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THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

Published Weekly.

Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, AUGUST 17, 1901.

No. 50



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650 foot Pure Manilla
600 foot Manilla
550 foot Manilla
500 foot Standard

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Manufactured especially for

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.

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Mail Orders receive Prompt Attention.

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

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HAT PORTAGE and Produce

'Tis a Good Thing



Have you seen our "Princess Alexandra" Blanket?
Can be retailed at \$3. A seller every time.

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New shipments to hand.
All the leaders in stock.
Prices right.

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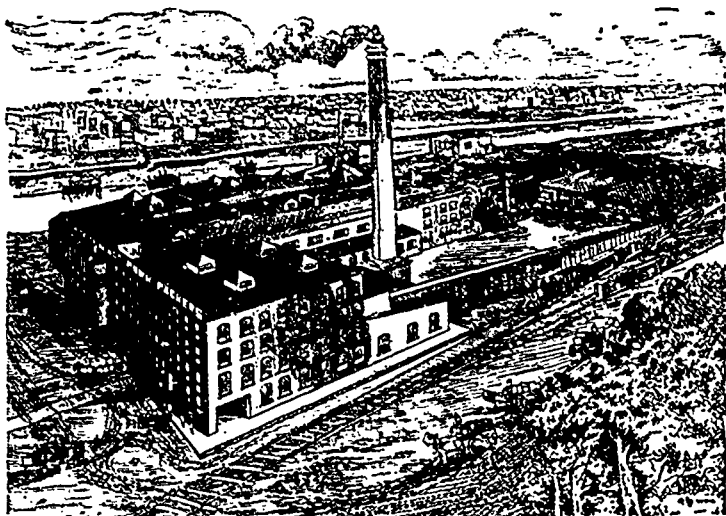
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J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO. Pork Packers
WINNIPEG
Branches—Vancouver and Nelson

Fall Styles in Shoes.

The tendency of styles in all lines of shoes is decidedly along common sense lines, and will undoubtedly meet with the full approval of the retail trade. Fall styles will result in an article of footwear that can be carried in stock for the next ten years, and which will sell almost as readily then as this fall. This will avoid the usual run of dead stock on the shelves of the retailer, which has sometimes followed the adoption of ultra styles in footwear, and will make all of the shoes taken in stock this fall saleable. The stylish shoe this fall will conform closely to the shape of the foot, it will be comfortable, neat fitting, and will not go to the extremes that have sometimes prevailed in the past. It will have some features, which will distinguish it from shoes formerly sold, but these will not be carried to extremes.

The sole of the fall shoe will be heavy, and will project beyond the foot on all sides including the heel. It will be sewn with the cable stitch, and in extreme cases may extend considerably beyond what it did in the shoes worn a year ago. This style will apply to men's, women's and children's shoes, but will stop short of infants' shoes. The sole will be some heavier than a year ago, the idea being to prevent the cold from penetrating to the foot. Shoes, without arctics and overshoes are being worn more and more in this country, and it has been found upon investigation that if the bottom of the foot can be kept warm, the whole foot will remain so. This style therefore combines both utility and modishness.

On most of the shoes being manufactured for fall and winter the toe is made on the medium last. It does not represent either extreme narrowness or extreme width, but is comfortable and neat in appearance. This is another common sense tendency in the fall shoes. It will be found upon investigation that medium toes meet with the popular approval, that there are many who go to neither extreme in fashion, and who will always demand a medium toe. Shoes made according to this style will therefore be saleable to the average person long after present styles change.

Lace shoes will prevail almost entirely, being very stylish, and will include men's, women's, youth's and children's shoes, and some infant's shoes will be made to lace, although many mothers prefer button shoes for infants, and as style is not desired so much in this class, button shoes will undoubtedly continue to be offered and will be sold to some extent. Lace shoes will be the correct thing, however, from the standpoint of style and will be used almost altogether by adults and children above five or six years of age.

In heels there will be a slight change in women's and misses' shoes. The tendency the past six months has been toward very low heels, with spring heels for misses receiving considerable attention. For fall wear heels will be straighter than for some time and will be of medium height, some higher than those offered the trade last spring.

Black leathers, some heavier than have been used in the past will be made up almost altogether. Box calf, calfskin, and heavy leathers will be used almost exclusively, and while some vic kid and other soft leathers will be made up they will not be so modish, and will be purchased largely where the wearer is to be indoors, and desires an easy shoe. For out of door wear in this climate heavy leathers are more appropriate during cold weather, and give better results. And this is another instance of where utility was considered first in forming the styles for fall and winter wear. While some tan and russet shoes will be made up to meet the requirements of the trade, they will not be fashionable, and retailers should purchase them sparingly, and only to meet the demand from customers who are known to have a preference for them.

Patent leather and box enamel shoes, for both men and women will be stylish for fine wear, and are being produced in large quantities. They will be more suitable for parties and evening wear than on the street, however, and retailers should take in these goods only to meet the known requirements of their trade.—Commercial Bulletin.

Many a man has discovered after mixing politics with his business that he has no business to mix with his politics.—Ex.

Buyers of Butter and Eggs

THE YEAR ROUND

To-Day's Prices Nett:

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-----|
| Fresh y Gathered Eggs | - - - | 12c |
| Straight Dairy Butter | - - - | 11c |
| Fine Creamery Butter | - - - | 16c |

Delivered at Winnipeg.

August 1, 1901.

R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY Ltd.
WINNIPEG

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Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in all Classes of British Columbia

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, MOULDINGS, Etc.

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

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THE COMMERCIAL

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

Nineteenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

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

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

Office 210 McDermot St. Telephone 221.

D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 17, 1901.

OPTION MARKET FOR WINNIPEG.

An option market will be established in Winnipeg in connection with the grain exchange, on Sept. 1. This will be practically the first option market in Canada, and it is perhaps appropriate, that Winnipeg, as the leading grain market in Canada, should become an option market. The custom of dealing in options has become so general that it is now recognized as a part of the regular grain trade. It is now the custom of local operators to deal in options of some other market, notably Chicago. It is reasoned with considerable force that we might as well have an option market at home and allow local parties to reap whatever profit there is in the business. Another argument in favor of the local market is to the effect that local grain could be delivered on contract, whereas this cannot be done on transactions in a foreign market. For instance, say a local holder of a lot of wheat desires to sell futures against his holding. When the time to fulfill the contract comes around, he could deliver the actual grain to satisfy the contract. Manitoba wheat could not of course be delivered on such contracts in a United States market. Even if it corresponded in quality to the option grade, it is subject to customs and bonding regulations in the United States. It will remain to be seen whether or not an option market can be made a success in Winnipeg.

The objection to option dealing is the speculative spirit which it engenders, which leads to excessive trading in wind. It is, however, very hard to draw the line between legitimate and illegitimate trading. The question has been discussed and legislated upon for years, without much progress having been made in any direction. The party who sells against his holdings, though no actual grain may ever be delivered on the sale, is in the opinion of most people nowadays doing a perfectly legitimate and businesslike transaction. On the other hand there can be no question as to the evil of promiscuous option trading by parties who do it purely as a speculative or rather gambling transaction. In such cases it simply amounts to betting on the rise and fall of the market. It is only

equal to betting on a horse race or a game of cards. Of course most option gamblers follow the markets, and from a study of the situation they form opinions as to the future course of prices of the commodity which they propose speculating in, or upon. In many cases, however, they may have little more reason for their "deals" than if they were betting on a game.

A WORTHY PEOPLE.

The Icelanders of Winnipeg and district, who number a respectable and interesting portion of our population, celebrated their national day, August 2, by a general gathering in one of the suburban parks. This is the eleventh consecutive annual celebration by the Icelandic people of our western metropolis. The Icelanders of Manitoba are a progressive and law-abiding people. While cherishing the memories of their native land, they quickly become good Canadian citizens, taking an interest in the questions affecting the welfare of the country. They are usually on the side of right and justice. It is pleasing to note that we are continually having additions to our Icelandic population through the arrival of new immigrants, and they are a people who are always welcome. Manitoba will probably soon contain more Icelanders and native born people of Icelandic descent, than the total population of Iceland.

ORIENTALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The sessions of the royal commission appointed to investigate and report upon Chinese and Japanese immigrants in British Columbia have developed some interesting information concerning the Orientals in that province. At Nanaimo, an important labor centre, only three Chinese attended the public schools. A considerable number of Japs and Chinese are employed in connection with the coal mines at Nanaimo and Comox. At the latter place the Orientals exceed the number of white men employed in coal mining. A list of ten manufacturing concerns, including saw mills, at Vancouver and Chemalms, brick manufacturing at Victoria, and the Wellington coal mines, near Nanaimo, shows a total of 969 white men, 869 Chinese and 437 Japanese. Of this number of whites it is estimated that about 900 are skilled workmen, leaving 69 white unskilled laborers, as compared with 1,306 Orientals.

There are 40 salmon canneries, averaging 200 men each year, or 8,000 in all. Each cannery would average 10 whites, chiefly skilled workmen, 400 in all, making 7,600 Orientals employed, as compared with 400 whites. There are about 8,000 fishermen, of which number nearly 4,000 are Japanese.

The evidence also went to show that out of a population of probably 14,000 Chinese and 4,000 Japanese, of common laborers between the ages of 18 and 45, probably 300 are married.

The superintendent of the western division of the C. P. R. stated that the company gave regular employment to about 90 Chinese and 70 Japanese. This number was increased at certain times by 500, when surface work or shovelling snow or slides off the track was required.

Among the statements submitted at New Westminster was one to the effect that the recent census shows 718 Chinese in a total population of 6,700 in New Westminster.

The proprietor of one of the canning factories submitted a statement showing the cost of operations at his salmon cannery for the last four years. This statement showed the total amount paid for Chinese labour to have been:

| | |
|------|-------------|
| 1897 | \$14,376.54 |
| 1898 | 5,898.51 |
| 1899 | 9,027.78 |
| 1900 | 4,051.39 |

During the same years the outlay for white labour was as follows:

| | |
|------|------------|
| 1897 | \$3,316.23 |
| 1898 | 7,050.51 |
| 1899 | 7,720.95 |
| 1900 | 8,091.71 |

White men were paid from \$40 to \$100 per month, including board, which cost \$12 per month.

The Chinese were paid for actual time only and in all cases they boarded themselves. Their wages varied from \$35 to \$70 per month.

During these years a total of 74,030 cases of salmon were packed. The cost for Chinese labour averaged 40 cents per case, and for white labour 68 cents.

DAIRYING INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

For some years past the farmers of Canada, have in an increasing degree, devoted attention to the dairying department in connection with their farms. The disposition to improve the grade of the stock and the process of manufacture have resulted in the turning out of a superior product and this fact, together with improved cold storage accommodation and other transportation facilities, and an increased appreciation of Canadian produce in the British markets, have made the production of butter and cheese relatively important among the agricultural activities of the Dominion.

The phenomenal development which has taken place in the export trade in Canadian butter and cheese in the past five years may be seen from the following statement of the amount and value of the exports:

| Year. | BUTTER. | |
|-------|------------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Pounds. | |
| 1896 | 5,689,241 | 1,072,689 |
| 1897 | 11,453,351 | 2,080,173 |
| 1898 | 11,253,787 | 2,046,686 |
| 1899 | 20,139,185 | 3,760,573 |
| 1900 | 23,259,737 | 4,122,156 |

| Year. | CHEESE. | |
|-------|-------------|------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Pounds. | |
| 1896 | 164,689,123 | 13,956,571 |
| 1897 | 164,220,699 | 14,678,239 |
| 1898 | 196,703,323 | 17,572,753 |
| 1899 | 189,827,839 | 16,778,763 |
| 1900 | 185,984,430 | 19,856,324 |

The great bulk of our exports of both butter and cheese goes to Great Britain. In fact almost the total export goes to Great Britain. Germany takes a few thousand dollars' worth of butter and no cheese, and a few thousand dollars worth of each go to the United States and some other countries.

Ontario is the centre of the dairy interests at present, there being 1,203 cheese factories in that province in 1899 (latest official report) and 323 butter factories. In 1893 there were 897 cheese and 74 butter factories. In New Brunswick there were 54 cheese factories and 33 butter factories or skimming stations. Nova Scotia had 33 butter and cheese factories. The industry is comparatively new in the maritime provinces, but is now making good headway.

Last year (1900) there were reported to be 32 cheese and 29 butter factories in Manitoba. During the year 1900 the total output amounted to 3,338,431 pounds, valued at \$541,661.04. The total output of cheese was 1,021,258 pounds, valued at \$102,330.05; making the grand total of dairy products for the province, \$643,991.09. The production of butter and cheese in Manitoba during each year since 1895 is set forth in the following table:

| Year. | Butter. | | Cheese. | |
|-------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| 1895 | 1,703,252 | 551,192 | | |
| 1896 | 2,215,025 | 984,900 | | |
| 1897 | 3,397,491 | 978,007 | | |
| 1898 | 2,110,614 | 800,084 | | |
| 1899 | 2,357,019 | 818,587 | | |
| 1900 | 3,338,431 | 1,021,258 | | |

In the Territories there are 20 butter factories and 15 cream separating stations, which are operated by the Dominion government, with a view to encouraging the establishment of a dairying industry in that part of the country. It is expected that these factories will ultimately be taken over and operated by local companies. Two of the creameries in Alberta were continued in operation during the winter of 1898-9, and four of them were continued during the winter of 1900-1. The number of patrons in 1900 was 1,169, as compared with 1,072 in 1899, and 1,051 in 1898.

Lower Prices for Quinine.

In view of the extremely heavy shipments of cinchona bark from Java to Europe during the months of June and July, says the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter of New York, the lower units of the recent London and Amsterdam bark auctions and the Java quinine sale at Batavia, and the dullness of trade in this market, the lower range of prices established by both American and German manufacturers of quinine caused little or no surprise here, the events above specified having prepared those interested for a decline.

Since November of last year the Java shipments of cinchona bark have not been so heavy as was the case last month, when 620,000 kilograms, or 1,364,000 pounds of bark were sent to Europe. In the table printed below are given the amounts of bark in kilograms shipped from Java each month during the period from January, 1899, to and including July of this year:—

| Jan. | 1899. | | 1900. | | 1901. | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Kilos. | Kilos. | Kilos. | Kilos. | Kilos. | Kilos. |
| Jan. | 235,000 | 370,000 | 370,000 | 500,000 | | |
| Feb. | 405,000 | 329,000 | 329,000 | 374,000 | | |
| March | 488,500 | 325,000 | 325,000 | 357,000 | | |
| April | 438,500 | 255,000 | 255,000 | 400,000 | | |
| May | 471,500 | 408,000 | 408,000 | 373,000 | | |
| June | 548,450 | 434,000 | 434,000 | 524,000 | | |
| July | 470,000 | 314,000 | 314,000 | 624,000 | | |
| August | 601,200 | 488,500 | | | | |
| Sept. | 616,000 | 683,000 | | | | |
| Oct. | 479,000 | 550,000 | | | | |
| Nov. | 651,000 | 745,000 | | | | |
| Dec. | 313,000 | 550,000 | | | | |

Railway and Traffic Matters.

In connection with the recent changes in C. P. R. officials in Manitoba by which a divisional superintendent will be placed at Brandon it is stated that the company will greatly increase its interests at that point. A superintendent has been placed in charge of the trains running out of that point which means that an operating staff will have to be located there also. The yard and office accommodation will be greatly increased.

The chairman of the projected Vancouver, New Westminster, Northern and Yukon railway, is reported to have said that operations will commence on this railway as soon as rights to enter Vancouver and Westminster have been obtained. An engineer is being sent out at once on preliminary. The road has been financed and all that is being waited for is permission to operate in the cities mentioned. The part of the line from Vancouver on to the Alaskan boundary will wait until the governments are again interviewed.

At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway company held at Montreal on Monday the usual dividend of two per cent. on the preference stock for the half year ending June 30 last, was declared. A dividend of two and a half per cent. for the same period was also declared on the common stock. The results for the fiscal year to June 30 last were—Gross earnings, \$30,855,203; working expenses, \$18,745,828; net earnings, \$12,109,375; income from other sources \$933,425; total net income, \$13,042,800; less fixed charges, including interest on land bonds, \$7,305,835; less amount applied against ocean steamships, \$150,000. Net revenue available for dividends, \$5,586,965. After payment of all dividends declared the surplus for the year carried forward is \$1,114,458.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

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

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Collections made on favorable terms.
Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.
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Capital Authorized \$3,000,000.
Capital Paid Up, \$2,400,000.
Reserve Fund, \$2,400,000.

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Vice-President—Wilmot D. Matthews.
General Manager—T. G. Brough.

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A general Banking Business transacted.
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UNION BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID-UP 3,000,000
REST 5,000,000

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A General Banking Business Transacted.
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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Capital (paid up) - \$2,500,000
Reserve - \$1,850,000

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

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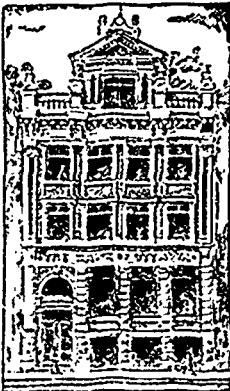
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Advise diggers to dig. We are paying 30c per lb. for good dry Seneca, delivered in Minneapolis. Freight from Winnipeg to Minneapolis is \$1.16 per cwt. No duty on Seneca, Raw Furs or Deer Skins. Write for circular.

The Commercial in British Columbia.

Lower Fraser River District Visited by our Representative.

New Westminster is one of the oldest settlements in British Columbia, having been founded in 1858 during the time of the Fraser river gold excitement. It is situated on the side of a steep hill, which forms the north bank of the Fraser river, and overlooks a very pretty valley scene. The business thoroughfares are comparatively level as they parallel the river front, but many of the cross streets are very steep. New Westminster is situated about sixteen miles from the mouth of the river and is accessible for ocean vessels. Daily connection is made with trains on the C. P. R. main line and an hourly service with Vancouver is provided by an electric railway. The Great Northern Railway comes to a point immediately across the river from the city, the transfer being made at present by a ferry boat, but a traffic bridge is practically assured in the near future.

This is the market town for the farming community spread along the

Columbia, giving employment to many hundreds of men every year. The principal streams frequented by these fish are the Fraser and Skeena rivers, and during the spawning season the waters appear to be alive with salmon. There are five different kinds of these fish, the spring or tyee, sockeye, coho, dog and humpback, the two latter being of very little commercial value. These fish visit their spawning grounds at different seasons of the year and various theories and conjectures have been advanced as to where they remain previous to that time, how old they are when they come to spawn, etc., but no very satisfactory solution of the matter has yet been reached. It would appear, however, that the fry go from the spawning grounds to the sea and on attaining maturity go back to the rivers where they were born and this ends their existence. They make their way for great distances up these streams, on the Fraser river they are found

in competing with those in the United States as the latter catch their fish in traps which is not permitted in Canada and the fish have thus to be taken by nets which cost considerable more. Representations have been made to the government regarding this and it is possible that new regulations will be put into force.

Between New Westminster and the mouth of the Fraser river there are two towns, Ladness and Steveston, the latter being the more important from the standpoint of the fish canning industry. For about ten months of the year Steveston is a quiet little village doing a small business with the surrounding agricultural district and the few fishermen who make their homes here, but during the principal salmon run, which commences on the 1st of July, and lasts about six weeks, it is filled to overflowing with a motley crowd of white men, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, etc., who are engaged either in the canneries or in fishing. It is during this time that the merchants located here expect to make their year's profits, and if for any reason the fishing should prove a failure, they have only one resource, namely, to hold on as best they can with what little business they get from the immediate vicinity until the next fishing season arrives.

