulic mining is extremely cheap, but even frozen ground can be exposed to the sun and hydrauliced very successfully. On the creek bottoms the water can be easily handled by fluming for ground sluices, or ordinary sluicing. To wash the pay dirt on the hillside where it is some times skied a thousand feet in the air, is a different proposition, and often requires the installation of an expensive pumping plant. In 1897 and 1898 hillside claims were practically unknown. Gold was looked for in the creek bottoms exclusively. No one dreamt that it would be found on the top of the mountains, but it has since been shown that the creek claims are only an incident of the hillside claims. The pay streak of the hillside claims constitute what is called the old channels of the ancient creeks. The modern creeks appear to be the result of more recent erosion and of the action of glacial and other forces including always the running water and the gold found in them has been carried down from the ancient channel by erosion and by the tributary creeks, gulches, pups and mooselicks, which cut the old channels transversely and carry their pay to the lower levels. Quartz mining promises to bring about a further revolution in the Klondike camp and its methods. The whole Klondike is full of quartz. It has been pretty well ascertained that the ancient and modern creeks are traversed transversely by gold bearing stringers of quartz. When I left the camp steamboating parties had been quietly at work for some months locating quartz, and there can be no question that there is any quantity of

Gold Bearing Quartz.

any place throughout the country. I will show you a sample which is fabulously rich but not so important upon that account as it is for the reason that it proves itself to have been taken from a stringer bearing, as it shows, the signs of contact on both sides.

Question of Permanency.

"The question is often asked whether the camp is likely to be permanent. Canadians are more prone to ask this question than Americans are. While our fellow countrymen continually press the question, the Americans are investing millions of dollars in stupendous railway engineering, such as the White Pass railway, and in establishing stores and warehouses for the Yukon trade, not only at Dawson, but at almost countless points throughout the distance of 1,800 miles from Dawson to St. Michaels on Behring sea. "Notwithstanding so much American

enterprise, Canadian trade with the country has increased marvellously during the last few years. When we went in four years ago Canadian products were practically unknown in the country. Now a walk through the mammoth warehouses of all the great companies reveals on every hand endless quantities of supplies including all staples, canned goods, and other articles, from our great Canadian factories. There are still, however, many drawbacks to be overcome. The cans used by Canadian packers are too heavy, bacon and hams are often found not to be cured sufficiently to last over a period of eighteen months, the period necessary for Yukon packing. Some of our North-West butter is considered by far the best on the market, outclassing butter from California and other states, but it is not properly packed, rust creeps in and the article is destroyed. All the importers are most anxious to buy Canadian goods, but there are many difficulties in the way which can only be overcome by enterprise and alert appreciation of the importance of the trade.

Administration.

A similar change for the better has taken place in the administration of the country. In 1897 and 1898, at the time of the great rush to the gold fields, when some 30,000 or 40,000 people sought to scale the passes and swarm over the gold-bearing creeks a small handful of officials had to transact the entire business of the country. They sought to do this under a pressure of business which was unprecedented, and for the accommodation of thousands of people excited by the thirst for gold and clamorous to a degree almost unheard of. There were no official buildings of any kind. The gold commissioner's office was not larger than an ordinary small room, the post office was a corner in a small room in the police barracks, the commissioner of the territory lived in a tent; the supreme court of the Northwest Territories first sat in a log cabin, 12x14, in which were six bunks, kitchen and dining room, all in one. At Dawson later the accommodation was a little better. The rest of the government officials occupied a log cabin, 10x12, on Second street. There was almost no paper in the country, and miners carved items of bookkeeping representing hundreds of thousands of dollars on sticks and boards. Tomato cans were robbed of their labels for similar purposes. The only records of the gold commissioner's office and other government offices, including all the evidence in most important mining cases, were kept on the printed forms which I took in for police court purposes in August, 1897. Now we have a post office containing the most modern equipment, amply officered, and which is considered equal to almost any in the Dominion. The gold commissioner's office is large and commodious and is conducted by an immense staff under the gold commissioner and his deputy. The administration building now in course of construction would be a credit to Winnipeg or any other city in Canada. The commissioner is assisted by a large staff of accountants, clerks, stenographers and others, while in 1898 we had only one stenographer in the country. The Territorial court is conducted by two judges and in appeal cases from the gold commissioner a court sits consisting of the gold commissioner and the two Territorial court judges. There are clerks and deputies, sheriff and deputy sheriff, caretakers, a matron, court-criers, in fact everything that would be looked for in an up-to-date city. I need not take up your time, but I point out these things, not so much to show the extreme difficulties under which we labored, but the magnificent progress which has been made in so short a period.

