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# THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT.

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

Published Weekly.

Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

No. 3

## BAGS ! BAGS !

200,000 Bags carried in stock in Winnipeg, including "K" Wheat Bags, Seamless Cottons, Oat Sacks, 3, 4 and 5 Bushels; Bran and Shorts Bags.

### FLOUR AND OATMEAL BAGS ALL SIZES.

Printing done in Winnipeg at short notice. Samples and prices on application.  
Prompt shipment.

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WINNIPEG

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Of the Standard Grades, made from selected wheat by the

**HUDSONS BAY COMPANY**



Sells at  
Winnipeg and Prince Albert.

**HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y**

Mattresses,  
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MATTRESS  
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SUPPLIES

WRITE FOR PRICES

**EMERSON & HAGUE**

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Wholesale Grocers



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**CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS**  
Coffees, Baking Powder and Spices.

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

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AND MUCILAGE

BEST FROST PROOF in the Market.

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Importers of

Foreign and Domestic, Green  
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WINNIPEG, MAN. BRANDON, MAN.

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50 Tons required for the English and German markets—MUST BE PRIME QUALITY.

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N.B.—Green root not wanted at any price.

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THE  
AMES HOLDEN  
GOODS

Full Stock Carried in Winnipeg.  
Send for Sample Dozens.  
Orders shipped same day received.

THE AMES HOLDEN COMPANY  
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WHOLESALE ..

## FRUIT AND PRODUCE

(Anything in the Fruit Line)

WE WANT YOUR PRODUCE

128 Princess St., Winnipeg Rat Portage

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## Oak Lake

## Anchor Brand" Flours

FROM NO. 1 HARD WHEAT.

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

ADDRESS  
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## Children's Ready-to-Wear Coats and Dresses

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Braid and Silk Trimmed. In Cardinal, Cadet, Fawn, New Green, Dr. and Electric.

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Trimmed with Red, Black or White Braids.

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In Navy and Cream Serge.

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All colors.

All the above to be had in assorted sizes. We want you to look over these new arrivals for Fall. Every Dry Goods store can handle a large quantity to good advantage. You are certainly missing sales if you neglect carrying an assortment.  
Write for samples to-day.

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS

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### FAR-SEEING PEOPLE

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

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8-in. Base Basswood  
10-in " "

**DICK, BANNING & CO.**  
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<p><b>FRESH SMOKED MEATS</b></p> <p><b>GRIFFIN BRAND IS THE BEST</b></p>	<p><b>Dairy Products</b></p>  <p>We have the largest outlet for Butter and Eggs of any firm in the Canadian Northwest. Ship your Produce to the firm which can handle your shipments quickly and satisfactorily.</p> <p>Don't overlook the fact that Winnipeg is now a large city. It is a very easy matter to start in the Commission business and solicit consignments of Produce. It don't require any capital to do this, but it is different on settling day. Don't take chances; ship your Produce to a firm with seventeen years' experience in the business in Winnipeg. Make sure you are right by reference to any bank or wholesale house in Winnipeg.</p> <p><b>J. Y. GRIFFIN &amp; CO.</b></p> <p>Pork Packers and Commission Merchants</p> <p>WINNIPEG    VANCOUVER    VICTORIA    NELSON    CALGARY    SALT MOUNTAIN</p>	<p><b>First Class Storage</b></p> <p>To those who do not wish to sell their Butter at present values, we can offer First Class Cold Storage on favorable terms and make liberal advances.</p>
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Can now quote you very close prices on straight cars either Falls or Winters. Write or wire us for quotations.

## Butter and Eggs

We are to day getting for fresh Eggs from the trade 15c for our shippers on a commission basis; from 14c to 17c for choice Dairy Butter in tubs and from 17c to 19c for Separator made Bricks

We buy outright or handle on commission, whichever the seller wishes.

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Telephone 777.

### Newfoundland Iron.

Reference has been made in these columns to the establishment at Sydney, Cape Breton, of a large iron and steel enterprise. We hear now that rapid progress is being made with the works, and as they will be, when completed, among the largest in the world, with a capacity of influencing markets to some extent, their advent at the producing stage will be an event of no inconsiderable significance. The annual output will run, it is anticipated, to about 600,000 tons of pig iron. Four blast furnaces, each with a capacity of 400 tons daily, are installed, as well as 500 ovens for the manufacture of coke. Steel mill, blooming outfit, rolling mill, etc., will be installed. Provision is being made also for the addition of a complete shipbuilding plant, to undertake the construction of iron and steel ocean going ships, for which the situation is well suited. The preliminary work on another smelting plant of equal capacity has been started at North Sydney by a group of English and Nova Scotia capitalists. The requisite ore will come from Conception Bay. The ore deposit is similar to the Wabana Mine on Belle Isle, whence the Dominion Steel company derives its raw material, and it is inferred that a shrinkage in the profits of the American smelters is therefore inevitable during the next few years, for these Canadian concerns, are further stimulated by the Lounity of two dollars for every ton of pig iron produced in the country. The reference to Belle Isle brings us to the matter of more particular interest to the United Kingdom. One of the chief reasons which led to the choice of Sydney for the operation of the Dominion company is its close proximity to the very rich and extensive deposits of hematite ore at Belle Isle. Cape Breton possesses its own supplies of coal, and the company have bought up a number of the mines; and, as limestone is abundant, two most important constituents are found right at the doors of the mills. Belle Isle is only 400 miles from Sydney, with a continuous, unobstructed deep-water passage from one point to the other, the ore running into the steamer's hold from the pier at Wabana and being hoisted out at the pier at Sydney, only a few yards from the furnaces. Not much of definite character has hitherto been known as to the extent of the Belle Isle deposits, but it is now stated that the beds are of red hematite, three miles long, and several hundred feet wide, and showing about 34,000,000 tons in sight above the water. The beds dip downward at an angle of eight degrees, and it is believed that they extend below the sea in practically unlimited quantities. The Wabana mine is not the only valuable deposit in Newfoundland, discoveries of hematite having been made at several other points on Conception Bay, where Belle Isle is, proving that the region is largely mineralized, and that many veins of ore exist. These deposits seem worthy of the attention of those English ironmasters who are looking about for their sources of ore supply from abroad.—The Engineer.

### Artificial Ice.

The production of artificial cold economically by means of liquid ammonia has assumed enormous magnitude in the United States in recent years. The chief applications are for the cold storage warehouses, the fermenting rooms of great breweries, and the manufacturers of artificial ice the latter applications being particularly valuable in the southern portions of the country, but even in the Northern States the artificial ice compares successfully with the natural. A single example will sufficiently illustrate the advantages of the process. The small ice plant at Pelham, near New York city, which cost \$25,000, turns out easily 18 tons of ice per day, and 20 tons if necessary. The ice is produced in rectangular blocks, weighing 310 lb each, at a cost of 17 cents per block, or about 5 cents per 100 lb, and can be delivered at private houses at about 40 cents per 100 lb.

Buffalo has a very good reason to hope for the early end of the Chinese troubles. The plan of the Pan-American Exposition and the map of the city of Peking are getting badly mixed in the country newspapers.—Buffalo Express.

# 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, \$3.50 per annum in advance.

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

Office 219 McDermott St. Telephone 224.  
W. 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, SEPTEMBER 22.

## THE DUTY ON OATMEAL.

The deputation of oatmeal millers which waited upon the council of the board of trade last week to urge a renewal of the effort made in 1897 to secure from the Dominion government an equalization of the duties upon oats and oatmeal made out a strong case. The evidence advanced in 1897 in support of the request was recapitulated and it was further pointed out that under the present arrangement of duties the oatmeal milling industry of this province, and in fact of all Canada is being seriously crippled. Under present conditions the industry has been found to be unprofitable and mills are closing down. The fine new mill of the Oglivie company at Winnipeg has not been in operation for some time and it is believed will not be worked again until something is done in the way of adjusting the duties. Other Manitoba mills are in the same position. In Ontario the difficulty has not been felt so quickly or so acutely as here, but this year the mills in that province are said to have been hit pretty hard and about forty of them are now closed down.

The trouble in Manitoba is that there are not enough oats grown here to keep the mills running all the time and the duty on oats is so high that they cannot be brought in from the United States, which is our nearest source of supply, to compete with United States oatmeal, which is subject to a low rate of duty. The duty on oats is 10c per bushel, and it takes about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bushels to make an 80 pound sack of oatmeal, while the duty on the latter is 20 per cent. or 22 to 22½c per sack. This makes a discrimination in favor of United States mills of about 100 per cent.

These facts were laid before the government in 1897, when the difficulty first appeared, but no action was taken for the reason that the government was afraid of offending the farmers if the duty on oats was lowered and afraid of the political consequences if the duty on the meal was raised, as they were pledged to reduce in duties. The obvious injustice of the tariff was therefore allowed to remain and a promising Canadian industry is being slowly strangled for purely political reasons.

All that the millers ask is that a simple act of justice be done. The present situation is a perfectly ridiculous one and has nothing whatever

to commend it to the intelligence of the people. United States industry is being favored at the expense of Canadian. The duty into that country is so high that there is not the slightest chance of Canadians securing any business there when they have oats to mill and they have to stand by and see their own markets in the hands of southern millers for several months each year. Representation will again be made by the Winnipeg board of trade to the government and it is hoped that this time the request for justice will not be made in vain.

## THE NEW GRAIN TRADE ACT.

A synopsis of the new Manitoba grain act is given in another part of this issue. This act is the embodiment of the recommendations made by the royal commission which investigated the grievances of western farmers as to the manner in which their grain products were being handled by the elevator men, railway companies and others. The commission, it will be remembered made a tour of the west nearly a year ago, taking evidence at all the leading grain centres and afterwards reported to parliament making a number of suggestions which have since been embodied in this statute. The commissions' work was thorough and its conclusions clear cut and concise, covering all the vexed questions of elevator charges, dockage, flat warehouses, shortage of cars, etc. It performed the work given it by parliament in a manner which seems to have been satisfactory to all the interests concerned and did it in an expeditious and economical manner. The total cost to the country for travelling, keep, clerical assistance and salaries was less than \$14,000, which, considering the distance covered, the amount of time consumed and the amount of evidence taken was certainly a modest sum.

Probably the most important recommendation made was for the appointment of a warehouse commissioner and this official has been appointed and is already discharging the duties of his office. He has been given large powers under the provisions of the act and if he properly performs his work will do much towards smoothing out the differences between the farmer and elevator men. The farmer has also now the right to erect flat warehouses when it pleases him to do so and he is so protected in the use of these by clauses which should prevent any holding back of grain thereby blocking the warehouse. Shipment is made compulsory within a specified time, if the warehouse operator desires it. The object of this clause is not as some would have the farmer believe to harass him in the use of his flat warehouse, but to facilitate shipment from it and thus give all a chance to share in its use.

Another important feature of the new act is the provision exacting bonds from all grain dealers and elevator owners. This should give the grain producer more confidence in the integrity of the men with whom he is dealing, weed out the adventurers and irresponsible men and make those in the trade more circumspect in their dealings. In principle, of course, this provision seems hardly a fair one. The government might just as well compel the country store keeper who buys the farmers butter and eggs from him to give bonds. The principle would be the same. But there is no kicking being done by the responsible grain dealers of the country as they

feel that if it will reassure the farmer to know that the man he sells his wheat to is under bonds which may become forfeited if he cheats in his dealings.

It is hoped that the new order of things in the grain trade will have all the good effect it is intended to have. That the farmer, grain dealer, and railway man will learn to know that their interests are identical, that what injures one injures all and that confidence will be again restored. It is also hoped that those who have been most active in working up the feeling of the farmers against those who handle their grain will have the good sense to let the new regulations have a fair trial and that all criticism will be honest criticism prompted by a desire to promote the interests of the parties concerned, not to stir up class hatred and strife.

## THE MAIL ORDER NUISANCE.

As is usual about this time of the year, the west is being flooded just now with the catalogues and other literature of eastern departmental stores. The retail traders of the west have always had a grievance against these stores for stepping into the field in this way at the season of the year when there is a little extra money in circulation and the farmer has some cash with which to make purchases, and they are quite justified in feeling as they do about it. These departmental stores will sell only for cash, they never lift a hand to carry anybody over a bad year, and they only solicit business in this country when they know there will be a little ready money to be snapped up. The western retail merchant is called upon to supply consumers here with goods at all seasons, to supply them on credit when there is no cash to pay with and to sometimes carry accounts for years when hard times strike the country, or when there has been some individual case of misfortune, and to the credit of the trade it may be said that they never shrink from doing all that their capital will allow of this sort of thing, and sometimes a great deal more, in spite of possible disastrous results to themselves. It does seem, therefore, too bad that when there is some cash trade going these eastern sharks should slip in and take it away from local traders. And more so because there is no good reason whatever why these should get the business. They do not handle better goods, nor do they offer better bargains when everything is taken into consideration. They make no redress whatever if goods are not what have been ordered and in the case of miscarriage in delivery they do not hold themselves responsible. The goods have all to be ordered from catalogues and price lists and are often made to appear very superior to what they really are. The moral of all this is that western consumers should keep their trade at home. The remedy rests with them.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

A great mistake is made by some merchants who are otherwise up-to-date in the matter of returning money for goods which have been bought by a customer and afterwards found unsuitable for some reason. As a general rule it is better for the merchant to return the money in such cases, even though he may feel sure that it will be spent for an article of the same kind in the store of a rival. There are, of course, cases where the

merchant would be doing himself an injustice to humor a customer by returning money for goods taken from his store, but these are exceptional. As a rule, the privilege will not be abused and will win many a good customer to the store. When it is made a feature of the advertising that this will be done there should not be the slightest hesitation in carrying out the promise when asked to do so.

A rotten state of affairs has been revealed in connection with the recent failure of the Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Company. Bogus warehouse receipts to the amount of \$550,000 have been issued by this concern to bolster up an otherwise insolvent estate, and now the perpetrators of the fraud cannot be found. The officers of the company all disclaim responsibility, the bank which held the receipts as security denies all knowledge of the crooked work, and so far the source of the fraud remains undiscovered. Investigation into the affair is still going on with a view to locating the criminal.

The Pan-American exposition to be held in Buffalo next year from May 1 to November 1 promises to be a remarkable affair in many ways. Its purpose is to celebrate the achievements of civilization during 100 years of development in the western hemisphere. The resources for the purpose of the exposition are \$5,800,000. The site covers 350 acres, nearly half of which consists of beautiful park lands and lakelets. Over 20 large buildings are now in course of erection, besides a vast amount of construction work about the grounds. Architectural and landscape effects of great beauty are being planned. Many states and counties have signified their intention of being represented by buildings and exhibits. The electrical display will be particularly fine, embracing the very latest of everything in the way of electrical science. Power from Niagara Falls will be used to run the machinery. A live stock exhibit covering ten acres will be a feature. These are only a few of the attractions.

## C. P. R. Machinists' Strike Award.

Robert Strang, the third arbitrator in the C. P. R. machinists dispute, has completed his report and given his decision to the C. P. R. representative, J. A. M. Aikins.

His award provides a schedule allowing the men a minimum wage of 27c per hour at Winnipeg. The men asked for 28½c and had been receiving 25c per hour heretofore. Thus an increase of 1½ to 2c per hour is provided.

The machinists from Fort William to Laggan receive an increase of two cents an hour, and from Laggan to Kamloops, both points exclusive, one cent an hour, and from Kamloops to Vancouver two cents an hour. The probationary rates of new men and of old men who have served their time in the company's shops will remain as before, but the periods of probation are reduced from one year to six months and from two years to one year respectively.

The one cent rate from Laggan to Kamloops includes the West Kootenay.

## Sale of Sheepskins.

London, Sept. 13.—The sale of sheepskins was held to-day. The number of skins offered was 3,233. There was the usual attendance, but competition was unsatisfactory, much of the stock being withdrawn at an average decline of 10 per cent. compared with the August figures. Merinos and fine cross-breeds were ¼d to 3 farthings lower, and coarse stock ¼d lower.

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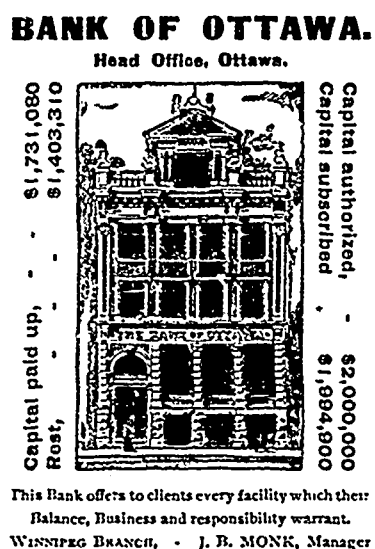
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 SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed.  
 DEBENTURES—Municipal and other Debentures purchased.  
 AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank Ltd., 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.  
 DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued negotiable without charge at any of the Hudson's Bay Co's Posts in Athabasca, Peace River and Mackenzie Districts.  
 DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe.  
 LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in any part of the world.  
 MONEY ORDERS issued payable at any Bank in Canada Rates—Under \$10, 2c, \$10 to \$25, 10c, \$25 to \$50, 12c, \$50 to \$100, 15c, \$100 to \$500, 20c, \$500 to \$1,000, 25c, \$1,000 to \$5,000, 30c, \$5,000 to \$10,000, 35c, \$10,000 to \$25,000, 40c, \$25,000 to \$50,000, 45c, \$50,000 to \$100,000, 50c, \$100,000 and upwards, 55c.  
**C. S. HOARE, Manager.**

**BANK OF OTTAWA.**  
 Head Office, Ottawa.  
 Capital authorized, \$2,000,000  
 Capital subscribed, \$1,994,900  
 Capital paid up, \$1,731,080  
 Rest, \$1,403,310  
 This Bank offers to clients every facility which their Balance, Business and responsibility warrant.  
**WINNIPEG BRANCH, J. B. MONK, Manager**



### THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO  
 CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... \$6,000,000  
 RESERVE FUND ..... \$1,250,000  
 Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President.  
 B. 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 BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1838.  
 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.  
 Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000 Str.  
 Reserve Fund ..... £325,000 "  
**HEAD OFFICE—3 Clements Lane, Lombard St., London.**  
 COMPTROLLER—J. H. Brodie, John James Case, Henry R. Farrer, George Farver, Richard H. Gray, E. A. Hoare, H. J. Keddell, Frederic Lubbock, John Paton, Geo. D. Whatman, A. O. Wallis, Secretary.  
**Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal**  
 H. S. Kilham, General Manager  
 J. Elmsly, Inspector.  
**BRANCHES IN CANADA.**  
**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO** London, Hamilton, Stratford, Toronto, Midland, Kingston, Ottawa  
**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC** Montreal, Quebec  
**PROVINCE OF MANITOBA** Winnipeg, Brandon  
**PROVINCE OF ALBERTA** Calgary, Edmonton  
**PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN** Regina, Saskatoon  
**PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA** Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo, Rossland, Greenwood, Kamloops  
**PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK** St. John, Fredericton  
**PROVINCE OF NEW SCOTIA** Halifax, Sydney, Cape Breton.  
**PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND** St. John's  
**PROVINCE OF YUKON** Dawson City  
**PROVINCE OF ALBERTA** Fort McMurray  
**PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN** Moose Jaw, Regina, Yorkton  
**PROVINCE OF MANITOBA** Brandon, Winnipeg  
**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO** Galt, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Listowel, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Toronto, Welland  
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**PROVINCE OF NEW SCOTIA** Halifax, Sydney, Cape Breton.  
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**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO** Galt, Hamilton, Ingersoll

## THE COMMERCIAL IN MANITOBA.

### The Red River Valley from Winnipeg to the Boundary.

Between Winnipeg and the international boundary, a distance of about 65 miles, a large number of French people are settled on both sides of the Red river. On the west side the settlements are mostly close to the river but on the east side they extend much further back. There are also a number of English, Germans, etc., living in these parts, but with the exception of Emerson and Dominion City the French predominate. This part of Manitoba has been peopled for a long time, but on account of it being mostly scrub and bush land it is not fully settled yet, with the exception of the southern portion. Where farming is properly attended to good fields of grain have been raised, but in some localities a great deal of carelessness is evident and many of the fields are overrun with weeds. The general opinion seems to be that the wheat crop this year will average ten to twelve bushels per acre. At Emerson thresher returns have shown yields of from 5 or 6 bushels an acre to twenty-five, and over. The result of the threshing so far has given larger returns per acre than was anticipated and the grain is found to be high grade. It has also been found that the measured bushel weighs considerably over 60 lbs. Mixed farming is the rule throughout this section and as a result there are several creameries and cheese factories which do a thriving business. The Manitoba Dairy Co., Ltd., has a factory at La Rochelle, where the Jubilee Brand of condensed milk is made. This factory has been in operation for some years and a very good quality of milk is being turned out.