Ladness, which lies between Steves-

the slopes of the foothills which are well adapted for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables and for sheep grazing. Hop growing is receiving a great deal of attention as the land is said to be particularly well suited for this.

Recently Mount Baker has been attracting more than usual attention, owing to the discovery of some rich mineral deposits, and Chilliwack is profiting from this, as while many of these claims are in the United States it is practically impossible to reach them excepting by way of Chilliwack. A good wagon road has been built ten miles out from Chilliwack, and the government has appropriated sufficient funds to have this extended to the mines. Already the merchants at this point have derived considerable business from this source and the trade is sure to increase as the mines are developed.

Some of the principal mines are the Lone Jack, Red Mountain, Golden Chariot group, Gold Basin, etc. On the Lone Jack there is a vein from one and a half to eight feet in width, which can be traced for a distance of 25,000 feet. Tests made of this ore have averaged over \$35 per ton, and it is said that the cost of mining and milling will not exceed \$5 a ton. Upwards of \$30,000 has been expended



Ships Loading Salmon at Steveston, B.C.

Fraser river valley, and is also the headquarters for the immense salmon trade of this river. A large lumber business is handled here, there being three large sawmills, which ship extensively to the Northwest Territories and Manitoba. There are several other manufactories also, such as an oatmeal mill, sash and door factories, machine shops and an automatic can factory started as a result of the immense proportions which the salmon canning industry has assumed.

New Westminster was once noted for the size and magnificence of its buildings, but in the fall of 1898 the business portion, where the most of these buildings were situated, was entirely destroyed by fire, and those erected to replace the ones destroyed, while being as a rule substantial structures, were not on so grand a scale. This year, however, several very fine buildings are being completed, notably among these being two which will be used for the post office and customs house, the city hall, fire hall and public library.

The provincial penitentiary, the asylum for the insane and some other public buildings are also seen here.

For several years past an industrial exhibition has been held here each fall. This has met with good success, and it has grown to such proportions that it is now one of the most important exhibitions in Canada.

Salmon fishing forms an important industry along the coast of British

six hundred miles in the interior and it is said that at one time they went to the headwaters of the Columbia river in East Kootenay although they no longer go that far.

These fish are canned in large numbers for export. There are about seventy canneries in the province, which give employment during the fishing season to some 21,000 men. Some of these men are regular fishermen, but the majority of them only work at this during the sockeye run, which starts on the first of July and lasts about six weeks. For the last few years there has been trouble between the cannery owners and the fishermen over the price to be paid for the fish. This reached a serious stage last year and the government were compelled to interfere for the protection of life and property. A strike was called by the Fishermen's union again this year, but, fortunately, it was settled in time to prevent any great loss by the business men interested.

In 1899 the pack for the province amounted to 732,437 cases, but last year was a poor season owing to labor troubles, etc. This season, however, promises to be a record one, particularly for the canneries on the Fraser, as the salmon have been swarming into that river in great numbers.

The canneries in British Columbia are under a considerable disadvantage

ton and New Westminster, is surrounded by the best agricultural district of the Fraser river delta. This delta produces wonderful yields of vegetables, fruits, grain, clover and timothy. The principal drawback to farming here is the lowness of the land which makes it very liable to be flooded during the time of high water in the river. To overcome this, dikes have been constructed along the banks of the river, which serve in most seasons to keep back the water. The merchants here also receive a large amount of business from those engaged in the salmon fishing. Besides three general stores, there is a bakery, a harness shop, two butchers, drug store, bicycle and implement warehouse, etc.

Above New Westminster also there is a fine agricultural district extending along both sides of the river for many miles, and large quantities of vegetables, fruit, timothy, etc., are grown, being almost sufficient to supply the Vancouver and New Westminster markets.

The principal town along this portion of the river is Chilliwack, commonly known as the garden of British Columbia, where vegetables, fruit, and grain are raised in large quantities.

The Chilliwack valley is about eight or ten miles in width and stretches along the river for a distance of some twenty miles. Besides this there are many hundreds of acres of land along

on this property. A tunnel has been driven on the upper ledge for about 140 feet and a winze sunk 150 feet, as well as some cross-cutting and other work.

On the Gold Basin some \$15,000 has been spent in development. A tunnel is being driven to tap the ledge at the 701 foot level.

The Red Mountain property adjoins the Gold Basin. A tunnel has been driven on a 4-foot ledge from which ore has been taken averaging \$40 a ton.

The Golden Chariot group comprises fourteen claims. A strong company has recently been organized to work this property.

There are a large number of claims besides these which have given good surface showings, but on which very little work has been done, but the opinion is confidently expressed that before long there will be some rich mines operated here.

The residents of Chilliwack are expecting to have a railway built into their town before long, which will place them in much closer touch with the outside world and enable them to derive more advantage from the rich country surrounding them.

Continuing along the main line the next town reached is Kamloops, which has a population of about 2,400, and is well supplied with business

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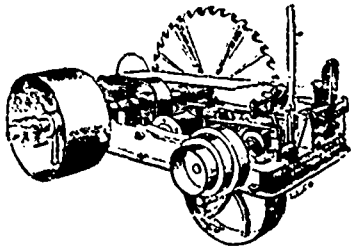
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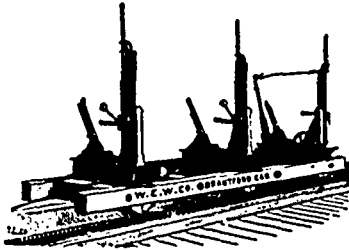
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RATES :
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Exporter of Raw Furs.

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

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WANTED

Spring Chickens— Highest cash prices paid for choice stock.

All varieties of fresh and salt fish constantly on hand.

W. J. GUES T

802 Main Street, Winnipeg

SPECIALLY MADE FOR FAMILY USE.

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

ALWAYS ASK FOR OGILVIE'S.

Mining Stocks.

Investment in mining stocks, which was all the rage about two or three years ago, is now a dead letter and a thing of the past. The losses it has entailed, however, are enormous, and will never be fully known; although sufficient incidents in this speculative mining campaign have already transpired to enable one to form a pretty correct idea of its disastrous character. We know of a most distressing case in which three young ladies, left in comfortable circumstances, were induced to take their capital out of a good solid dividend-paying concern, and put it into a mining concern that was paying over double the rate of interest they had been receiving. The big dividends of the mining stock they were induced to invest in suddenly ceased, the shares dropped and dropped in value, until they were almost worthless; and these three young ladies have been obliged to seek situations. It was the big dividends paid out by these mining companies that led many to transfer their investments from good and safe concerns to these wild-cat schemes, whose unearned dividends were the fraudulent decoy ducks that led so many to absolute ruin. Cases are coming to light every day in which people, who

A Study of Wickets.

During the past few years, says a bulletin of the Ontario Agricultural college, there have been many complaints from both farmers and millers regarding the poor quality of flour made from Ontario-grown wheat. Users said it was not possible to make as good bread as formerly from flour ground from local wheat; millers declared the demand for such flour had so fallen off that they could sell it only by underbidding their competitors. The judgment of experts was that the deterioration in the strength of the flour was due to the depletion of the soil's supply of nitrogen, and to the growing of large yielding but weaker varieties of wheat. The millers, to protect themselves, had adopted a system of paying according to the weight per measured bushel, which varied as much as five pounds, a Michigan Amber running as high as 61 pounds, and an Early Red Clawson going as low as 51 pounds. The tests of the college show that this was really an effective way of encouraging the best, the heavier kinds being generally those which gave the best results in the bread-making process. The experiments with which the bulletin deals were a continuation of some carried on for three years with wheat grown on the

Fife, 61 lbs.; Herison Bearded, 63 lbs.; White Russian, 63 to 61 lbs.; Thickset, 63 to 62 lbs., and Colorado, 62½ to 60 lbs.

Coming to the final test, the yield and quality of bread, the following table gives the result, in the yield per 100 lbs. of flour, and in quality, in the latter case 100 representing the average:

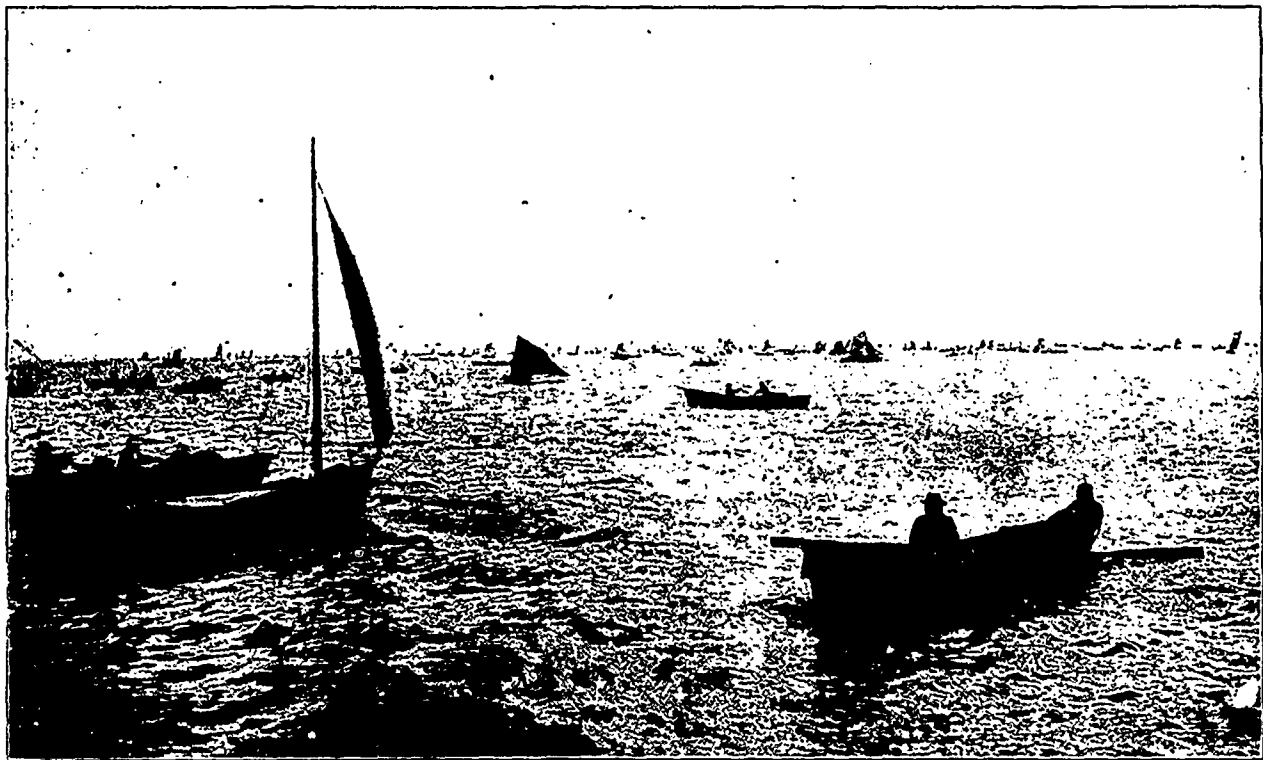
| | Yield. | Quality. |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|
| | lbs. | |
| Fall wheat— | | |
| Turkey Red.. . . . | 157.6 | 95 |
| Scott, | 148.2 | 90 |
| Michigan Amber. . . . | 147.9 | 88.6 |
| Genesee Giant | 147.4 | 81 |
| Jones' Winter Fife. . . | 146.1 | 85 |
| Walker's Reliable . . . | 145.7 | 80 |
| Diamond Grit. | 145.1 | 75 |
| Manchester. | 144.5 | 85 |
| Early Red Clawson . . | 143.2 | 75 |
| Dawson's Golden Chaff | 141.6 | 81.1 |
| Spring wheat— | | |
| Fife. | 151.2 | 100 |
| White Russian | 145.6 | 82.3 |
| Thickset. | 140.6 | 77.5 |
| Herison Bearded. . . . | 140.5 | 80 |
| Colorado. | 140.1 | 75 |

Of the experiments the bulletin says—"The Turkey Red gave the largest yield of bread; that from the Fife was, however, superior in quality, it being the only one among all the varieties which received the maxi-

They will enable the baker to learn what kind of flour will give him best returns, and the miller to fix his prices for wheat so as to secure for his customers the article they require. They illustrate, too, the extent to which scientific observation is being given to what concerns the most widespread of industries.—Montreal Gazette.

Elevator Dispute.

A dispatch from Port Arthur on Aug. 9, said: It is likely that some action will be taken by the Fort William citizens against the building of the storage elevator at this place. They take for their grounds for this action that legislation was passed in 1890, providing for the issuing of debentures for \$120,000 and exemption from taxation, as a bonus to the C. P. R. For this consideration the C. P. R. was to build all their principal works and workshops in the vicinity of Thunder Bay, in the township of McKellar. The following is the text of the act: Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth that the company agrees with the municipality in consideration of the said bonus of \$120,000 under the provisions of the said by-law being delivered to the said



Salmon Fishing Fleet at Mouth of Fraser River.

were comfortably off from incomes derived from well-known and undoubted securities, and who for the purpose of doubling and trebling their incomes as they naturally supposed, put their all in these mining stocks, with the result that they are now minus both dividends and capital. A greater piece of delusiveness and fraud was never perpetrated upon the community than these mining dividends, which, in some instances, were no doubt paid for the purpose of enabling certain promoters to recoup themselves by loading the public with their stock at big profits as soon as they saw inevitable disaster approaching their reckless schemes. It is all very fine for these promoters, directors, treasurers, secretaries, etc., to get off such flippant remarks as, "Oh, well, these people put in their money as a speculation or a gamble, and now it has gone against them they ought not to grumble." What? with the high and mighty names attached to these enterprises, as a guarantee of their being above a common speculation or a low gamble, are such flippancies as the above creditable to the men who have made money at the expense of the ruin of so many, and whose honorable records were the chief inducements which led the ruined ones to invest?—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

college farm. They included trials of ten-bushel lots gathered in various sections of the province. Care was taken to have the samples pure and fairly representative, and in the grinding the object was to get "straight" flour, less than 2 per cent. of low grade being removed. The flour was tested for proteids, gluten, and yield of bread per 100 lbs. In a general way it was shown that the heavier the wheat per measured bushel, the better the quality of the flour. A heavy wheat usually contains a high percentage of nitrogenous matter, that which makes it valuable as a food, and has a dark, glaucous translucent appearance, which becomes more apparent when the kernel is cut through. A light wheat usually has a "weak" color, and a cross-section of a grain when cut presents a white starchy appearance, and lacks the "glueyness" of strong varieties. The heavy wheat is also strongest in gluten, which gives strength to the flour, and in proteids, or physical strength-sustaining ingredient. The weight per bushel of the samples tested was Michigan Amber, 64 to 60 lbs.; Turkey Red, 63 lbs.; Genesee Giant, 62½ to 60½ lbs.; Dawson Golden Chaff, 60½ to 59½ lbs.; Early Red Clawson, 61 to 51 lbs.; Manchester, 61 lbs.; Scott, 63½ lbs.; Walker's Reliable, 62 lbs.; Jones' Winter Fife, 61 lbs.; Diamond Grit, 64 lbs. The spring varieties showed:

num number of marks for quality. The Turkey Red made a well-raised loaf, the crumb of which was flakey, and had a rich creamy color; the crust was soft and thin, and had the glossy, brown appearance that is so much desired in a good loaf of bread. It was a little inferior to the Fife in texture. Both the crust and the crumb of the bread from the Genesee Giant were very light in color; otherwise the bread was good. The Dawson's Golden Chaff gave 16 lb. less bread from the hundredweight of flour than the Turkey Red, the lowest yield among the fall wheats, but it was not the lowest in quality. It rose fairly well in the pan and the crust was good, but the crust was somewhat open in texture and dark in color. The flour from Early Red Clawson wheat made a decidedly inferior loaf in every respect. It did not rise well and lacked color in both crust and crumb. In the latter respect it resembled the Genesee Giant; the crust, however, was thicker and much harder and always broke across the top during the baking. The Diamond Grit, Colorado and Thickset all made bread which was very thick in the crust and coarse-grained."

The experiments thus reported upon are among the most interesting that the college has conducted, and will, in time, no doubt, have their effect on the wheat production of the province.

company hereunder, that the principal works and workshops of the company in the vicinity of Thunder Bay, which may be erected by the company, during the time the company desires to continue to take the benefit of the exemption and the payment of taxes under the provision hereof, will be located and erected within the township of McKellar in the said municipality. The above act went into effect on Dec. 1, 1889, and was for a period of ten years. However, at the same session another act was passed extending the exemption period from ten years to twenty years, in lieu of the \$120,000. These acts were signed by Mr. Van Horn and Mr. Drinkwater, and it is on this stand that the Fort William people will fight the erection of the elevator at Port Arthur. The people here, however, feel confident that the building will be put up here, and that the work will commence at once.

C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ended Aug. 7th were \$665,000; for the same week last year, \$565,000.

On Monday the Canadian Northern Railway Company put into effect the revised schedule on dairy produce. A discount of 7½ per cent. on the rates previously in force is made on both the Canadian Northern and acquired Northern Pacific lines.

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WHOLESALE FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO'Y

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

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

Settlements made promptly.

330 Elgin Avenue, Winnipeg

An Effervescent Tonic

Such is a fair description of our

Refined Ale

"Which Sparkles like Champagne."

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

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

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

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

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Montreal | 130,000 |
| Toronto | 15,000 |
| Coteau, Que. | 17,000 |
| Beport Harbor, Ont. | 110,000 |
| Kingston | 60,000 |
| Quebec | 100,000 |
| Port William, Fort Arthur and Keewatho | 654,000 |
| Winnipeg | 235,000 |
| Manitoba elevators | 450,000 |
| Total Aug. 3 | 2,147,000 |
| Total previous week | 2,302,000 |
| Total a year ago | 3,453,000 |

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.
Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains as reported by Bradstreet's Aug. 3, were 49,324,000 bushels, as against 38,851,000 bushels for the previous week.
Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 60,338,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.
Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on Aug. 1 were 3,935,000 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Aug. 10 was 23,219,000 bushels, being an increase of 2,150,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 49,210,000 bushels, two years ago 36,205,000 bushels, three years ago 6,897,000 bushels, four years ago 17,223,000 bushels, five years ago 46,751,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 4,452,000 bushels, compared with 5,838,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 15,281,000 bushels, compared with 11,351,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

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

| | |
|------|-------------|
| 1901 | 115,000,000 |
| 1900 | 125,000,000 |
| 1899 | 116,000,000 |
| 1898 | 58,000,000 |
| 1897 | 61,000,000 |
| 1896 | 108,000,000 |
| 1895 | 110,000,000 |

CROP MOVEMENT.

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

| This crop. | | Last crop. | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|--|
| Minneapolis | 1,238,536 | 1,927,023 | |
| Milwaukee | 221,355 | 212,110 | |
| Duluth | 302,101 | 724,972 | |
| Chicago | 3,403,458 | 1,777,320 | |
| Total | 5,225,550 | 4,650,452 | |

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

| This Crop. | | Last Crop. | |
|-------------|------------|------------|--|
| Toledo | 2,453,752 | 1,927,023 | |
| St. Louis | 7,230,401 | 5,427,807 | |
| Detroit | 425,169 | 505,018 | |
| Kansas City | 6,212,800 | 7,949,817 | |
| Total | 16,053,132 | 15,807,736 | |

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 77c in store Fort William.