Social Progress.

The progress made socially is no less startling than it has been in other matters referred to. There are a great many beautiful homes in Dawson and the era of "stag-miner," whether "sour-doe" or Chechaco, has given place to the family era. The city is full of cultured ladies, both American and Canadian, and the schools are crowded with as fine an aggregation of children as could be seen anywhere in the world. Our cricket, football and lawn-tennis are played through the summer, and in the winter months our hockey would startle the Winnipeg club, and to see Col. Rourke and many others of our Manitoba curlers on the ice would make "Tom" Kelly and "Billy" George-son turn green with envy. We have

ladies' nights at the theatre, five o'clock teas progressive euchre parties, strong dash of poker from time to time; and evening bridge whist had taken hold of the people during last winter. In the 1895 there was only one white child in the Yukon which had been born there and outside of a notable few there were almost no respectable women.

All these changes have occurred in three or four years. There are hundreds of matters affecting the northern country which are interesting to myself and with which I might bore you in great detail, but the above perhaps are some of the most important.

The Census.

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—The first official bulletin of the census was issued today. The population of the Dominion is given at 5,338,883, an increase of 505,644 over the census of 1891. The population of the provinces is as follows:

Province	1891	1901
British Columbia ..	98,173	190,000
Manitoba ..	152,666	246,464
New Brunswick ..	321,263	331,093
Nova Scotia ..	450,890	459,110
Ontario ..	2,114,321	2,167,978
Prince Edw. Island.	109,078	103,258
Quebec ..	1,488,535	1,629,974
Territories ..	91,799	145,000
Unorganized districts	32,108	75,000

Population of Cities.

The population of the cities of Canada by municipal boundaries is as follows:

City	1891	1901
Montreal ..	220,181	266,826
Toronto ..	181,220	207,971
Quebec ..	63,090	68,834
Ottawa ..	44,154	59,902
Hamilton ..	48,980	42,550
Winnipeg ..	28,033	42,336
Halifax ..	38,495	40,787
St. John ..	39,179	40,711
London ..	31,977	37,983
Victoria ..	10,841	20,821
Kingston ..	19,263	18,043
Vancouver ..	13,709	26,196
Brantford ..	12,753	16,635
Hull ..	11,384	13,988
Charlottetown ..	11,373	12,680
Valleyfield ..	5,515	11,055
Sherbrooke ..	10,007	11,765
Sydney ..	2,474	9,908
Moncton ..	5,105	9,026
Calgary ..	3,870	12,142
Brandon ..	3,778	5,738

Population by Families.

The population by families compared with 1891 is as follows:

Canada ..	1891	1901
British Columbia ..	92,643	1,042,782
Manitoba ..	20,718	30,000
New Brunswick ..	31,786	48,560
Nova Scotia ..	58,462	62,700
Ontario ..	83,730	89,196
Prince Edw. Island.	41,789	45,639
Quebec ..	18,901	18,748
Territories ..	271,991	303,301
Unorganized districts	14,415	29,500

Dwellings.

The dwellings are as follows:

Canada ..	1891	1901
British Columbia ..	877,586	1,003,944
Manitoba ..	30,016	38,006
New Brunswick ..	30,790	47,903
Nova Scotia ..	54,718	58,227
Ontario ..	70,102	85,032
Prince Edw. Island.	406,948	440,410
Quebec ..	18,389	18,530
Territories ..	246,044	287,533
Unorganized districts	14,129	28,342

The bulletin says: In a few districts the records of the present year are incomplete and the figures for them have been estimated in part. The returns for the extreme northern portions of Quebec and Ontario, and for the unorganized territories of Athabasca, Franklin, Keewatin, Mackenzie, Ungava and Yukon have not been received. Bulletin II will give the population by sex and social conditions.

Details in Manitoba.

The details of Manitoba are as follows:

Counties.	Families.	Dwellings	Population.
Brandon.	5870-8143	6638-8008	23576-35742
Lisgar.	6408-8233	6310-8134	28385-43306
M'donald.	4897-7418	4850-7203	22776-36980
Marquette.	2845-7033	2784-6966	13123-31458
Povencr.	2739-4128	2614-4333	15400-24578
Selkirk.	4033-5335	4050-5149	21339-29838
Winnipeg.	4974-7980	4544-7490	25630-42380

Reduction in Members.

The result of the census will be cut down in the Maritime provinces' representation in parliament by four and Ontario by five. Manitoba will likely get three more members and the Northwest also three; British Columbia one, which would reduce the pres-

ent parliamentary representation from 213 to 211. The census of 1891 reduced it from 215 to 213.