The main line of the N. P. R. follows the river on the west side and the Emerson branch of the C. P. R. on the east. On the N. P. R. the first town from Winnipeg is St. Norbert. This is a small French village, near which is situated the Trappist monastery. There is also a very fine Roman Catholic church here.

About a mile east from Ste. Agathe station is the village of the same name, situated on the banks of the Red river. There are two general stores at this point and a creamery F. Lemoine is building a large store building on the site of his former store.

Morris, the next town, is an important business and railway centre. More particular mention will be made of it at a later date.

St. Jean is a pretty little town built in a bluff of trees. It has two general stores owned by N. Comeault and P. Parenteau, a lumber yard, bakery and a grist mill of 75 barrels daily capacity, also two elevators.

Letellier is, like St. Jean, a French village. It has three good general stores, owned by J. B. Graveline, A. Houle and N. Comeault, a lumber yard belonging to D. Fraser, a drug store, fruit store, and bakery. Three implement warehouses and three grain elevators show that surrounding it there is a good farming community. The large and neat two storey frame school house is a credit to the town.

Emerson is the last station on this line in Canada. This station was formerly known as West Lynne, as Emerson proper is on the east side of the Red river, but the town limits of Emerson have been extended to take in this portion also. Emerson was one of the first towns in this country and was an important place before Winnipeg was known. There are a goodly number of large stores here, there being five general and two hardware, drug and stationery store, butcher shops, fruit store, etc. It also possesses several large and handsome buildings, the most noticeable being the Alexandria block, a three storey brick building erected in 1882, and containing on the ground floor space for eleven stores. On the west side of the river Geo. Pocock has a 100 barrel flour mill, with storage room for 12,000 bushels of grain, and there is also a large sorting elevator at the N. P. R. track, while on the east side, at the C. P. R. track, there are three elevators and a flat warehouse. This is a good wheat section and the crops this year, it is estimated, will average about 12 bushels to the acre. Last

year nearly 300,000 bushels of grain were marketed at this point.

Returning towards Winnipeg on the east side of the river the first town reached is Dominion City, ten miles from Emerson. It is surrounded by trees and contains a number of attractive looking buildings, and the general appearance of the town is such as to impress a visitor very favorably. It is a good business point as there is a large farming community in the surrounding country, for which this is the market town. The settlers here are English, German, and Gallician. A large settlement of Gallicians at Stuartburn, east of Dominion City, are reported as doing very well. Threshing had just commenced here and it was not known yet what the yield would be, but an estimate places wheat at ten, barley twenty-five and oats thirty bushels to the acre. There are three general stores, Bell & McCaul, Morkill & Scott, and R. W. Dick; harness shop, Horne Bros.; furniture store and lumber yard, Morkill & Whitworth; hardware, D. Phillips, four implement warehouses, drug store and a weekly newspaper "The Echo." F. Fry has recently opened a jewellery shop.

A jump of 25 miles occurs before



Farm House near Dominion City, Man.

Otterburn is reached. This is in a French settlement and is a small town with two general stores, kept by N. F. Carey and A. La Salle. Six miles from this station is St. Pierre or Joly, another French town, but much older and of larger dimensions than Otterburn.

Niverville, seven miles further on, has one small store and an hotel.

St. Boniface is the largest and most important French town in the west. It is situated on the Red river just opposite Winnipeg and contains a Roman Catholic college, convent, hospital and the cathedral and archbishop's palace. It figured prominently in the early history of the west and it was here that Louis Riel, the leader of two Northwest Indian rebellions, was buried.

While the crop in these parts of the Red River Valley will be a light one, in common with other parts of Manitoba, the merchants are expecting to do a fairly good business and are not feeling anxious as to the final results of the year. Money will not be so scarce an article among the farmers here as in some other parts from the fact that the greater proportion do mixed farming and a considerable amount of money is received by them from the sale of eggs, butter, cattle, etc.

W. A. Hastings, of Montreal, vice-president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., and G. V. Hastings, superintendent of the company, left Winnipeg for the east early last week to inspect the Keewatin mill. Afterwards they went to Montreal.

### Northwestern Ontario Mines.

Mr. A. C. Armstrong and Mr. J. A. Taylor, well known mining engineers passed through Winnipeg yesterday, having arrived by the Pacific express from Rat Portage, and going south in the afternoon Mr Armstrong goes to Boston, while Mr. Taylor returns to Colorado where he is superintending the installing of a large mining plant, which is owned wholly by Massachusetts's capital. While both these gentlemen are Englishmen by birth, having graduated at Cambridge in the same year in the same profession, 15 years ago, they have only met twice since, once in Montana, 1880, and the second time in Rat Portage last week. Both have spent nearly all their professional lives in the United States in western mining camps.

Mr. Taylor said he did not wish to give a detailed account of his impressions from his inspection of the Lake of the Woods until reporting to his principals; he had visited several of the leading mines under operation and all that had gone to any depth showed every possibility of permanency, as the veins were getting larger and stronger, and the values becoming more uniform. Mr. Armstrong said he had mined extensively in Utah and Mexico and had never seen a proposition in either of those states to compare with the Mikado on the Lake of the Woods. The amount of work done in the few years and the amount of ore in sight would be justification in any

in, but while an Englishman, my experience has been obtained in America where the conditions are more in common. Although never having been in South Africa I am pretty well conversant with their mines and the Condition of the Country.

In this country the quartz lodes are in the primary rocks, had it not been for glacial action of ages ago they would be thousands of feet below the surface. This gives the impression that the veins in this country are either bedded veins or float rock and would have no permanency. Any engineer would be justified in giving that opinion who was not acquainted with the geological condition of this western American continent, but even now these men must admit that such mines as the Sultana and Mikado have gone into the bowels of the earth over 500 feet and find their veins larger and stronger than upon the surface. Remember that 500 feet in this country represents from 1,500 to 2,500 feet in South Africa, as they have not had the violent glacial erosion of prehistoric ages which has taken place in this northern country. I would have liked to have met Mr. Malcolm, secretary of the chamber of mines. Mr. Howard has shown me his comparison between South Africa and the Lake of the Woods gold fields and I fully agree with him.

### Mines Easy of Access.

I found most of the active propositions were in the hands of Americans and I believe this is the result of American engineers understanding the situation better, and another reason being that so many of our mines are so difficult of access that a man cannot enjoy the comforts of civilization. I am a family man, and in most of our mining camps a practical mining man cannot bring his family within a few hundred miles of him and is fortunate in seeing them once in three or six months, while in the Lake of the Woods the beautiful town of Rat Portage is within a few hours' sail by steam boat of most of the mines, and a man could at least spend Sunday with his family. Why at Rat Portage last Sunday I heard the clergyman of the Presbyterian church announce that he would dedicate a church at the Mikado mine on the following Sunday. I certainly think it would be a good stroke of business for the Ontario government, the Manitoba government and the councils of Winnipeg and Rat Portage to make an appropriation and bring representative mining engineers from all the countries of Europe to examine and report upon the district. The district is so large it cannot be overdone. I have heard of your No. 1 hard wheat in Manitoba, but the city of Winnipeg will consider it a secondary product when these gold fields are developed, and I believe money is all that is wanted. You will no doubt notice that America has become one of the great money lenders of the world, and several of the financial journals have been pointing out that we do not have to look to Europe for our investing capital, and I think your development work will largely be done by Americans."

### Cotton.

New York, Sept. 10.—The New York Cotton Exchange was the scene of unprecedented excitement this morning, and the volume of speculation far surpassed the business of any previous day on record when an entirely new and totally unexpected bull factor entered the arena—the West Indian tornado in Texas. Prices soared 43 to 61 points on the steady opening, September touching 10 cents before any semblance of a reaction set in. Fortunes were won and lost within ten minutes' time at the start and throughout the morning no effort was made to harness the market, though everything favored the bulls, some of whom gathered in 125 and 150 points profits on cotton purchased at the beginning of last week. "Shorts" were paralyzed and made feeble purchases to stop losses which meant almost ruin. While the professional operators and the public reaped a rich harvest. Europe was a tremendous loser, having been short of the market since August 1st, on the big crop theory. The gallery of the exchange was packed with spectators, attracted by the uproar which could be heard a block away.

### The Assists are There

In the way of ore in sight, machinery and buildings. He knew that such property could sell readily in the United States for a million dollars cash. He investigated quite a number of claims upon which a considerable amount of work has been done in the White Bay district, White Fish Bay, Shoal Lake, Eagle Lake and in the Manitoba Boundary districts. One of the best appearing prospects he had seen was in the province of Manitoba, and he believed belonged to a company, of which Premier Macdonald is vice-president. Mr. Taylor continued: "I believe you have reached a point when you can demonstrate to the world that you have a good field that will bear most rigid examination by any mining experts. Mr. Howard, to whom I had a letter of introduction from the Ramsay C. Bogy Investment company of Denver, Ohio, tells me you have been retarded very greatly in obtaining capital owing to reports made upon the country by mining experts, particularly Englishmen. I can quite understand that as the conditions here are so different from the gold fields that most Englishmen have had experience

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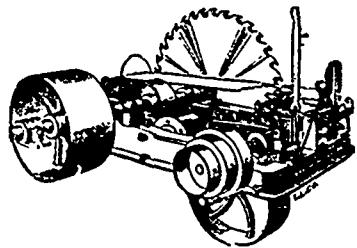
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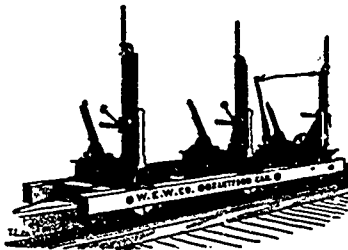
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**FINANCIAL**

**THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

[From the "Money Market Review" of September 8, 1900.]

The general meeting of this bank was held on Tuesday at the office of the corporation, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard street, E.C., Mr. E. A. Hoare presiding.

The secretary (Mr. A. G. Wallis) having read the notice convening the meeting:

The chairman said: Gentlemen, as I shall have occasion in the course of my remarks to refer to the various matters mentioned in the report, I will not now occupy your time by reading it in detail, but will proceed at once to the consideration of the balance-sheet, and, in doing so, it will be convenient to compare the figures at June 30th, 1900, with those at December 31st, 1899. Our deposit and current account shows an increase of £240,000—thus showing steady and continuous progress. The notes in circulation have increased £101,000, the total now being £334,000, compared with £233,000 in December, and, with £325,000 in June, 1899. This increase is quite remarkable; it is due partly to the general activity of trade in the Dominion, but more particularly to the large amount of notes which have been required for the purchase of gold dust and other purposes at our recently established northern branches. (Hear, hear.) Bills payable and other liabilities show an increase of £153,000. You will have observed both from the report and from the balance-sheet, that we have subscribed £250 to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the conflagration in Ottawa, and we feel confident that our action will meet with your cordial approval. (Hear, hear.) The next item, which, again, is referred to specially in the report as well as in the balance-sheet, is an appropriation of £3,000 to meet expenditure on premises account. This sum we have set apart out of the profits of the half-year towards the expenditure on our new premises in Gracechurch street. Those of you who from time to time visit the bank must have appreciated that, for a long time past, these premises have been entirely inadequate for our business, and consequently, nearly three years ago, we decided that it was absolutely necessary for us to make a change. The matter has constantly occupied our attention and during all this time we have frequently endeavored to secure more suitable offices, but without success, until a few months ago we were offered a long lease of the ground floor, lower ground floor and basement of the Woolpack buildings, on Gracechurch street. We do not say that the situation is all that we could desire—but if it is not quite within the most select circle, it is at least convenient, and we believe will prove suitable for our business. The accommodation which we have secured should prove to be ample, not only for our present purposes, but for a considerable growth in our business. The ground floor is now being adapted for our banking requirements. It is exceptionally well lighted, and will make a handsome banking hall, affording to the public as well as to the staff of the bank the space which has been singularly wanting here. On the lower ground floor adjoining the board room we have arranged for a large and comfortable room, which will be devoted entirely to our friends and customers from Canada. The number of those who annually visit us on business is constantly increasing, and for a long time past it has been a matter of concern to us that we have been quite unable to show them any hospitality of this kind—our office being so cramped that we have not even been able to provide a waiting room for their accommodation. The plans of our new premises have been arranged so as to supply this need in the most convenient manner possible, and we hope that in future it will be appreciated and constantly made use of by all our friends, to whom we desire to extend a very warm welcome. (Hear, hear.) The basement will be occupied by the strong rooms. The necessary alterations are now being carried out under the direction of our architect, Mr. Macvicar Anderson, and will, we

hope, be completed before the end of the year. The cost of these alterations will be considerable, and the sum which we have now appropriated will not nearly suffice to cover it; but we have thought that the balance might fairly be spread over subsequent half-years. The usual appropriations for the benefit of the staff referred to in the report will, I feel sure, be approved. On the other side of the account, our cash and specie amount to £1,163,000, being an increase of £300,000. This represents a proportion of 63 per cent. to our immediate liabilities. You will no doubt observe that the bank is in an exceptionally strong position. We feel that the financial outlook is not without its uncertainties, and we like to be prepared for them. Cash at call and short notice amount to £921,000—a decrease of £101,000; but this decrease, you will observe, is much more than compensated for by the increase in the last item. Under the heading of investments, consols remain unchanged, but we have added to our British government securities by the purchase of £50,000 of the National War Loan, which we have written down to 90 out of the profits of the half-year, so that in our next balance sheet, when the stock is fully paid, the £50,000 stock will stand in our books at £45,000. In making this provision we are quite aware that it may be regarded as almost an extreme measure, for it is most unlikely that a stock, repayment of which at par after ten years is guaranteed by the British government, can fall to such a low figure, but, nevertheless, the war in the Transvaal is not even yet ended, and it is impossible for any of us to forecast the expenditure that may still be necessary for military purposes in South Africa and China, and consequently we have thought it well to be on the safe side, and place this investment on the same level as the consols. (Hear, hear.) This purchase is another step towards the attainment of the object which we steadily keep before us of having the whole of our reserve fund invested in British government securities. Our other investments show a decrease of £9,000. The next item—bills receivable, loans on security and other accounts—shows an increase of £245,000. We carry forward to the new account £9,800, which is slightly less than in June, 1899, when we carried forward £10,200. On a previous occasion I explained to you that it has never been our policy to make any addition to our reserve fund at this half-yearly meeting, but we try to carry forward a substantial amount with the object of adding to the reserve at the end of the year. Last year, you will recollect, we added £25,000 to our reserve fund, and we shall be greatly disappointed if we are not able to add at least as much this year. On a previous occasion I pointed out to you that the growth of our reserve fund has not, by any means, kept pace with the increase of our liabilities. This was not caused by any neglect on our part, but because during the lean years which we were passing through we had not the means of doing so. In illustration of what I have said, I wish to place before you a comparison between our present figures and those of five years ago. In June, 1895, our reserve fund amounted to £273,000; now it stands at £325,000, an increase of £50,000, or 18 per cent. In June, 1895, our total liabilities amounted to £1,478,000, whereas at the present time they amount to £1,733,000, an increase of £255,000, or no less than 63 per cent. These figures are quite sufficient to justify the directors in their determination to build up the reserve fund during present prosperous times to the utmost of their power and in placing this object before any other. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps these last figures may also serve as an answer to those good natured critics who tell me from time to time that we are not a progressive bank. Surely an increase of 63 per cent. in our total liabilities within a period of five years—not fostered by the amalgamation system now so prevalent in this country, but the result of genuine and legitimate growth and extension—can hardly be regarded as justifying such criticisms. I may now conclude my remarks respecting the accounts by pointing out that the dividend for the half year under review is at the rate of 30s per share, or 6 per cent., compared with 26s per share, or 5 per cent., for the half year ended June, 1899—an in-

crease with which you will no doubt be pleased. (Hear, hear.) There is one other matter to which I must refer, although it is not mentioned in the report. You will see that among our establishments in British Columbia the branch at Bennett is mentioned; but I may inform you now that we have quite recently decided to close that branch, which has been opened for little more than a year. We always felt somewhat doubtful whether this branch would prove to be permanent, and when I had the honor of addressing you a year ago I used these words: "Bennett is a place where a considerable business is being transacted. It is a sort of half-way house to Dawson City, and has developed into quite a business town. Should the railway ultimately be carried right through to Dawson, its importance may consequently be diminished, and we have not been unmindful of this point in opening our branch there, but, nevertheless, the position has seemed to us to be worth a trial." That is exactly what has happened. The railway has not yet been carried through to Dawson City, but it has been extended to White Horse, so that Bennett is no longer the terminus and its business is rapidly dwindling away. Anticipating this possibility, we had not involved ourselves by the purchase of a bank building—we merely rented an office on a short term agreement—and we can close down without any serious loss. (Hear, hear.) I have now occupied so much of your time by an explanation of what I may describe as our domestic interests that I can only briefly refer to the general conditions of trade and finance in the Dominion of Canada during the period under review. Canada has enjoyed another year of unusual prosperity, and during the fiscal year ended June 30th last the aggregate trade of the country amounted to \$330,000,000, an increase of about \$50,000,000 over that of the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that the aggregate trade for the year ended June, 1899, was greater than that of any that preceded it. If we carry the comparison back to 1896 we find that the present figures compare with a total of \$230,000,000—a very remarkable increase. I shall not be so unwise as to attempt to predict the future course of trade, but we must not forget that the success of agriculture is the mainspring of Canadian prosperity, and it is, therefore, interesting to know that in the province of Ontario the prospects of agriculture are unusually bright, and there appears to be little doubt that the harvest will be fully equal to the average, both in quantity and quality. On the other hand, the result of the harvest in Manitoba can hardly fall to prove most disappointing, for owing to continued drought, the crop of wheat was seriously damaged, so much so that in several districts it will prove a total failure. Although it has been computed that no inconsiderable part of last year's favorable harvest still remains in the country, having been held back by the growers in the expectation of better prices, there is no doubt that the net result will not be satisfactory to the farmers, and that other industries will consequently suffer. The progress of the mining industry in British Columbia continues to be satisfactory and although in the early part of the year there were labor troubles in the Rossland camp, which at one time assumed a most threatening aspect, serious trouble was averted by the judicious action of the managers of the principal mines, and at the present time the relations between capital and labor are apparently more harmonious than for some time previously. The output from the mines is not only keeping pace with, but exceeding that of previous years, notwithstanding the fact that two of the principal properties have not yet resumed shipments since the labor troubles to which I have already referred. The output is, in fact, larger than the capacity of the smelters, which in consequence are being largely added to. The development of this industry brings with it a constantly increasing population, and thus provides a ready market for the agricultural products of the North-West Territories. The result of these prosperous conditions has been a steady demand for money at fair rates, and the resources of the bank have consequently been profitably employed. I must not, however, omit to mention that in New York the rates for money at call and short notice have been distinctly lower than

in the previous half year. As we are in the habit of employing a part of our funds in New York, we have, of course, felt the effects of the lower rates of interest. (Hear, hear.) The chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet and inviting questions from the shareholders present.

**WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.**

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

Week ended Sept. 20, 1900	\$1,655,000
Corresponding week, 1899	1,880,448
Corresponding week, 1898	1,531,151

The monthly totals are as follows:

1900	1899	1898
Jan. . . . . \$9,000,007	\$7,683,052	\$8,347,168
Feb. . . . . 6,702,040	6,200,471	6,517,340
Mar. . . . . 7,320,902	6,760,121	6,968,276
April . . . . . 7,001,610	6,916,431	6,240,113
May . . . . . 9,702,570	7,472,855	8,683,304
June . . . . . 9,612,054	8,211,710	7,300,729
July . . . . . 9,395,425	8,189,605	6,316,298
Aug. . . . . 8,173,030	7,993,291	6,180,385
Sept. . . . . 8,221,153	8,114,551	6,414,551
Oct. . . . . 12,680,000	9,247,692	
Nov. . . . . 14,435,210	11,553,625	
Dec. . . . . 12,996,995	10,708,731	

Totals . . . . . \$107,788,814 \$90,674,323

**FINANCIAL NOTES.**

It is announced that Thos. B. McCaffrey, who has been manager of the Winnipeg branch of the Union bank for over three years, has resigned. Mr. McCaffrey was formerly manager of the Neepawa branch of the same institution. Geo. Bowles is assistant manager of the city branch.

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One of the best bakery and confectionery businesses in the Northwest for sale. Rare opening for a hustler. Capital required, \$1,500.00 to \$2,000.00. Poor health cause of selling. Possession given at once. Write C. O. N., care Commercial, Winnipeg, Man.

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A good paying general store business, in a first-class mixed farming district in Northwestern Manitoba, on the M. N. W. Ry. Stock about \$3,000.00. Store can be purchased or leased for any length of time. Apply to N. O. X., care of The Commercial, Winnipeg.

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A good boarding house with first-class custom, in Arden. General boarders, commercial and country trade. Formerly "Snelgrove House." Good reasons for desiring to sell. For terms apply to Mrs. Smith, proprietor, Arden, Man.

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**British Railway Returns.**

According to the railway returns for the United Kingdom for 1890, the authorized capital of railway companies was £1,275,870,942, the total capital paid up and raised by loans and debenture stock being £1,162,317,591. On December 31st there was a total length of line open of 21,700 miles, and the total number of passengers conveyed (exclusive of holders of season and periodical tickets) was 1,106,091,991, viz.:—First class, 34,208,032; second class, 63,487,071; third class, 1,003,990,238. The holders of season or periodical tickets numbered 1,537,765. The goods traffic represented 290,011,100 tons of mineral and 117,011,835 tons of general merchandise. The total number of miles travelled by trains was 596,241,205. The total receipts from all sources of traffic for the year amounted to £101,687,065, made up as follows:—Passenger receipts, £36,782,772; excess luggage, parcels, carriages, horses, dogs, &c., £5,896,704; mails, £1,054,863; goods traffic, £62,116,094; and rents, tolls, navigation, steamboats &c., £5,815,072. Working expenditure totalled £60,000,087; net receipts thus being £41,676,378, or a proportion of 59 per cent. of expenditure to receipts. The rolling stock on the last day of the year comprised 20,461 locomotives, 45,948 carriages used for the conveyance of passengers only, 18,189 other vehicles attached to passenger trains, 671,852 wagons for live stock, minerals, or general merchandise, and 16,941 other carriages or waggons, making a total of 752,930 vehicles of all descriptions used on the railways.

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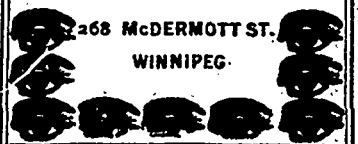
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**The September Crop Report.**

Some notable revisions of crop estimates were made necessary as a result of the publication of the September returns of crops by the United States department of agriculture, and nearly all of these revisions were in the nature of reductions of earlier estimates. The reduction of the wheat estimate was a trifling one, made necessary by unfavorable harvesting weather in the northwest, while the decrease of the corn yield was foreshadowed by the hot, dry weather reported in the heavy-producing states during August. The probable production of oats also shrank quite considerably, but even with these reductions the indicated yields of the leading cereals will prove to be liberal, that of wheat being an average, while that of corn and oats will vary little from a year ago, and will, in fact, exceed all but the most liberal harvests of past years. The reduction in cotton condition as a result of August weather was, however, a serious one, and has found some reflection in an excited market at advancing prices, though the critical position of immediate supplies has been and will continue to be a source of strength. It will, of course, be remembered that this report was made up previous to the arrival of the late disastrous cyclone in Texas, in which state conditions were the most promising of any part of the cotton belt. The following table shows the condition of leading crops, as shown by percentages, on September 1 and August 1 this year and September 1 a year ago:

	Sept. 1, 1900.	Aug. 1, 1900.	Sept. 1, 1899.	Ten-year Avg.
Corn	80.0	87.5	85.2	81.7
Wheat	69.0	70.0	70.0	80.9
Oats	82.9	85.0	79.0	79.8
Barley	70.1	71.0	80.7	83.9
Rye	84.7	82.0	84.5	84.5
Buckwheat	80.7	87.0	75.2	88.3
Potatoes	80.0	88.2	84.3	77.4
Cotton	68.2	76.0	68.3	76.0

Based upon the above averages, it will be seen there was a notable decline in August of corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes and cotton. Compared with a year ago, it will be seen, wheat is about 1 point lower and cotton is a trifle lower. Corn is 4.6 points off, barley is 16 points off and potatoes 6 points lower. Oats are 4 points up. Reduced to bushels, it is estimated that 510,000,000 bus. of wheat are to be looked for, but if the prevailing tendency to underestimate noted in previous years is still to be reckoned with this amount may be easily raised by 30,000,000 bushels, making the ultimate yield little below that of last year's official output. A corn crop in excess of 2,000,000,000 bushels is still indicated, and of oats not far from 800,000,000 bushels will probably be gathered.

Touching cotton, it is to be noted that the percentages of condition in the south as a whole are strikingly similar to a year ago, but there will certainly be some of the increase of acreage reported this year to be reckoned with. It is to be noted that, except in Mississippi, where no change in conditions is reported, every cotton-producing state showed a decline in August. In Texas and Oklahoma only is the condition reported equal to or in excess of the ten-year average. Perhaps a more easily fixed comparison, however, can be had in the statement that, as compared with September 1, 1899, present conditions are less favorable in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee to the extent of 9, 6, 12, 18, 4 and 12 points respectively, and more favorably in Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma to the extent of 10, 3, 19 and 18 points respectively. In Georgia the general condition on September 1 corresponded, as closely as possible to estimate it, to what it was on September 1 of last year. With the above percentage as a guide and with reference being had to the increase in acreage, there has grown a feeling that the present indications point to a crop perhaps in excess of last year's "commercial crop," 9,430,000 bales, but not much, if any, in excess of 10,000,000 bales, which latter amount may, however, be affected by the prevalence of good weather and a late frost in the picking season or the contrary.

As regards the miscellaneous crops, it is to be noted that there was a decline in the condition of tobacco, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rice and apples during August. It is shown, however, that, despite this latter decrease, conditions are still far above the

average in all the leading apple-producing states, and that the southern states have produced enormous crops of peaches, in most cases doubling the average for ten years past. In Louisiana, the leading rice-producing state, conditions are well above the average and the same is true of the sugar crop of that state. The above facts would point, it will be seen, to fairly liberal, though not excessive, yields of most crops, with the only important decline, that in cotton, made up for by greatly enhanced price for that staple. —Bradstreets, New York

**MINING MATTERS.**

**BOUNDARY COUNTRY ORES.**

S. H. C. Miner in his speech at the banquet held on the completion of the Granby smelter made several important announcements concerning the policy of his company. He said that the problem to be overcome was the treatment of the low grade ore. Another great mine of the Michigan country, stated Mr. Miner, was working ore which only carried three-quarters of 1 per cent. copper, while the mines of Butte were not producing ore of an average value greater than \$7 per ton. He declared that we do not yet begin to see the limits of Phoenix camp, and that the companies had now in sight nearly 10,000,000 tons of ore in their properties here. This ore they intended to mine, ship and treat at a cost of less than \$5 per ton, and to this end they would probably soon put in an 80 drill compressor plant. Mr. Miner announced that he expected to have the Granby smelter enlarged to a capacity of 2,000 tons per day within the next fifteen months, and that he hoped to see the day when his company would have a second smelter of 2,000 tons daily capacity beside the present plant. He said his company must put itself in shape to produce copper at a cost of 6c per pound and predicted a refinery as one of the forthcoming potentials of that necessity.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING.**

The Princess May, near Princeton, has been bonded to an English syndicate for \$35,000.

Work has been resumed on the English and French claim, Brown's camp, on the north fork of Kettle river.

The Juno group on Morning Mountain, in the Nelson district, has been acquired by a Montreal syndicate.

An English company has been formed to take over the Magle May group on Trout lake, in the Lardeau district. Work will be commenced at once.

An assay made of some of the ore of the Rusty, a claim on Haskins creek, Lardeau, resulted in returns of 36 ounces silver, 6 dwts. platinum, and about \$54 lead.

Rossland camp shipments for the last week were: Le Roi, 4,300 tons; Centre Star, 2,275 tons; Le Roi No. 2, 218 tons; Giant, 41 tons; total, 6,930 tons.

High grade ore is being encountered in the south drift of the new St. Elmo, Rossland camp, a recent assay gave \$126 in gold and silver, and the value increases as work proceeds.

A second lead of ore has been discovered on the Dundee, Rossland camp, and it seems likely that it will prove to be richer than the first. Assays gave returns of as high as \$128 a ton in gold and silver.

The Yellow Jacket group in the Nelson district, has been sold for \$65,000. Work will be commenced immediately, and a 10-stamp mill and electric plant will be placed on the property as well as other improvements done.

The Minnehaha Gold Mining Co. has been absorbed by the Sailor Consolidated Mining and Milling Co. The capital stock will be increased to \$2,000,000. The Minnehaha and Sailor properties are near camp McKinney.

The Imperial Development syndicate, composed of Nelson capitalists, has bonded for \$20,000 the Northern Light group, situated on the centre fork of Forty-nine creek. Work will be pushed during the winter. Already over \$3,000 worth of development work has been done, and the property is showing up in good shape. There is a large quantity of high grade ore on the dump and a valuable body in sight. The ledge is seven feet wide and has been uncovered for a distance of over 45 feet. Assays of the ore run from \$45 to \$116 per

ton of gold and copper values. The ore is free milling.

The American Boy, in the Slocan, is now a regular and heavy shipper.

The Atheist is now shipping ore to the Granby smelter at Grand Forks.

The new concentrator for the Ivanhoe mine, near Sandon, is nearing completion.

It is claimed that on the White Elephant, Brown's camp, 35 feet of solid ore has been encountered.

Free milling ore has been struck on the property of the Gold Hills Mining and Development Co., near Kaslo.

The B. C. mine, Summit camp, is at present shipping an average of eight carloads of ore daily to the Trail smelter.

On the Senator claim in Summit camp the lead is over 100 feet wide, giving an average surface value of \$5.00.

A recent two-car shipment from the Sunset, Deadwood camp, to the Trail smelter, is said to have yielded \$10 per ton.

The Rossland Miner estimates that there has been about \$750,000 worth of machinery placed in the mines of Red Mountain, Rossland, this season.

The Humming Bird, near Grand Forks, has commenced shipping out, and it is understood that an effort will be made to send out shipments regularly in future.

Work has commenced on the property of the Cowan Coal Co., situated at the eastern end of the Crow's Nest Pass. Present indications are that the deposit is a remarkably good one.

Two cars of ore from the Buckhorn near Cascade City, to the Trail smelter, gave net returns of \$24.32 to the ton. The copper value was nine per cent., gold \$5.70, and 30 cents in silver.

If reports can be credited, the Homestake claim in Franklin camp, north fork of Kettle river, is a wonder. A series of assays gave high returns. One showed values of \$50 gold and 26 ounces of silver per ton. The ledge is 50 feet wide.

An iron mine, situated about three miles from Chemalunus, which is now being worked, is said to contain very rich ore. The ledge is twenty-two ft. wide and an assay gave 63 per cent. of iron, with no trace of sulphur or phosphorous silica.

**N. W. ONTARIO MINING.**

The Gold Winner has started its 5-stamp mill.

The 10-stamps of the Gold Panner have started up.

It is reported that the 30-stamp mill on the Sultana will be increased to 100 stamps.

The forty-stamp mill of the Hammond Reef, operated by electricity, has been star ad.

The location adjoining the Keeva-tin mine on the north has been purchased for the sum of \$10,000. Work will be carried on during the winter and a steam drill will be employed.

The Glass Reef, in the Manitou district, will very shortly start up the ten stamps which they recently erected, and they expect to increase the number to thirty stamps during the winter.

Work will hereafter be rushed ahead on the Big Master mine on the Manitou lake. Hoisting plants and pumps have been installed, and a 5-drill compressor and a 10-stamp mill will also be put in.

**MISCELLANEOUS MINING.**

"A matter of great consequence to the miners in the Klondike is the discovery of extensive deposits of lignite, which makes a very good substitute for bituminous coal. Twelve miles below Dawson and five miles inland, the North American Transportation company own a deposit, while up the Klondike about twenty miles the Alaska Exploration company have a deposit for which they paid \$20,000. Another deposit at Five Finger Rapids, outcrops on the cliff on the river bank, and can be carried to Dawson very cheaply. It is expected that the Alaska Exploration company will sell coal this winter at \$20 per ton, as compared with \$16 for cordwood. These deposits are not of so much value to Dawson itself because wood in considerable quantities can be floated down the river from the islands

above, but up the creeks wood is scarce, and is costing at the present time about \$35 per cord. It would be quite impossible to continue mining and employ machinery extensively were wood for fuel to become much scarcer than it now is. It is probable therefore, that lignite will be used extensively for mining up the creeks this winter."

**Freight Rates.**

Chicago Trade Bulletin—Traffic with eastern roads is fair and rates have been ordered restored. Rates in the south are still unsettled. Tariff on domestic grain and grain products from Chicago is as follows: To New York, 17½c, Boston, 10½c, Philadelphia, 15½c, Baltimore, 14½c. On export grain, rates from Chicago are as follows: To New York and Boston, 13c; Philadelphia, 12c, Baltimore, 11½c. From the Mississippi river for export: To Boston and New York, 15½c; Philadelphia, 14½c, Baltimore, 14c. Lake and rail rates from Chicago to New York are 12c per 100 lbs. on flour, 5½c per bushel on wheat, 5c on corn and 4c on oats. Ocean freight room in active demand and firm at 4½d per bushel on grain from New York, and 4d from Boston to Liverpool. The through rate on wheat from Chicago to Liverpool is 157½c per bushel, lake and rail via New York, and 15.25 via Boston. Flour is \$1@34.79c per 100 lbs., and provisions, 47@49.69. Lake rates are higher at 2c for wheat, and 1½c for corn, and 1½c for clipped oats to Buffalo.

**Fiber Prices.**

The situation in the fibre market as reported by Lent & Rukenbrod is as follows:

"The manilla market continues to decline, and manufacturers are unwilling to operate on falling market. Prices are fully half a cent lower than at this time last week, and from present indications the market is likely to decline still further. There is a sufficient quantity of hemp now on spot here and Boston to fill manufacturers' urgent needs, and London hemp has been somewhat neglected recently. The steamship Cam from Manila and Cebu arrived here on Sept. 6 with 10,599 bales of hemp. At least 4,500 bales of this hemp is for sale; we hear from one source that the entire cargo will be put on the market, but only a small lot at a time. So much unsold hemp is being offered at one time, together with the hemp available on spot Boston, will not tend to make the market any stronger, especially with the London and Manila markets showing such heavy declines. The shipments from Manila last week amounted to 22,000 bales, so it would seem that the syndicate's hemp is now beginning to move. The receipts also, were quite heavy, viz., 19,000 bales, and the estimate for this week varies from 18,000 to 25,000 bales. In fact everything seems to point toward a lower market.

"There has been some business done during the past week in sisal. About 1,800 bales of inferior sisal on dock were sold and there is still a small quantity obtainable at a low figure. For shipment there is very little doing."

**Fiber Statistics.**

Receipts of manilla hemp at Manila, for eight months ending Aug. 31 were 607,000 bales, as against 469,309 bales during the corresponding period of 1899. Importations into the United States were 222,001 bales, of which 68,238 bales came from England. The bulk of the manilla shipments left Manila before Jan. 1, as only 83,000 bales have cleared for the United States since the beginning of the year, and of this 40,783 bales have not arrived. Stocks in the hands of importers and speculators Sept. 1 at New York and Boston were 5,284 bales. Deliveries to manufacturers since Jan. 1 were 215,662 bales, and in August alone 33,972 bales.

Importations of sisal hemp for the eight months reached 343,390 bales, as against 259,204 bales from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1899. Stocks in the hands of eastern speculators on Sept. 1 were 2,786 bales. Deliveries to manufacturers since Jan. 1 were 841,143 bales, and in August alone 31,110 bales.

A number of the managers of the Hudson's Bay Company posts in the west, have been in Winnipeg visiting headquarters recently.

**TO THE TRADE.**

# Our Brands

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

Filling Letter Orders a Specialty.

## John Macdonald & Co.

Wellington and Front Sts. E.,  
TORONTO, ONT.

## Marshall-Wells Co.

WHOLESALE

### Hardware

### Merchants

WINNIPEG.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Selling Agents for the

**Puritan Wickless Oil Stove.**

## S. GREENSHIELDS SON & Co.

MONTREAL.

Wholesale

### DRY GOODS MEN'S FURNISHINGS CARPETS, Etc.

Winnipeg Sample Room :

**412-414 McIntyre Block**

Represented by :

R. R. GALLAGHER  
G. M. NEWTON

## The John L. Cassidy Co

LIMITED

339 and 341 St. Paul St., MONTREAL

Importers of **China, Glass and Earthenware, Etc., Etc.**

Communications addressed to A. C. Bench, their western representative, at the Leland House, Winnipeg, or to Geo. L. Mitchell, local representative for Manitoba, 210 Princess street, Winnipeg, will receive prompt attention.

C. R. King, Victoria, is our local representative for British Columbia.

## Hodgson, Sumner & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

### DRY GOODS MEN'S FURNISHINGS

DOMESTIC  
BRITISH  
FRENCH  
GERMAN  
AMERICAN

Small Wares and Fancy Goods

47 and 340 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. Represented in the West by

**A. C. McLAUCHLAN, WINNIPEG**

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN . . .

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*The Palace Family and Commercial Hotel*

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**RATES :**

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

**SECOND TO NOTHING  
IN CANADA**

"WHITE CROSS"

# HOISTING ROPES

CRUCIBLE  
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**Sanderson's Celebrated  
Cast Steel for Tools in Stock**

FOR IMPORTATION

SOLE CANADIAN  
AGENTS

**A. C. LESLIE & CO., MONTREAL**

SPECIALLY MADE FOR FAMILY USE.

# OGILVIE'S FLOUR

ALWAYS ASK FOR OGILVIE'S.

*Wholesale  
Millinery*

*The Newest* Everything New  
in Millinery  
in Stock Winnipeg  
Warerooms.

**THE D. McCALL CO. LTD**  
WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

## The W. H. Malkin Co. LIMITED.

**Importers and  
Wholesale Grocers**

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

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

**Manitoba.**

Curtis & Son have opened a store at Macdonald.