Flour—Jobbing price per sack: Patent, \$2.20; best bakers', \$2.05.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$11@11.50 per ton; shorts, \$14@14.50 per ton delivered.

Oats—Carlot on track, 38@40c, according to quality.

Barley—45c per bushel for cars on track. Market nominal.

Corn—In carlots, 50@51c per bushel of 56lb.

Flax—Nominal.

Butter—Dairy, 12@14c per pound; creamery, 17½c per pound at the factories.

Cheese—New cheese, 9@9½c, laid down here.

Eggs—12@12½c for Manitoba fresh, less expressage.

Potatoes—New, per bushel, 55@60c.

Beef—6@7½c per lb.

Hides—No. 1 hides, 6½c.

Wool—5@13½c for unwashed fleece.

Baled Hay—\$6@8.50 per ton on cars.

Live Stock—Butchers' cattle, 2½@3c per lb; export cattle, 3½c; sheep, 4½@4¾c; hogs, 4@5c.

Grain and Milling Notes.

The Cincinnati Price Current estimates the United States wheat crop at the enormous amount of 715,000,000 bushels. This would give 300,000,000 bushels for export above home requirements and reserves.

The Mark Lane Express reports that though the quality is fine, the

wheat yield in most important counties will be four quarters to the acre, against the usual five quarters.

According to the statistics published by the minister of agriculture, the Roumanian wheat crop for the present year is 40 per cent above that of last year. The maize crop is expected to exceed all previous records.

The Ohio state crop report says wheat threshing has proved disappointing, the yield being 80 per cent, 5 per cent, off from the July report. Corn is overcoming its difficulty and there are prospects of a fairly good crop. Oats, 85 per cent.; tobacco, 67 per cent.; potatoes, 62 per cent.

The Canadian Northern express set fire to a field of wheat near Morris, Man., which had been cut and shocked about two days previously. Had the men who were harvesting not been present the whole field of sixty-five acres would have been consumed. The fire was got under control after fifty or sixty large shocks had been burned.

Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

At the regular weekly meeting of the grain exchange held Wednesday morning notice of motion was given for an addition to the by-laws to provide for representation of business firms on exchange, and in trades between managers, when one or more of the firms or companies are members of the exchange. In this way firms or companies must register and name what members are authorized to trade for them.

An amendment was also proposed to provide that if any person not a member of the exchange fails to carry out a contract with, or is guilty of any unbusinesslike conduct to any member of the exchange, and such person fails to satisfy the exchange of his innocence in the matter, no member of the exchange, or firm or company having representative in the exchange will be allowed to trade or to have any grain business with such persons.

Copies of these notices of motion will at once be sent to all members of the exchange, and the matter will come up for a vote on the 28th August.

The protection to be afforded to the members by these by-laws is enjoyed by the members of exchanges in the United States, and it is claimed will be of great benefit here.

The council of the grain exchange will meet on Saturday to select the grade of grain, which will be the option grade after the 1st of September.

The officers and council of the exchange have their hands full with the new by-law in relation to the option trade going into effect on September 1. The clearing house also comes into existence at that time. This will be the first regular option and trading clearing house in Canada.

More Value than Wheat.

The Hay Trade Journal, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says:

The statement made in the Independent that the value of the apple crop of the United States is greater than that of its wheat production will bring a surprise to many. Thus it is stated that the total yield of apples in 1900 was 215,000,000 barrels. Supposing that an average price of \$2 a barrel was obtained, the aggregate value of the crop was \$430,000,000. The average value of wheat is but a little over \$300,000,000 annually. By this estimate the apple crop is worth about 50 per cent. more than our wheat. The export of apples exceeds 4,000,000 barrels a year, and it is increasing. The price abroad ranges from \$2 to \$4 a barrel, the most of the fruit bringing nearer the latter price. Its production ranges over a wide extent of country, though few sections of it make the apple their chief reliance for support. American families do not spend a great deal of money for it, but to quote our contemporary, "we are growing frugalious instead of carnivorous" and before long pastry and bread will be subordinate to the better food.

The United States steel strike is having a serious effect upon the canning industry of Ontario, as canners are finding it impossible to secure supplies of tin. A few canners who bought early will be able to fill all orders, but the majority have been caught with very short supplies. It is said that the trade they will cut off is that from Western Canada. The fruit to fill their Ontario orders will be packed in glass jars.

South Africa May Become a Canadian Market.

In a letter just received from James Cummings, of Lyn, Dominion trade commissioner to South Africa, he says in part: "Since landing here in April have visited the colony of Natal thoroughly and the eastern and southern part of Cape Colony, but the unending war has prevented travelling more than 200 miles from the coast in any direction, except under the protection of an armored train. Only Sunday the mail train from the Cape was ditched north of the Karoo by rebels in this colony tearing up the track. The demands of the military for wharfage and transportation at present check and block ordinary trade in all the ports, and when peace is restored and the Transvaal mines are producing one hundred millions annually this will be a great country to sell Canadian timber, furniture, carriages, agricultural implements, boots and shoes and also afford an opening for engineers experienced in mining machinery, electrical and railway construction. The mines in Johannesburg have been largely handled by young men from New England and California, and through them there has been fostered the demand for Yankee machinery. I find that trade does not so much follow the flag as it does the active emigrants from manufacturing countries. This country being the home of Swedes, Russians, Germans, French, Belgians, Yankees, Dutch, Australians and Britons and very few Canucks, our trade is small but growing. The few that are here are noble, valiant sons of Canada, true to their home, and although not many goods are shipped or received here as Canadian, still our manufactures are coming via New York, and most of the dealers class us all, United States and Canada, as Americans. Direct communication from Canada to South Africa would bring our products favorably before the trade here and at once double the trade.

Durban is the only port of Natal and has railway connection with Johannesburg, 480 miles distant. The grades and curves are striking features of Natal railways. It is marvelous how this little narrow gauge single line, only three feet six inches wide, transported the troops, supplies, etc., for General Buller's army, so that they were never on short allowance. The ruling grade between Durban and Ladysmith is exceptionally severe, viz. 1 in 30, and the ruling curvature a 300-foot radius. These are found very often in combination. Near Maritzburg there is a descent of 1,000 feet, and an ascent of 1,000 in a distance of twenty miles by railway, but not more than ten miles as the crow flies. The colony of Natal owns all the lines of railway, 500 miles, and transports Natal products for about one-third less than foreign, in this way protecting the farmers. The net revenue from the railways pays the interest on the entire public debt and a large portion of the ordinary government expenditure, relieving much credit on the general manager, David Hunter, and the colonial government. Little Natal in her railway policy has improved very much over Canada. If all the money expended by municipalities and governments in Canada for railways, canals, and harbors had been kept in the ownership of the people, managed for the benefit of Canadians, made self-sustaining and patriotic in developing our own cities and harbors and carrying Canadian products for lower rates than our neighbors, nothing would be heard about a railway commission."

Impressions of an Insurance Man on the West.

A representative of The Commercial had the pleasure on Monday last of meeting Mr. E. P. Clement, one of the party of officials of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada, who have been touring in the West looking over the investments of the company. This is the first time that this gentleman has visited Western Canada, and he has been greatly astonished at the degree to which the industries of this part of Canada have been developed. He and the other members of the party went through over the C. P. R. main line to the coast, and after visiting the coast cities, with which they were very much pleased, returned to the prairie country by way of Nelson and the Crow's Nest Pass line. They stopped over at Lethbridge to view the irriga-

tion works and the Mormon settlements at Cardston. With these they were much pleased. Coming eastward from there they entered the wheat country and have spent a great deal of time driving around Mossburn, Carberry, Portage la Prairie, Morden, Carman, Miami and a number of other points. As regards the crops Mr. Clement states that he has never seen anything to equal the grain fields of Manitoba this year and his experiences in the various parts visited have been a great revelation to him.

The primary object of the trip which Mr. Clement and the president and managing director of his company have just completed was to see Winnipeg and some of the leading rural parts of Manitoba with a view to more intelligent investment. What they have seen has convinced them that Manitoba is going ahead rapidly and they will accordingly increase the extent of their operations here. Mr. Clement expresses himself as being delighted with what he has seen of Winnipeg.

The western interests of the company, which these gentlemen represent in the capable hands of Mr. P. D. McKinnon, of Winnipeg.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is considering plans for a new steamer to be added to its Empress line plying across the Pacific ocean.

The third or 1901 edition of the Canadian newspaper directory, published by A. McKim & Co., Montreal, is now in circulation. The publication gives a complete list of the periodicals of Canada together with their principal characteristics.



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

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

ALEX. MCFEE & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS

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

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON
MONTREAL.

Consignments of Grain and Manitoba Produce solicited.
F. O. B. offers of wheat, Barley, etc., requested.
Established 1860. Manitoba Grain Code used.

WHEAT Ask for Prices Before Selling

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

THOMPSON, SONS & Co.

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

OUR LAST ORDER FOR CHEWING TOBACCO WAS FOR . .



Eleven Hundred Dollars

This gives an idea how our brands are taking; get a supply now, they give you a nice profit and your customer satisfaction. We handle Black Prince, Pride of London, 102, and Our Own, put up in S. 19 and 12lb caddles. Don't have to invest much money to give them a fair trial.

THE MACPHERSON FRUIT CO.
LIMITED

491 Main St., Winnipeg

Sole Agents for these Goods

SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR

Threshers' Supplies

We carry a full line.

MARSHALL-WELLS CO.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

WINNIPEG

Lime Juice

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

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

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

P.O. Drawer 1461.

WINNIPEG

S. Greenshields, Son & Co.

MONTREAL

Wholesale . .

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

Winnipeg Sample Rooms

412-414 McIntyre Block

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

POSITIVE PROOF



CANADA

TO TEST the respective values of brands of Galvanized Iron, Professor J. T. Donald, the well-known Montreal analyst, made several analyses of "QUEEN'S HEAD" and one of the best competing brands, and reports that "QUEEN'S HEAD" was not only more heavily coated, but that the Galvanizing is much more evenly distributed.

RESULT—It outlasts all other makes.

Made by **JOHN LYSAGHT Limited, Bristol, England**
A. C. LESLIE & CO., Canadian Managers, Montreal

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

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

Small Wares and Fancy Goods

347 and 349 St. Paul St., Montreal

Represented in the West by

A. C. McLAUCHLAN, Box 208, Winnipeg.

Bargains in Winter Footwear

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

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

In rear of Leland Hotel.

THE GOLDIE & McCULLOCH CO.

GALT

Manufacturers of

Model Gasoline Engines

JAS. BURRIDGE

Office and Warehouse—
130 Princess Street, Winnipeg

Agent.
Tel. 120

Great West Saddlery Co. Limited

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Great West Saddlery Co. Ltd.

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



WOLVERINE

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS
MICHIGAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO
Branch Warehouse 1001 of James Street. WINNIPEG.

British Columbia Fruit

WHOLESALE

R. L. CODD & CO.

PORT HAMMOND, B.C.

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

Box and Barrel Apples
now in stock.

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



**BRIGHT & JOHNSTON, 137 BANNATYNE ST
WINNIPEG**

A. GARRUTHERS & CO.

Dealers in and Exporters of

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

Liberal advances made on shipments against Bill Lading. Wool Sacks, Hide Boxes and Logs furnished on application.

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

A quarter of a million dollars worth of gold bullion was stolen from the Selby smelting works at Vallejo, California, during the night of Aug. 5. Access to the strong room where the bullion was stored, was secured through a tunnel which the thieves had bored from the edge of San Francisco Bay to the building, some distance from the water's edge.

Manitoba.

Darling & Payne have opened a butcher shop at Treherne. The Shellmouth Flour and Grist Milling Company, Limited, of Shellmouth, is applying for incorporation. T. D. Sutherland has leased the Avondale hotel at Hartney, and will conduct the business in future. He is not applying for a license. W. Ledoux, general merchant, McCrory, has moved his stock to Bowman, in the Swan Valley district, and will continue business there. The wood working shop and plant of C. Schack & Co., Winnipeg, was damaged by fire on Thursday evening, to the extent of a few hundred dollars. The Brandon Binder Twine Company, Limited, is applying for a charter from the provincial government. The capital stock is fixed at \$100,000. John Foster, provincial license inspector, at Brandon, has been relieved of his duties and will be succeeded by J. W. Cleverly, brewer, of Prince Albert.

Burglars attempted to rob the safe in the office of the Canadian Northern Railway Company at Portage la Prairie on Tuesday night, but were not successful. The Winnipeg school board has awarded the contract for supplying stationery to the various schools under its control during the ensuing year to C. H. Black, stationer. W. G. Douglas, flour and feed merchants, Winnipeg, is erecting a new three storey warehouse on Princess street, on the site of the old Princess opera house. Work commenced this week. Arrangements are being completed whereby the Roman Catholic schools in the city of Winnipeg will be reopened on September 1 as public schools under control of the Winnipeg school board. Mr. J. C. Long, of Toronto, representing the International Correspondence schools of Scranton, Pa., arrived in Winnipeg this week to take charge of the local agency and relieve F. W. Tresham, who has managed this agency since it was opened. Mr. Tresham is leaving for Toronto. W. A. Myers, while digging a well on his lots west of the river, cut through a layer of clay which he believes suitable for making bricks. He has moulded a few and is now making them burnt. The clay is entirely free from limestone. If a good brick clay has been found in large enough quantities to supply the demand Shoal Lake will soon be one of the most substantially built towns in the province. We are anxiously awaiting the result of the test.—Shoal Lake Star.

The work of erecting the new car sheds for the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway company has commenced. The old building has been almost entirely removed. The new structure will be 201 feet by 134, and about 20 feet high. It will be constructed of brick, and will have accommodation for 100 cars. The cost will be about \$55,000. D. D. Wood has the contract for the masonry, and Geo. Mitchell for the carpentering. It is expected the new building will be ready for occupation in October. The town council of Portage la Prairie has made a new contract with the local electric light company for lighting the streets. For over five months there has been no street lighting service at all, owing to differences between the council and the company. The new agreement provides for a three years' service. The lamps are to be of 1,800 candle power.

Alberta.

J. E. Blodgett has bought out N. M. Lauder's fruit and confectionery business, at Edmonton. The general merchandise stock of J. Daley, at Strathcona, has been purchased by his wife, who will re-open the store for business. A carload of Kansas red winter wheat has been received at Edmonton by the J. Swilling Milling company, and sold to farmers for seed.

Assiniboia.

Mrs. Hagen has purchased the stock and fixtures of the millinery estate of Miss Grafton, at Moosomin, for 20c on the dollar. She will continue the business. The Moose Mountain Star, published

at Arcola, Assa., is the latest addition to western Canadian journals. Its editor is A. D. McLeod. The steamship Raeburn sailed from Montreal on Aug. 15 with another cargo of nine hundred horses for South Africa to be used as remounts for the army. The stock-in-trade of the late firm of Geo. E. Nugent & Co., of Wapella, general merchants, will be sold by auction at a rate on the dollar on Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises occupied by the firm at Wapella. The total value of the estate is placed at \$8,240.21, more than one-third of which is general dry goods. At the same time the stock and fixtures included in the Hazel Cliff business of Geo. E. Nugent will be sold also. The business is valued at \$1,407.41.

Northwestern Ontario.

Large and extensive coal docks are in course of construction at west Fort William to unload coal for the Canadian Northern railway. The Kaministiquia river having a depth of 25 feet of water from the mouth of the river to seven miles up the stream, affords magnificent dockage, allowing the largest freight boats ample water to unload their freight. Unusual activity is noticeable around the C. P. R. elevators and docks at Fort William just now, preparing to handle the large crop from the west. The freight shed hands are kept busy night and day clearing the west bound freight which has been brought up from the east by the steamboats which are continually increasing in number. With the building of the new railway an extension of the fishing industry has taken place, says the Port Arthur Herald. There are three licenses for fishing in Shebandowan lake. Wm. Gehl, who is operating in the middle lake, reports very large catches. The fish are shipped to the Dominion Fish company houses here. Other lakes in which licenses are held are Whitefish, Greenwater and Kashewowle. Inquiries have also been made in regard to licenses for some of the inland lakes east and north of the town.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The weather is perfect for harvesting operations which are now in full blast. Wheat cutting is proceeding rapidly and the grain seems to be in fine condition. Oats and barley also promise well. Some samples of new wheat received this week show fine quality, while others are not so good. SUMMARY

BRITISH LIVE STOCK MARKETS.
London, August 12.—The cattle market continues fairly steady, States being quoted at 12s and Canadians at 12c. Sheep sold at 12c.
Liverpool, August 12.—Canadians were steady at 12c, while sheep were rather easy at 11c. Trade generally was slow.

Stirling & Winters, general merchants, Elva, Man., assigned on Friday to Newton & Davidson, assignees, Winnipeg.
Mrs. Lidster, confectionery, etc., Winnipeg, assigned to Newton & Davidson this week.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad is opening a branch office in Winnipeg for the handling of their passenger and freight business. J. S. Jackson will have charge. Dealers in rubber belting find difficulty in filling their threshing orders satisfactorily this year owing to the fact that the demand is almost exclusively for an 8-inch belt whereas in other years 6 and 7 inch belts have been mostly taken. Stocks on hand are mostly all of the old sizes. J. J. Colville, senior partner in the firm of Colville & Co., wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, arrived home on Tuesday from a prolonged visit to his summer home in Quebec.

Mullins & Wilson, live stock exporters, Winnipeg, commenced exporting cattle this week. They will ship direct to Liverpool on their own account this year instead of through intermediate parties as in other years. I. W. Martin, manager of the Gurney Stove and Range Company's business at Winnipeg, left for the east this week on a business trip. T. J. Porie, jeweller, Winnipeg, is east on a purchasing expedition. He will visit Providence, New York, Chicago and other points east and south.

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

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

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Week ending Aug. 10, 1901..... | \$1,711,562 |
| Corresponding week, 1900..... | 1,245,800 |
| Corresponding week, 1899..... | 1,741,768 |

The monthly totals are as follows:

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1901. | 1900. | 1899. |
| Jan. \$ 9,622,098 | 9,906,978 | 7,884,022 |
| Feb. 7,158,256 | 6,702,616 | 6,292,471 |
| Mar. 7,896,222 | 7,229,982 | 6,754,121 |
| Apr. 7,631,210 | 7,091,519 | 6,916,431 |
| May 8,681,057 | 9,702,729 | 7,472,855 |
| June 8,517,048 | 9,012,684 | 8,211,716 |
| July 9,213,186 | 9,285,425 | 8,102,525 |
| Aug. 8,170,000 | 8,170,000 | 7,365,221 |
| Sep. 7,320,147 | 7,320,147 | 8,251,170 |
| Oct. 7,182,477 | 7,182,477 | 12,080,000 |
| Nov. 11,018,383 | 11,018,383 | 11,435,239 |
| Dec. 10,929,322 | 10,929,322 | 12,969,295 |
| Totals | \$100,500,792 | \$107,780,811 |

THE MONEY MARKET

The bank rate of interest here remains unchanged at 6 to 8 per cent, according to amount and security. Bankers report a good demand for funds, both for mercantile and industrial uses. The large amount of construction work of all kinds now going on in Winnipeg and other parts of the province means the employment of large quantities of money and the grain movement, which will soon commence will very greatly increase the continued demand for mortgage loans, although there is not so much doing now in this line as earlier in the summer. The mortgage rate of interest holds steady at 6 to 7 per cent for loans on city property and 7 to 8 for farm loans.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg school board held this week the finance committee reported recommending that an advance be secured from the Canadian Bank of Commerce for completion of new work on school buildings now under way, pending the sale of bonds which are awaiting a favorable turn of the money market before being sold.