Percentages.

The percentages of increase in 1901 over 1891 are as follows: British Columbia 54, Manitoba 62, New Brunswick 32, Nova Scotia 2, Ontario 2 1/2, Prince Edward Island 5 1/2, Quebec 9, Territories 12 1/2.

The percentage of increase for the whole Dominion, namely from 4,833,239 in 1891 to 5,338,883 now, or 505,644, is about 10 1/2 per cent. The per cent increase shown by the recent census of the British Isles was over 12, despite a loss of a million and a half of people by emigration during the ten years. The per cent. of increase in Australia for the decade was 19. The per cent in the United States was 21.

The cities of over 20,000 showing the greatest percentage of increase are Vancouver, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal, Victoria and London in the order named as follows: Vancouver, 91; Winnipeg, 68; Ottawa, 36; Montreal, 21; London, 19; Victoria, 17.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—The following are some of the towns in Manitoba as taken from the recent census compared with 1891:—

Virden ..	1891	1901
Portage la Prairie ..	608	901
Neepawa ..	3,303	4,141
Birtle ..	1,074	1,418
Morris ..	286	407
Emerson ..	960	841
Rapid City ..	543	660
Gladstone ..	378	781
St. Boniface ..	1,553	2,424
Minnedosa ..	614	1,052
Carberry ..	338	400

The following are Northwest towns where there was no census taken in 1891:—

Lethbridge ..	2,326
Edmonton ..	2,625
Bathford ..	797
Prince Albert ..	1,554
Regina ..	2,625

Ontario Towns.

Following is the population of some of the cities, towns and villages of Ontario which was not contained in the first census bulletin:

Names.	1901.	1891.
Almonte ..	3,023	3,068
Ashburnham ..	1,047	1,674
Barrie ..	4,894	5,650
Bellefleur ..	9,117	9,914
Berlin ..	9,747	7,425
Bracebridge ..	2,480	1,410
Bowmanville ..	2,788	3,877
Brampton ..	2,748	3,252
Carleton Place ..	4,059	4,435
Chatham ..	9,075	9,052
Cobourg ..	4,239	4,829
Collingwood ..	5,755	4,039
Cornwall ..	6,704	6,805
Dundas ..	3,173	3,540
Fort William ..	3,633	.....
Galt ..	7,866	7,835
Guelph ..	11,496	10,539
Gravenhurst ..	2,151	1,848
Ingersoll ..	4,572	4,191
Lindsay ..	6,994	6,801
Merriton ..	1,710	1,813
Newmarket ..	2,125	2,143
North Bay ..	2,532	.....
Orillia ..	4,908	4,752
Oshawa ..	4,894	4,066
Owen Sound ..	8,777	7,497
Paris ..	3,220	3,094
Peterborough ..	11,224	9,717
Perry Sound ..	2,884	.....
Port Hope ..	4,188	5,042
Port Arthur ..	3,214	.....
Rat Portage ..	5,203	.....
St. Catharines ..	9,840	9,170
St. Thomas ..	11,485	10,370
Sault Ste. Marie ..	5,538	.....
Sarnia ..	8,176	6,603
Sandwich ..	1,460	.....
Sudbury ..	2,027	.....
Simcoe ..	2,627	2,674
Stratford ..	9,959	9,501
Thorold ..	1,079	2,273
Toronto Jct. ..	1,563	.....
Toronto North ..	1,852	.....
Toronto E. (village) ..	1,563	.....
Walkerville ..	1,595	.....
Waterloo ..	8,537	2,941
Welland ..	1,863	2,036
Whitby ..	2,110	2,780
Windsor ..	12,154	10,322
Woodstock ..	8,833	8,612
Niagara Falls, town ..	4,244	3,349
Niagara Falls, village ..	1,458	.....

Brimstone Situation.

Importers here have been notified of a further advance in the price of brimstone in Sicily, and quotations have consequently been marked up half a dollar per ton. It would be idle to speculate on the cause of this advance, as the conditions are such that the price may be arbitrarily advanced

or reduced at the pleasure of the syndicate which has practical control of the production. What the reason may be for advancing the price at this time may be guessed at, but the controlling interest has given no hint of the motives actuating it or of its policy regarding the regulation of prices. But it may be fair to assume that prices will be kept at as high a level as the syndicate finds it can maintain them without causing material decrease in consumption or resort by consumers to the use of pyrites. The shipments from Sicily during the month of June were some seven thousand tons smaller than during the corresponding month last year, but the total shipments during the fiscal year ended June 30 show an increase of over 32,000 tons. While the total shipments during June showed a decrease of over seven thousand tons, those to the United States showed a decrease of 830 tons, and during the fiscal year an increase of 9,245 tons.—Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Pacific Salmon Run.