I. R. Strome, Brandon, is retiring from business.

Dr. Chalmers has opened in drugs at Minnatas, Man.

Rochan & Co. have opened a drug store at Somerset, Man.

Mrs. Walker is opening a millinery establishment in Selkirk.

F. G. Lewis, general merchant, Birdie, has sold out to J. M. Hough.

T. Lake, of Macdonald, has sold his confectionery store to Broadfoot Bros.

Head & Son, Rapid City, have bought D. Buchanan's butcher business.

Hunley & Burgess, Boissevain, have purchased Jos. McCutcheon's butcher business.

George Bilyard has gone into partnership with W. Liversidge & Co., of the Morris Herald.

Track laying on the Lac du Bonnet railroad was recommenced last Friday from Maulson.

Fairley Bros., Carberry, have sold their fruit and confectionary business to Vanderlip & English.

Hodges & Co., grocers, Winifred, are offering to compromise with their creditors at 25c on the dollar.

The flour mill of Bullock & Son, Melita, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire last week.

The Winnipeg labor party has nominated A. W. Putter as its candidate for re-election to the Dominion house.

The contract for supplying winter bedding for the Winnipeg fire brigade has been let to the Hudson's Bay Co.

The Manitoba Milling Company, of Neepawa, is applying for incorporation. R. C. Ennis is one of the applicants.

The butcher business carried on by Jos. McCutcheon, at Boissevain, Man., has been taken over by Hanley & Burgess.

Sam H. Roseborough, watchmaker and jeweller, Dauphin, will open a branch store at the new town of Gilbert Plains.

E. H. Rodgers, inspector of buildings, reports 405 building permits having been issued this year, aggregating \$1,003,438.

The planing mill of Hughes & Long, Brandon, which was burned last June has been replaced and work was resumed last week.

W. F. Lee has been awarded a contract for supplying the city of Winnipeg with 3,500 feet of sewer pipe at a cost of \$1,275.

The Canadian Northern Railway Co. has named the new towns on the Gilbert Plains extension Ridgeway, Gilbert Plains and Grand View.

The hardware firm of Crouter & McLean, Gladstone, has been dissolved; the business will be carried on by E. Crouter, who assumes all liabilities.

The Northern Pacific Belmont section has reached Hartney, where a fine station building is being erected. In a week or two at least there will be a regular train service into Hartney.

The next long distance extension of telephone lines from Winnipeg will be to the south making connection with the North Dakota line to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago. This will not be built until next year.

S. R. Hunter & Co., a Toronto tailor, who has visited Winnipeg periodically for the purpose of taking orders for execution in Toronto, has now opened a regular tailoring business in Winnipeg.

Percy Burrell was charged at the Winnipeg police station this week with forging the name of Superintendent Osborne of the C. P. R. to an order on a city jeweller for a watch. He was sent up for trial.

The Canadian Northern Elevator Company is applying to the provincial government for incorporation. The chief place of business will be Dauphin. T. A. Burrows and J. H. Hedderly are among the applicants.

The steam shovel to be used in the St. Andrew's Rapids improvement has arrived, and machinists are now busy putting it in order for work. It will be ready at once. The contractor will at once commence operations and soon 200 men will be engaged on the work. The work will be continued during the winter and until completed. How long it would take would depend greatly on the season.

With a dry spring such as the past one was, matters would be greatly facilitated for the quicker completion of the work.

The office effects of the Merchants' Produce and Fruit Company, Winnipeg, better known as the Great West Cold Storage Co., of which J. H. Anderson is manager, were offered for sale by the bailiff last week to meet a claim for rent.

A. W. Lelse was prosecuted at Portage la Prairie this week for infraction of the transient traders law. He opened a stock of furnishings and afterwards commenced to sell the goods by auction. The law requires a license of \$250 before business can be done in this way. Decision was reserved.

The branch line from Dauphin, better known as the Gilbert Plains branch of the Canadian Northern railway, is practically completed, and the sale of town lots at Gilbert Plains and Grand View stations is advertised to take place on the 2nd of October next. Gilbert Plains station is about 20 miles from Dauphin, and Grand View station is about 30 miles from Dauphin. A special train will leave Portage la Prairie on the arrival of the Imperial Limited from Winnipeg on Oct. 1, the auction sale beginning on the morning of Oct. 2 at Gilbert Plains. The railway company are giving reduced rates to intending purchasers and others.

**Alberta.**

Cowdry Bros., private bankers of Macleod, will establish a branch at Cardston.

Olmstead and Sherbino have purchased the butcher business of T. G. McClelland, Calgary.

At an early hour on Saturday morning last the thermometer at Edmonton showed 4 degrees of frost.

Hamilton & Parslow, Calgary, have purchased the livery outfit of the Pacific stables, recently leased by James Young.

The Strathcona Grain Cleaner Manufacturing Co., Strathcona, has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing a new grain cleaning machine.

It is reported that preliminary surveys will shortly be made to demonstrate the feasibility of irrigating a large extent of land between Calgary and Medicine Hat from the Bow river.

**Assiniboia.**

J. A. Mitchell, Weyburn, is opening a flour and feed store.

J. A. Balfour hardware merchant, Wolseley, Assa., has admitted Geo. H. Hurlburt into partnership, the firm now being Hurlburt & Balfour.

**Northwest Ontario.**

The Fort William tax rate for the current year is 29 mills on the dollar.

A Minneapolis engineer who has been to Fort Francis investigating the water power at that place for the projectors of the proposed new pulp mill has expressed himself as being well pleased with the results of his survey.

Reports from Port Arthur on Sunday last stated that the worst storm of this season was then prevailing, the wind blew hard from the northwest. Several vessels were forced to take refuge in the harbor.

A petition signed by all the business men of Fort Frances has been forwarded to the postmaster general asking that a change be made in the contemplated mail service next winter so that the outgoing mail on Wednesdays shall not leave Fort Frances until the arrival of the incoming mail from Beaver Mills.

The Fort William Journal publishes a rumor that the Canadian Northern will have two steel passenger boats, with the most modern machinery, built this winter to ply between Port Arthur and lower lake ports, in connection with their railway. The boats, it is said, are to have a speed of 18 to 20 miles an hour, and will be built and equipped expressly for the passenger trade.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Bank of England on Thursday, the governor, Stewart Gladstone, announced that the six months' profits were £72,860. The usual 5 per cent. dividend was declared. During the meeting cordial references were made to the co-operation of New York's financiers with those of London in managing the issue of the war loans.

**Live Stock News.**

J. B. Baird, of Pilot Mound, was in Winnipeg on Saturday last with a shipment of cattle and hogs.

Hamilton Bros., of Neepawa, shipped six cars of cattle from Strathclair, Man., Thursday of last week.

J. R. Mullens, of Virden, brought nine cars of prime cattle into the Winnipeg stock yards on Saturday last for export.

**Dairy Trade Notes.**

The London, England, cheese market was in active condition last week under a brisk demand, and as a result the range of values was from 1s to 2s higher. Stocks were only fair, and despite the further rise the outlook is considered fair. Prices ranged from 52s to 55s as to grade. The butter market showed great irregularity in prices during the week. Finest creamery held firm, but values on other grades fell off 2s. Demand was light and stocks ample to meet the current demand. The range for creamery butter was 100s to 106s.

**Ontario Fruit Depot.**

Taylor Bros., fruit dealers, have opened a retail fruit depot at 232 Main street, Winnipeg, where they are handling large quantities of basket fruit, both wholesale and retail. The firm have been doing business here since the season opened through other warehouses but are now located in premises of their own. They handle only Ontario stuff and are meeting with much success in their venture. They are receiving numerous consignments of choicest peaches, pears, apples, plums, and grapes every week in good condition, which have found ready sale in a retail way as fast as received.

**Ocean Grain Freights.**

A stronger feeling has developed in the ocean grain freight market of late; in consequence rates have been steadily advancing, and are now higher than they have been at any previous time this season. The demand has been fair and all the space for September is now engaged and some taken for October; but the high rates asked for the above month are checking business to some extent. We quote: Liverpool, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; October: London, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; Glasgow, 3s; Avonmouth, 4s; Hamburg, 3s 9d; Leith, 4s; Dublin, 3s 9d; Belfast, 3s 6d; Cardiff, 4s; Antwerp, 3s 6d, and no Aberdeen offering.—Montreal Gazette.

**Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.**

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:  
Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 65½c in store Fort William.  
Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$1.75; best bakers' \$1.55.  
Oatmeal—\$1.65 per 50lb sack in carlots.  
Millstuffs—Bran, \$10.50 per ton; shorts, \$12.50, delivered to city dealers.  
Oats—Carlots on track, new oats, 28¢ 30c.  
Barley—25¢50c per bushel for new.  
Corn—In carlots, 40½c per bushel of 56lb.  
Flax—50c per bushel.  
Butter—Dairy, 12¢40c per lb; creamery, 20c at the factories.  
Cheese—Regular sizes, 11¢11½c.  
Eggs—16c for Manitoba fresh.  
Hides—No. 1 green hides, 7c per lb.  
Wool—72c for unwashed fleece.  
Seneca root—50c per lb.  
Hay—Baled, \$5.50 (\$5.00) per ton on cars.  
Potatoes—Choice new potatoes, 25c per bushel.  
Poultry—Turkeys, live weight, 11c per lb; spring chickens, 25¢50c per pair; ducks, 60c per pair; geese, 60¢75c each; wild ducks, 25¢40c per pair.  
Dressed Meats—Beef, 6¢7c; fresh killed mutton, 10¢10c; lamb, 10¢11c; hogs, 6¢7c; veal, 7¢8c.  
Live Stock—Cattle, 3¢40c for good to choice steers; sheep, 4¢45c; hogs, 5c off cars, according to weight and quality.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the plant and business of the Bishop Printing and Engraving company, Montreal. Bids to be in by Oct. 1.

A wire from Montreal on Tuesday stated that the Ontario bank has entered suit against the Merchants Bank of Halifax and Patrick Mullin, D. J. McGillis, J. F. Mullin and Duncan N. Stewart, for the amount of a warehouse receipt held by the plaintiff for goods stored in the Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing company premises and alleged to have afterwards been removed without the knowledge of the said plaintiff, and for which it now holds the present defendants responsible.

**THE BANK OF B.N.A. STATEMENT.**

In our financial column this week is given a report of the address of President Hoare at the semi-annual meeting of the Bank of British North America, held in London, England, on the 4th inst. Last week we gave the financial statement. It will be seen from the proceedings at the meeting that this well-known Canadian institution is thoroughly abreast of the times in management of its funds and is making out of its prudently managed business very satisfactory profits. The field of this bank extends from New York to Dawson City. One of the notable things about its management is its policy of keeping its reserve invested in British government securities which policy should commend itself to the public. Its immediately available resources are equal to 59 per cent. of its liabilities. The net profits for the half year under review were £37,240 7s 5d, out of which the regular October dividend will be paid.

**Producing Cement in Manitoba.**

The Manitoba Union Mining Company which has been working for some time on the erection of necessary buildings and machinery at the cement deposit near Miami on the Morris and Brandon branch of the Northern Pacific have the work so far advanced that they expect to commence shipping in about a month. The samples of this cement already shown are of excellent quality and the product should find a ready market in the west.

**The Calgary Fair.**

The Calgary exhibition last week was a great success. The number of exhibits increased; the attendance was so large that the city could not lodge the crowds, and there were no mishaps to mar the event. The only drawback was a break in the weather on Friday and Saturday, which prevented racing and sports.

**Seneca Root Higher.**

A special wire to The Commercial from Minneapolis, on Friday morning, noted an advance of 2c per pound in the price of seneca root. Dealers there are now quoting 30c for choice Manitoba root, 25c for inferior, delivered there.

**British Live Stock Markets.**

London, September 17.—The trade in cattle was very slow and this fact, coupled with heavier supplies of Canadian stock, had a depressing effect on prices for the same, and they show a decline of ½c since this day week, but Americans were steady at 13½c. Choice Canadians sold at 12½c and ranchers at 11c to 11½c. Canadian sheep brought 12c.

Liverpool, September 17.—A very weak feeling developed in this market for both Canadian cattle and sheep and prices show a decline of 1½c, choice cattle selling at 11c and sheep at 11c.

President Shaughnessy of the C. P. R. started on Thursday morning from Montreal on his annual tour of inspection. This will be extended to the Pacific coast and will be of a thorough character. The new spurs, which the C. P. R. are building in the mining regions will be visited.

**Indian Head Flour Mills**  
WILSON, GEORGE & WILSON  
(CENTRE OF WHEAT GROWING DISTRICTS)

We cater for an all round domestic flour combining strength with color, and invite inquiries from mining and logging camps, also from dealers in agricultural districts. Manufactured from No. 1 hard wheat with modern machinery.

INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.

## THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, September 22.

The business situation has changed very little since Saturday, a week ago. The weather has continued unsettled which has had a depressing effect on trade. Until the wheat crop is threshed there will be no material change in the situation as wholesale merchants are not anxious to supply any goods beyond what are required for passing wants until they know what things are going to be like. There is a little retail trade being done in the city and at leading country points, but for the most part this too is in a stagnant condition. Harvesting and threshing proceed very slowly. Wheat is moving in limited quantities at some points but other grains have not even started yet. The cattle trade is more active, the export movement continuing on the same extensive scale as in past weeks. Receipts of butter, cheese, and eggs are quite large, the production of these having increased largely this year throughout the province. The labor market is quiet excepting for the active demand for farm laborers. There has been quite a large enquiry for these from provincial points and the C. P. R. is bringing in a special excursion from Ontario to-day to meet this demand. Bank clearings for the week have fallen off as compared with a week ago, over a quarter of a million dollars. As compared with two years ago they are over \$100,000 larger.

## WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, September 22.

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

## BUILDING MATERIAL.

Demand has slackened off but prices remain as follows: Stonewall rubble, \$3.50 per cord; Stonewall footing, \$5.50 per cord; Stony Mountain rubble, \$4.00 per cord. White lime is worth 20c per bushel, and gray lime 15c per bushel, all f.o.b. at quarry and kiln. Brick is quoted here at \$10 per thousand for kiln run and \$11 per thousand for veneer.

## CURED MEATS.

There have been some further advances this week in cured meats. Smoked shoulders are 1c higher, dry salt long clear bacon, smoked long clear and backs are each 1/2c higher. Pure leaf lard is 10c per pall higher at \$2.00 and cases 50c higher at \$6.50.

## DRUGS.

Business is fairly good and prices remain unchanged here. Camphor is very firm at primary points. It is said that the supply of Japan refined is practically exhausted. Another feature of the outside markets is the very firm feeling in regard to cod liver oil and an advance is generally looked for in the near future. Carbollic acid displays an upward tendency. Quinine is firm.

## DRY GOODS.

Trade has been quieter this week than for some time and jobbing houses look for quietness until the sorting demand sets in. They are all carrying large stocks of fine goods for fall and winter use and expect a fairly good sorting season. As will be noticed from our dry goods news column cottons have been advanced by one Canadian mill and others are expected to follow. This advance may be expected to take effect here as soon as new supplies have to be obtained. Woollen goods are steady at firm prices and there seems to be very little change in values anywhere.

## FISH.

Whitefish are now being sold from the freezers and prices are a little firmer. The demand for fresh fish is good. Oysters are now coming forward freely. We quote: Whitefish, fresh caught, 5c to 6c per lb., pickered, 1c pike, 3c, trout, 10c, salmon, 12 1/2c, halibut, 12 1/2c, mackerel, 15c, salt cod, 7c, Labrador herring, half barrel, \$4. Oysters, escaets, \$2.50 per gallon.

## 'GREEN FRUITS.

California fruit is about done. Shipments are coming forward regularly from Oregon and Washington and a car of fruit from British Columbia arrived on Friday. This consisted mostly of pears, but there were also some apples and crabs. Ontario fruit is also arriving freely. Grapes are now plentiful, principally Concord, Rogers and Niagara. We quote prices here as follows: California lemons, \$6.50 per box; bananas, per bunch, \$2.75; sweet potatoes, per barrel, \$6.50; Ontario fall apples, per barrel, \$3.00; Washington box apples, per box, \$1.75; Ontario crab apples, per barrel, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Montana box crabs, \$1.90; California Freestone peaches, per case, \$1.45; Washington blue plums, \$1.35, with a rebate of 10c per case for five case lots or over; Washington pears, per case, \$2.25; with 25c off large lots; Ontario grapes, Concord, 40c, Rogers, 50c, Niagara, 50c, Tokay grapes, per case, \$2.75; basket pears, 75c; basket crabapples, 60c; basket tomatoes, 50c; green tomatoes, per lb., 2c; celery, per dozen, 35c; cabbage, per dozen, 50c; cauliflower, per dozen, 60c; onions, per lb., 3c; Grenoble walnuts, 15c; Tararagona almonds, 15c; filberts, 12c; peanuts, green, 9c; roasted, 12c; pecan nuts, 15c per lb.; maple sugar per pound, 12 cents; maple syrup \$6.00 per case of 1 dozen 1/2 gal. tins; apple cider, 35c per gallon in barrels and half barrels; fruit cider put in 20 and 30 gallon kegs, per gallon 35c. California layer figs in 10 lb. boxes, \$1.25. now Smyrna in glove boxes, \$2 per dozen. 10 lb. boxes, \$1.50 per box; dates, 7c per lb. in 1 lb. cartons, 10c; honey in 1 lb. glass jars, per dozen jars, \$7.50.

## GROCERIES.

In canned goods there have been some further advances. Bartlett pears have gone up 25 to 30c and raspberries 10 to 15c. The former are now quoted at \$3.75 to \$3.90 and raspberries in syrup at \$3.35 to \$3.40. Beans are now somewhat easier and we quote them at \$2.00 to \$2.05. In dried fruits the rise in currants is the feature of this week. These are now 1 cent per pound higher, and they are now worth in New York 13c per lb. or about 20 more than they are being jobbed at here. The price in the city is 11 to 11 1/2c for ordinary, 12 to 12 1/2c for cleaned. Old stocks of raisins are pretty well cleaned up and no new ones have yet arrived. What few Muscatels are still left are held at \$ to \$4c, according to grade. New Valencia are expected early in October. Eddy's matches are becoming very scarce, in fact most of the wholesale houses are sold out. A match similar in quality to Telephone but put up in somewhat different style is being sold in their place in the meantime until the new Eddy factory is ready for business. Sugars remain unchanged, Japan tea quotations are holding up and it is still impossible to get the lower grades. Winnipeg jobbing prices for groceries will be found on our "prices current" page.

## HARDWARE.

Locally there is no change in hardware prices. Trade is very light and the outlook for fall business not too bright. Paints, oils, and glass are also unchanged.

## IMPLEMENTS.

Beyond a few odd sales of wagons and plows there is nothing doing in this line. A few threshers are being delivered as they come forward on old orders. Buggy trade is badly hampered by the wet weather. Dealers are getting ready for collections, which are likely to be very poor.

## LUMBER.

Some lumber is being taken in the city for work already under way, but otherwise trade is very quiet. Retail dealers are finding it difficult to get list prices on some orders, owing to cutting propensities of some yards. The white pine mills are piling up stocks in their depleted yards to meet future requirements. Logs are plentiful now, owing to recent heavy rains.