Winnipeg City Council.

The Winnipeg city council met on Monday evening last for the transaction of regular business. A letter was read from the provincial municipal commissioner notifying the council that the levy for 1901 would be as follows: District expenses, \$15,422.50; county expenses, \$30,111; board of health purposes, \$2,277.06; wolf bounty, \$147; administration of justice, \$10,000.77; making in all \$58,226.70. The finance committee reported recommending payment of a number of accounts. Also that the offer of Joseph Parker & Co. of \$88,250 and accrued interest for the 4 per cent. debentures and equivalent for the 3 1/2 per cent. be accepted, those not yet

prepared to be made payable as to principal and interest at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, New York, delivery of bonds to be taken in Winnipeg. That Henry S. Grimith be appointed as an assessor in and for the city of Winnipeg, at a salary of \$150 per month, the necessary by-law conferring said appointment is submitted herewith.

The committee on works recommended construction of an asphalt pavement on Princess street, from Rupert to the C. P. R. tracks, also a number of other local improvements such as sidewalks, boulevards, pavements, and sewers. This committee also recommended that the tender of Dobson & Jackson for construction of a 6 ft. granite walk on the west side of Bannatyne avenue, from Isabel street to a point 70 feet northwards, at \$125.00, be accepted. That the city laborers be granted a holiday on Labor day, September 2, without loss of pay. That the tender of W. F. Lee, \$9,385, for supply of sewer pipe, be accepted. W. F. Lee, for sewer in Sargent avenue, from Edmontan street to Colleen street, at \$678. Dobson & Jackson, for sewer Gertrude avenue, from Pembina street to the east line of lot 28, block 7, at \$778.

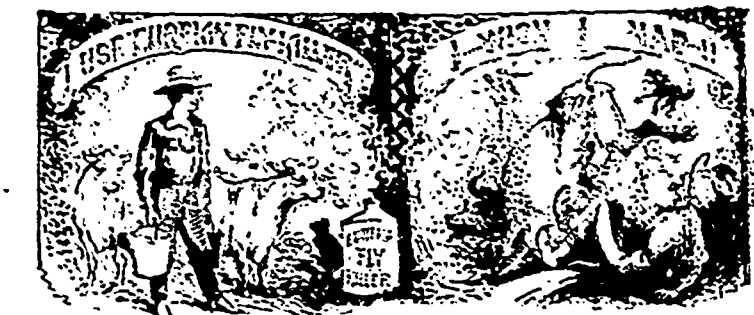
The fire, water and light committee recommended: That the tender of T. D. Robinson for supply of Youghlengy screenings, at \$1.83 per ton, delivered at the waterworks building, be accepted, subject to report of test of said coal herewith. That the tender of the Winnipeg Rubber Co., Ltd., for supply of 26 ft. 5 inch smooth bore extra heavy suction hose, at \$4.61 per foot, and 26 feet of 3 1/2 inch smooth bore extra heavy suction hose, at \$1.28 per foot, less 5 per cent., be accepted.

The clause of the works committee's report relating to the pavement of Princess street, was referred back to the committee by the council. A resolution was passed requiring the Bell Telephone Company to remove a number of its poles from Main street and Portage avenue. The board of works was instructed to consider the methods which can be employed to prevent blackboards of city streets by railway and street cars.

Will List Beats.

The last meeting of the Minneapolis Retail Grocers' Association, held Monday evening, was most enthusiastic. There was the largest attendance on record and those who were present took a keen interest in all the proceedings. The credit plan came in for a careful discussion, and those present pledged themselves to continue the present balance plan, and in addition it was decided to send a list of all consumers shut off from credit to Secretary Taylor, this list to be kept in the secretary's office, where other retailers might inspect it.

London, Aug. 14.—As a result of the appeal from Canada for men to gather the harvest in Manitoba a large number of men are leaving this country for the western wheat fields and nearly all of them will settle there permanently.



SURE DEATH to flies, lice on stock and lice on poultry. Protect your stock from flies by using Eureka and extra flock and milk will pay for your small outlay many times over. We refer you to Exp. Farm, Ottawa, Ont.; Exp. Farm, Orono, Maine, U. S. A.; Dairy Supt., Dept. Agr., Frederickton, N. B. Supt. Government Farm, Truro, N.S., says he has used all known fly-killers, and Eureka is superior to them all. We sell Eureka to responsible parties, so they can make money handling it.

Write for prices, terms, circulars, to
Manufactured by
THE J. H. AMES CO.
Barnstable, Maine, U. S. A.
ROSS & ROSS, Winnipeg
General Northwest Agents

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, August 17.

The business situation this week has been marked by continued activity in all leading lines. Favorable harvest conditions have the effect of stimulating demand and prospects for a good trade from now on are bright. There are some drawbacks, such as the carpenters' strike in Winnipeg and the section men's strike on the C. P. R., but on the whole the situation has seldom been so favorable. Another factor which it would be well for the business community to figure on now and thus avoid disappointment later on is the strong probability that the Canadian Northern road will not be open to Lake Superior before the close of navigation this year, which means that the movement of grain eastward will be confined to the Canadian Pacific Railway lines. This will be a disappointment if it proves to be the case but it will be better to face the disappointment early. Values at city wholesale houses remain much the same as a week ago. The changes are noted below. Building operations throughout the country are quite active. The export cattle movement is gathering volume now and will be in full swing in a week or two. Bank clearings at Winnipeg show a substantial increase over previous years.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, August 17.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES

Boot and shoe houses are busy. Besides shipment of late fall and winter goods they are already meeting with an active sorting demand for early fall lines, harvest goods, etc. Prices for all lines show no changes, but the firm market for leather has imparted a strength to the situation which ensures the continuance of present quotations for a considerable time.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

There is a good demand for stone, lime and brick and dealers have plenty of orders. The carpenters' strike in Winnipeg will lessen the demand here if it continues. We quote as follows: Rubble stone, \$1 per cord; footings, \$7.50 per cord; broken stone, \$1.25 per cubic yard; white lime, 20¢ per bushel; gray lime, 15¢ to 16¢ per bushel. Veneer brick \$11 per thousand; kiln run, \$9 per thousand.

DRUGS.

Demand is active and the market holds steady at last week's level. Outside markets manifest a weaker feeling in opium. The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter of New York notes the following changes in that market in its issue of Monday: Advance—Menthol, 20¢; bay rum, 30¢; val. saffron, 25¢; oil peppermint, 30¢; oil cascara, natural, 30¢; cascara sagrada, 14¢; oil wormwood, 25¢; Culvers root, 12¢; Decid. —Opium, 22¢. Russ. —Cathartides, 20¢; ergot, 30¢; oil cloves, 25¢; oil cedar leaf, 30¢; nitrate of silver, 40¢; cocoa butter, 12¢; buchu leaves, 10¢; cloves, 12¢; Tahiti vanilla beans, 20¢.

DRY GOODS.

Trade is active especially in early fall lines. There is a good sorting demand for dress goods, furnishings, fancy goods, etc., and harvest gloves are moving very freely. Some very fine lines of dress goods have been opened up here this week, fresh from the British factories and are selling well. Prices show no changes.

FISH.

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

GROCERIES.

Trade in groceries is active with good demand for all lines. New pitted cherries have arrived and prices are much higher than last year as the crop has been very short. Quotations are \$1.00 to \$5.00 for Bowby's. Peaches are reported to be a partial failure in Ontario and some estimates place the loss at 50 per cent. Rio coffee remains steady here, but notwithstanding the large crop prices have advanced at primary points during the past week from 1/4 to 3/8, which would indicate that the situation has changed in some way. Bolled oat prices are as high as they will stand and will probably hold at present level until new crop oats are available for milling. White beans are quoted in this issue at \$2.10 to \$2.15, but based on recent eastern quotations they would cost considerably more than the highest of these figures to bring in as they are worth \$2.00 at shipping points and the freight and cartage is 35¢ per bushel. Cornmeal and all corn products are firm. Japan rice has advanced fully 1/2¢ per pound in Japan, the supply being reported inadequate to the demand. Apples have advanced to the extent noted last week and the jobbing price is now 12 1/2 to 13 1/2¢ per pound. Prunes are higher at primary points, but no change has yet been put into effect here. Small sizes which have been jobbing at 4¢ per pound here now cost 4 1/2¢ to lay down. Winnipeg jobbing prices are given on another page.

GREEN FRUITS.

Demand for all kinds of green fruits is large and jobbing houses frequently find themselves unable to fill orders promptly owing to slow delivery from the south. Large receipts yesterday have somewhat relieved the market for the time being. We have no changes to note in prices since a week ago. Blueberries are out of the market. Southern apples in barrels are offering at \$6.00. Advances from Ontario and other growing districts in the east this week indicate that apples will be scarce and dear this season. One good authority states snow apples will be worth \$4.00 per barrel at point of shipment and other varieties \$3.50. He also states that agents of English dealers are making every effort to contract for their supplies now. Small sized watermelons have sold this week at as low as \$1.50 per dozen, but large sizes are still worth \$5.00 per dozen. Ontario tomatoes now arriving are showing good quality. We quote: California oranges, late Valencia, 12¢, \$1.75; California lemons, per case, \$7.50; California peaches, per case, \$1.75; plums, Oregon and Washington, \$2 to \$2.25; California plums, \$2 to \$2.50; California Bartlett pears, \$4; Washington pears, \$1.00 per box; Washington peaches, per case, \$1.70; peach plums, \$2.00; Washington apples, in 15-pound boxes, \$2.75; pine apples, per dozen, \$2.50 to \$2.75; watermelons, per dozen, \$3.50 to \$5.00; bananas, per bunch, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Ontario tomatoes, \$2.00.

HARDWARE.

Demand is good for all reasonable lines. Builder's hardware is especially active, although the city demand has been somewhat curtailed this week by the carpenters' strike. The only change to note in prices is an advance of 25¢ per 100 pounds in the price of galvanized iron, which reflects the price of this to the figures in vogue two weeks ago. Quotations for all staple lines are given on another page.

IMPLEMENTS.

Dealers are still busy with binder orders but practically speaking the rush is over. They have been hard pressed to get the machines out. Other fall machinery is now receiving attention and the engine and thresher men are busy with shipments. Binder twine deliveries have all been made so far as first orders are concerned, but there is a good supplementary demand for which the immediate supply is inadequate. It is the opinion of dealers, however, that the demand for twine will be fully satisfied. Prices hold firm at the level which has prevailed all summer, namely: 3¢ for sisal and standard f. o. b. here; 11¢ for manilla and 12 1/2¢ for pure manilla in wholesale lots.

LUMBER.

In Winnipeg the effects of the carpenters' strike are beginning to be felt and trade is quieter at retail yards. Wholesale dealers say that they notice

very little difference in the volume of their orders as country demand is exceptionally good. Stocks at mills are ample for all requirements and so far as the lumber list is concerned there are no changes to note in prices. There has been a change in an upward direction in the list for sash and doors, which it would be well for buyers to take note of. Windows are now worth 5¢ apiece more all around than before and 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inch doors 10¢ more.

SCRAP.

The big steel trades strike in the United States is adversely affecting the market for scrap iron and there is for the present no market for stocks held here. Demand for other lines is fairly good. We quote: No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$14.00 to \$17.00 per ton; No. 2, \$5.00 to \$6.00 per ton; wrought iron scrap \$5 per ton; heavy copper, 10 to \$12 per pound; copper bottoms, 10 to 11 per pound; red brass, 10 to 11¢ per pound; yellow brass, heavy, 8¢ per pound; light brass, 5 to 6¢ per pound; lead pipe or tea lead, 2 to 2 1/2¢ per pound; rags, country mixed, 50¢ per 100 pounds rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and articles, 5¢ per pound; zinc scrap, 1¢ per pound; bones, clean, dry and bleached, \$5 to \$6 ton; bottles, quartz, 25¢ per dozen, rints, 1¢ per dozen.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—We have seen another active week in the wheat markets, and this has been especially so in the American speculative markets. Owing to the varied circumstances surrounding the wheat situation these markets are nervously active, easily advanced and as easily depressed according to the shifting sentiment of the hour. The action of Chicago, etc., influence all other markets the world over, although as a rule markets outside of America are not so quick in action and usually follow at some distance. Prices during the week advanced 3¢ over last week's close but have declined again and closed yesterday at fully 1¢ over a week ago. A prominent feature in the week was the publication of the United States government August report on the 10th inst. It gave the condition of spring wheat on Aug. 1st as 80.1, showing a decline of 15.3 points during July and on the spring wheat area indicates a crop of around 241,000,000 bushels. With the government indicated crop of 291,000,000 bushels of winter wheat the combined crop would be 532,000,000 bushels, but this, it may be pointed out, is far below commercial estimates. These figure the crop at around 720,000,000 bushels to 750,000,000 bushels. This year the corn crop, owing to its shortness, is having an unusual influence on wheat prices, and the government estimate of the condition of the corn crop on August 1st is only 51, having declined 27.3 points during July, which indicates a yield of about 1,250,000,000 bushels as against about 2,000,000,000 bushels annual requirements for feed, seed and export. The high price of corn will almost surely lead to a good deal of wheat being used for feed in the States. And so, although the surplus be ever so large, it will not be burdensome, for besides the possibility in the direction of feeding, the supply of old wheat in the States is at a low ebb, farmer's stocks are known to be very well cleaned up, and the visible supply is 200,000,000 bushels less than last year at this time. And besides this, the European crop in the aggregate shows a large deficiency, and the requirements for Europe from exporting countries will be a least a million bushels per week more than previously. The Argentine is only shipping to Europe in a small way compared with last year and cannot do better before her new crop is ready in January. India is not shipping one-fourth of what was expected of her, and as Russia's crop is believed to be only moderate in the aggregate the main supply for the European needs must come from America. Thus while there is in America the largest crop of wheat on record there is every prospect now that there will be a good demand for it all during the next 12 months, and that as the markets advance and decline under the influence and pressure of speculative sentiment, and perhaps manipulation, the thoughtful and careful trader will be able to take advantage of the market changes and do a remunerative busi-

ness. The movement of wheat in the States as shown by the primary receipts is scarcely larger than last year at the same date, but large quantities of Kansas and other southern wheat are being moved to the southern ports on the Gulf of Mexico for export, and do not appear in the primary receipts. The exports from North America continue on an immense scale for last week they were 8,512,000 bushels and for this week 9,000,000 bushels. For the corresponding week last year the quantities were 3,318,000 bushels, and 3,115,000 bushels respectively. The world's shipments for this week are expected to be around 11,000,000 bushels, which is enormous. There is little new about crops. Harvest is proceeding apace under favorable weather over the spring wheat country of the Northwest. In Kansas and south farmers are plowing and making ready to put in the new winter wheat. In Argentine the weather is favorable for the crop lately planted, but it is said the acreage is reduced some owing to more ground to be put under tillage because of high prices for the latter seed. Needed rain has fallen in some parts of Australia, and prospects in India for coming crops have been improved by general rains. The American visible supply decreased 2,150,000 bushels, compared to an increase of 1,105,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 624,000 bushels the same week last year. The world's shipments were 10,408,000 bushels, against 8,397,000 bushels the previous week, and 5,647,000 bushels the same week last year. The world's visible supply according to Bradstreet's decreased 1,055,000 bushels, compared to an increase of 300,000 bushels the same week last year.

There is very little doing in Manitoba wheat. The stock at Fort William is now down to about 400,000 bushels, including wheat of all grades, so that trade will be almost nil until the new crop begins to move. Owing to scarcity 1 and 2 hard hold well up in price. A week ago 72¢ was value for 1 hard in store Fort William, in the interval it has sold as high as 75¢ and is now back to 73 1/2¢. 2 hard is 2¢ under 1 hard. 3 hard is not much wanted. It sold as high as 68¢ on Monday, but at close of market yesterday 66¢ in store Fort William was the best offer.

FLOUR—Demand is steady and the market without change. We quote: Lake of the Woods Five Roses brand \$2 per 98 pound sack; Red Patent, \$1.85; Medora, \$1.45; XXXX, \$1.15; Ogilvie's Hungarian Patent, \$2 per sack of 48 pounds; Glenora Patent, \$1.85; Alberta, \$1.65; Manitoba, \$1.50; Imperial XXXX, \$1.20.

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

GROUND FEED—Pure oat chop is selling at \$30 per ton here, delivered; while mixed barley and oats are not to be had. Corn chop is worth \$24 delivered.

COUNTRY WHEAT—The market is little more than normal at present.

OATS—Buyers are holding off for new ones and lower prices. Business will be very limited until the movement begins in the new crop. Car lots on track here are worth 47 to 48¢ per bushel of 34 pounds.

BARLEY—There is no barley offering and the market is in a nominal condition.

CORN—No business has been done in corn here, owing to scarcity and high prices in the States. No. 3 corn would be worth about 65 to 66¢ laid down here.

POULTRY—There is a good demand for chickens. A few turkeys and ducks are also selling, but no geese are wanted. Prices are: Fowl, 50 to 65¢ per pair; spring chickens, 30 to 50¢ per pair; ducks, 50 to 80¢ per turkey, 5 to 10¢ per lb. live weight.

BUTTER—Creamery—There does not seem to be very much doing in this line and in the absence of actual transactions ideas as to value vary widely. All the way from 15 to 16 1/2¢ per pound f. o. b. at factories is being mentioned as the price, but we think that not more than 10¢ per pound would be paid. Mostly all business transacted of late has been for Montreal account.

BUTTER—Dairy—The market is rather easy at last week's prices. Round lots are worth from 10 to 12¢ per pound commission basis. Selected lots of fresh butter would bring more than these figures but practically all the business now passing is on above

basis. Preference is shown for tub butter rather than prints or boxes.

CHEESE—Demand is steady at 7½c per pound for July make delivered here, or 7c at the factories.

EGGS—Receipts are only moderate while there is a good demand for all the fresh eggs that can be obtained. Choice candled stock in cases is worth 12c per dozen.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes are becoming more plentiful and the market is weak and lower. We quote: Potatoes, 50 to 60c per bushel; onions, 2½c lb. Green stuff is quoted as follows: Carrots, 15c per dozen bunches, beets and turnips, 15c per dozen bunches; cabbage, 40 to 60c per dozen; cauliflower, 40 to 60c per dozen; cucumbers, 10 to 20c per dozen, lettuce, radish and watercress, 15c; peas, 3 to 4 lb., beans, 2c, celery, 30c; rhubarb, ½c per pound.

HIDES—Receipts are light and the market steady. We quote: No. 1 Hides, 5½c per pound delivered here. No. 2s, 4½c; No. 3s, 3½c. Kips, 5½ to 6½c; veal calf, 7 to 8c. deakins, 2½ to 4c; slunks, 15 to 20c, horse hides, \$1 to \$1.50.

WOOL—Manitoba wool is worth 7½c per pound here. Receipts are very light.