Fisheries Inspector Sword is taking prompt action regarding the United States poaching fishermen, says the Victoria Colonist. It is understood that men have been posted along the line with instructions to seize any United States boats that are caught on Canadian waters. The United States gill net is not limited as to length, and consequently the Yankee fisherman can follow a shoal over into the muddy water on the Canadian side and scoop enormous numbers in with his immense drift.

The catch on the Fraser river fell off last night, averaging between 40 to 50 to the boat. One canner stated that it looks as if the Yankee traps were getting all the sockeyes this season, only a few stragglers getting by the blockade of traps. The most plausible reason of there being a glut of salmon in United States waters and very few in the Fraser is owing to the fact that the Fraser river is still cold, and the fish are waiting for still warmer temperature.

A telephone message from the A. P. A. cannery this morning was to the effect that that cannery had a sockeye in their traps according to the estimate of the manager. They were unable to pack fast enough, and the fish had thus accumulated until they had to liberate thousands to give breathing space to the rest.

The Winch & Bower cannery at Anacortes telephoned that they never saw such a salmon spectacle before. Traps were all chock full, and the fish in many instances had to be liberated in thousands. The pack of the Winch & Bower cannery to date is cases.

The Gulf is reported alive with salmon.

More than half of the sockeye salmon now flocking by immense schools in the waters of Puget Sound are let go because the capacity of the canneries is not equal to the run of fish, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Hundreds of thousands of plump, prime fish are liberated from the traps down Sound and make their way to the Fraser river, where they are either taken in by the nets of the British Columbia fishermen or else go on to the upper tributaries of the stream, there to die after spawning.

Never before in the history of the salmon packing on the Sound has there been such an enormous run. While the pack so far this year is not as great as it was four years ago, the chances are all in favor of it exceeding all records. This, of course, is based on the presumption of cannery men that the present unprecedented run of sockeyes will continue for several weeks.

Henry Fortmann, president of the Auska Packers' Association, is here watching developments. He is registered at the Butler Hotel, and yesterday told a Post-Intelligencer reporter that the three canneries owned by his company were not able to pack more than a third of the salmon caught in the traps owned by the corporation. These are located on some of the best fishing grounds in America.

On Sunday last men in the employ of the association lifted the traps at Point Roberts. Here the company owns seventeen traps. The catch in two of the traps sufficed to supply the two canneries. The company's canneries at Point Roberts, Semiahmoo and Anacortes are working overtime and yet thousands of fish are turned loose from the traps every day.

Mr. Fortman said yesterday that the traps of his company would yield approximately 500,000 salmon a day if the fish were all taken and used. He said further that because of the inability of the packers to get sufficient help to properly work their establishments, more fish were allowed to go free than were packed.

Every salmon cannery on the Sound is working overtime where there are men enough to operate them. The packers find it difficult to get white men to do the butchering work now performed by Chinese. After the fish are killed and cleaned they are cooked, packed in cans, labeled and placed in wooden cases by machinery.

It is stated that as fast as the traps in the lower Sound are emptied they immediately fill up with fish, so that the supply does not diminish. The salmon are worth on an average from 12 to 15 cents each. The traps pay at the rate of from \$1,200 to \$2,500 a day on this basis. This would be doubled if the canneries could take care of the fish, which they cannot do under present circumstances.

Cheese and Butter.

Prof. Robertson, dairy commissioner, who recently returned from Great Britain, stated at a recent meeting of the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association that complaints were heard to the effect that in Canada more attention was often paid to the body than to the flavor of the cheese. The cheese which sold best was that which had been cured at a low temperature. With regard to transportation he found in some shipments that while the main body had firmness and solidity it had begun to ooze at the edge of the boxes. This was largely due to the heat experienced on the railway cars. Then there was also a generated heat to be contended against, and which made the cheese rancid on the top. In this connection he stated that not only was a perfect and complete ventilation required, but a forced circulation of air in every part of the ship where apples, eggs, butter or cheese were carried. All the steamship lines, with one exception, were putting in electric fans, with this object in view, as a result of representations made by the department. He also urged the necessity of better boxes and the proper stenciling of the weight.