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The advancing tendency in the wheat markets reported in our last week's review, continued to grow in the forefront of the present week, and stimulated by the recurrence of notoriously bad weather over the spring wheat country, preventing stacking and threshing, the speculative markets became somewhat excit-

ed by Tuesday and Wednesday, and only the return of clear and favorable weather on Thursday stopped what was in a fair way of becoming another unreasonable whirl in prices such as was experienced in June. There is no doubt that the accumulated damage done to the spring wheat crop cannot be undone or even ameliorated to any extent, no matter how fine the weather may be for the remainder of the season, and unless it continues steadily favorable for a few weeks, a further percentage of the crop will be totally destroyed for milling purposes. The markets became quite active by the beginning of this week, advancing daily, and culminating in the high point of the week on Wednesday, when they showed an advance of about 3/4c from closing prices of last week. Since then a decline of about a cent has taken place, which is a natural reaction, but the situation is quite strong, and higher prices are confidently predicted throughout the season. The movement of wheat in the United States continues on a liberal scale, but the marketing of it at winter wheat points is reported falling off, and unless replaced by spring wheat deliveries the primary receipts will soon decline. Owing to the delayed threshing in the Northwest the receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth are running only about half what they were a year ago. Weather in Europe is favorable for farm work. Seeding prospects continue favorable in India. The crop in Argentina is coming along fairly well, but does not yet give big expectations. The Australian crop is reported as having a most favorable outlook for the coming season. The American visible supply increased last week 2,192,000 bushels against an increase of 1,441,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 3,171,000 bushels for the same week last year. The world's shipments for the week were 7,455,000 bushels against 5,428,000 bushels the previous week, and 6,168,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply according to Bradstreet's increased 5,118,000 bushels compared to an increase of 2,463,000 bushels for the previous week and an increase of 6,098,000 bushels for the same week last year.

Business in the local market wakened up somewhat under the influence of advancing markets outside, but owing to the movement of the new crop being so much delayed trade is naturally on a limited scale. The value of 1 hard in store at Fort William advanced 1c per bushel, and sales were made at \$7 1/2c on Wednesday, since then a decline has taken place, sales being made yesterday at from \$7 1/2c to \$6 1/2c spot. Fort William and en route, also for October delivery at same figures: 2 hard and 1 northern continue at 3c under 1 hard; 3 hard is 10c under 1 hard, with the prospect that the spread will widen on the new crop; scoured and dried and other off grade wheat is irregular in price and reliable quotations cannot be given.

FLOUR—Mills advanced their prices on Friday 10c per sack all round. Trade is steady and without special feature. We quote: Ogilvie's Hungarian, \$2.30 per sack of 93 lbs; Glenora Patent, \$2.15; Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, \$2.30; Patent, \$2.15; Medina, \$1.70, and XXXX \$1.35 per sack.

MILLFEED—Bran is \$1 per ton higher since Friday at \$12.50 per ton. Shorts remain unchanged at \$15 per ton.

GROUND FEED—Oat chop is now worth \$26 per ton, barley chop \$21.50, mixed barley and oats \$25, corn chop \$22, oil cake \$26 per ton.

OATMEAL—The market is being supplied from the south. Carlots on track are worth \$1.55 per sack of 50 pounds.

WHEAT—The country market has hardly opened yet as there has been so little threshing done. Buyers have been placed at most points and everything is ready for the usual fall rush. To-day we hear of bids of 70c per bushel to farmers at 17 1/2c freight rate points for best wheat.

OATS—Offerings of new oats are practically nil. The backward weather and delay to wheat harvest has caused oats and other coarse grains to be neglected, and the market is dead. Nobody will do any thing with old oats at present prices beyond immediate requirements. Carlot prices at Winnipeg to-day range from 37 1/2 to 35c for best feed grades of old oats on track.

BARLEY—There is no business doing. Prices are quoted nominal at 45c per bushel on track. No new barley has yet been offered.

CORN—Market steady at 50c to 51c per bushel for No. 3 in carlots on track here.

HAY—The market is about dead, there being but little demand and a very desultory supply. Prices are weaker. Dealers are paying \$6.00 to \$6.50 per ton for carlots of fresh baled hay on track here. Loose hay on the street market is worth about \$6.00 per ton.

BUTTER—Creamery—The amount of trading done this week has been larger. Some factories have sold large lots of butter covering their make for as far back as May at prices ranging from 17 1/2 to 19 1/2c at the factory. The latter price is only obtainable for choice September make.

BUTTER—Dairy—Receipts are large and the feeling in the market heavy. Prices hold up remarkably well in view of the plentiful supply. A feature of the trade this season which is giving great satisfaction to shippers is the absence of low grade butter. Most of the offerings are of export quality. Really fine butter is also very scarce. Prices are unchanged from last week at 12 to 13c per pound commission basis.

CHEESE—Factory cheese is regularly quoted at 9 1/2c to 10c per pound delivered here, and dairy at 9 to 9 1/2c.

EGGS—Receipts are heavy and the market seems weaker again. Some houses will not pay more than 12c per dozen for case eggs subject to candling, others are paying 12 1/2c. These figures are net, delivered here.

VEGETABLES—Prices are steady for most lines. The wet weather is delaying receipts somewhat and thus helping to keep prices up. Potatoes would be lower if the weather were more settled. We quote: Potatoes, 15c per bushel; rhubarb, 20c per dozen, lettuce, 10c per dozen; parsley, 20c, green onions and radish, 10c per doz., carrots, 10c, beets, 10c per dozen, turnips, 25c per bus., cabbage, 25c to 40c per dozen, ripe tomatoes, 3c per lb., imported tomatoes, 40c per basket, green tomatoes, 40c per bushel, celery, 20c per dozen, cucumbers, 10 to 25c per dozen; pickling cucumbers, 50c per pall; gerkins, 7c per pall.

DRESSED MEATS—In plentiful supply. We quote: Choice beef, 5 1/2 to 6c per lb., veal, 7 to 8c; mutton, 10c, lamb, 10c to 11c, hogs, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Poultry is in a little better supply at steady prices. Live hens are worth 9c per pound; dressed fowl, 12c; dressed chickens, 14c; ducks, live weight, 8c, dressed, 10c, turkeys, live, 10c, dressed, 13c.

HIDES—Receipts are increasing, but prices remain unchanged. We quote: No. 1 inspected hides, 6c per lb for all weights, No. 2, 5c per lb, No. 3, 4c; shearing sheep skins, 20 to 25c for late killed, calfskins, 8c, deakins, 25 to 35c each; horse hides, 75c to \$1.25 each.

WOOL—Receipts are practically nil. We quote \$ to \$1 1/2c per pound for unwashed fleece and 12 1/2c per pound for washed.

TALLOW—Quoted at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c.

SENECA—The market is firmer, owing to better feeling at Minneapolis and New York. The former place reports an advance of 2c this week. Prices here have advanced 1c to 2c per pound for best grades and 25 to 50c for inferior stuff.

## LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—The movement of exporters continues and this has been the heaviest week yet. The cattle maintain their fine appearance and ship well. We hear of some movement of stockers at one or two country points, shipments having been made to the west. Choice export steers, weighed off cars here, are worth 3 1/2c per pound, best butchers 2 1/2c and common to good grades 2 to 2 1/2c.

SHEEP—There have been some sheep in from the western ranges this week but as the demand for mutton is light there is very little to say about the market. Choice grades of sheep are worth 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c per pound off cars here.

HOGS—Offerings are very light. In fact, there is scarcely anything doing. Prices hold firm at 5 1/2c per lb for hogs weighing from 150 to 250 pounds. Thick fats and heavies 4 1/2 to 5c.

MILCH COWS—These are very









Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

ANVILS—Per lb. 10¢; 24¢; anvil and vice combined, each, \$34.50
AUGERS—Post hole, Vaughan's, each, 35
AXES—Bench, 30 and 10 per cent; chop...

TINWARE—Plain, 75. and 2 1/2 per cent; returned, 70 and 10 per cent
TRAPS—Game, H. & N., No. 0, \$1.92
WAGONS—4 wheel, 10 1/2 per foot
WADS—Gray felt, 75c per lb; thin card...

white pine, \$30.50; do, C. select white pine, \$23.50; No. 1 stock white pine, 12 in., \$42.00; do, 8 and 10 in., \$40; No. 2 stock white pine, 12 in., \$37; do, 8 and 10 in., \$35; No. 3 white and red pine, 12 in., \$30; do, 8 and 10 in., \$28; 1 in. clear red pine, \$31.50, do, select, \$24.50. Select-ed widths, \$2 per M extra.



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

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Vice-President, Secy-Treas.
C. A. YOUNG, CHAS. N. BELL

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Money advanced on bills of lading. Daily market report on application.

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MONTREAL.
Consignments of Grain and Manitoba Produce solicited.
Butter in good demand for all grades. F.O.B. offers of wheat, barley etc. requested. Established 1860. Manitoba Grain Code used.

The Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers' Protective Association of Toronto decided on Monday night to fight the early closing by-law to the end, which means a privy council appeal.
The minister of inland revenue has selected the board which is to select the standards for samples of flour. The board will meet in Montreal at the call of the chairman, between October 1 and October 31, and the members are: H. W. Raphael, David Robertson, A. E. Gagon and Lionel J. Smith, of Montreal; William Brodie, of Quebec; William Galbraith and J. L. Spink, of Toronto; W. G. Bailey, of Hamilton; J. D. Banbury, of London; Robert Noble, of the Dominion Millers' Association, and Robert Muir, of Winnipeg.

Statistical Wheat Report.

Table with columns: WHEAT IN CANADA, Stocks of wheat in Canada at principal points of accumulation are reported as follows: Montreal, Toronto, Coteau, Quebec, Depot Harbor, Kingston, Winnipeg, Manitoba elevators, Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatlu.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.
Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's Sept. 8, were 61,003,000 bushels.

WHEAT OATS AND CORN.
The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Sept. 15 was 53,927,000 bushels, being an increase of 2,192,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 39,288,000 bushels, two years ago 10,188,000 bushels three years ago 17,140,000 bushels, and four years ago 49,655,000 bushels.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.
Stocks of wheat in America and Europe and afloat for Europe Sept. 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 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895.

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

Table showing crop movement for Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth, Chicago.

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

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

Grain and Milling Notes.

The Cleveland Telegraph company, which has a contract with the Chicago board of trade, for the sole distribution of its quotations in Chicago has filed an application for an injunction against twenty firms and corporations doing business in Chicago to restrain their use of quotations. At the hearing, which is set for Oct. 1, the bucket shops will be required to show how and by what right they use the quotations.
General Manager Thompson, of the Ogilvie Milling company, returned on Saturday last from a drive from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie. He intended to go through to Moosomin but was prevented by bad weather. Speaking of the prospects between here and the Portage, he said they were much better than he had anticipated, and although damage had been done by rain, it was not of so serious a character as some believed.

Winnipeg Prices Paints Oils, Glass, Etc.

ALABASTINE—Cases of 20 packages, \$6.50; Mineral, do., \$5.50.
BENZINE—Cases, \$3.50.
DIRY COLORS—White lead, lb, 7 1/2c red lead, 7c; yellow ochre in barrel lots 2 1/2c, less than barrel lots, 3c; golden ochre, barrels, 3 1/2c, less than barrels, 4c; Venetian red, barrels, 3c, less than barrels, 3 1/2c; American vermilion, 15c; English vermilion, \$1 per lb. Canadian met blue extra, barrel, 2 1/2c, less than barrels, 3c; English purple oxides, in casks, 3 1/2c, less quantities, 4c lb.
GASOLINE—Stove, per case, \$3.50.
GLASS—Single glass, first break, 10 to 25 united liches, \$2.50; 25 to 40, \$2.75 per 50 feet boxes; 40 to 60, \$3; 60 to 80, \$3.50; 80 to 70, \$7 per 100 feet boxes.
LIME—Oil, barrel, 2 1/2c, less than barrels, 3c; 57c in barrels, less than barrels, 5c gal. extra, with additional charges for cans and cases.
OILS—Black oils, 25 to 30c gal.; clear machine oil, 30c; cylinder oil, 53¢/75c, as to quality; castor oil, 11c per lb; tanners' or harness oil, 65c; neatfoot oil, \$1; steam refined oil, 85c; pure water-blend sperm oil, \$2 gal.
PREPARED PAINTS—Pure liquid colors, gal. \$1.30 to \$1.90, as to shade and quality.
PUTTY—In bladders, barrel lots, 2 1/2c lb; in 100 lb kegs, 2 1/2c; do, less than barrels, 3c lb.
REFINED PETROLEUM—Silver Star, 20c; Oleum, 22c; Sunlight, 23c; and Eclipse, 23 1/2c.
TURPENTINE—Pure spirits in barrels, 71c, less than barrels, 76c per gal. An additional charge for packages of small quantities.
VARNISHES—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1, extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.60; \$1.75; hard finish, \$1.65; \$2; brown Japan, \$1.70; house painters' cold size Japan, \$1.70; coach painters' do., \$2.25; No. 1 brown shellac, \$2.25; pure orange shellac, \$2.50.
WHITE LEAD—Pure, \$7.25 per 100 lb; No. 1 \$7.00.
WHITING—\$1.25 per 100 lb gross weight.

Winnipeg Lumber Prices.

Following are wholesale prices, delivered at Winnipeg, for pine lumber:
TIMBER AND DIMENSION—Timber, 4x10 and 12, 6x10 and 12, and 8x8 to 12x12, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, \$20; timber, 6x6 to 6x8, 4x4 to 4x8, and 3x6 to 3x12, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, \$18; dimension, 2x4 to 2x12, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, \$17.50; dimension, 2x4, 10 feet long, \$18; lumber, 2x8 to 2x12, 10 feet long, \$17.50; dimension, 2x6, 10 feet long, \$16.50; dimension, 2x4 to 2x12, 6 and 8 feet long, \$15; cull plank, all widths, \$12; cull plank re-sawn \$12, \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12 in. in depth and width, \$1 per M advance on each 2 feet over 16 feet.
SHAPINGS—First common boards, red pine, 10 to 18 feet, \$23, second common, 10 to 15 feet, \$18, third common, 10 to 15 feet, \$17.50; culls, 10 to 18 feet, \$14; 1/2 inch sheathing, S.I.S., 10 to 18 feet, \$14; second common stock, 12 in., 10 to 18 feet, \$19.50, second common stock, 8 to 10 in., 10 to 18 feet, \$18.50, No. 1 wide box boards, 10 to 18 feet, \$28; No. 2 wide box boards, 10 to 18 feet, \$20.50; \$2 per M less for Gaud's feet. Re-sawn boards \$1 per M extra.
SHIPLAP—Shiplap, 8 and 10 in., \$19; shiplap, 6 in., \$18, shiplap, culls, 8 and 10 in., \$16.50; culls, 6 in., \$13.50, \$2 per M less for 3 feet and under.
FLOORING, SIDING AND CEILING—Flooring and siding, 8 and 10 in., \$20.00; flooring and siding, 8 and 10 in., culls, \$16.50; flooring, siding and ceiling, 4, 5 and 6 in., first white pine, \$30; do., second white pine, \$22; do., third white pine, \$25; do, 5 and 6 in., first and second red pine, \$27.50, do., 4 in. first and second red pine, \$26; do., 5 and 6 in. third red pine, \$22.50; do., 4 in. third red pine, \$21.50; do., 2 and 3 in., fourth red pine, \$16; pine, \$19.50; do., 4 in. fourth red and white pine, \$17.50; do., 4, 5 and 6 in. culls, \$15.50, \$2 per M less for 3 feet and under \$1 per M advance for dressing two sides, 1 1/2 and 1 in. flooring, \$1 per M advance over 1 in. level siding, No. 1, 2x6 to 1 in., \$21.50, level siding, No. 2, 2x6 to 1 in., \$18.50.
FLOORING—1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 2 in. first, second and third clear white pine, \$43.50, do, select white pine, \$33.50; do., shop \$30.40, \$5 per M advance on 2 1/2 in. and thicker, 1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 2 in. clear red pine, \$31.50; do., selected red pine, \$27; 1 in. first and second clear white pine, \$48; do., third clear white pine, \$37; do., B. select

**Winnipeg Board of Trade.**

The regular meeting of the council of the board of trade was held Friday afternoon. The following letter was read by the secretary:

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Sept. 6.

To the secretary of the Winnipeg Board of Trade:

Dear Sir: Your communication of the 30th ult. has been received and in the absence of the secretary has come to me. I am not aware at present if any sugar beets are being grown this year with a special view to high sugar produce on the farms at Brandon and Indian Head, but I shall at once find out if such be the case. You may inform your board that if sugar beets are available we shall be pleased to make desirable analysis. I might add that unless beets have received special culture—see page 135 of our reports for 1890—the result of our tests would not furnish data, from which correct conclusions of the suitability of climate could be drawn.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK F. SHUTT,

Chemist Experimental Farm.

The board will endeavor to arrange to have some of the beets raised this summer by farmers in the vicinity of Winnipeg under direction of Hon. Mr. Davidson, sent to Ottawa to be analyzed.

**Oatmeal Millers' Deputation.**

Delegates representing all the oatmeal millers of the province were present at the council meeting and laid before them the necessity of the board repeating the action that was taken in 1897 in regard to import duty governing oats and oatmeal. They pointed out that as affairs now exist it is almost impossible to keep the oatmeal mills running in the province as the oat crop here is too short to fill the demand and the duty on imported oats from the States so high that it pays better to import the manufactured article than the raw material.

In 1897 the board of trade strongly urged that the Dominion government to equalize the import duty on oats and oatmeal. At present, the duty on oats is 10c per bus., and on oatmeal 20 per cent. In consequence, the deputation explained, oatmeal millers are required to pay about 45c on 1½ bushels of oats necessary to manufacture one 80 pound sack of oatmeal, while the duty payable on each sack of 80 pounds is from 22 to 22½c. This makes the duty on the manufactured article about half what it is on the raw material.

These were figures quoted in 1897, when the matter was brought to the notice of the board, the year then being a poor one for the oat crop in Manitoba and the oatmeal millers having to import their oats discovered that they were working at a loss. At the present time the trouble is considered even worse against the oatmeal miller. The Ontario millers awakened to the action, originated by the Winnipeg board three years ago, strongly urged the Dominion government to equalize the duty in some way so that they might keep their mills open.

In the case of Manitoba, it was pointed out that oatmeal is imported from the States from points carrying a less freight rate to Winnipeg than the Ontario millers can send their oatmeal to Manitoba. The council following the line of policy laid down in 1897 by the board will endorse the petition of the millers and make appropriate recommendations to the government to readjust this item in the tariff.

**Winnipeg City Council.**

The Winnipeg city council held its regular fortnightly meeting on Monday evening, 10th. Among the communications was a letter from a city legal firm demanding \$500 damages on behalf of a client for destruction of trees by the waterworks department.

The finance committee in its report recommended among other things that the offer of A. J. Andrews for the purchase of \$25,000 of 10 year debentures at par and accrued interest be accepted.

The works committee recommended an appropriation of \$400 for cutting noxious weeds. Also that certain sidewalks, pavements and boulevards be constructed. That the city engineer

be instructed to have the bottom of the new waterworks well concreted to a depth of from six to eight feet, at an estimated cost of \$700. A stand pipe to be put in in such a way as to allow the water to flow through.

The fire, water and light committee recommended, among other things, that the tender of T. Atchison for the supply of 1,000 cords (more or less) of tamarac wood (not less than 75 per cent.), to be delivered at the pumping house, Armstrong's Point, at \$1.43 per cord, be accepted, the cheques of the unsuccessful tenderers to be returned. That the following tenders be accepted: Boots—Hudson's Bay Co., sample No. 2, at \$2.65 per pair. Persian lamb caps—Archibald Wright, sample A, at \$5.45 each. Cloth caps—Archibald Wright, sample A, at 80c each. Winter clothing—W. Scott, pants and vest, sample 1758; coat sample Pilot, 39 suits at \$20.80, one suit for chief, \$22.

The market, license and health committee recommended that Dr. A. J. Douglas be appointed health officer for the city of Winnipeg at a salary of \$1,800 a year, he to devote his entire time to the work of the city, his duties to be defined by this committee.