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

SENECA ROOT—The root market is slightly firmer and we note an advance of ½c per pound over the top price of a week ago which makes the quotation now 28½c per pound for clean, dry root delivered here. Inferior grades are from 1 to 2c lower. Receipts are light and the season seems to be an off one. There is not much demand. Digging seems to have been almost suspended in Manitoba as wages in other lines of work are so high that the Doukhobors and Galicians have almost entirely neglected the root business this season. The halfbreeds are digging some.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—The export movement is now on. Several train loads of fat cattle have gone forward this week to Montreal for shipment to the old country. These shipments comprised about 1,500 head. The cattle were fat but not in the fine condition which will characterize later shipments. Fatting progress has been slow this year, being almost a month behind last season. Prices are weaker, but hold at about last week's range. Finest export steers would bring 37½c per pound weighed of cars here, but are hardly obtainable. The range for export steers is from 34½ to 37½c, and export cows, 34 to 36½c. Butchers' cattle are more plentiful at 27½ to 34c per pound. Stockers are worth \$14 to \$16 per head for yearlings at point of shipment, and \$20 to \$22 for two-year-olds.

SHEEP—Choice mutton sheep are worth about 47½ to 5c per lb., and the range of prices for both sheep and lambs is from 4½ to 5c. The market is somewhat easier for sheep.

HOGS—Prices are unchanged and the demand good for all offering. The market holds firm at 16c per pound for choice packing hogs. Heavies and inferior grades range from 5c up.

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

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

Visiting the West.

Dr. Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, arrived in Winnipeg on Thursday, on his annual trip of inspection. He will visit the branch farms in the west, at Brandon, Man., Indian Head, Assn., and Agassiz, B. C. Dr. Saunders is deeply interested in his work, particularly in the horticultural department and forestry. Though an enthusiastic horticulturist, his knowledge of matters pertaining to agriculture is by no means confined to this branch. For several years he has devoted much time to the study of fruits suitable for our prairie districts, and not without success. Several vigorous and productive varieties of fruit have been originated through his efforts, including a new line of hybrid apples, which have proved quite hardy, and which will likely be grown in the west quite generally in time. Under Dr. Saunders' direction, the experimental farms

have been doing a great work in the interest of the farmers of Canada in general and more particularly of the prairie districts throughout the West. The attention which is now being directed to the cultivation of trees throughout the West has largely been a result of the work of the experimental farms, through the annual distribution of seeds, cuttings and tree seedlings, after having first discovered by careful tests what varieties were suitable for cultivation here. In this alone the work of the farms has been of great value to the country. In another direction, the experiments carried on at the farms have indicated what kinds of grasses may be successfully cultivated in the prairie districts. This has been of great value to the farmers who have found it necessary, as settlement increases, to cultivate grass crops instead of relying solely upon the natural hay meadows. Dr. Saunders has able lieutenants in the West, in Mr. Bedford, superintendent of the branch farm at Brandon, and Mr. McKay, who is in charge of the farm at Indian Head. While in the west Dr. Saunders will visit the districts in Alberta where irrigation work has been undertaken, for the purpose of noting what has or may be accomplished in the interest of agriculture through irrigation work in the semi-arid districts.

Western Business Items.

Stoddart Bros. are opening a harness shop formerly occupied as the C. P. R. telegraph office.

D. E. Clement has opened a drug store at Brandon, Man., in the building formerly occupied as the C. P. R. telegraph office.

The caterers of Winnipeg will picnic at Portage la Prairie and Delta on Thursday next. They expect the usual monster attendance.

The council of Swan River, Man., has declined to grant exemption from taxation to a flour mill, which it was proposed to erect at that place, and the scheme has been abandoned.

W. H. Stovin & Co. are putting in a general stock of merchandise at Waskada and expect to open up about the end of the month. They are at present engaged in fixing up a store.

One of the harvest excursion trains on the C. P. R. was partially wrecked at Ingolf, about 100 miles east of Winnipeg, on Wednesday afternoon. Two of the excursionists were killed and several seriously injured.

Tenders.

Tenders addressed to the chairman of the committee on works, Winnipeg, for the supply of from 50 to 250 tons of asphalt for street paving, will be received up to 8:30 p. m. on Thursday, August 22.

Tenders will be received by J. W. Beakay up till the first day of September, 1901, for a two 15-ft. span steel bridge, across the Souris river at Mendeth, Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of G. A. Simpson, engineer, parliament buildings, Winnipeg.

Tenders addressed to the chairman of the committee on works, Winnipeg, for the construction of local improvements, will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 8:30 p. m. on Thursday, August 22. The local improvements are as follows: Sewer—A sewer on Ross avenue from Nena street to the west line of lot 91, plan 115, D.G.S. 9 W. St. John, and in Nena street from Elgin avenue to Ross avenue. Granolithic walks—A granolithic walk, full width, on the south side of Bannatyne avenue from the east line of Princess street to a point 12 feet easterly therefrom. A granolithic walk, full width, on the east side of Princess street from Bannatyne avenue to a point 114 feet southerly therefrom. Macadam pavements—A macadam pavement, 24 feet wide, on Austin street, from Sutherland avenue to Selkirk avenue. A macadam pavement, 21 feet wide, on Rosslyn Place, from Nassau street to the west end of Rosslyn Place. A macadam pavement, 24 feet wide, on Nassau street, from River avenue to Rosslyn Place. Asphalt pavements—An asphalt pavement, 21 feet wide, on Colony street, from Broadway to Proud street and on Proud street from Colony street to Osborne street.

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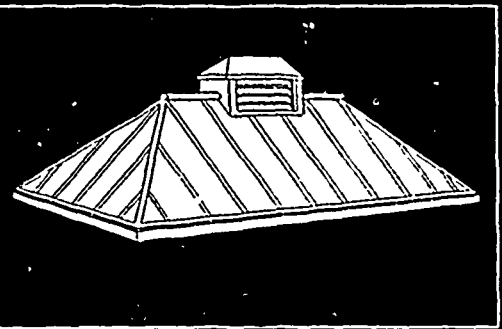
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PURE GOLD CO.

Toronto

BRITISH COLUMBIA. OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

BRITISH COLUMBIA BUSINESS REVIEW.

Vancouver, Aug. 12.

With the exception of fruit and vegetables there is very little change in the market this week. Wholesalers report some improvement in general trade and there is considerable from outside British Columbia points as far east as Revelstoke. Numbers of small orders are coming in. Collections in the city of Vancouver are reported very slow. In Victoria money is reported fairly easy. Klondike trade is at present not satisfactory. There is no shipping to speak of outside of cattle. Klondike is a cold country and so matters must have meat, as a consequence there is a steady demand for fresh meat as long as it can be got through to Dawson.

Perhaps the most important news of the week is the announcement that actual work has been commenced on the Westminster bridge. This means a great deal for Vancouver. Westminster people agitated for the bridge but Vancouver will reap the benefit. There is no doubt at all that both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific will hasten into Vancouver as soon as they can get over the Fraser on the government bridge. The structure will be 2,200 feet long and will cost about \$1,000,000. It will span the river from Brownsville to the top of Columbia street at a point known as "The Crest."

Salmon still continue to run in enormous shoals in the Fraser and the waste of fish is appalling. By agreement with the fishermen the cannery stipulated that if the fish came too fast for them they need take but 200 to the boat. They have been coming too fast all week and laterally the boats have been coming loaded down to the gunwales. The average of the 5,000 boats has been from 400 to 700 to the boat and as the cannery are taking but 200 tons upon tons of salmon, more than half the total catch have been thrown into the river to rot in the water or fester in the sun on the river banks. This appalling waste is thought by the cannery to be a good argument for traps as fish can be kept alive in traps for several days and used as required while it is believed all the white fishermen now employed would be employed should traps be used and their employment would last eight months instead of two. A second excursion under the auspices of the cannery and attended by newspaper editors and members of the local legislature journeyed to the Yankee traps this week. If such a thing is possible there is no doubt that the legislature of British Columbia will secure the administration of the fisheries in tide waters and allow traps in the straits to head off the fish on their journey to the Yankee traps.

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

Vanouver, Aug. 17. Owing to the dock strike at San Francisco, California fruits are scarce. Oranges are out of the market. Peaches are 25c higher. Cherries and apricots are out of the market, and are out of season. Apples are lower. Fresh salmon are very plentiful and have fallen to half their former price. The catch has been very heavy. Dressed beef is 1/2c lower. Lambs are 50c each lower. Bar iron has been reduced 1/2c per pound.

GRAIN—Wheat, \$30 per ton; oats, \$25 per ton; corn, \$20 per ton. FLOUR—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.50; Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel; Eastern, B. C. patents, \$4.70. FEED—National Mills chow, \$25 per ton; bran, \$23; shorts, \$22; oil cake meal, \$25 ton. L. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff. HAY—Sheswap, double pressed, \$22 per ton; Fraser River valley, \$18 per ton; ordinary bales, \$12. MEAL—Rolled oats, 50 lb sack, \$3.00; two 45 lb sacks, \$3.10; four 22 1/2 lb sacks, \$3.50. Two 7 lb sacks, \$2.50, oatmeal in 100 lb sacks, per 100 lb, \$3.50; in 50 lb sacks, \$3.25 per 100 lb. HIDES AND WOOL—Sound heavy steers 7 1/2c per lb, medium, 6 1/2c, light cows, 5 1/2c; sheep pelts, November killed, 30c each; deer skins, green, 8c lb; deer skins, dry, 20c lb; wool, 60 lb, \$10. LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$4.50-\$5 per 100 lb; sheep, \$5 per 100 lb; lambs, \$3.50-\$4; hogs, 7c. POULTRY—Chickens, \$3.00-\$4.50, fowls \$5.50-\$6.00. DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 5c; mutton, 10c; pork, 10c; veal, 10c. CURED MEATS—Hams, 10c; break fast bacon, 10c; backs, 10c; long clear 12c; rolls, 13c; smoked sides, 13c.

LARD—Tins, 13 1/2c @ 13 3/4c per lb; pails, 12 1/2c @ 13 1/2c. BUTTER—Local creamery, 25c; Manitoba creamery, 20c @ 22c; dairy, local, 10c; Manitoba dairy, 14c. EGGS—Fresh local, 30c; Northwest eggs, 10c; eastern, 20c per dozen. CHEESE—Manitoba—10c @ 11c. VEGETABLES—Potatoes, \$10.00 per ton; cauliflower, \$1.00; beans, 8c; peas, 3c; onions, silver skins 2c per pound; tomatoes, \$1.50 box, cabbage, 1 1/2c pound. FISH—Flounders, 6c; smelts, 5c; sea bass, 4c; whiting, 3c; soles, 6c; halibut, 6c; salmon, 3c, cut, 6c per lb, crabs, 60c per dozen; smoked salmon, 10c; smoked halibut, 10c; smoked herring, 9c; shrimps, 20c. GREEN FRUITS—Lemons, \$3.50 @ \$5; oranges, \$5.50; imported plums, \$1.15; local plums, 50c; peaches, \$1.25; pears, \$2.25; grapes, \$2.50; apples, \$1.25 @ 1.50 box; grapes, \$2.50 box, watermelons, \$4.25 per dozen, nutting melons, \$3.50 doz. NUTS—Almonds, 15c @ 16c, Alberta, 12 1/2c; peanuts, 14c; Brazil, 18c; walnuts, 11c per lb; coconuts, 10c @ \$1 per 100 lb. SUGARS—Powdered, fancy and bar, 6 1/2c; Paris lump, 6 1/2c; granulated, 5 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/2c; yellow, 4 1/2c @ 5c per pound. SYRUPS—30 gal. barrels, 2 1/2c @ 3c; 10 gal. kegs, 2 1/2c; 5 gal. tins, \$1.75; each; 1 gal. tin, \$1.50 case of 10; 1/2 gal. tin, \$5.25 case of 20. CANNED GOODS—Corn, \$1.00; peas, \$1.00 @ \$1.10; tomatoes, \$1.20; beans, \$1.25. HARDWARE—Bar iron, base \$2.75. Horse shoe nails, discount 50 and 10 per cent, horse shoes, kegs, \$4.75; balls, base price, cut, \$3.35; wire, \$3.70; rope, Manila, 14c; hulled oil, 50c; white lead, \$8.00; putty, \$3.50; barbed wire, \$4.50 per 100 lb; zinc, first break, \$5.00.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.

Special to The Commercial. Nelson, August 17. Trade continues quiet. New oats are offering at \$32 per ton. New potatoes have dropped \$4 per ton and are now quoted at \$22. Butter—Fresh Manitoba creamery, 16 to 18c; dairy, 13 to 14c. Eggs—19 cents. Cheese—New, 11 cents. Oats—Per ton, \$32. Millfeed—Bran, \$20, shorts, \$22 per ton. Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$5.10. Potatoes—New, \$22 per ton.

B. C. BUSINESS NOTES.

Morrison and McCammon have established a lumber yard at Grand Forks. E. Spraggott is opening in the real estate and commission business at Columbia. The Vancouver Mercantile Company will establish a general store at Grand Forks. The C. P. R. has let a contract for the construction of seven miles of railway track in the vicinity of Field, B. C., by which the present very heavy grade at that point will be avoided. A new townsite has been opened on the west fork of the Kettle river to be known as Beaverville. A joint stock company has been formed with a capital of \$50,000 for the purpose of handling the town lots.

The shingle and lumber mill of the Harrison River Lumber and Trading Company, situated close to Harrison river bridge on the main line of the C. P. R., was totally destroyed by fire on the 6th inst. The loss is placed at \$10,000.

Certificates of incorporation have been issued to the following companies by the provincial government: Dominion Shingle Manufacturing Company, Limited; North Vancouver Athletic club; Croville Mine Limited, Tulameen Coal Company, Limited, and the Victoria Brick Company, Limited. The Clover Leaf Mining & Milling Company and the National Hydraulic Mining Company have been registered as extra-provincial companies.

A wire from Vancouver on Saturday last said: A large part of the business section of the town of Armstrong was burned to-day. The total loss will be \$30,000; insurance \$25,000. The origin of the fire was incendiary, a half wildman named Eagles having started the blaze with the aid of coal oil. Eagles confessed his guilt, was arrested and is now in jail. The stores burned were those of Wood, Cargill & Co., general merchants, where the fire started; Hardy, Wright & Co., general store; Burns & Burns, druggists; Francis' implement store, three warehouses, several small shops, the Masonic temple, the Oddfellows hall and three dwellings. Little stock was saved, so rapidly did the fire burn. The burned out merchants gathered up the remnants of their stocks and resumed business this evening in tents and hastily built shacks.

MINING MATTERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Montana capitalists are reported to have secured control of the stock of the Britannia copper mines of Howe Sound for \$100,000 or \$150,000 a share, (original price \$650) and will develop the big proposition.

The Hewitt mine, New Denver district, has resumed shipments, sending out 140 tons last week. This property since the completion of the tram, is sending down ore to the wagon road faster than it can be hauled away. Ore is being taken from every tunnel.

The new sampling mill at the Granby smelter is nearing completion and most of the machinery has been installed. The enlargement of the furnace building is also making good progress.—Rossland Miner.

The Golden Crown Mines, Ltd., the new corporation that succeeds the Brandon and Golden Crown Co., Ltd., has levied an assessment of one cent per share. Operations at the property, two miles east of Phoenix, will be resumed shortly.

The single furnace of the Greenwood smelter has been running steadily from February 15th last, and up to July 31st had run through 59,839 tons of ore, mostly from the Mother Lode mine. The daily average for five months is 371 tons, and during the month of July 11,943 tons were treated, an average of 385 tons. It is expected that the new furnace, recently ordered, will be installed some time in November, which will double the output of the reduction works.—Phoenix Pioneer.

Shipments of ore from Slocan Lake for the year 1899 totalled 3,078 tons, says the Nelson Miner. Shipments in 1900 totalled 4,930 tons. Shipments of ore from Slocan lake points, up to and including the present week, from Jan. 1, 1901: From New Denver, Hartney, 140 tons; Marian, 20 tons. From Bosun Landing, Bosun, 200 tons. From Silverton, Alpha, 40; Hewitt, 700; Emily Edith, 40 tons. From Enterprise Landing, Enterprise, 300 tons. From Twelve Mile Landing V. & M., 20 tons. From Slocan OKy, Arlington, 2,240; Two Friends, 40; Black Prince, 100; Bondholder, 20; Chapleau, 15; Speculator, 20, Phoenix, 20 tons. Grand total, 3,375.

A report from Vancouver on Saturday last said: Joseph Wiseman is down to-day from North Fork coal field, 7 1/2 miles north of the city, with the news that on his last trip he located four additional claims on behalf of members of the Miner-Graves Syndicate. The new locations are on the east bank of the river, and adjoin the claims located by Ward and others several weeks ago. He found that the coal belt extends through all the land outcrops on both sides of the river. Mr. Ward also stated that an English expert is at the coal fields, and has located on behalf of a Nelson, B. C. syndicate thousands of acres of coal fields as well as scores of pre-emptions. By taking up the latter, they will hold the land in order to bore for coal oil, which Stamford claims to exist in that district.

During the week ending August 10 the Granby smelter treated 4,463 tons of ore. The total treated to date is 126,578 tons.

A change and pronounced improvement has come over the mining situation in the Slocan in the last three weeks, and the hard luck stories are getting fewer. At least two hundred men have been added to the forces of the camp and the number of working properties is steadily increasing. Last year the total output of ore was a little over 25,000 tons, and the early estimates of 1901 placed the exports as but slightly more than half that figure. However, these figures may now be revised, for the indications point to as large an output as that of 1900. While the Payne does not figure as prominently as last year, its falling off will be made up by the satisfactory shipments from the Whitewater, Hambley-Cariboo, Slocan, Star and Hewitt. A more hopeful feeling is pervading the district, upon which the low prices of silver and lead seem to have no ill effect. Canadian smelters are competing with the Pacific coast works for the ores, and there seems no difficulty now in disposing of the output of the district.—Slocan Drill.

Geo. W. Wooster, liquidator of the four companies that have been consolidated as the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Powder Co., Ltd., has sent notices to all old stockholders that the new company is now

ready to issue the new certificates. The shares will be issued in the following proportion: To the shareholders of the Knob Hill Gold Mining Company of British Columbia, Limited, 250,000 shares, in the proportion of one share of new stock for every six shares held in the old company. To the shareholders of the Old Ironsides Company, 250,000 shares of the new stock for every four shares held in the old company. To the shareholders of the Grey Eagle Gold Mining Company, Limited, 225,833 shares, in the proportion of one share in the new company for every six shares held in the old company. To the shareholders of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, 484,800 shares in the proportion of one share for every six and two-third shares held in the old company.—Phoenix Pioneer.

BOUNDARY ORE SHIPMENTS.

During the first six months of the current year the tonnage of the Boundary district was 176,759 tons. Boundary shipments have since increased to an aggregate of 218,478 tons for this year, to 7th inst. Rossland's shipments for the whole of the year 1900 totalled 221,137 tons, whilst for six months of 1901 they were 206,537 tons, the latter quantity showing a large and creditable increase. The tonnage of the Boundary district last year was 97,781 tons, and for six months of this year 176,759 tons, this exhibiting a still more creditable increase. Adding July's tonnage, which brought the total for seven months up to 209,769 tons, this year's output has already exceeded last year's by 111,988 tons, and arrangements are now being forwarded which, should nothing interfere with the confidently anticipated progress, will in all reasonable probability swell Boundary's aggregate tonnage for 1901 to proportions that will make this year's production about fourfold that of last year. And since this forecast leaves out of the calculation all prospective shipments from the Brooklyn group, Snowshoe, Golden Crown, Winnipeg, Sunset, Morrison and several other properties that may be expected to contribute to the total output, it is quite evident that a much higher total might with good reason be named and still be well within the bounds of conservative probability.