Speaking of butter, he urged that it should be shipped in exactly 56-pound packages. Prof. Robertson said that it was in a very satisfactory condition. At present there are thirty-three ships in the Canadian trade which are fitted with cold storage for butter. A crying fault, however, is the manner in which butter is left on the wharves on the other side exposed to the heat. He had known of cargoes of butter being dumped on a wharf and left there for upward of twenty-four hours in order that a direct delivery might be made. Every pains had been taken to have this butter arrive on the other side in prime condition, and then all efforts were frustrated by having those who received it on the other side of the ocean fail to use ordinary precautions to preserve it.

Cotton Cultivation in Persia.

The Belgian minister at Teheran reports that cotton cultivation is a source of wealth which is as yet very imperfectly exploited in Persia. The cotton-tree grows everywhere up to an altitude of 5,000 feet above sea level in Persia, but the production of cotton is most advantageously carried on near Khorassan, owing to the proximity of the Trans-Caspian railway, which facilitates export to Russia. The proximity of the sea and the humidity of the atmosphere are unfavorable to the plant. On the other hand the salt soil sensibly increases the yield of the crop. The quality of the native cotton is mediocre. An attempt has been made to substitute some American varieties noted for firmness and length of the fibre, and for the beauty and uniformity of its color. Although these varieties yield staples three or four times longer and more numerous, the Persians prefer to adhere to the self-styled national plant, which is more robust and requires less care. The seed is sown at the end of April, and the crop gathered in October and November. Ginning is done usually by hand, the seeds serving as food for cattle. In several districts screw-presses have been introduced for baling the cotton.

Return of the Horse.

(Philadelphia Times).

Not for years has there been such a demand for horses or better prices for good animals. When the transportation system of the cities were changed and thousands of horses were thrown upon the market, it was freely stated that the noble animal had had his day, and so great was the effect that many farmers and breeders stopped raising horses. Then when the bicycle became universal, another wave of prophecy against the horse swept over the country with like effect. Following this came the automobile, and the prediction of a horseless age was in the mouth of every one. The explanations were very reasonable. People would travel by machinery and they would not need horses. The multiplication of trolley lines and the noise and swiftness of the automobiles would make driving too dangerous for the average family. All the circumstances and expectations were against the use and future of the horse.

But in spite of these things the horse has come to the front again. Recent wars have shown that man cannot make much progress without him. The bicycle corps and the mechanical wagons and the road engines are all right for some purposes, but when an army has to move over a rough country, when quick work is to be done, and where reliability is required, the need of the horse of the mule is absolute, and thus we have the British army authorities purchasing all over the world animals for South Africa, and the representatives of the Doers was perfectly right when he said in his Fourth of July appeal to the people of the United States that the shiploads of animals being sent from this country were a mighty help to the British in their operations.

That, however, does not account entirely for the revival of the horse. People have found that neither the trolley, the bicycle nor the automobile yield those pleasures which come from driving. There is a joy in handling the reins which is never known to the man who simply moves the lever. There is an intelligence in the animal which can never exist in machinery, however perfect, and there is a reliability about the horse which is unknown to the motor vehicle.

The Growth in the Size of Ships.

[Monthly Review.]

The growth in the size of ships became most marked in the closing years of the century. Ten years ago there was not about a single vessel of 10,000 tons; in 1901 there will be twenty-five. In 1882 there were launched in the United Kingdom 37 steamers of over 4,000 tons; in 1900 no fewer than 125 were built. Of the new steamers of over 10,000 tons to be born in the first year of the new century five will be over 15,000 tons each. Who can place a limit on what the new century may see? It is stated by a well-known shipbuilder that he is ready even now to build a steamer of 50,000 tons, if desired. As far as material is concerned the thing is quite practicable, though it may be questioned if it is desirable to place such enormous risks on one bottom. But before further increasing the size of ocean carriers the problem to be solved is how to increase speed without increasing the consumption of coal.

"The Moving Picture."

In a recent number of Everybody's Magazine we find an interesting explanation of the moving picture, which we quote. "Life-motion pictures are made with one type of camera and projected by two kinds of machines. The moving-picture camera is arranged so that when turned by a crank, either by hand or by an electric motor, the sensitized film passes behind the lens at a rate of 320 feet per minute. But to make each picture this film must come to a dead stop for one-seventieth part of a second, during which time the shutter of the camera opens and closes. Then, in less than the hundredth part of a second, the film moves down about two inches, and the process is repeated until the picture is finished. From one-half minute to a minute is sufficient time to take ordinary scenes in life motion—five or six hundred men marching eight abreast can pass at a walk a given point in one minute, and so in taking life-motion photographs of a parade

the operator of the camera turns on his machine only at the moment important personages are passing. Pictures three minutes in length or longer are often taken, but experience has shown that long pictures on the biograph grow tiresome. A developed biograph film is simply a ribbon of semi-transparent celluloid, three inches wide, on which appears a succession of pictures. These pictures are two inches high and cover the film to its side edge, while between each picture there is a margin of one-sixteenth of an inch. A picture film of a scene that has lasted a minute will be three inches wide and 320 feet long. On it will be 1,800 separate photographs of the subject. The camera makes exposures at the rate of thirty distinct snapshots per second, and the biograph or mutoscope (by which names the two forms of producing apparatus are distinguished) exhibit them to the spectator at the same rate of speed."