A motion to purchase 1,000 feet of 2½ inch hose of the Maltese Cross brand from the Winnipeg Rubber Co., and the same quantity from the Canadian Rubber Co., of the Para brand, at the prices named, and 300 feet of chemical hose, No. 3, from the Canadian Rubber Co., at 42½ cents per foot, was carried.

**Immense Pulp Mills.**

Immense pulp mills are proposed for Fort Frances, on the Rainy River, a town which will soon be directly connected with Winnipeg by rail. The Rainy Lake Herald says the building of a pulp mill, or some other industry, has for a long time been talked of and looked forward to by the citizens of Fort Frances and vicinity. At various times reports went abroad of different schemes being hatched to harness the great water power at the falls for running the machinery of some manufacturing concern; but until recently no definite steps have been taken in the matter. Now, however, with the advent of the railroad, the long-looked for work promises to be started.

C. J. Rockwood, a Minneapolis lawyer, and secretary of the Koochiching town site company, arrived in Fort Frances last week to look over the ground and see what could be done. Mr. Rockwood says that men with the required capital are interested, and if the Canadian authorities grant the necessary privileges he believes that within a very short time a mill be erected. At a special meeting of the town council the Ontario government was memorialized by that body to grant the petition of the promoters. J. T. Fanning and son of Minneapolis, civil engineers, are now on the ground making a survey of the falls, as a map of the required concessions has been filed along with the application for a lease.

Discussing the project the Koochiching Budget, published in the American town opposite Fort Frances, has the following to say of the project:

"Chelsea J. Rockwood, of Minneapolis, a prominent attorney of that city and a conspicuous figure in the personnel of the Koochiching town-site company, arrived at this place on Thursday evening last, having travelled hither via Winnipeg, where he has been in consultation with Messrs. Mackenzie, Mann & Co., the railway magnates, who are now engaged in the construction of the Ontario and Rainy River railway through the valley on the Canadian side of the boundary.

"The result of this consultation, if plans carry, will be the immediate improvement of the water power at this point, previously estimated at 65,000 horse power, and the erection of a pulp mill at Fort Frances. This, of course, will mean much for this district, especially for our neighbor over the line, and it appears, inasmuch as it is stated that Messrs. Mackenzie, Mann & Co., and the authorities of the municipality of McIlvino (Fort Frances) favor the arrangement, that the necessary lease or grant should be forthcoming from the Ontario government for the shore privileges on the Canadian side of the line that must of necessity be granted before the development of the power can be taken into consideration.

"The uniting of the various factors interested in the utilization of the power constitutes an ideal condition

when the benefits to the locality are considered. Without harmonious action of the interests on each side of the international boundary, the best results could never be realized. This can be readily seen when one glances but casually at the situation. The crown owns the shore rights on the Canadian side of the power, while the Koochiching company own the land adjacent to it on the American side. Thus it is apparent that if the interests are divided, the full utilization of the power could never result. The idea is that Messrs. Mackenzie, Mann & Co., the corporation generally favored by the residents hereabouts on the Canadian side as the one entitled to the grant from the crown, and the Koochiching company, the owners on the American side, shall undertake the work as one corporation, and we are given to understand that this plan also includes the erection of a pulp mill at Fort Frances in the near future.

"Of course, all depends upon the action of the Ontario government in the matter, but it would appear from what we can learn that as all parties seem to be working in harmony, it will certainly be favorably considered. This also must be taken into consideration, for it will at best take some weeks yet before the present amicable understanding can assume the form of a binding agreement, it being dependent, as before stated, upon the action of the Ontario government in granting the privileges.

"At any rate, Mr. Rockwood must dwell with the sanguine, for he has already incurred a heavy expense in the survey of the power, now being conducted by Messrs. Fanning. While the work has not progressed to that stage where an accurate statement of the possible power is obtainable, still Mr. Fanning does not hesitate to class it with the St. Anthony and Meeker Island combined powers at Minneapolis; the power of the Missouri at Great Falls, Mont., or the power of the Columbia at Spokane, Wash. He comparatively refers to its great importance as greater than those of the Merrimac and the Connecticut, both of which furnish so much power to the enormous manufacturing industries in New England. Mr. Fanning speaks not only from a renowned expert's standpoint, but his years of practical experience in the east, west and south add weight to his expressed opinion.

At a special meeting of the council of the municipality of McIlvino, held last Saturday a memorial was drafted, ordered and signed by the reeve and clerk and forwarded to the lieutenant-governor-in-council at Toronto, as follows:

To His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario in Council:

The memorial of the council of the municipality of McIlvino humbly sheweth: That the falls of Alberton on the Rainy river are located upon the international boundary between Canada and the United States of America.

That the lands adjacent to said falls and controlling the water power thereof are held upon the Ontario side by the Crown, and upon the Minnesota (American) side by the Koochiching company, a corporation.

That it is conceded the power of the river can be more fully and advantageously developed for both sides of the river as a joint undertaking.

That it has been represented to your memorialists that the Koochiching company has applied to your honor in council for a grant or lease of the use of the said power upon the Ontario side of the river, based upon the early active development thereof, and that Messrs. McKenzie, Mann & Co., of Toronto, Ontario, have made a like application.

That it has been further represented to your memorialists on behalf of the Koochiching company that the said company and Messrs. McKenzie, Mann & Co. will work in harmony in improvement of the river.

Now, therefore, your memorialists respectfully state that such joint development of the power for the mutual service of both sides of the river, appears to your memorialists to promise the best and most economic scheme for the full and advantageous development thereof, and your memorialists humbly pray that a grant of the said power may be made that shall be mutually satisfactory to Messrs. McKenzie, Mann & Co. and the Koochiching company, subject, as your memorialists humbly pray may be made a condition of such grant, 1st—that one-half of the water shall be used or shall be available for use in manufacturing upon the Canadian side of the river, and 2nd—that due protection shall be given and provision made that water or power to meet the various municipal needs of the McIlvino or such future municipality as may arise on the Ontario side of the falls, shall be obtainable on equitable terms, from time to time, as the increasing needs of the referred to municipality or its successor, may demand such privilege.

**The Pennsylvania Strike.**

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 17.—The great struggle between the anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania and their employers was begun to-day. Each side is confident of winning and neither of them shows any disposition to yield. With the exception of a trivial incident at No. 3 colliery of the Lehigh Coal company, where a gang of boys compelled a mule driver to seek cover by throwing stones at him, the contest thus far has been entirely devoid of violence of any kind. The exact number of men who struck cannot at this time be told, as only estimated that about 50 per cent or 8,000 miners obeyed the order of President Mitchell to quit work. Five thousand of these belong to collieries which did not work at all and the remaining 3,000 to mines which worked short-handed. The district south of this place known as the south side was tied up completely with the exception of Colerain, Beaver Meadow and Carson washeries. In this territory the United Mine Workers are very strong. On the north side the upper Lehigh, Milnesville, Ebervale and Drifton No. 1 collieries employing about 1,500 men, are shut down, the mines at Lattimer and Pond Creek, employing 1,100 men, are working full, but every other mine in that big territory is working with badly crippled forces. Three of the Markle mines, over which there has been so much contention, worked all day with about 65 per cent of their men. On the west side every colliery started up to-day minus its union men except at the Hazle mines, where the union miners went to work in consequence of a misunderstanding.

**South African Railways.**

A House of Lords' return, granted on the motion of the Earl of Camperdown has been issued with reference to each of the railways in the Orange Free State and in the South African Republic respectively, showing whether such railways belong to the state or private companies, and also giving the cost or capital value of the same. In the Transvaal the Netherlands South African railway has a mileage of 714 miles, with a share capital of £1,100,000 and debentures amounting to £7,020,500. It is a private company with guarantee by the government of the South African Republic of dividend on shares and debentures. The Pretoria-Pietersburg railway is 174 miles long and the share capital is £500,000, with debentures amounting to £1,005,400. It is a private company with government guarantee of principal and interest on debentures. The mileage of the Selati railway (Komati Poort to Leydsdorp) is 217 miles, of which 71 are completed, and the share capital is £500,000, with debentures amounting to £1,500,000. This is also a private company with government guarantee of capital and interest. The Ermelo to Machadodorp railway, the construction of which is in the initial stage, is also a private company, under concession. The Vryheid to Buffalo River railway is a state line under construction, the distance being 39 miles. The contract for its construction is about £292,000. The two railways in the Orange Free State are state railways. The Orange Free State railway, with a mileage of 415 miles, has entailed a cost for its construction of £3,086,647, while the Harrismith railway from the Natal border, covering a mileage of 24 miles, cost £265,270, and belongs to the Natal government.

At a meeting of the license commissioners J. Nation, of the Clarendon hotel, Cypress River, Man., was granted a license.

Fire on Thursday damaged the hotel of J. Waite, at Ochre River, Man., to the extent of \$500. A stable adjoining was destroyed. Loss fully covered by insurance.

Houses for rent in Winnipeg are very scarce. In fact it is almost impossible to get a house. Rents are firm at the higher tendency ruling for some time back. Over 30 applications were made for a single house recently, which was offered for rent.

WANTED—An active man, of good character, to deliver and collect in Manitoba, for old established manufacturing wholesale house, \$300 a year, sure pay. Honestly more than experience required. Our references, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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Ceylon or Indian Teas*

See C. R. Dixon's Samples before buying. He also has  
Samples of Ceylon, Fannings and Green Ceylons.

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

**THE GROCERY TRADE.**

**DRIED FRUITS:**

There is great excitement in the dried currant market owing to the receipt of exceedingly bullish cables from primary markets, says the Montreal Gazette. Late advices from Patras state that all offerings of new crop have been withdrawn and that the market is feverish and excited. Since figures were first named on the new crop there has been a rise of over 100 per cent in prices, the most recent cable quoting 62s, as against 25s, the opening price. This means a cost laid down of 37s-40s-41s-42s-43s-44s-45s-46s-47s-48s-49s-50s-51s-52s-53s-54s-55s-56s-57s-58s-59s-60s-61s-62s-63s-64s-65s-66s-67s-68s-69s-70s-71s-72s-73s-74s-75s-76s-77s-78s-79s-80s-81s-82s-83s-84s-85s-86s-87s-88s-89s-90s-91s-92s-93s-94s-95s-96s-97s-98s-99s-100s-101s-102s-103s-104s-105s-106s-107s-108s-109s-110s-111s-112s-113s-114s-115s-116s-117s-118s-119s-120s-121s-122s-123s-124s-125s-126s-127s-128s-129s-130s-131s-132s-133s-134s-135s-136s-137s-138s-139s-140s-141s-142s-143s-144s-145s-146s-147s-148s-149s-150s-151s-152s-153s-154s-155s-156s-157s-158s-159s-160s-161s-162s-163s-164s-165s-166s-167s-168s-169s-170s-171s-172s-173s-174s-175s-176s-177s-178s-179s-180s-181s-182s-183s-184s-185s-186s-187s-188s-189s-190s-191s-192s-193s-194s-195s-196s-197s-198s-199s-200s-201s-202s-203s-204s-205s-206s-207s-208s-209s-210s-211s-212s-213s-214s-215s-216s-217s-218s-219s-220s-221s-222s-223s-224s-225s-226s-227s-228s-229s-230s-231s-232s-233s-234s-235s-236s-237s-238s-239s-240s-241s-242s-243s-244s-245s-246s-247s-248s-249s-250s-251s-252s-253s-254s-255s-256s-257s-258s-259s-260s-261s-262s-263s-264s-265s-266s-267s-268s-269s-270s-271s-272s-273s-274s-275s-276s-277s-278s-279s-280s-281s-282s-283s-284s-285s-286s-287s-288s-289s-290s-291s-292s-293s-294s-295s-296s-297s-298s-299s-300s-301s-302s-303s-304s-305s-306s-307s-308s-309s-310s-311s-312s-313s-314s-315s-316s-317s-318s-319s-320s-321s-322s-323s-324s-325s-326s-327s-328s-329s-330s-331s-332s-333s-334s-335s-336s-337s-338s-339s-340s-341s-342s-343s-344s-345s-346s-347s-348s-349s-350s-351s-352s-353s-354s-355s-356s-357s-358s-359s-360s-361s-362s-363s-364s-365s-366s-367s-368s-369s-370s-371s-372s-373s-374s-375s-376s-377s-378s-379s-380s-381s-382s-383s-384s-385s-386s-387s-388s-389s-390s-391s-392s-393s-394s-395s-396s-397s-398s-399s-400s-401s-402s-403s-404s-405s-406s-407s-408s-409s-410s-411s-412s-413s-414s-415s-416s-417s-418s-419s-420s-421s-422s-423s-424s-425s-426s-427s-428s-429s-430s-431s-432s-433s-434s-435s-436s-437s-438s-439s-440s-441s-442s-443s-444s-445s-446s-447s-448s-449s-450s-451s-452s-453s-454s-455s-456s-457s-458s-459s-460s-461s-462s-463s-464s-465s-466s-467s-468s-469s-470s-471s-472s-473s-474s-475s-476s-477s-478s-479s-480s-481s-482s-483s-484s-485s-486s-487s-488s-489s-490s-491s-492s-493s-494s-495s-496s-497s-498s-499s-500s-501s-502s-503s-504s-505s-506s-507s-508s-509s-510s-511s-512s-513s-514s-515s-516s-517s-518s-519s-520s-521s-522s-523s-524s-525s-526s-527s-528s-529s-530s-531s-532s-533s-534s-535s-536s-537s-538s-539s-540s-541s-542s-543s-544s-545s-546s-547s-548s-549s-550s-551s-552s-553s-554s-555s-556s-557s-558s-559s-560s-561s-562s-563s-564s-565s-566s-567s-568s-569s-570s-571s-572s-573s-574s-575s-576s-577s-578s-579s-580s-581s-582s-583s-584s-585s-586s-587s-588s-589s-590s-591s-592s-593s-594s-595s-596s-597s-598s-599s-600s-601s-602s-603s-604s-605s-606s-607s-608s-609s-610s-611s-612s-613s-614s-615s-616s-617s-618s-619s-620s-621s-622s-623s-624s-625s-626s-627s-628s-629s-630s-631s-632s-633s-634s-635s-636s-637s-638s-639s-640s-641s-642s-643s-644s-645s-646s-647s-648s-649s-650s-651s-652s-653s-654s-655s-656s-657s-658s-659s-660s-661s-662s-663s-664s-665s-666s-667s-668s-669s-670s-671s-672s-673s-674s-675s-676s-677s-678s-679s-680s-681s-682s-683s-684s-685s-686s-687s-688s-689s-690s-691s-692s-693s-694s-695s-696s-697s-698s-699s-700s-701s-702s-703s-704s-705s-706s-707s-708s-709s-710s-711s-712s-713s-714s-715s-716s-717s-718s-719s-720s-721s-722s-723s-724s-725s-726s-727s-728s-729s-730s-731s-732s-733s-734s-735s-736s-737s-738s-739s-740s-741s-742s-743s-744s-745s-746s-747s-748s-749s-750s-751s-752s-753s-754s-755s-756s-757s-758s-759s-760s-761s-762s-763s-764s-765s-766s-767s-768s-769s-770s-771s-772s-773s-774s-775s-776s-777s-778s-779s-780s-781s-782s-783s-784s-785s-786s-787s-788s-789s-790s-791s-792s-793s-794s-795s-796s-797s-798s-799s-800s-801s-802s-803s-804s-805s-806s-807s-808s-809s-810s-811s-812s-813s-814s-815s-816s-817s-818s-819s-820s-821s-822s-823s-824s-825s-826s-827s-828s-829s-830s-831s-832s-833s-834s-835s-836s-837s-838s-839s-840s-841s-842s-843s-844s-845s-846s-847s-848s-849s-850s-851s-852s-853s-854s-855s-856s-857s-858s-859s-860s-861s-862s-863s-864s-865s-866s-867s-868s-869s-870s-871s-872s-873s-874s-875s-876s-877s-878s-879s-880s-881s-882s-883s-884s-885s-886s-887s-888s-889s-890s-891s-892s-893s-894s-895s-896s-897s-898s-899s-900s-901s-902s-903s-904s-905s-906s-907s-908s-909s-910s-911s-912s-913s-914s-915s-916s-917s-918s-919s-920s-921s-922s-923s-924s-925s-926s-927s-928s-929s-930s-931s-932s-933s-934s-935s-936s-937s-938s-939s-940s-941s-942s-943s-944s-945s-946s-947s-948s-949s-950s-951s-952s-953s-954s-955s-956s-957s-958s-959s-960s-961s-962s-963s-964s-965s-966s-967s-968s-969s-970s-971s-972s-973s-974s-975s-976s-977s-978s-979s-980s-981s-982s-983s-984s-985s-986s-987s-988s-989s-990s-991s-992s-993s-994s-995s-996s-997s-998s-999s-1000s-1001s-1002s-1003s-1004s-1005s-1006s-1007s-1008s-1009s-1010s-1011s-1012s-1013s-1014s-1015s-1016s-1017s-1018s-1019s-1020s-1021s-1022s-1023s-1024s-1025s-1026s-1027s-1028s-1029s-1030s-1031s-1032s-1033s-1034s-1035s-1036s-1037s-1038s-1039s-1040s-1041s-1042s-1043s-1044s-1045s-1046s-1047s-1048s-1049s-1050s-1051s-1052s-1053s-1054s-1055s-1056s-1057s-1058s-1059s-1060s-1061s-1062s-1063s-1064s-1065s-1066s-1067s-1068s-1069s-1070s-1071s-1072s-1073s-1074s-1075s-1076s-1077s-1078s-1079s-1080s-1081s-1082s-1083s-1084s-1085s-1086s-1087s-1088s-1089s-1090s-1091s-1092s-1093s-1094s-1095s-1096s-1097s-1098s-1099s-1100s-1101s-1102s-1103s-1104s-1105s-1106s-1107s-1108s-1109s-1110s-1111s-1112s-1113s-1114s-1115s-1116s-1117s-1118s-1119s-1120s-1121s-1122s-1123s-1124s-1125s-1126s-1127s-1128s-1129s-1130s-1131s-1132s-1133s-1134s-1135s-1136s-1137s-1138s-1139s-1140s-1141s-1142s-1143s-1144s-1145s-1146s-1147s-1148s-1149s-1150s-1151s-1152s-1153s-1154s-1155s-1156s-1157s-1158s-1159s-1160s-1161s-1162s-1163s-1164s-1165s-1166s-1167s-1168s-1169s-1170s-1171s-1172s-1173s-1174s-1175s-1176s-1177s-1178s-1179s-1180s-1181s-1182s-1183s-1184s-1185s-1186s-1187s-1188s-1189s-1190s-1191s-1192s-1193s-1194s-1195s-1196s-1197s-1198s-1199s-1200s-1201s-1202s-1203s-1204s-1205s-1206s-1207s-1208s-1209s-1210s-1211s-1212s-1213s-1214s-1215s-1216s-1217s-1218s-1219s-1220s-1221s-1222s-1223s-1224s-1225s-1226s-1227s-1228s-1229s-1230s-1231s-1232s-1233s-1234s-1235s-1236s-1237s-1238s-1239s-1240s-1241s-1242s-1243s-1244s-1245s-1246s-1247s-1248s-1249s-1250s-1251s-1252s-1253s-1254s-1255s-1256s-1257s-1258s-1259s-1260s-1261s-1262s-1263s-1264s-1265s-1266s-1267s-1268s-1269s-1270s-1271s-1272s-1273s-1274s-1275s-1276s-1277s-1278s-1279s-1280s-1281s-1282s-1283s-1284s-1285s-1286s-1287s-1288s-1289s-1290s-1291s-1292s-1293s-1294s-1295s-1296s-1297s-1298s-1299s-1300s-1301s-1302s-1303s-1304s-1305s-1306s-1307s-1308s-1309s-1310s-1311s-1312s-1313s-1314s-1315s-1316s-1317s-1318s-1319s-1320s-1321s-1322s-1323s-1324s-1325s-1326s-1327s-1328s-1329s-1330s-1331s-1332s-1333s-1334s-1335s-1336s-1337s-1338s-1339s-1340s-1341s-1342s-1343s-1344s-1345s-1346s-1347s-1348s-1349s-1350s-1351s-1352s-1353s-1354s-1355s-1356s-1357s-1358s-1359s-1360s-1361s-1362s-1363s-1364s-1365s-1366s-1367s-1368s-1369s-1370s-1371s-1372s-1373s-1374s-1375s-1376s-1377s-1378s-1379s-1380s-1381s-1382s-1383s-1384s-1385s-1386s-1387s-1388s-1389s-1390s-1391s-1392s-1393s-1394s-1395s-1396s-1397s-1398s-1399s-1400s-1401s-1402s-1403s-1404s-1405s-1406s-1407s-1408s-1409s-1410s-1411s-1412s-1413s-1414s-1415s-1416s-1417s-1418s-1419s-1420s-1421s-1422s-1423s-1424s-1425s-1426s-1427s-1428s-1429s-1430s-1431s-1432s-1433s-1434s-1435s-1436s-1437s-1438s-1439s-1440s-1441s-1442s-1443s-1444s-1445s-1446s-1447s-1448s-1449s-1450s-1451s-1452s-1453s-1454s-1455s-1456s-1457s-1458s-1459s-1460s-1461s-1462s-1463s-1464s-1465s-1466s-1467s-1468s-1469s-1470s-1471s-1472s-1473s-1474s-1475s-1476s-1477s-1478s-1479s-1480s-1481s-1482s-1483s-1484s-1485s-1486s-1487s-1488s-1489s-1490s-1491s-1492s-1493s-1494s-1495s-1496s-1497s-1498s-1499s-1500s-1501s-1502s-1503s-1504s-1505s-1506s-1507s-1508s-1509s-1510s-1511s-1512s-1513s-1514s-1515s-1516s-1517s-1518s-1519s-1520s-1521s-1522s-1523s-1524s-1525s-1526s-1527s-1528s-1529s-1530s-1531s-1532s-1533s-1534s-1535s-1536s-1537s-1538s-1539s-1540s-1541s-1542s-1543s-1544s-1545s-1546s-1547s-1548s-1549s-1550s-1551s-1552s-1553s-1554s-1555s-1556s-1557s-1558s-1559s-1560s-1561s-1562s-1563s-1564s-1565s-1566s-1567s-1568s-1569s-1570s-1571s-1572s-1573s-1574s-1575s-1576s-1577s-1578s-1579s-1580s-1581s-1582s-1583s-1584s-1585s-1586s-1587s-1588s-1589s-1590s-1591s-1592s-1593s-1594s-1595s-1596s-1597s-1598s-1599s-1600s-1601s-1602s-1603s-1604s-1605s-1606s-1607s-1608s-1609s-1610s-1611s-1612s-1613s-1614s-1615s-1616s-1617s-1618s-1619s-1620s-1621s-1622s-1623s-1624s-1625s-1626s-1627s-1628s-1629s-1630s-1631s-1632s-1633s-1634s-1635s-1636s-1637s-1638s-1639s-1640s-1641s-1642s-1643s-1644s-1645s-1646s-1647s-1648s-1649s-1650s-1651s-1652s-1653s-1654s-1655s-1656s-1657s-1658s-1659s-1660s-1661s-1662s-1663s-1664s-1665s-1666s-1667s-1668s-1669s-1670s-1671s-1672s-1673s-1674s-1675s-1676s-1677s-1678s-1679s-1680s-1681s-1682s-1683s-1684s-1685s-1686s-1687s-1688s-1689s-1690s-1691s-1692s-1693s-1694s-1695s-1696s-1697s-1698s-1699s-1700s-1701s-1702s-1703s-1704s-1705s-1706s-1707s-1708s-1709s-1710s-1711s-1712s-1713s-1714s-1715s-1716s-1717s-1718s-1719s-1720s-1721s-1722s-1723s-1724s-1725s-1726s-1727s-1728s-1729s-1730s-1731s-1732s-1733s-1734s-1735s-1736s-1737s-1738s-1739s-1740s-1741s-1742s-1743s-1744s-1745s-1746s-1747s-1748s-1749s-1750s-1751s-1752s-1753s-1754s-1755s-1756s-1757s-1758s-1759s-1760s-1761s-1762s-1763s-1764s-1765s-1766s-1767s-1768s-1769s-1770s-1771s-1772s-1773s-1774s-1775s-1776s-1777s-1778s-1779s-1780s-1781s-1782s-1783s-1784s-1785s-1786s-1787s-1788s-1789s-1790s-1791s-1792s-1793s-1794s-1795s-1796s-1797s-1798s-1799s-1800s-1801s-1802s-1803s-1804s-1805s-1806s-1807s-1808s-1809s-1810s-1811s-1812s-1813s-1814s-1815s-1816s-1817s-1818s-1819s-1820s-1821s-1822s-1823s-1824s-1825s-1826s-1827s-1828s-1829s-1830s-1831s-1832s-1833s-1834s-1835s-1836s-1837s-1838s-1839s-1840s-1841s-1842s-1843s-1844s-1845s-1846s-1847s-1848s-1849s-1850s-1851s-1852s-1853s-1854s-1855s-1856s-1857s-1858s-1859s-1860s-1861s-1862s-1863s-1864s-1865s-1866s-1867s-1868s-1869s-1870s-1871s-1872s-1873s-1874s-1875s-1876s-1877s-1878s-1879s-1880s-1881s-1882s-1883s-1884s-1885s-1886s-1887s-1888s-1889s-1890s-1891s-1892s-1893s-1894s-1895s-1896s-1897s-1898s-1899s-1900s-1901s-1902s-1903s-1904s-1905s-1906s-1907s-1908s-1909s-1910s-1911s-1912s-1913s-1914s-1915s-1916s-1917s-1918s-1919s-1920s-1921s-1922s-1923s-1924s-1925s-1926s-1927s-1928s-1929s-1930s-1931s-1932s-1933s-1934s-1935s-1936s-1937s-1938s-1939s-1940s-1941s-1942s-1943s-1944s-1945s-1946s-1947s-1948s-1949s-1950s-1951s-1952s-1953s-1954s-1955s-1956s-1957s-1958s-1959s-1960s-1961s-1962s-1963s-1964s-1965s-1966s-1967s-1968s-1969s-1970s-1971s-1972s-1973s-1974s-1975s-1976s-1977s-1978s-1979s-1980s-1981s-1982s-1983s-1984s-1985s-1986s-1987s-1988s-1989s-1990s-1991s-1992s-1993s-1994s-1995s-1996s-1997s-1998s-1999s-2000s-2001s-2002s-2003s-2004s-2005s-2006s-2007s-2008s-2009s-2010s-2011s-2012s-2013s-2014s-2015s-2016s-2017s-2018s-2019s-2020s-2021s-2022s-2023s-2024s-2025s-2026s-2027s-2028s-2029s-2030s-2031s-2032s-2033s-2034s-2035s-2036s-2037s-2038s-2039s-2040s-2041s-2042s-2043s-2044s-2045s-2046s-2047s-2048s-2049s-2050s-2051s-2052s-2053s-2054s-2055s-2056s-2057s-2058s-2059s-2060s-2061s-2062s-2063s-2064s-2065s-2066s-2067s-2068s-2069s-2070s-2071s-2072s-2073s-2074s-2075s-2076s-2077s-2078s-2079s-2080s-2081s-2082s-2083s-2084s-2085s-2086s-2087s-2088s-2089s-2090s-2091s-2092s-2093s-2094s-2095s-2096s-2097s-2098s-2099s-2100s-2101s-2102s-2103s-2104s-2105s-2106s-2107s-2108s-2109s-2110s-2111s-2112s-2113s-2114s-2115s-2116s-2117s-211