The tonnage of ore shipped by Boundary district mines during August, to 7th inst, inclusive, so far as has been ascertained from the mines, is as under:

Table with 2 columns: Mine Name, Tons. Old Ironsides & Knob Hill group, 5,431; Mother Lode, 2,368; B. C., 700; R. Bell, 90; No. 7, 60.

Total, 8,700. The total quantity shipped to above mentioned date is 316,259 tons.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

At the Golden Horn mine, Port Arthur district, development is showing the property to be of value. The vein now shows a large amount of gold and is steadily developing an increase of silver bearing leads. The working has been fully timbered and the mine put in good shape.

The Victoria silver mine, near Golden River, Ont., is being opened up, under the superintendence of Fred. A. Fenton, Toronto. On the 13th of July, while the men were at supper, the hoist was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about \$1,500. A new and better house is replacing the old one, and the greater portion of the milling plant has been hauled into the mine. It is expected that the mill will begin to operate before the end of the month.—Port Arthur Herald.

There is considerable activity in the silver mines around Port Arthur at present. When silver took a slump some years ago, the mines, which were at that time in operation, shut down, and with the exception of the West End Silver Mountain mine, which has been operated the past few years by the Wiley Bros., of this place, the number of other mines have been shut down. Now, it is likely that these mines will again be opened and work pushed ahead. The Badger and Porcupine mines, on which extensive development work has been done, and which were said to be rich properties, have been purchased from the Wiley Bros., of this place, by Americans and the Badger will also be pumped out again with large forces of men.

Toronto Grain and Produce.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, Aug. 17. Wheat is 5c lower all around. Flour is 5c lower. Corn easier. Oats are in good demand and firm. Oatmeal is steady. Receipts of dairy butter are not very large, as hot weather interferes with shipment. The market for creamery is firm. The wool market is very quiet, demand being slow. Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$3.95, Manitoba Bakers, \$3.65 for carlots at Toronto; Ontario Patent, \$2.90 per barrel for 90 per cent. patents, middle freights, with choice brands 15 to 20c higher than this price. Wheat—Ontario red and white wheat 68 to 67c, middle freights, Ontario spring, 68 to 69c, No. 1 hard, 83c, No. 2 hard, 80c; No. 3 hard, 76c, grinding in transit. Oats—No. 2 white, 37c; middle freights; now oats, 33½c, middle freights. Barley—No. 2 is quoted at 43c per bushel and new feed at 40 to 41c west. Millfeed—Shorts, \$13.50 to \$14.00 per ton for cars west; bran, \$12 to \$12.25. Oatmeal—\$3.75 for cars of bags, and \$3.85 in wood for car lots, Toronto. Hay—Carlots on track, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton for new. Eggs—12 to 12½c for selected, 11 to 11½c for fresh in case lots, seconds, 8 to 8½c. Butter—Best tubs and palls, 16 to 17½c, pound rolls, 17 to 18c, medium, 12 to 15c. Creamery, tubs, 20½c, palls, 21½c. Cheese—10 to 10½c for job lots of choice. Hides—7½c for No. 1 cows, No. 1 steers, 8½ cents, country hides, ½ cent under these prices; calfskins, 9c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2; lambskins, 35c each; tallow, 5½ to 5¾c. Wool—Washed fleeces, 12 to 13c for new clip; unwashed, 7½ to 8c. Beans—\$1.50 to \$1.65 per bushel for handpicked, job lots. Dried Apples—3¼ to 4¼c for round lots; evaporated, 5¼c. Maple Syrup—New is quoted here at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per Imperial gallon, in bulk or gallon tins. Honey—8 to 8½c per pound for new in bulk. Large lots, 7 to 7½c. In frames \$1.50 to \$1.75. Poultry—Spring chickens, 60 to 65c per pair; spring ducks, 65 to 75c; turkeys, 10 to 11c per pound. Potatoes—New, \$1 per bushel.

Montreal Grain and Produce.

Special to The Commercial. Montreal, August 17. Wheat is steady. Barley and oats unchanged. Manitoba flour is 10c dearer. Cheese is weaker. Eggs firm. Butter steady. Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, 75c soft; white, 74c; No. 2 red, 73½c. Barley—51 to 51½c for No. 2. Oats—No. 1 oats are offering at 40c soft; No. 2, 40 to 41c. Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.10 to \$4.20; Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.60 to \$3.90; straight rollers, \$3.30 to \$3.40, winter patents, \$3.65 to \$3.90. Rolled Oatmeal—\$3.90 to \$4.10 per barrel, and \$1.90 to \$2 for bags. Feed—Manitoba bran, bags included, 11½; shorts, 11. Baled Hay—Choice, \$10.50 to \$11.50, No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10.50. Cheese—Eastern, 9¼ to 9½c; western, 9½c. Colored is scarce at a premium of ¼ to ½c over white. Butter—Finest creamery, 20½ to 21c; seconds, 18½ to 19½c; fresh made, dairy, 16 to 16½c; medium, 13 to 13½c. Eggs—Candled, 11½c to 12½c; seconds, 9½ to 10½c. Maple Syrup—6½ to 7c per lb. in wood, tins, 65 to 75c per wine gallon; sugar, 9 to 10c for good and 7 to 8½c for inferior. Hides—No. 1, 6½ to 7c; No. 2, 5½ to 6c; No. 3, 4½ to 5c; calfskins, 19c and 8c; sheepskins, 90c to \$1.00, for good fresh skins. Vegetables—Potatoes, new, per barrel, \$1.75. Poultry—Turkeys, 10 to 12c; chickens, 8 to 10c; fowls, 4 to 6c; ducks, 7 to 9c; geese, 5 to 7c. Meats—Beef, 7c to 8c; veal, 2c to 6c; fresh lamb, 6c to 7c; mutton, 5c to 6c; fresh killed hogs, \$9.50 to \$10. Provisions—Mess pork, \$19.50 to \$20; pure lard in tins, 11½c per lb.; palls, 12c; compound, 7½c; hams, 13½ to 14½c; bacon, 14 to 15c.

Montreal Live Stock Market.

Special to The Commercial. Montreal, Aug. 13. Receipts at the East End abattoir on Monday were 600 cattle, and 10 sheep and lambs. There was an active demand, with firm prices paid for the best cattle, but the common and inferior stock continues dull of sale and brings pretty low prices. A few of the best cattle sold at from 1½ to 4¼c per lb., but they were nothing extra, pretty good cattle sold at from 3½ to near 4¼c per lb., and the common dry cows and young stock brought from 2½ to 3¼c, while the canners sold at from 2c to 2½c per lb. Calves were in good demand and good large veals sold at from \$6 to \$10 each, while the younger ones brought from \$2 to \$4 each. Shippers paid from 3½c to 3¾c per lb. for good large sheep, and the butchers paid from 3c to 3¼c per lb for the others. Lambs sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.75 each. Fat hogs sold at from 6c to 6½c per lb. and a few choice lots at 7c per lb., weighed off the cars.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

Montreal, August 16. Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir on Thursday included 800 cattle and 2,000 sheep and lambs. Trade was slow and prices lower all round. Lambs were offered in excessive numbers. A few of best cattle sold at 4½c, good stock at 3½ to 4¼c, common dry cows and young stock 2½ to 3¼c, leaner beasts from 2 to 2½c. About 150 bulls were bought by canners at from 1½ to 2½c. Calves sold at \$1.50 to \$10. Shippers paid from 3½ to 3¾c per lb for good large sheep and about 2c for others. Lambs \$2 to \$3.50 each. Fat hogs sold at 6½c to a little over 8c, weighed off cars.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, August 14. Receipts at the stock market yesterday were 78 carloads, including 1,424 cattle, 328 sheep and lambs, and 300 hogs. Export Cattle—Receipts were rather heavy. Prices for the best loads were firmer at \$4.65 to \$5.15, and in one or two instances higher figures were paid. Medium grades, including light weights, were rather dull. One bunch of poorly finished cattle sold at \$4.10, but the range of the market was about steady at \$4.25 to \$4.60. Butchers' Cattle—There was a shortage of choice lots. Prices ranging up to \$4.75 per cwt. would be paid readily for the right sort. Choice lots, including loads of good mixed stock, sell freely at \$4 to \$4.40. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts were small and the market was in good shape; the demand was steady and everything was soon sold. Export ewes are a shade firmer at \$3.40 to \$3.55 per cwt. and other sheep are steady. Lambs are firmer at \$2.50 to \$4 each and \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. Hogs—Run was light and market firm, with no change in prices. Selects are selling at \$7.25 per cwt., corn fed at \$7 and lights and fats at \$6.75.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto, August 17. Receipts at the semi-weekly markets yesterday were 747 cattle, 1,052 sheep and lambs, and 1,000 hogs. Export cattle were easier at \$5.05 to \$6.00. Butchers' were steady, but draggy. Other lines were unchanged at Tuesday's price. Hogs and Hog Products. Special to The Commercial. Toronto, August 17. There is an active demand for smoked meats and the market is firm. Hams are ¼c higher and so also are shoulders. Stocks are light. Hogs—Dressed, \$8.50 to \$9 per 100 pounds. Pork—Canada short cut, \$21.00; heavy mess, \$19 to \$19.50. Smoked and dry salted meats—Long clear, 10 and cases, 11c to 11½c; breakfast bacon, 16c to 16c; hams, 14 to 14½c; rolls, 12c; shoulders, 11½c; backs, 15½c to 16c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked. Lard—Tierces 10½c, tubs 11c, and palls 11½c.

ONTARIO CHEESE MARKETS.

Lindsay, Aug. 13.—Victoria cheese board met here yesterday, 1,750 boxes were boarded. Buyers present were Messrs. Flavell, Whitton, Fitzgerald,

Balley and Kerr. Mr. Flavell cleared the board at 9½c. Ingersoll, Aug. 13.—No cheese boarded at the Ingersoll cheese market today. Very few salesmen in town. Lots of July cheese unsold, but different ideas of price prevail among buyers and salesmen. Campbellford, Aug. 13.—The Campbellford cheese board met to-day and adjourned for two weeks without transacting any business.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, Aug. 12.—Wheat, Sept. opened 73½c, close 73½c b. Dec. open 74½c, close 74½c. May close 73½c. Corn, Sept. open 61½c, close 61½c. Dec. open 61½c, close 61½c. Oats, Sept. open 37½c, close 37½c. Pork, Sept. open \$14.12½, close \$14.07. Jan. opened \$15.20, close \$15.35. Ribs, Sept. opened \$7.90, close \$7.95. Oct. open \$8, close \$8. Jan. open \$7.87½, close \$7.92½. Lard, Sept. close \$8.77, Oct. open \$8.87½, close \$8.85. Chicago, Aug. 13.—Wheat, Sept. opened 73½c, close 73½c b. Dec. open 74½c, close 74½c. May open 73½c, close 73½c. Corn, Sept. open 61½c, close 61½c. Dec. open 61½c, close 61½c. Oats, Sept. open 37½c, close 37½c. Pork, Sept. open \$14.12½, close \$14.07. Jan. opened \$15.20, close \$15.35. Ribs, Sept. opened \$7.90, close \$7.95. Oct. open \$8, close \$8. Jan. open \$7.87½, close \$7.92½. Lard, Sept. close \$8.77, Oct. open \$8.87½, close \$8.85. Chicago, Aug. 14.—Wheat, Sept. opened 74½c, close 74½c b. Dec. open 75½c, close 75½c. May close 74½c. Corn, Sept. open 61½c, close 61½c. Dec. open 61½c, close 61½c. Oats, Sept. open 37½c, close 37½c. Pork, Sept. open \$14.12½, close \$14.07. Jan. opened \$15.20, close \$15.35. Ribs, Sept. opened \$7.90, close \$7.95. Oct. open \$8, close \$8. Jan. open \$7.87½, close \$7.92½. Lard, Sept. close \$8.77, Oct. open \$8.87½, close \$8.85. Chicago, Aug. 15.—Wheat—Sept. opened 72½c, close 72½c b. Dec. opened 74½c, close 74½c. May closed 72½c. Corn—Sept. opened 62½c, close 62½c. Dec. opened 62½c, close 62½c. Oats—Sept. opened 37½c, close 37½c. May opened 37½c, close 37½c. Pork—Sept. opened \$14.15, close \$13.90. Oct. closed \$14; Jan. opened \$15.45, closed \$15.30. Ribs—Sept. opened \$8.02½, closed \$7.97½; Oct. closed \$8.10, closed \$8.07½; Jan. opened \$7.95, closed \$7.90. Lard—Sept. opened \$8.72½, closed \$8.72½; Oct. opened \$8.82½, closed \$8.70½; Jan. opened \$8.85, closed \$8.80. Flax—Cash \$1.65; Sept. \$1.59. Chicago, Aug. 16.—Wheat, Sept. opened 71½c, close 71½c b. Dec. open 74, closed 74½c. May open 71½c, close 71½c. Corn, Sept. open 61½c, close 61c. Dec. open 61½c, close 61½c. Oats, Sept. open 37½c, close 37½c. Pork, Sept. open \$14.07½, close \$14.07½. Jan. open \$15.32½, close \$15.45. Ribs, Sept. opened \$8.10, Oct. closed \$8.20, Jan. open \$7.90 b. closed \$8.57. Lard, Sept. close \$8.72½, Oct. close \$8.87½. Flax, cash \$1.64, Sept. \$1.57½, Oct. \$1.52. Lye, Sept. 59c, Oct. 61½c. Chicago, Aug. 17.—September wheat opened at 72c, and ranged from 71½ to 72c. Closing prices were: Wheat—Aug. 70½c; Sept., 71½-¾c; Oct., 72c, May, 77½c. Corn—Sept., 63½c; Dec. 60½c. Oats—Sept., 37c, May, 39½-5c. Pork—Sept., \$14.07; Oct., \$14.17. Lard—Sept., \$8.82; Oct., \$8.90. Ribs—Sept., \$8.17; Oct., \$8.20. A week ago September option closed at 71½c. A year ago September wheat closed at 72½c; two years ago at 72½c; three years ago at 63½c, and four years ago at 99c. New York Wheat. New York, Aug. 12.—Wheat, Sept. open 75½c, close 79c b. Dec. open 80½, closed 81½c. New York, Aug. 13.—Sept. open 75½c, close 79c. Dec. open 80½, close 81½c. New York, Aug. 14.—Wheat, Sept. open 75c, close 78½c b. Dec. open 81½c, close 80½c. New York, Aug. 15.—Sept. opened 77c, closed 76½c; Dec. opened 80½c, closed 78½c. New York, Aug. 16.—Wheat, Sept. open 76c, close 77½c. Dec. open 75½c, close 79½c. New York, August 17.—September wheat closed at 77½c, Dec. 79½c. Minneapolis Wheat. Minneapolis, Aug. 12.—Wheat, Sept. open 71½c, close 71½c. Dec. open 72c, close at 73½c a.

Minneapolis, Aug. 13.—Wheat, Sept. open 70½, close 71½c. Dec. open 72½c, close 72½c. Minneapolis, Aug. 14.—Wheat, Sept. open 72c, close 70½c. Dec. open 73c, closed 71½c. Minneapolis, Aug. 15.—Sept. opened 69c, closed 68½c, Dec. opened 71½c, closed 70½c. Minneapolis, Aug. 16.—Sept. open 68½c, close 69½c. Dec. open 70½ a, closed 71½c. Minneapolis, Aug. 17.—Wheat closed at 68½c for September and 70½c for December. Cash No. 1 hard wheat at 71½c, No. 1 northern at 69½c.

Duluth Wheat.

Duluth, Aug. 12.—Wheat, Sept. open 72½ b, close 73c b. Dec. open 75½ b, close 71½ b. No. 1 hard 71½c. No. 1 northern 72c. Duluth, Aug. 13.—Sept. open 72½ b, close 73c b. Dec. open 75½ b, close 74½c b. No. 1 hard 70½c b. No. 1 northern 73½ b. Duluth, Aug. 14.—Wheat, Sept. opened 73½, close 72c b. Dec. open 74½, close 73c b. No. 1 hard 73½c b. No. 1 northern 72½c b. Duluth, Aug. 15.—Sept. opened 71½b, closed 70½b; Dec. opened 72c, closed 71½b. No. 1 hard 73c, No. 1 northern 71b. Duluth, Aug. 16.—Wheat, Sept. opened 70½ b, close 71½c b. Dec. open 71c, close 72c. No. 1 hard 71½c b. No. 1 northern 71½c. Duluth, Aug. 17.—September option closed at 70½c. A year ago September option closed at 74½c; two years ago at 71½c three years ago at 63c, four years ago at \$1.00½, and five years ago at 58½c.

Liverpool Wheat.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.—Wheat closed ½ to ¾d higher than yesterday.

Winnipeg Closing Wheat.

No. 1 hard wheat closed to-day at 70½c Fort William; No. 2 hard, 70½c, and No. 3 hard 69c. Trade is slow.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.

Liverpool, August 16. Canadian and United States cattle quoted lower at 10c to 12½c per pound, estimated dressed weight; refrigerator beef weak.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.

London, August 16. August option lower at 8s 8½d.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.

Liverpool, August 16. Colored cheese is worth 47s 6d and white 46s 6d here.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 167,021 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on Aug. 10. A year ago stocks in store in Fort William were 1,291,725 bushels. Two years ago they were 1,754,000 bushels, and three years ago 312,000 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Kenawin, Winnipeg and interior points are estimated approximately at 1,639,000 bushels, compared with 2,228,000 bushels a year ago, 3,500,000 bushels two years ago, 700,000 bushels three years ago.

LINSEED OIL ADVANCED.

On Wednesday of this week local jobbers advanced their prices for linseed oil 2c per gallon, making the price now 92c for raw and 95c for boiled. This puts the price back to the figures which prevailed before the recent drop.

ADVANCE IN CURED MEATS.

Since the market reports for Winnipeg, given on another page, were written the trade have been notified of another advance in the price of cured meats. Sugar cured smoked hams are now quoted at 14 to 15c per pound, an advance of 1c over last week. Smoked shoulders have been advanced ½c. Spiced rolls have gone up 1c, making the quotation now 12c. Dry salt shoulders, square cut are ½c dearer at 10c. Those advances are due to the big demand for these lines and the continued firmness of hogs.

W. J. Guest, fish and poultry merchant, Winnipeg, is advertising for wild pigeons, for which he will pay 18c per pair at country points or 19c net delivered at Winnipeg.

Comparative Prices of Staples.

Table with columns for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, etc., and sub-columns for August 9, 1901 and August 10, 1900 prices.

The Labor Market.

Special trains have been arriving from the east all this week, bringing thousands of men to work in the harvest fields. All fears of any serious shortage of harvest help have now been dispelled...

Decease of P. Gallagher.

P. Gallagher, who has been one of the most widely known business men of Winnipeg for upwards of 20 years, died on Tuesday afternoon at his residence on William avenue from the effects of a severe attack of rheumatism...

GROCERIES

Table listing various grocery items such as Apples, Peas, Beans, Corn, etc., with their respective prices per case or per pound.

Dried Fruits

Table listing dried fruit items like Raisins, Peaches, Apples, etc., with prices per pound.

Teas

Table listing various tea products including Choice, Medium, Common, and different grades like Young Hysons and Japan.

CURED MEATS, ETC.

Table listing cured meats and other products like Lard, Bacon, Ham, etc., with prices per lb or per barrel.

The Commercial Men.

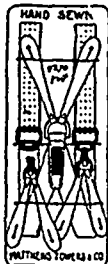
Walker Crone, one of the veteran travellers of the west, was in Winnipeg this week on his way through to the coast. Mr. Crone represents H. W. Nelson & Co., of Toronto...