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 . . . . .	.03	.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 sale of thousands of copies of a ten-cent magazine at one dollar apiece was a very curious happening at the time of the Chicago World's Fair. The Cosmopolitan prepared a World's Fair number, contributed to by many famous writers, and so thoroughly illustrated that it surpassed even the most expensive book which had up to that time been issued. In those days the magazine was printed from two sets of plates only, and when these were worn out it was impossible, without a great loss of time, to put further editions on the press. The news dealers, taking advantage of this condition, raised the price of the Cosmopolitan's World's Fair number to one dollar a copy. A few sales were even made towards the close at the phenomenal figure of five dollars. Undoubtedly this happening is unique in the history of magazine literature. The Cosmopolitan will endeavor to repeat his past success, with a Pan-American Exposition number, which will be even more attractive, if possible, than its World's Fair predecessor. The most famous workers of the country have been invited to take part in the preparation of this issue. After many days' careful study of all the wonderful scenes of the Exposition, more than a hundred photographs have been prepared, which, taken as a whole, give a thorough conception of the marvels of this Exposition. It is doubtful if any book, selling at forty times the price of the magazine, will give any description of the fair which will approach in interest and artistic value the September Cosmopolitan. Those who visit the fair will preserve this number as a delightful reference book in the years to come, and those who are unable to go there will secure such a comprehensive view of its main attractions as will be well worthy of preservation, after him

LEADING COMMERCIAL HOTELS

- WINNIPEG**
HOTEL LELAND
Headquarters for commercial men.
CITY HALL SQUARE.
- DRYDEN, ONT.**
DRYDEN HOTEL
A. R. HUTCHINSON, Prop.
Headquarters for commercial and mining men and the general public.
- RAT PORTAGE**
HILLIARD HOUSE
LOUIS HILLIARD, Prop.
First-class accommodation for commercial men.
- RAPID CITY**
QUEEN'S HOTEL
THOS. EVOY, Prop.
Headquarters for commercial travellers. Free bus meets all trains.
- BIRMLE**
ROSSIN HOUSE
B. FENWICK, Prop.
Good accommodation; telephone connection with the station; sample rooms; inside closet. Livery in connection.
- YORKTON**
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.
- GLENHORO**
QUEEN'S HOTEL
M. E. NEVINS, Prop.
Best hotel on the Glenboro branch. Three large and first-class sample rooms.
- NAPINKA**
HOTEL LELAND
B. HALLONQUIST, Prop.
First-class in every department. Sample rooms. Every convenience for the travelling public. Opposite C. P. R. depot.
- DELMORAIN**
PALACE HOTEL
LAIRD & MCGARVEY, Props.
New building, new furnishings, furnace heating, acetylene gas. First class. Large sample rooms.
- MACGREGOR, 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 refurnished. 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
RHATTY & BRINDLE, Props.
C. and E. dining hall, good sample rooms and every accommodation for commercial travellers and the general public.
- WESTASKIWIN, 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.
- PINCHER CREEK**
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.
Miss Mitchell, Matron.
- CRANBROOK, B. C.**
CRANBROOK HOTEL
JAS. HYAN, Prop.
Large and convenient sample rooms and good accommodation for commercial men. Rates \$2.00 a day.
- REVELSTOKE, B. C.**
HOTEL VICTORIA
JOHN V. PERKS, Prop.
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.
- NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.**
HOTEL COLONIAL
J. E. INSLEY, Proprietor.
Special attention given to commercial travellers. Charges moderate.
- VANCOUVER**
HOTEL LELAND
R. DOWSWELL, PROPRIETOR.
Refurnished and remodelled. Rates \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Long distance phone. One block from C. P. R. depot and steam boat wharves. W. E. Grigor, Manager.
- VICTORIA**
HOTEL VERNON
JAS. PATTERSON, Mgr.
Headquarters for commercial and business men. Free bus and sample rooms.
- KAMLOOPS**
GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL
P. A. BARNHART, Proprietor.
The best hotel in Kamloops. Ample accommodation.
- GREENWOOD, B. C.**
IMPERIAL HOTEL
GRAHAM & PARRY, Proprietors.
Headquarters for commercial travellers and all business men.
- PHOENIX, B. C.**
THE VICTORIA HOTEL
B. C. Hotel Co., Ltd., B. TOMKINS, Mgr.
Electric bells, electric lighted, furnace heated, finest liquors and cigars. Sample rooms.