bring it up to the present price of 5c. The lines affected by these advances are gingham, ducks, cotton towellings and towellings, cotton quilts, grey and bleached cottons, cotton yarns and warps, cotton bags, pillow cottons and sheetings.

The gradual advance in the price of cotton, the shortage in the crop and the recent excitement, together with the advance in wages and all sorts of supplies, have all contributed to the advances made this week.

A year ago spot (middling) cotton closed at 6 7-10c in New York; yesterday the closing price was 11c, and October, last year, closed at 6.01 against 10.21 yesterday. - Toronto Globe.

**THE RISE IN COTTON.**

A special dispatch from Montreal to the Toronto Globe last Friday said: "The rise in raw cotton is an important feature of trade at present, and is watched closely by the manufacturers here. The situation in Canada and the United States, however, is different. There, incident with the rise, there has been over-production and falling off in the demand, so that prices of manufactured cotton goods are not so liable to be affected. But in Canada the mills have not been able to keep pace with the demand, and prices have been advancing almost independently of the rise in the raw material. Any further rise is therefore sure to put up prices of all grades of cottons in Canada. Even last week the Dominion Cotton Company announced an advance of 5 per cent. in many lines and this week the Merchants' Cotton Company made a similar announcement. It is stated here, however, that the disaster at Galveston will have little effect on the price of cotton, as there are other outlets on the gulf. The general dry goods situation is brightening up, but the August trade was duller than last year."

**THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.**

**WAGON PRICES ARE LOWER.**

A leading United States wagon making concern made the following announcement to the trade on September 7:—

"To our customers: In establishing our prices for wagons for this year's business on Jan. 1, last, we discounted very largely the high prices for wagon material which were then ruling. Had our prices as then established been based on the full cost of material then existing, our selling prices for wagons would have been fully 10 per cent higher than was the case. At the present time iron material used in building wagons is considerably lower in price than at the beginning of this year, but lumber, wood stock and other material is fully as high as it was then. Upon the whole we think the situation calls for a reduction in the Jan. 1, 1900, prices for wagons, and we hereby announce a reduction of five (5) per cent. from our prices as then established, taking effect to-day. Orders for wagons which we have on our books unfilled or which may be in course of transmission to us will be invoiced when shipped at the reduction in price above mentioned. We do not regard the comparatively low price for iron now ruling as at all permanent, and we reserve the right to increase our prices for wagons as now established, at any time in the future, without giving any previous notice."

**Comparative Prices of Staples.**

	Sep. 15, 1900.	Sep. 15, 1899.
Flour . . . . .	\$3.50@3.60	\$3.25@3.35
Wheat . . . . .	70 1/2	73
Corn . . . . .	46 1/2	38 1/2
Oats . . . . .	25	23 1/4
Rye . . . . .	53	64
Cotton . . . . .	10 1/4	6 1/2
Printcloth . . . . .	3	2 1/2
Wool, Ohio . . . . .	20@20 1/2	20@30
Wool, 1 comb . . . . .	20@30	33 1/2@35
Pork, ms. new . . . . .	12.50@13.00	8.75@9.50
Lard, prime . . . . .	7.15	5.65
Butter, ex. c.r. . . . .	21	23
Cheese . . . . .	10 1/2	11
Sugar, centrif. . . . .	5	4 1/2
Sugar, gran. . . . .	6.15	5 1/4@5.16
Coffee, No. 7 . . . . .	0	6
Petroleum, ref. . . . .	8.05	8.05
Iron, Besse. pig . . . . .	14.00	21.25
Steel bil. ton . . . . .	17.00	30.00
Steel rails . . . . .	35.00	32.00
Copper, lb . . . . .	17.00	18.00
Lead, lb . . . . .	4.37 1/2	4.60
Tin, lb . . . . .	30.00	32.75

—Bradstreet's.

**The Belgian Nail Industry.**

A recent interview in the Iron and Coal Trades Review with one of the most important nail manufacturers of Belgium elicited the following data relative to the present relation existing between manufacturers and workmen, the cause of an impending strike among nail workers, and the crisis through which this industry in Belgium is just now passing.

Bontaine-l'Eveque, one of the five towns in the Charleroi district, is the principal seat of the nail industry in Belgium. In March of this year the workmen demanded an increased wage for wire drawers and tack makers in all the works in Belgium, and a 10 per cent. increase in wages of workmen of all other categories. This demand may bring about a general strike in all the nail works, as, in the present condition of trade, manufacturers are not likely to grant the demands. Besides, it is considered impossible to fix a uniform tariff of wages, as the means of production differ widely in the various factories. Even in the same factory it would be inapplicable, on account of the organization of work, disposition and system of machines and aptitude of men operating same.

Workmen are all paid by the job, and earning the following daily average wages: Nail makers, 4.88 francs; stud makers, 5.71 francs; tack makers, 5.32 francs; wire drawers, 5.12 francs; weighers, 4.54 francs. Ten and a half hours constitute a day's labor.

Prices for raw materials have of late risen, with no proportionate increase in the price for the manufactured article. For instance, the stock price for Paris points—slender, round nails—is less than the price of wire rod.

There are in Belgium, exclusive of two small works situated at Hodimont and Luxembourg, nine nail factories, six of which are at Fontaine-l'Eveque, one at Brussels, one at Marchenne and one at Gentbrugge; but owing to American, German and French competition, Belgian manufacturers admit their inability to place their surplus production on foreign markets heretofore exclusively controlled by them. The crisis started about two years ago, when American goods began to supplant the Belgian article upon the various European markets.

Belgian manufacturers also admit difficulty in competing against the German nail syndicate, who comprise 86 nail workers, and who are reported as supplying home orders at high rates, and placing their overproduction for export at whatever price they can get. It is also said that the German manufacturer is favored by

an export premium, and, also by the entry duty of 16 francs per 100 kg. on t.c.c.s.

Although the United States furnishes Belgium with wire rod, the difference in price of the cheaper grade American and Belgian article is 5 francs per 100 kg.

At Fontaine-l'Eveque the annual production of nails amounts to 18,000 tons, 9,000 tons of which are consum-


ed in the country, the surplus—which greatly exceeds the demand—being held for export.

Belgian manufacturers realize that markets are constantly escaping them, that the tonnage of exports is yearly diminishing, and that they will be obliged to curtail production. They regard with especial apprehension the progress made on foreign markets by American manufacturers during the past few years.

**WHOLESALE**

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## CANADA HORSE NAIL COMPANY

**MONTREAL**

ESTABLISHED 1865

# Horse Nails

with the "C" brand and our name on the box, have our absolute guarantee that every nail is perfect.

They are hot forged from the best Swedish Charcoal Steel Nail Rods, combining the best process and the best material known for making a horse nail.

They will wear longest, as they are the toughest, and drive easier than any other, by reason of their faultless design and perfectly hardened points.

Every dealer in horse nails will find it to his advantage to sell our "C" brand in preference to any other, as they are the best known to the Farrier trade, and conceded by them whenever used, to be the most satisfactory nail to use.

They are to be obtained from nearly all the leading wholesale dealers in Canada. If you cannot get our "C" brand on order from them, do not accept substitutes, but apply direct to us.

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**HOTEL LELAND**  
 Headquarters for commercial men.  
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**HOTEL NORTHERN**  
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 First class. Free sample rooms. Seventy rooms. Steam heated. Rates \$2 per day.

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**DRYDEN HOTEL**  
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 Headquarters for commercial and milking men and the general public.

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 Headquarters for commercial travellers. Free bus meets all trains.

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**THE MANITOBA HOTEL.**  
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 Refitted and refurbished throughout. Commodious sample rooms. Everything first-class.

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

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

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

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

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 Good sample rooms. Hot air heating.

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 Good accommodation for travelling public. Sample rooms.

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

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 Every accommodation for commercial travellers.

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

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 First-class. Opposite depot.

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 Sample rooms. Free bus. Livery in connection.

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

**PINCHER CREEK**  
**BRICK HOTEL**  
 MITCHELL & DOBBIE, Proprietors.  
 First-class in every respect. Good accommodation for commercial men.

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

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

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 Large and well lighted sample rooms. Hot air and electric bells and light in every room. Night Grill Room in connection for the convenience of guests arriving and departing by night trains.

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 Special attention given to commercial travellers. Charges moderate.

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 Made with Manitoba Boiler Linsseed Oil  
 The Quality of the Oil is the Crown Brand Life of the Paint.  
**PURE REDDY-MIXED PAINTS**  
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**The New Grain Act.**

The new Manitoba grain act is now in force in the west. Its principles are those of the Minnesota and Dakota grain acts, modified and altered in some ways to suit our different geographical position. The office of a warehouse commissioner is created who is not allowed to be peculiarly interested in the grain trade and he is under bonds to properly perform the duties laid down for him in the grain act. These may shortly be stated to be, to require all elevators, warehouses, mills and grain commission merchants to take out an annual license and to give bonds as security to the public who may store grain in the elevators or warehouses or have other business dealings with these men. He may also require warehousemen to keep their books and accounts in such form as he may approve of. He is also to supervise the handling and storage of grain and to receive and investigate all complaints made in writing under oath of undue dockage, improper weights or grading, refusal or neglect to furnish cars, within a reasonable time, all complaints of fraud or oppression by any person, firm or corporation owning or operating any elevator, warehouse, mill or railway or by any grain commission merchant and to apply such remedy as is provided by statute. He is also to enforce rules and regulations made under the act and to institute prosecutions at the government expense wherever he considers it proper to do so.

The act fully defines the duties and liability of public warehousemen and provides arbitrary forms of grain tickets whether the grain is sold to him for cash or stored with him in general or special bins. These tickets are so worded as to give the farmer a complete statement of the gross weight, net weight, dockage and price per bushel, and one of these tickets must be given by the warehouseman for every load delivered to him. The warehouseman is required by law to insure all grains stored by him for others except in the one case of a man buying through his warehouse or elevator. The warehouseman has the privilege of forwarding to some terminal point on the same line of railway any grain stored with him but he must without delay notify in writing the owner that he has forwarded such grain and he must deliver to such owner government certificates of weight and grade issued at the terminal point. The owner of an elevator now or hereafter equipped with machinery to clean grain before it is weighed must do so when requested.

All persons interested in the weighing of any grain in country elevators must have free access to the scales when such grain is being weighed.

In case there is a disagreement between the purchaser or the person in the immediate charge of and receiving the grain at such country elevator or warehouse, and the person delivering the grain to such elevator or warehouse for storage or shipment, at the time of such delivery, as to the proper dockage for dirt or otherwise, on any lot of grain delivered, an average sample of at least three quarts of the grain in dispute may be taken by both of the said parties, or by either one of them, if the other declines, and forwarded in a suitable sack, properly tied and sealed, express charges prepaid, to the chief inspector of grain, which shall be accompanied by the request, in writing, of either or both of the parties aforesaid, that the said chief inspector will examine the sample and report on the dockage the said grain is, in his opinion, entitled to and would receive if shipped to the terminal points and subjected to official inspection.

It shall be the duty of the chief inspector, as soon as practicable, to examine and inspect such sample or samples of grain and to adjudge the proper dockage to which it is, in his judgment, entitled; and which grain of like quality and character would receive if shipped to the terminal points in carlots and subjected to official inspection.

As soon as the chief inspector has so examined, inspected and adjudged the dockage he shall make out in writing a statement of his judgment and finding and shall transmit a copy thereof by mail to each of the parties to the disagreement, preserving the original together with the sample on file in his office.

The judgment and finding of the chief inspector on all or any of the said matters shall be conclusive.

Whenever complaint is made, in writing under oath, to the commissioner by any person aggrieved, that the person operating any country elevator or country warehouse under this Act fails to give just and fair weights or grades or is guilty of making unreasonable dockage for dirt or other cause, or falls in any manner to operate such elevator or warehouse fairly, justly and properly, or is guilty of any discrimination forbidden by this Act, then it shall be the duty of the commissioner to inquire into and investigate such complaint and the charge therein contained; and to this end and for this purpose the commissioner shall have full authority to examine and inspect all the books, records and papers pertaining to the business of such elevator or warehouse and all the scales, machinery and fixtures and appliances used therein, and to take the evidence of witnesses under oath, and for that purpose to administer the oath.