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

M. Trestler advertisement, Hamburg, Germany, listing various goods and contact information.



COMFORT HALF HOSE



MEN'S FURNISHINGS

IS OUR SPECIALTY

We give our entire attention to this branch and have the LATEST AND BEST OF EVERYTHING. We are therefore thoroughly UP-TO-DATE, and can do better for the trade than those who make Men's Furnishings a side show or department of another branch. Underwear in great variety, including the famous WOLSEY BRAND. You cannot afford to be without this line.

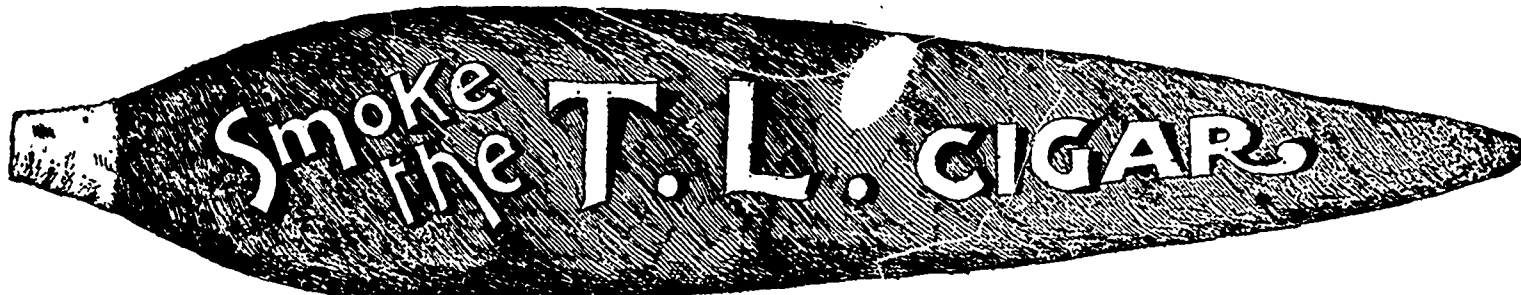


Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Braces, Hosiery, etc.

MATTHEWS, TOWERS, & CO.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS

14 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL



Built to do business, and its doing it daily everywhere.—Pure Havana Filler and Sumatra Wrapper.

THOS. LEE, Prop.

WESTERN CIGAR FACTORY, Winnipeg, Man.

Potato Crop a Failure.

New York, July 28.—The long Island potato crop this year is a failure, the farmers say, and predictions are made that the wholesale price will be \$4 and \$5 a barrel this fall and winter, instead of \$1.25 and \$1.50, as was expected. Reports from New Jersey and Eastern New York also say the potato crop in those localities is poor. The potatoes are plentiful enough in numbers, but they are so small as to make half the crop unmarketable.

The weather conditions in the East were not right for a good potato crop this year. In May the indications were that Eastern farmers would get from 80 bushels to 100 bushels to the acre, but the yield has turned out to be only about 40 bushels, and the vegetables are of the inferior sort, the average size of the largest potatoes being only about the size of a goose egg. The majority of the potatoes are smaller than hens' eggs. The price, however, will be high, as it is reported that the farmers of Michigan and in a few other localities were the only ones to realize a good potato crop this year.

Leather.

The Montreal market for sole leather has a decidedly healthy tone, both for export account and the home trade. Dry hides have advanced 3/4c in New York, which has had a stiffening effect on leather. Several good sized contracts have been made by boot and shoe manufacturers on the basis of 24c for ordinary, 24 1/2c for good, and 25c for choice manufacturers' sole, No. 1 has sold at 26c to 27c. A lot of 1,000 sides of ordinary No. 2 manufacturers' sole was reported to us at 24c, and between 5,000 and 6,000 sides of good No. 2 at 24 1/2c, whilst one or two choice lots of No. 2 brought 25c. Black leather is steady, sales being reported of 5 tons of Ontario splits at 20 1/2c, 30 days, and a lot at 20c net spot cash. We quote as follows:—No. 2 manufacturers' sole, 24c to 25c; No. 1, 26c to 27c; jobbers' sole, 27c to 28c; slaughter sole, 28c to 29c; grained upper, 15c to 16c; buff, 12 1/2c to 15c; splits, 20c to 21c for Ontario and 18 to 18c for Quebec; pebble, 12c to 15c; glove, 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c; Dongola, 10c to 20c per foot, sheepskins, 8c to 8c per foot; calfskins, 16c to 20c per foot.—Trade Bulletin.

Brockville Cheese Market.

Brockville, Ont., Aug. 6.—The bears mixed things up in good shape at the regular meeting of the cheese board this afternoon, and succeeded in keeping the prices down. The ideas of the salesmen were 9 1/2c for colored, and 9 1/2c for white. The offerings were 1,655 white, 2,043 colored. The buyers showed a decided preference for colored in one or two instances. Johnston got the first call at 9 1/2-16c for colored, but found no takers. Derbyshire made the second call at 9 1/2c for white and 9 1/2c for colored. Brice went one better, 9 3/4-16c for white, and 6 3/4-16c for colored. The auctioneer was not disposed to entertain these figures, and requested Johnston to repeat his 9 1/2-16c bid, which he refused to do. The salesman, who had refused to sell on his first call, began to look blue. Howe relieved the situation by bidding 9 1/2c, and 9 1/2c for white and colored respectively. He did not get a box. It then turned to Brice, Derbyshire and Bissell for another innings. Derbyshire stuck to his old price, and found a seconder in Bissell. Johnston relieved matters by bidding 9 1/2-16c for colored, and had 391 boxes knocked

down to him. These were the first of the day recorded. He did not want white at any price, neither did Howe, while McGregor expressed himself as "out of it." Brice finally made it 9 1/2-16c for colored, and was successful in getting 362 boxes. A good many salesmen accepted this offer from both Brice and Johnston. They were holding out for 9 1/2c colored and 9 1/2c white. After another sparring match Howe bid 9 1/2-16c for colored and got two factories—125 boxes. Bissell's best bid was 9 1/2c for white and 9 1/2c for colored. After a little persuasion Wilson sold his combination of 800 white and 300 colored, Brice securing 200 white and 100 colored at these prices, and Earle bought Grey's at 9 1/2c and 9 1/2-16c. This concluded the day's transactions, and the board adjourned. On the curb, the salesmen held out for higher board prices. They nearly all sold at 9 1/2c and 9 1/2c. In a few instances 9 1/2-16c was paid for colored. The total sales of the day are recorded as follows: Howe, 700; Brice, 900; Hodgson Bros., 500; Alexander, 2,000; Johnston, 600; Dickey, 500; Ayer & Co., 2,000. Total 7,200 boxes.

Adam wasn't famous as a sprinter, yet he was first in the human race.

Grocery Trade Notes.

Cannons advanced the price of peas on Thursday 2½ per cent.

The best sugar crop of California for this year, it is estimated, will amount to between 50,000 and 100,000 tons.

Latest mail advices received from Cuba say that the growing cane crop is doing well, the weather conditions being favorable.

Mail advices report that the French and Portuguese sardine fishery are still unfavorable, and full rates are demanded.

Private advices from Smyrna state that the new crop of Sultana raisins is being gathered and that the fruit is showing good quality.

Cable advices from Calcutta report prices for low grade teas equal to 1c per lb. higher, and that shipments to date to the United Kingdom of low grade teas were 5,000,000 lbs less than for the same period last year.

The Columbia River Packers' Association has surprised the New York grocery trade by announcing a reduction of 10c from opening basis on Columbia river salmon. A rebate amounting to the cut is to be allowed on all purchases made up to the date of this announcement. The heavy run of fish is given as the cause for this cut.

The Louisiana Planter of August 3 says of the cane crop: "The news comes in from all parts of the sugar district of this state to the effect that the cane crop is in a very promising condition. The continued hot weather and the frequent showers are forcing the growth ahead, and while the crop may not regain what it lost by the adverse conditions of April and May still it is making wonderful progress, and we can only report what we saw last week, that the crop is in excellent condition and promises a fine return during the coming harvest."

Advices received from Trinidad, dated July 15, say of cocoa:—In sympathy with advices from abroad prices have further declined, and we now quote \$13.75 to \$14 for ordinary to good and \$14.25 to \$14.50 for good to fine estates' produce. Exports for the fortnight amount to 3,777 bags, of which 4,168 bags have gone to the United States and 300 bags to Canada. From the first of October to date shipments have been 123,561 bags, as compared with 128,051 bags for the corresponding period last year.

On currants the Hills Bros. of New York, say: Stocks held throughout the country are undoubtedly light, and while business may only be done in a small way it is figured that the limited stocks now here can easily be cleared before the arrival of new fruit. The business in England is reported as progressing in a moderate way. London taking the bulk of the business owing to the limited stocks held in Liverpool—reported as per last advices at 212 tons, as against 1,036 tons at the same time last year. No particular news has been received as to the new crop, and it is therefore presumed that everything continues favorable. The cutting of the fruit is now general, and if no rains occur, a crop of fine quality will be housed. Best authorities continue to estimate the crop at 140,000 tons, and speak of the retention as practically sure to be fixed at 15 cent.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**FALL DRESS GOODS.**

As the sales of fall dress goods increase, the fact previously mentioned in this column about the prevailing notion for plain goods, becomes more apparent, says the Toronto Globe. The sales of these goods have been quite free the past few weeks. Satin cloth, Venetian finish cloth, broadcloth, boxcloth, poplins, cashmeres and whipcords, blue and navy chevrons are selling well. Serges are selling quite freely. Frieze in 24-ounce stuff has continued to figure well in current orders. It was thought that this line was too heavy for suits and skirtings, but the continued demand for those purposes shows that they are popular for unlined skirts, and even for suitings, their value at prices asked for them and durability doubtless being responsible for their popularity. The bulk of the fall placing orders have been booked. Some travelers have returned, and it will not be long before all are making preparations for sorting trips. Colors are

favored in the following order for the fall season: Blue, including Hussar blue, the new color, which is a light blue, cardinals, greys and browns.

DRY GOODS TRADE NOTES.

The American Woollen company, of New York, has opened the fancy worsted season with a cut of 5 to 10 per cent. in its prices.

Eastern wholesale houses report that their fourth of August payments were well met by those in the west. It is expected that most of the western renewals will be met next pay day.

In the fall dress fabrics the opinion of the more conservative members of the New York dry goods trade and of the leaders of fashion in Europe is that lace will be largely used on plain fabrics, such as cashmeres, Venetians and broadcloths. Embellishments of some character will be an important feature of the better gowns. Mohair is reported to be steadily increasing in favor, and is very favorably considered for next spring.

There is quite a firm feeling in Canadian cotton goods and other domestic staples. Orders for the fall have been very good. The mills are not shading prices now as they were some time ago, and there is said to be no likelihood of any shading in the near future. The wholesale houses are busy shipping goods. While the placing orders have been on a liberal scale, there is every reason to look for a large sorting trade the coming fall.

The flax market is in a strong position, says the Toronto Globe. While the flax crop will be larger than last year, it will not be sufficiently large to make any material change in prices. This is evident from the fact that linen goods at present are 12½ to 15 per cent. higher than they were last October. A buyer for a leading local firm just returned from the old country markets says that prices in the near future are likely to be even higher than they are at present. It is expected that the American demand, which is rather slow at the moment, will show a revival in the fall and create an advance. If this proves true there will probably be some difficulty in placing repeat orders at prices at which the goods were purchased at the opening of the season from the manufacturers.

Dairy Trade Notes.

It has been decided to operate the Qu'Appelle creamery during the coming winter. Cream will be received from patrons of other creameries along the line, who will deliver it at the railway stations in cans to be supplied by the department. The department will also pay the express charges, so that the patrons of outside creameries will be on the same footing as those of Qu'Appelle. The department can afford to do this because the saving in cost of manufacture through the increased output will compensate for the expense in bringing in the cream. The patrons of the various creameries within reach of Qu'Appelle will be enabled to show how far they are prepared to support winter work at their own creameries by the extent of their patronage during the coming winter.

Lumber Trade Notes.

Forest fires are doing great damage to standing timber in several sections of the state of Washington.

Hemlock lumber manufacturers in the Northwestern States have advanced their prices for piece stuff and timber 50c per thousand. The market for this lumber is firm and there is a good demand for all the lumber in sight.

The mill of the Northern Lumber Company at Garland station on the Canadian Northern railway was destroyed by fire last Monday afternoon. The loss is placed at \$5,000 on which \$6,000 worth of insurance was carried. The lumber piles escaped. The mill will be rebuilt.

Hardware Trade Notes.

Reports from United States iron and steel markets indicate that in spite of the labor troubles business is unusually active and there is a big demand for all of these products that mills can produce.

Uniform Freight Classification.

Six years ago the freight committee of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manu-

facturers embodied in their annual report the following forcible presentation to their opinion on an important subject: "The committee is convinced that the rights of all interests in this country will never be protected until a uniform freight classification is agreed upon and put into effect, and from our experience we are led to believe that such a classification will not be had until it is required and enforced by act of congress. To this end, we beg to recommend to this association that it shall lend its influence to secure from the next congress a uniform classification of freight." Nothing has occurred to change the situation. Uniform classification as needed now as much as it was then. The movement progressed far enough to have a bill introduced into congress, but it was temporarily pigeonholed. Its fate depends in a large measure upon the attitude of the various organizations of manufacturers.

Regina Fair.

Regina, N. W. T. Aug. 13.—At two o'clock to-day the Lieutenant-Governor and Madame Forget with Inspector McDonnell as aide-de-camp, and with an escort of the N. W. M. P., commanded by Inspector Worsley arrived at the exhibition buildings, and His Honor performed the opening ceremony. The party was received with a salute, and "God save the King" by the Stony Beach band. G. Spring Vice-President of the Regina agricultural association, thanked the Lieutenant-Governor on behalf of the association and of the public for so kindly consenting to open the exhibition. Harold D. Buchanan then read an address to His Honor, which after referring to the most sanguine promises of a phenomenal yield of grain and cereals which on the lowest estimate would be ten millions of bushels from the Regina district, went on to refer to the abundant water supply that had been obtained by the efforts of the North West Government and private enterprise. The address also referred to the great and permanent hold that tree culture had obtained, due in a great measure to personal interest taken in the question by His Honor. The address concluded with expressing delight that the same prosperous conditions prevailed throughout Manitoba and the great West. Lieutenant-Governor Forget in reply referred to his recent official visits to the exhibitions at Winnipeg and Qu'Appelle, and was struck with the large and growing share which the people of all classes in the Territories were taking in the grand annual western fair, and the warm welcome accorded to the N. W. T. representatives. The great thing that gladdened all hearts this year was the crop. In no year within man's recollection had the prospect been better and more general, and if the favorable conditions continued two weeks longer Manitoba and the North West would indeed have cause to be thankful for a bountiful harvest. They had always however, the fear of a lowering temperature, and that led him to advise that efforts be taken to discover or produce a variety of wheat that would mature a week earlier than red fife. The problem was no doubt a great one, but it was not beyond solution. His Honor then referred to some experiments in Minnesota in regard to producing different varieties of wheat to produce a greater yield, and he believed there could be similar success in producing a variety ripening more quickly.

Let it be tried at our experimental farms. His Honor then declared the exhibition open. For the first time since the Regina exhibitions were established, the weather was splendid, and there was a large crowd of people. There were not so many entries in the live stock department as last year, easily accounted for, however, by the decision of the association to give prizes only to pedigreed animals. It is noteworthy that the area represented was much greater, animals coming from outside the Territories for the first time. One of them, a Shire stallion shown by Mr. McLachlan, of Hlgh River, Alberta, took from R. J. Kinnon's Clydesdale, Glenfarg, the high position as a first prize taker he has occupied for so many years. The judging is still going on. A. and G. Mutch are taking prizes for horses, J. C. Pope for Ayrshire cattle; A. Potter, of Montgomery, for Holsteins, and there are many other well known exhibitors. Some fine swine are ex-

hibited, but not a single sheep. The agricultural products and the vegetables were splendid. There was also some good poultry shown, several exhibits being from Brandon. There was a falling off in dairy products for the foolish reason that a few butter-makers having been carrying all before them at other shows and were certain winners. The horticultural display was magnificent, both as regards quantity and quality. The ladies' work was elegant and was nicely displayed, while the available space in the great building was devoted to displays by merchants and manufacturers.

Chicago Hide Market.

Dealers seem rather indifferent about selling all short haired buffs at 8½c, although several cars have been reported sold at this price during the week. The only drawback to a steady and strong market is the steel workers' strike, which has been ordered to go into effect to-day. Eastern markets appear a trifle stronger with some sales at a slight advance. Tanners are reported, however, as only buying for present needs. The supply of light native packer cows is increasing and it is claimed concessions could probably be had on large sized blocks. If this be true, close observers of the market say that country buffs are hardly likely to be higher in price.

No. 1 heavy steers, 60 lbs and up, free of grubs and brands, are selling at 10½c; No. 2, 1c per lb less. One small car changed hands at these prices, going to a western tanner, another choice car reported sold at 10½c. Sale price year ago, 9c.

No. 1 heavy cows, 60 lbs and over, free from grubs and brands, selling (as to quality) at 9¼ to 9½c; No. 2, 8¼ to 8½c. Receipts are reported much smaller than usual. Price a year ago, 8½c.

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs, free of grubs and brands, continue in fair demand at 8½c. A few cars were taken this week and quite a good many sold last week that are now being delivered. Sale price a year ago, 8¼ to 8½c.

Branded cows and steers: Country receipts are not quite as active. Tanners who were large buyers have been obliged to make their purchases from packers in order to obtain the quality desired. Hides suitable for sole leather command 8½ to 9c flat, lighter weights dull at 7½ to 8c. Most dealers prefer to sell all weights rather than sell out the heavies, leaving the lights on hand, which are hard to sell. About 8½c flat is the quotation for all weights.

No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs, free of grubs and brands, are generally selling along with the buff hides at the same price. The market is steady at 8½c, one dealer, however, is refusing to sell at this price. A year ago, 8½c.

Bulls, fresh receipts, original lots all weights, are pretty closely sold up at 8½c flat. Several lots less than a car have been shipped out. A year ago price, 7c.

No. 1 city calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs, held at 11¼ to 12c. Market quiet. No. 2 sell at 1½c per pound less. We hear of no sales of importance this week. New York city skins have been reduced 10c a piece.

No. 1 country calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs, quoted at 11 to 11½c. The market is about steady at these prices. A few cars have moved here and at country points on this basis. No. 2 1½c less.

No. 1 kips, 15 to 25 lbs, if short haired, sell at 9 to 9½c, generally at the latter price when veals are included. All veals held at 10c. Long haired skins, 8½c; No. 2, 1½c less.

Deakins have been in good demand all the season. Quotations for skins under 7 lbs, 60c; 7 to 8 lbs, if good spread and well taken off, 52½c.

Stunks, the season is about over, only a few small lots offering. Countries sell at 25 to 30c, packers, 50 to 55c.

Hogskins are not in active demand, quoted 30 to 32½c flat.

Horsehides are being taken by local and Wisconsin tanners at various prices. No. 1 at \$3.15 to \$3.20; No. 2, \$2.15 to \$2.20, culls and ponies at the usual deduction. City hides held about 10c a piece higher.—Hides and Leather.

"Thompson has made a discovery." "Indeed?"

"Yes. He says that he has discovered that the more buttons there are on a woman's coat the greater the probability that it really fastens with hooks and eyes."—Puck.

Crop Reports.