Canadian Pacific Railway

THE IMPERIAL LIMITED

Commencing

Monday, June 10

From

COAST TO COAST

—In—

100 HOURS

Every day in the week.

Connecting with Steamers

ALBERTA
ATHABASCA
MANITOBA

By leaving Winnipeg

MONDAY,
THURSDAY
or SATURDAY

And sailing from Port William

TUESDAY
FRIDAY
SUNDAY

Train arrives from the East at 6.30k,
and leaves for the West at 7.15k,
arrives from the West at 21.20k,
and leaves for the East at 21.50k.

For full information apply to—

Wm. STITT, C. E. McPHERSON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent. Gen. Pass. Agt.
WINNIPEG.

PLEASE NOTIFY.

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



Round Trip Excursion Rates

SOUTH,
EAST, and
WEST

Through California Tourist Car every Wednesday

Summer Resorts

DETROIT LAKES, MINN

Good Fishing, Boating, Bathing, Hotels, etc. Round trip tickets \$19, Good for 15 days. (Includes three days' hotel accommodation.) Tickets good for 30 days \$10.50.

OCEAN TICKETS TO ALL PORTS.

Trains arrive and depart from the Canadian Northern depot, Water street, Winnipeg, as follows:

Leaves Winnipeg daily at 1.45 p.m.
Arrives Winnipeg daily at 1.30 p.m.

For information call on your nearest nearest Canadian Northern Ticket Agent, or write,

CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.
H. SWINFORD, G. A., Winnipeg.

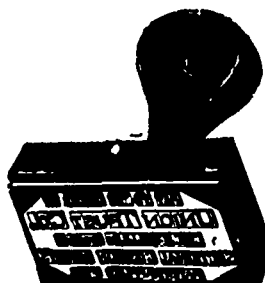
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

ALLAN LINE—	From Montreal
Pretorian	Aug. 24
Tunisian	Aug. 30
BEAVER LINE—	From Montreal
Lake Megantic	Aug. 23
Lake Superior	Aug. 29
DOMINION LINE—	From Portland
Vancouver	Sept. 7
Donlinton	Sept. 14
FRANCO CAN. LINE—	From New York
Garth Castle	Aug. 30
Wassau	Aug. 17
WHITE STAR LINE—	From New York
Oceanic	Aug. 21
Cymric	Aug. 28
PEARL LINE—	From New York
Lucania	Aug. 24
Etruria	Aug. 31
PEARL LINE—	From Boston
Saxonia	Aug. 24
Ultonia	Sept. 7
AMERICAN LINE—	From New York
Zealand	Aug. 21
St. Paul	Aug. 28
RED STAR LINE—	From New York
Zealand	Aug. 21
Friesland	Aug. 28
ALLAN STATE—	From New York
Sardinian	Aug. 28
Mongolian	Sept. 4
ANCHOR LINE—	From New York
Furnessia	Aug. 21
Ethiopia	Aug. 28

RATES—Cabin, \$50, \$35, \$20, \$10, \$5 and upwards. Second cabin, \$25, \$15, \$10, \$5 and upwards. Steerage, \$21.50, \$12.50, \$7.50 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or to W. P. F. CUMMINGS, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

RUBBER STAMPS AND STAMP SUPPLIES



Daters, numbering machines, self-inking machines, ink pads, inks, seal letter presses, rubber type, etc.

PLAIN RUBBER STAMPS

—Small. 1 line, 1 inch long, 10 cts.; each additional line, 10 cts.; 1 line, 2 in. long, 25 cts.; each additional line, 10 cts. For larger size stamps, add 10 cts. for each additional inch in length and 10 cts. for each additional line and all lines over 2 inches long add 5 cts. for each additional inch.



A Hand Dater like this, post paid to any address, 25c.

THE MOORE PRINTING CO. Limited

219-2:1 McDERMOTT AVENUE

WINNIPEG, MAN

THE W. E. SANFORD MF'G CO., LTD.

HAMILTON, ONT.

Wholesale
Clothing Manufacturers

Offices and sample rooms in the Sanford block, Winnipeg, corner of Princess and Bannatyne streets, where a complete set of samples can always be seen.