In case the commissioner finds the complaint and charge therein contained, or any part thereof, true, he shall give his decision in writing and shall at once serve a copy of such decision, with a notice to desist and abstain from the error and malpractice found, if any, upon the person offending and against whom the complaint was made, and, in order to afford prompt redress to the person injured, and if the offender does not desist and abstain and does not give the proper redress and relief to the person injured, the commissioner shall make a special report of the fact found and ascertained upon the investigation of the complaint and the charge therein contained, (which report shall also include a copy of his decision), to the minister of inland revenue, who may institute and carry on in the name of the complainant or on behalf of the Crown, as to him may seem fit, such actions, civil or otherwise, as may be necessary and appropriate to redress the wrongs complained of and to prevent their recurrence.

The commissioner has full power to inspect any elevator, the business thereof and method of doing it at any time and without notice or warning.

On a written application to the commissioner by ten farmers residing within forty miles of their nearest shipping point, he may give permission to any person to erect under the provisions of this act, a flat warehouse covered with metal of not less than 3,000 bushels capacity, with power to enlarge the same should necessity require it, at such shipping point. Such flat warehouse shall be erected on the railway company's premises after getting location of a siding, and the railway company shall be compelled to give such location with siding on its premises, in some place of convenient access, to be approved of by the commissioner, at a rental not greater than that charged to standard elevators. If in the judgment of the commissioner more than one such warehouse is required at a station one or more additional warehouses may be authorized by him, and in such case all the provisions of this section shall apply to the construction of such warehouses; except that in the case of each such additional warehouse the applicants desirous of erecting it shall be liable to pay a rental equivalent to six per cent. interest upon the value of the lands taken, such value to be determined upon and fixed by the commissioners, and shall also be liable to pay the cost of constructing the necessary siding, the company providing the necessary rails and fastenings and charging the applicants either the actual cost thereof or an annual rental of six per cent. upon such actual cost, at the option of the applicants.

The owner and operator of such warehouse shall give bonds and be licensed in the same manner as elevator owners.

Such warehouse shall contain not less than three bins of 1,000 bushels capacity each, and each bin shall be numbered by a separate number.

The owner of any such warehouse shall on the application of any farmer undertaking to ship a carload of grain, allot such farmer a bin in such warehouse as soon as one is available. The allotment of bins to applicants shall be made in the order of applications therefor, and without discrimination of any kind. No farmer shall be allowed to hold more than one bin at any one time to the exclusion of

other applicants. Applications for bins shall be made in a form to be approved of by the commissioner, and blank forms for such applications shall be furnished to applicants by the warehouse operator.

The owner or operator of any such warehouse shall at once on every allotment of a bin apply in writing on a form approved of by the commissioner, but furnished by such warehouse operator, to the proper railway official to furnish a car to the person to whom such bin is allotted, stating in such application the time when the car will be required, such time to be not later than five days from the allotment of the bin.

The shipper shall be allowed for filling such bin and loading on car six clear days exclusive of Sundays, and as much longer time as is necessary to get and load a car from such bin (twenty-four hours being allowed for such loading). If a carload of grain is not delivered into such bin and loaded on a car within the time above provided, the warehouse operator may at his option either load on car the grain then in such bin and ship it for the owner to terminal elevator subject to freight inspection and weighing charges at terminal and all charges of such flat-warehouse use, including an additional charge of one-half a cent per bushel for such loading, or he may sell such grain on account of the owner thereof and shall then be liable to account to the owner for the proceeds, after deducting all proper charges.

The charges for the use of a bin and the services of the warehouse operator in weighing the grain as it is loaded into and out of the warehouse by the person to whom the bin is allotted, shall be subject to such regulations or reduction as the governor in council may from time to time deem proper.

No owner or operator of any such warehouse shall be allowed to store in or ship through grain purchased by or for himself.

On a written application to the commissioner by ten farmers resident within twenty miles of their nearest shipping point, and on approval of the commissioner, the railway company shall erect a loading platform suitable for the purpose of loading from vehicles direct into the cars. Provided however, that the railway company shall not be obliged to erect any such platform outside of the limits of the station yard. Such platform shall be at least ten feet wide, and of such length as is in each case determined by the commissioner, in addition to the approaches at each end, and shall have on the side farthest from the track a guard rail, not less than three feet high. Such platforms may be used free of charge for the loading of grain.

From and after the first day of September, 1900, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to engage in the business of selling grain on commission, or to receive or solicit consignments of grain for sale on commission, in the inspection district of Manitoba, without first obtaining an annual license, for which he shall pay two dollars, from the warehouse commissioner, to conduct and carry on the business of such commission merchant, and giving a bond to Her Majesty, with sufficient security for the benefit of persons entrusting such commission merchant with consignments of grain to be sold on commission, in such amount as is fixed by the commissioner, subject to appeal to the minister. If the commission merchant receives grain for sale on commission, the said bond shall be conditioned that he faithfully account and report to all persons entrusting him with grain for sale on commission and pay to such persons the proceeds of the consignments of grain received by him, less the commission earned on account of the making of such sale, and necessary and actual disbursements.

Twenty-four hours shall be allowed for loading a car direct from vehicles or at a flat warehouse. Such twenty-four hours shall be reckoned from the time when the car is placed at the shipper's disposal on siding.

Every operator of an elevator or warehouse shall at the close of every day that such elevator or warehouse is open for business, furnish to the nearest station agent of the railway day taken into such elevator or warehouse is situated, a statement of the total quantity of grain that house and of the total quantity of

grain in store in such elevator or warehouse at the end of such day.

Where any warehouse or elevator is at the time of the passing of this act doing business in the storing or shipping of grain at any point on the line of any railway in the inspection district of Manitoba, such elevator or warehouse shall be allowed to continue to do business at such point, and without the consent of the owner shall not be removed or refused cars for the shipping of grain, notwithstanding that elevators of any greater or other capacity shall be erected at such point or for any other cause other than non-compliance with the law or as next hereinafter provided. Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person carrying on the business of an elevator or warehouse at the time of the passing of this Act, to continue to do so.

All moneys collected by the warehouse commissioner, by weighmasters and other officers as herein provided for, shall by them be paid into the Manitoba Grain Inspection Fund.

The chief inspector of grain of the inspection district of Manitoba shall receive all such moneys and all fines and penalties collected under this Act, and shall keep a separate account thereof, showing the source from which each account is derived, and shall dispose of them in such manner as is determined by the department of inland revenue.

Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from selling or buying grain by sample, regardless of its grades.

The provisions of this Act shall not change the liability of warehousemen with respect to grain now in store.

The chief inspector of grain, and any inspector, deputies or officials serving under him, before opening the doors of any cars containing grain upon their arrival at any place designated by law as an inspection point, for the purpose of inspecting such grain, shall first ascertain the condition of such cars and determine whether any leakages have occurred while the said cars were in transit, and shall make a record of such leakages, if found, stating the facts connected therewith, and he shall forthwith report the defective condition of such cars to the proper railway official.

The rules and regulations made under the authority of this Act shall be posted up by the commissioner in a conspicuous place in every licensed elevator and warehouse.

Such of said rules and regulations as refer to dealings between producers, buyers, shippers and elevator or warehouseman, together with such portions of this act as the commissioner, or governor in council, deem proper, shall be printed in reasonably large type by the commissioner and posted in a conspicuous place in every licensed elevator or warehouse by the owner thereof.

When testing sieves are used for the purposes of dockage the wire cloth used in their construction shall have ten meshes to the inch each way and be No. 28 standard gauge hard tinned steel wire, and every such sieve shall be verified by the commissioner. The use of damaged or defective sieves shall be an offence.

Persons interested in the weighing of any grain at country elevators or warehouses shall have free access to the scales while such grain is being weighed, and shall, when cleaning is done, have ample opportunity, if they so desire, of personally ascertaining the net weight of the cleaned grain if facilities exist for doing so.

The wilful falsification or misstatement of the weight of grain as weighed and the use of concealed or other weights in such a way as to falsify or change the apparent weights of grain being weighed, shall be offences punishable with fine upon the guilty party, or loss of license or both.

Any person in charge of scales at a terminal or country elevator or warehouse who finds that such scales are defective shall report the fact to the inspector of weights and measures and to the owner of such elevator or warehouse.

No new elevator or warehouse shall be operated until the scales are inspected and approved by the proper weights and measures officials.

Where in any elevator or warehouse grain is cleaned before being weighed the provisions of this Act requiring statement of gross weights shall not apply to such grain.

Any person offering for sale or storage grain, the different qualities of which have been wilfully manipulated

with intent to deceive the person to whom it is so offered for sale or the person or persons receiving it for warehousing, as to the true quality of such grain, shall be guilty of an offence.

Any person guilty of an offence specified in this Act or guilty of violating any provision of this Act for which a specific penalty is not herein provided, shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars and not more than one thousand dollars.

### Industrial Progress in Chili.

Thanks to the protective tariff, the local industries of Chili are beginning to assume very important proportions. Two sugar factories are at work on a large scale; soap, candle, and cocoanut-oil factories are flourishing. Chilean beers and "lagers" are winning for themselves a deservedly high reputation. Bolivia alone takes from Chili annually, beer to the value of 250,000 pesos (\$18,750). Factories of chocolate and vermouth, with the most modern appliances, are thriving in the Republic. One of the newest local industries is a manufactory of tin-ware, established in Valparaiso, with a daily output of about 6,000 articles. In printing, lithography and engraving Chili is well to the fore. In the manufactory of textile goods, cottons and woollens great development is proceeding, and must tend to resist imports. There are extensive and well-equipped engineering works and foundries which are mostly British. A biscuit factory supplies all Chili with biscuits. Factories for hats and for clothing are numerous and successful.—London Chamber of Commerce Journal.

### Hardwood Supplies Decreasing.

Indiana timber land, which was considered the best in the country, is being so rapidly denuded of the once splendid forests of hardwood timber that speculators are seeing the advantage of gobbling up everything that may be got in the way of timber tracts," says the Chicago Record. "The walnut and hickory of Indiana and Ohio are considered the best that can be had and the monster poplars once formed the nucleus for the log-heap fire, are now worth individually more as they stand than the acres they occupy will bring when cleared, many a poplar tree selling for \$100 before an axe touched it. The walnut, that was once so plentiful that barn timbers, house sills, fence rails, etc., were made from it, is becoming exceedingly scarce, and curled-walnut stumps have brought almost fabulous prices, while hickory of the shell-bark variety can scarcely be found in some of the best sections.

Last year's purchase by a Goshen (Ind.) firm of fifty-five standing walnut trees near the northern Indiana line for \$10,000, and the handsome sum they make out of the handling of this rare clump of trees, has proved an incentive in the search for timber in other directions. Grant county furnished a noticeable instance in the scale of the 1,030 acres of virgin forest on the Wood tract, the last large forest in Indiana, for \$66,000. A New York firm bought the walnut timber where it stood for \$55,000; 400 acres of land, the timber being reserved by the seller, sold for \$20,000, and there remain 630 acres of the best timber in Indiana, the walnut alone being sold from it. The buyers will clear \$50,000 by their deal in that timber.

"Where years ago the lumbermen went for only large tracts, they are now content with individual trees, and wherever there is a notably fine forest monarch of the desirable variety its whereabouts becomes widely known, and the competition to secure it is very sharp."

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### N. W. M. P.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Coal," and addressed to the Commissioner N. W. M. P., will be received up to noon of 20th Inst., for delivery of coal to the N. W. M. P. All tenders to be on printed forms, which can be procured on application to Alex. Celder, Esq., Main street, Winnipeg, or to the office commanding, N. W. M. Police, Regina.

(Sgd.) E. GILPIN BROWN,  
Inspector and Acting-Supply Officer.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

SICKNESS INSURANCE.

Considering the pressure at which we live, and all the circumstances of this fiercely competitive age, few things seem to us more desirable than the means of insurance against sickness. Health or sickness insurance is by no means a new element in underwriting; although it is attracting so much attention at the present time. Long ago insurance managers found it a most difficult problem to solve, and quietly laid it aside. Its revival at this date is the direct outcome of excessive competition, and an overpowering desire for volume of premiums. The actual experience in this country in dealing with sickness from an insurance standpoint is very limited; and it is doubtful if any one company now engaged in this business in Canada, or in the United States, has sufficient experience from which to determine true loss ratios and adequate rates, as no form of underwriting presents more difficult problems than that of sickness. Many of the fraternal societies operating in Canada have, for a number of years, made a specialty of sickness insurance, but they do not proclaim their experience in this department. The I. O. F., the largest "fraternal," maintains a discreet silence in regard to this feature of its work. The moral hazard in sickness insurance is difficult to provide for. Accident companies have to take unusual precautions, since dishonest claimants have been known to disfigure themselves so as to collect a few hundred dollars.

Known quantities are not insurable. The unknown and unexpected only are proper subjects for insurance. Some people are seldom if ever sick, and they know it. Their unknown quantity or chance of loss of time seems to be from accident or from sporadic diseases, that may be not improperly called, the accidental diseases. Does the individual man know his tendency to sickness from his past experience? Doubtless there are many men with such knowledge. Men suffering from no particular diseased condition ascertainable by medical examination, but men whose vital forces seem to wear out every year or two, and who must lay up for repairs. Nature calls a halt, and the doctor, his medicines, and rest are needed to restore such people to their normal condition. Such a condition is more or less a known quantity. Such men will naturally seek sickness insurance. People get educated in the making of claims. They learn the requirements, and they fit their proofs to the end in view. Reputable men have been known to claim disability who have not lost a day from their business, because of a slight attack of illness. There are certain things which the cleverest doctors are apt to be deceived about, unless they suspect something wrong and play the detective. Rheumatism is one of these. A man familiar with the phenomena of rheumatism as described to him by his friends, may never have felt a twinge himself, and yet be able to narrate his symptoms and sufferings in fullest detail to the examining physician. A man well posted on the symptoms of dyspepsia, spinal disorders, lumbago, and the like, can simulate the disability of these and kindred complaints and defy the skill of the physicians. Again, a man is taken sick with one of the hundred and one "ills that flesh is heir to" and is confined to his bed for ten days or two weeks. When he is able to resume work, he finds that work is scarce and wages are low, much lower than the weekly indemnity under his sickness policy. Now the chances are that his attending physician will advise him not to venture out for some time, at least a week, perhaps longer, as he is unfit for work, and he will be taking long chances, in fact acting against his own best interests. In view of the existing low wages he will have no difficulty in persuading himself that the doctor is right. In the face of the doctor's advice, how can the examining physician say anything to the contrary, although he may have his suspicions that the claim is exorbitant. No just and honest claim should be resisted, but against an unjust and dishonest claim should be arrayed, the strong purpose, the best skill and all the resources at command. There is a degree of odium in resisting any claim however fraudulent. Still the duty remains. If the dishonest and tricky were to have their own way in the collection of unfounded claims there would soon be an end of the business. One of the liveliest and most trenchant ques-

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

GROCERIES

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

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

Dried Fruits

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

Tobacco

Table listing various tobacco products such as T. & B. No. 38, 48, and 68 Cads., and other brands with their prices per pound.

DRUGS

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

Table listing various drug items such as Alum, Alcohol, Bleaching Powder, and other chemicals with their prices per pound or per unit.

LEATHER

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

FUEL

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

ions agitating the minds of Canadian underwriters is that of sickness insurance. What is likely to be the outcome of that branch of underwriting in this country is a question of ever increasing importance. The sickness policy is, in its very sale, a bid against the known tendency of disease: it is insuring the intangible many times, both as to the value of the time alleged to be lost and whether the case is real or simulated. We neither predict or prophecy as to the success of sickness insurance, the problem is one solely for the future. If good, the people will in time accept it, if found otherwise they will in time reject it, and in this as in all else effecting the welfare of the race. It is safe to trust the good sense of the people. The danger, if any, will come from excessive competition tending to liberalization, beyond the limits of that prudence which should control the business. Managers understand that for the safety of the great interests that are under their

care they must be on the alert to prevent the unscrupulous schemes of those who look with greedy and covetous eyes upon the companies funds.—Money and Risks.

TERM INSURANCE. Neither life insurance people, nor the people who buy life insurance protection, have heretofore understood that an "ordinary life policy" is one that provides that the entire premium for the first year is to be confiscated; that is to say, that the policy in question is to be treated during the first year as term insurance, which is to say, they do not understand that the full premium on an "ordinary life policy" is to be collected by the companies for term insurance. Neither do they understand in the event of that policy being maintained in force by the policyholder for twenty years, that it is to be credited with but nineteen years' reserve. If the companies want to combine term

and whole-life in one policy they know how it can be done. Such a policy, when offered, should be represented for just what it is, at the proper rates, and not as a whole-life or endowment, as the case may be, at the uniform rates charged for whole-life and endowment. Collecting whole-life rates, in which is included a charge for a heavy reserve, and then treating that policy during its first year as a term policy, crediting no reserve to it, renewable at the end of the year as a whole-life policy at the same rate, smacks more of sharp practice than fair and open dealing. Technical and cleverly-written dissertations in defence of such a practice cannot successfully dispose of the poor mortality it embraces. Certain it is, no man buying life insurance protection is going to pay full life or endowment rates for term insurance if he knows it. It as certainly follows then, that the only way such policies can be disposed of is by deluding and deceiving applicants.—The Vindicator.

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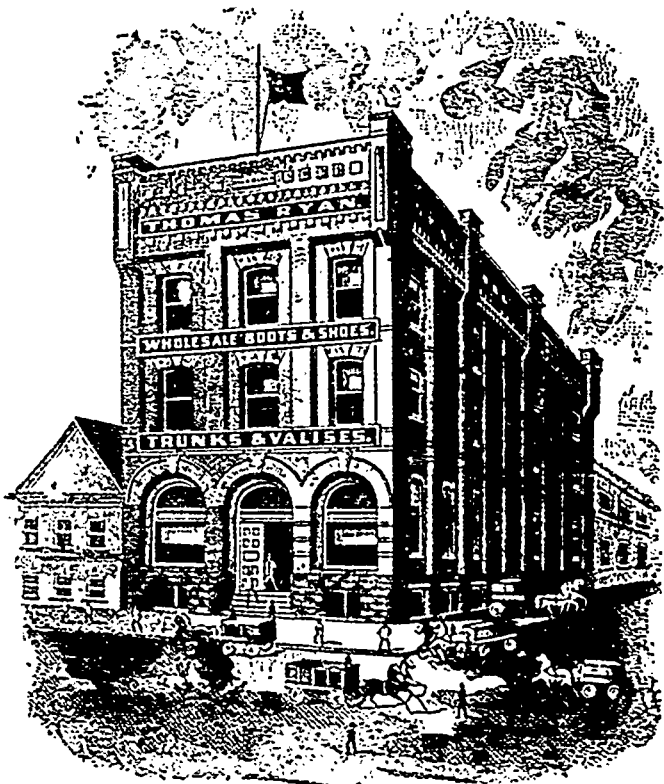
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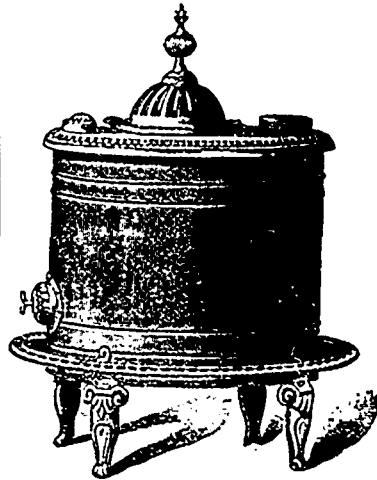
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