Western representatives—H. Kite, W. Dunlop, Geo. Shaw, A. McAllister.

THOS. CLEARHUE

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Manufacturer of

Gloves and Mitts

And Wholesale Dealer in

Moccasins and Socks

Winnipeg Agency: 385 MARKET ST.

N.B.—A good line now on hand for assorting trade. Prompt attention to letter orders.

Excelsior Cement

Makes the strongest and most desirable walls and floors for buildings. Full descriptions.

Manitoba No. 1 Hard Wall Plaster—

Up-to-date Plaster for finishing walls. Made in Manitoba by

THE MANITOBA UNION MINING CO. Ltd.

Office—214 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

MOYIE LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Dealers in

LUMBER LATH SHINGLES
MOULDINGS
CEDAR POSTS AND POLES

DRY KILN AND PLANERS IN CONNECTION

SAMUEL GRANT, Manager

MOYIE, B.C.

Grain Tickets

AND OTHER STATIONERY.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

THE FRANKLIN PRESS Ltd. Opp. Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

"ON TOP"

KEEWATIN FLOUR

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. Ltd.

OFFICES AT MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, KEEWATIN AND PORT LA PRAIRIE

**RAT PORTAGE
LUMBER COMPANY**

LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF . .

**LUMBER,
LATH, SHINGLES,
SASH,
DOORS**

AND ALL KINDS
OF WOODWORK

Head Office and Mills at RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

Branch: Point Douglas Avenue, WINNIPEG

WE ARE GENERAL AGENTS FOR

STEVENSON'S PHOSPHO TONIC

A new and important remedial agent. For Imperfect Digestion, Dyspepsia, or Nervous Dyspepsia, Exhaustion, Nervous Debility, Lack of Energy, Overwork, especially excessive brain work, and all other evils following modern style of living and business methods, STEVENSON'S PHOSPHO TONIC is unquestionably the remedy of the period.

For broken down business men, professionals, workmen, farmers, school teachers, delicate women, pale, peaked girls and children, this new remedy will be found a real blessing. It stimulates the appetite, restores vigor, quietly excites all the glands of the digestive organs, livens the skin, induces healthy action of kidneys, liver and bowels, and generally tones up the system. It is, as the name indicates, a genuine tonic, representing the happiest combination of the triple phosphates, with most efficient diuretics and laxatives ever offered the public, either from the standpoint of merit or pharmaceutical perfection. In every respect it is simply perfect. It will commend itself to any man, woman or child who needs a body builder or system renovator. It matters not what else you have tried, or what else has failed, if you are run down,

STEVENSON'S PHOSPHO TONIC

will build you up. Full directions are on every bottle, price \$1.00 each, sold everywhere. Prices to the trade cheerfully given.

THE BOLE DRUG CO.

GENERAL AGENTS, WINNIPEG



20th CENTURY PAPER PAIL

A Paper Pail that is Waterproof, having lid to fit on inside making it also Slop Proof.

They are suitable for Grocers' use for sending out such goods as Oysters, Pickles, Jams, Milk, Syrup, etc., etc.

Ice Cream and Confectionery people use them for Ice Cream, etc. Dairy men use them for delivering milk and cream, and for delivery to houses where there are contagious diseases they are just the thing.

Costs a trifle more than old style oyster pail. ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.

Consolidated Stationery Co., Ltd. Winnipeg
WESTERN SALES AGENTS.

The W. H. Malkin Co.
LIMITED.

Importers and
Wholesale Grocers

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

137 Water St., - VANCOUVER, B.C.

LEITCH BROS.

Oak Lake

"Anchor
Brand" **Flours**

FROM NO. 1 HARD WHEAT.

Bran, Shorts and all kinds of
Chopped Feed and Grain.

ADDRESSES

OAK LAKE, MAN.

Royal Planing Mills AND

"Lumber Yard" C. W. MURRAY

Market St. East, Winnipeg

A Specialty of Doors, Sash,
Mouldings, Turnings, Hardwood
Finish, Cabinet and Interior
Finish, etc. Dry Kilns.

Telephone 715
P. O. Box 580

E. NEWEL,
General Manager

JAS. McCREADY & CO.
LIMITED

WHOLESALE . .

Boot and Shoe
Manufacturers

MONTREAL, QUE.

W. WILLIAMS, Agent.

T & B PLUG
AND
CUT
TOBACCO

Try the new fours. They are giving us
tire satisfaction. Pays the retailer a hard
some profit.

THE GEO. E. TUCKETT & SON CO., LTD.
HAMILTON

Dees & Perrot, Agents, Winnipeg.