Mr. Winslow, a farmer on the Portage branch, near White Plains, Winnipeg district, has completed the cutting of his crop by the first of this week, consisting of 2,700 acres of the finest quality of wheat. Mr. Winslow estimates his yield at about twenty-five bushels to the acre, or a total of 67,500 bushels. He will commence threshing this week.

Portage la Prairie, Aug. 10.—Weather conditions are not as favorable for harvesting as they might be the past day or two. The week on the whole has, however, been a satisfactory one for farmers, and if all is well, Monday will see a great many at work in the fields. To-day was a very busy one in town. A large number of the eastern harvesters were on the streets to-day. Some of them complain that wages are not as high as they were led to expect before coming west. Farmers will not pay men, except in exceptional cases, more than \$35 per month.

Gladstone, Aug. 9.—A large trade is being done in binders and nearly every day five or six binders may be seen leaving the town. The crop being heavy, few farmers care to begin harvest with an old machine as much loss is often experienced by delays and repairs. A few farmers started on their wheat Wednesday. This morning, however, rain stopped operations and some farmers say that they find a great many empty and half empty heads in some of their fields. This will reduce the average. There are also a good many thin spots in many fields.

Pilot Mound, Aug. 10.—A very heavy rain fell here Thursday afternoon and night, the consequence being that a great deal of heavy grain is down flat. Cutting has commenced with a few but will not be general until next week. Carloads of harvest hands have been arriving here for the last two days, but the majority have gone on west, wanting to see all that their tickets call for.

Regina, N. W. T., Aug. 11.—On Friday night there was a short, sharp thunderstorm with a little rain, but the wind has kept in the warm southwest and both Saturday and to-day were splendid for the crops. As a farmer said: "You can positively see the wheat ripening with your eyes." Cutting will begin this week and next week harvesting will be general.

Robert S. Conklin made a trip to Dugald village Saturday and reports that the harvest will be on in Springfield this week. Some beautiful fields of wheat were noticed, in particular, those of the Arctic Ice Co., Messrs. Roberts, Holland, Gillespie, and Geo. Sprung. Mr. Sprung cut ten acres of barley last week which required thirty-two pounds of twine to bind. A heavy rain fell Saturday which may delay the harvest, but the straw is a nice golden color and there is not a sign of rust. Mr. Conklin states oats will be a magnificent crop in Springfield, while he saw some wheat fields which will go forty bushels to the acre, the heads leaning over owing to the weight of the kernels.

Toronto, Aug. 13.—Reinforcements for the army sent from the east to garner Manitoba's wheat crop left the Union station this afternoon to the number of 1,910. Traffic was much heavier than the Canadian Pacific railway authorities anticipated and it was late in the afternoon before the last of the five trains drew out of the station. As the harvesters had little beyond personal baggage one car for their effects on each train was found sufficient. The last of the harvesters left shortly after 5 o'clock.

Walter Maughan, city passenger agent of the C. P. R., James Hartney, Manitoba immigration agent, and W. T. Robins, his assistant, arranged transportation matters so well that not a single hitch occurred in the despatch of the trains.

Brandon, Aug. 13.—A heavy shower of rain lasting about ten minutes fell here last evening. The cloud looked very threatening for a time and many prophesied hail, a prophecy which fortunately proved incorrect. With this trifling exception the weather has been perfect for the crops. Cutting is now in progress on many farms, but there are still many farmers on the heavier land who will not commence till later on in the week. There has been no damage to crops in this district. While many farm laborers still remain in the city the greater number have gone into the country, most of them having secured positions.

Morden, Aug. 13.—Harvesting is in

full swing. The most of the wheat is ready for cutting. A great number of new binders have been seen and more will be needed. The fields which are in stook indicate a very heavy yield. From Winnipeg to Killarney harvesting is general.

Wheat cutting on W. B. Carter's farm, Prairie Grove, is now finished. A magnificent crop has just been harvested. Practical men estimate that the yield will average 35 bushels to the acre.

Wheat cutting general this week and by Saturday night if weather continues fine seventy-five per cent will be cut. A few more men are wanted. Farmers complain that the wages the men are asking, considering the price of wheat, are too high.

The binders are all being put in repair just now and a few days of good weather every farmer will be as busy as he wants to be. The weather just now is all that could be wished for. We would like to see a few more good men for active service. Several new threshing outfits will be in this district this harvest and they will be badly needed. At almost every farm place one can see either a new granary or a new barn. J. F. Dandy is doing a very large trade in building material this season.

The binder is hard at work in the wheat fields in this vicinity. Mr. Springstein has started to cut his immense crop with eight binders. Weather was cool last night but the thermometer did not go down to "danger point."

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY REPORTS.

The condition of the grain along the Canadian Northern lines is well described in the following reports sent in by the company's agents, Aug. 12.

Emerson—Heavy rain Thursday; stopped cutting until to-day. Cutting in full blast.

Letellier—Considerable area of wheat, oats and barley cut during fore part of week, at present harvesting somewhat delayed owing to the frequent heavy rains of the last few days. Farmers complain light damage being wrought by the Hessian fly, which has again put in its appearance. No reports of damage being done by light frost of Wednesday.

St. Jean—Wheat cutting commenced on 7th, but delayed last two days on account of heavy rain. Grain of all kinds reported very heavy. Cutting will start again first of next week if weather is fine.

Morris—Weather cloudy and damp with little rain. No damage to crops. Rain has not delayed cutting to any extent yet.

Roland—Cutting commenced in this district about the 6th and is now in full swing. Weather somewhat unsettled with heavy rain on the 8th.

Miami—Wheat cutting commenced on Monday last and is in full blast. Thursday's storm knocked down the grain bad, making the cutting slow.

Somerset—Weather for past week has been quite wet. We have had some rain and a slight touch of frost, of which has done little damage to vegetables. Cutting has not yet commenced.

Swan Lake—Weather during past few days been rather unfavorable for the ripening crop. Rain and cloudy weather is now delaying cutting, which commenced here on Thursday.

Baldur—Crop ripening fast. Several farmers started cutting; will be general by end of next week. Weather for past week has been mostly cloudy and cool with some heavy rain.

Belmont—Weather during past week cool and showery. Grain turning quickly. Some farmers started cutting last Wednesday. Most of the hauled wheat will go 15 bushels to the acre.

Hilton—Crops are ripening very fast and some farmers have begun to cut wheat. Weather is very fair.

Wawanesa—Weather for past week moderately warm with quite a number of bright showers. Crops ripening very fast, considering the weather. Wheat cutting will start to-morrow and will be general next week. The average yield per acre expected is 23 bushels.

Methven Junction.—There has been no cutting in this district but some farmers will start next week. The prospects are the brightest.

Brandon.—Weather has been cool during the week with heavy rain on 7th which has lodged more or less of the grain. Some wheat and oats is being cut this week but harvesting will not be general until next week. The crop is very thick and well headed and the yield should be considerable above the average.

Ninette.—Weather during the past week cool with two heavy showers. Crops in fine condition. Cutting will be general next week if fine weather.

Dunrea—Weather since last report favorable for crops. Few showers during week. Wheat coloring fast. Cutting general next week. Number started Saturday.

Minot.—Wheat cutting not started yet. Will be in full swing next week. Grain well filled and ripening. Rain knocked grain down and delayed haying.

Elgin.—Grain turning fast. Commenced harvest, be general next week. Immense crop.

Hartney—Considerable rain during past week. Some wheat has been cut but cutting will be general first next week. Nothing happened to effect crop and it will be one of the biggest this part of the country has had.

Routhwaite—Weather for the past week has been quite warm with few showers. Quite a number of farmers have been cutting wheat the past week. Cutting will be in full swing next week. Prospects good.

Portage la Prairie—Harvesting operations in full swing. Weather chiefly favorable, two or three light showers.

Beaver—Crops looking in good condition. Wheat fast ripening.

Steinbach—Wheat harvest in full swing. Cutting has been temporarily stopped on account of rain yesterday and to-day. About 90 per cent. of the crop now cut.

Plumas—Wheat harvesting has just commenced. The yield will be the best we have had in this vicinity for a number of years. Oats turning out much better than we expected and will be a good crop. Potatoes promise to be an immense crop.

Dauphin—Light showers last week. Grain well headed and filled. Cutting commences to-morrow.

Gilbert Plains—Crop in full head. Cutting will be general next week.

Grand View—Crop maturing fast. Heads well filled. Cutting next week.

Ethelbert—Farmers busy haying when weather permits. No harvesting done yet. Grain ripening. Weather showery and unfavorable.

Portage la Prairie, Aug. 12.—Wheat cutting is general on the Plains to-day and although there are many fields yet unfit for the binder nearly every farmer has some fields ready for reaping. More harvesters arrived to-day and there are quite a number in town, although a great many have gone to the farms.

The past two days' weather has been ideal for bringing on the grain. It is stated by many farmers that the wheat is out of proportion to the straw, or in other words, the straw could easily stand a heavier head. This will mean that the yield will not reach the high mark estimated in some quarters, although it is conceded that the crop here is above all previous records.

Brandon, Aug. 12.—Many farmers commenced the cutting of wheat this morning in this district. In some parts however, it will be several days before the grain is ready for the binder. There seems to be an abundance of harvest help, judging by the crowds of men standing around the street corners. Brandon seems to have been selected as the most likely place to secure work by a great many and as a consequence so many got off here that hotel accommodation could not be obtained. The excursionists are many of them holding out for \$50 and \$60 per month, which is more than the farmers will pay. From \$35 to \$40 is being offered.

Holland, Aug. 12.—Harvesting started this morning in full swing. Everybody, regardless of sex, big enough to stand a sheaf on its end, are at it. And still help is wanted. Seventy-five new binders adorn the adjacent grain fields. All branches of business is booming; elevators are being overhauled and put in readiness for a rush. Eastern harvesters have arrived on every regular and extra trains. The first contingent of farm laborers were hired and off to work within fifteen minutes after their arrival at \$40 to \$45 a month. There is a great demand for binder twine, which is scarce. Implement men are working twenty-three hours a day at present and complain that the days are not longer.

Forrest Station, Aug. 12.—Harvesting is in full blast, many of the farmers having started cutting last week. What wheat is cut is a fine sample and the stooks are plentiful. Frank Curtis was one of the first to drive

the binder this year. Mr. Herb. Bell, a prominent farmer residing on 21, 11, 20, has as fine a crop as your correspondent has seen. Mr. Bell has about 200 acres of crop this year, 150 acres of this being wheat. He expects a yield of about 35 bushels per acre. His oat crop is extra good this year.

Summer District, Assa., Aug. 12.—Cutting in this district is general, both wheat and oats being an exceptionally fine crop. If nothing untoward happens the finest crop will be harvested here since the settlement in '83. Farmers are too busy to think of the political outlook, but if the question of applying for provincial rights is deferred until fall a very pronounced feeling will be in evidence that the arbiters are those who have made the province.

MacGregor, Aug. 12.—Harvesting is general this week. Almost every farmer is in the field to-day with his binder. The crops, as far as your correspondent can learn, are as good as was looked for and with some exceptions are grand. On very heavy land they are rusted to a certain extent. The grain is ripening fast; indeed not a few have been obliged to stop haying to cut grain. A fair number of harvest hands got off at this point and will all be employed at good wages.

Regina, Aug. 12.—A brilliant sun in a cloudless sky has been the chief feature of the day and the crops are rapidly ripening. The farmers are all ready to start harvesting operations and the implement men have been doing a splendid trade, selling binders and wagons at a great rate.

North Portal, Aug. 10.—Crops here were never better and they are certainly as good as anyone could wish. A conservative estimate puts the wheat yield at an average of 30 bushels; oats 50. The acreage is fully fifty per cent more than last year. There are about one thousand acres under flax in this neighborhood which promises a big yield.

Edmonton, Aug. 12.—Fine weather still continues and prospects are very bright for the harvest in this district.

The Apple Crop of the United States.

The New York "Fruit Trade Journal" of last week publishes reports of the app. prospects from all parts of the United States, and commenting thereon says: "The review of this season's apple crop, which we print elsewhere to-day, is not as favorable as we could wish, but it shows much better results than many persons seem disposed to believe. In gathering and printing these reports, it has been the aim to lay before our readers the exact truth. It is not good policy to keep persons whose interests are at stake uninformed, and it is dishonest, as well as a wretched policy to mislead them. We caution buyers that many growers have gotten exaggerated ideas of the worth of their fruit, influenced by the short crop outcry, and have advanced their ideas of values. If buyers believe too much of what they hear they will become frightened into paying exorbitant prices. An unwarrantedly high purchase price now would be disastrous, in view of the expense of marketing a widely distributed crop. The comforting fact in the situation is that since there are some apples everywhere, the sum total of supply necessarily is large. As one of our correspondents expresses it elsewhere: "A small percentage (in the various districts) means in total volume a great many barrels."

Wool.

The following on wool is from the Montreal Trade Bulletin: A correspondent asks us what there is doing in Northwest wool, and the answer is—nothing. As there is no demand for that class of wool, and buyers are only bidding 9c to 10c, with sellers asking 12c f.o.b. In Cape wool a few straggling lots have sold at prices ranging from 13c to 15c for greasy as to quality. In Canadian fleece wool we hear that quite a number of cars have sold in the West at country points for Hamilton account at from 13c to 13 1/2c and 14c f.o.b. for washed, a lot of 2 cars of choice selling at 14 1/2c. We quote prices as follows:—Greasy Cape, 13 1/2c to 15 1/2c; Australian greasy 17c to 18c; B. A. washed, 25c to 32c; Canadian pulled 17c to 18c; do. washed fleece, 14 1/2 to 15c; Canadian greasy 9 1/2c to 11c; Northwest fleece, 10c to 11c.

Western Progress.

The vastness of Canada and the inexhaustible richness of her varied natural resources are themes that are often the subjects of both written and spoken thought among Canadians. There has been a constant iteration of generalities concerning them, on the platform and in the fugitive and permanent literature. But, while vague and wide statements as to Canada's wealth in forest and mine field and ranch, river and sea, have passed into truisms of expression, there is still a lack of specific information regarding any of these matters among the great bulk of the Canadian people. The geographical immensity of the Dominion is doubtless largely responsible for this. Dwellers in Manitoba have to look eastward and westward the breadth of half a continent before they can see the confines of their country, and by reason of the tremendous stretch of territory comprised in the Dominion it is more difficult for a Canadian to have as accurate knowledge of all its sections than it is for an Englishman or a Dane to know his native land, which could be tucked snugly away in the corner of one of our provinces. But few men have the facilities and opportunities to know thoroughly even a large section of the Dominion. When one of these gives utterance to his views, they must of necessity be both interesting and valuable. For this reason the following interview with Jas. A. Smart, deputy minister of the Interior, who was in Winnipeg this week is of special interest.

Mr. Smart spoke with enthusiasm as to the general situation of affairs in the west. Never in the history of Greater Canada, he said, had there been such a widespread feeling of confidence in the west, nor such a general forward movement among all classes of settlers. Everywhere from the lakes to the Pacific, merchants and farmers, cattlemen and miners were enlarging the sphere of their operations, were lengthening their cords and strengthening their stakes and exhibiting the enterprise that the buoyant condition of the country warranted. Money was being made in the country, Mr. Smart said, and the unexampled advantages of the country were attracting foreign capital and thousands of settlers. It was difficult to speak in too strong terms of the prospects ahead of Western Canada. Things are coming her way, Mr. Smart said, and he, in common with everyone who had the interests of the west at heart, rejoiced greatly thereat.

Mr. Smart said that he had been away from Ottawa for six weeks. In that time he had visited almost every section of the west in which he had not hitherto been, for the purpose of looking into the work of the various government agencies, and inspecting the conditions relating to timber, grazing and mining and agricultural lands, and examining the practical working of the regulations governing their administration. He had just visited the Qu'Appelle and Indian Head districts and had driven over 125 miles of this district, and then went on to Duck Lake, Prince Albert, Rosthern and Saskatoon. From Duck Lake he drove to Battleford, by way of the north side of the south branch of the Saskatchewan. In that section he had discovered an unsettled district of tens of thousands of acres of the best arable and grazing land, ready for settlement. Outside of three Doukhobor villages there were no settlers in that territory. Mr. Smart expected that next year the interior department would throw this district, part of which is already surveyed, open for settlement. It will provide homes for many thousands. The extension of the Canadian Northern railway will be necessary to provide an outlet and market for the products of this district, when settled. The Doukhobors of the three villages he had referred to were, Mr. Smart said, of a very superior class, and, to judge by their surroundings, are possessed of considerable means, and a disposition to put forth every effort, not only to make a financial success of their life here, but to adapt themselves in the fullest sense to Canadian conditions. The amount of land broken this year by the people of these three settlements, he said, was enormous.

The party returned from Battleford by way of the south branch of the river to Saskatoon, covering the distance—a hundred miles—in less than a day's driving. West of the Sas-

katchewan, for a distance of 30 or 35 miles, Mr. Smart found the country being settled very rapidly, a large number of the incomers being Americans. The most advanced wheat Mr. Smart saw during his tour was at one of the Doukhobor villages in this neighborhood. The quantity of grain, roots and vegetables these people were raising would bear favorable comparison with any settlers who had yet come to the country, considering the length of time that had elapsed since their arrival. Mr. Smart did not have an opportunity of seeing the country east of Prince Albert, but was told that the country north of Saskatoon and west of Duck Lake for many miles was filling up very rapidly, and is, from all the reports he had received, as fine a district for mixed farming as can be found. This section will be served by the proposed extension of the C. N. railway. Settlers already in are looking forward to the building of the extension.

Next the party visited the Calgary and Edmonton country, and though their stay in that district was short, they had an opportunity of noticing the rapid development all along the line. As an illustration of the way settlement is pouring into this section, Mr. Smart said that of 8,100 homestead entries in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories this year, 3,000 have been in the Calgary and Edmonton country. This rapid increase in population has been continuous for the last three or four years. In many instances it is now necessary for settlers to go 30 or 35 miles east to obtain available homesteads, and Mr. Smart found that many people are going still further to make good selections. He met one gentleman from Kansas who informed him that he had spent a month in examining the country northwest of Edmonton, and he had concluded to settle on the land 100 miles northwest of the town, as he considered that district as fine a country as man could wish for, better in his opinion than any district he had visited. He was then returning to Kansas to bring out his family, and to report to a number of farmers who purposed coming out to Canada this autumn and next spring. Mr. Smart said that he had frequently met delegates from different parts of the States looking over the country with a view to settling. They were all immensely pleased with the Northwest. Their only difficulty they said was in selection from so many parcels all of nearly equal value. As illustrating the value of this American immigration Mr. Smart stated that the government's agents had succeeded in inducing from 6,000 to 8,000 people from the Republic to settle in Canada already this year, and these people had brought in with them an aggregate wealth of over \$3,000,000 in cash and effects.

Mr. Smart spent a few days at Banff and had much to say concerning the beauties of Canada's National Park. He had visited every part of it and was enthusiastic in his opinion of its beauty. The Park is one of the many institutions under the control of the minister of the Interior, and is perhaps the most beautiful spot in the Dominion. There is no more naturally favored summer resort on the American continent, and none should be better patronized by Canadians. In addition to its natural attractions there is the additional advantage of its medicinal springs, which are reputed to be and undoubtedly are very effectual in the relief of many forms of disease. The deputy minister is strongly of the opinion that there could be no better investment for enterprising capitalists than the erection of summer cottages in this locality. During Mr. Smart's stay there, while the weather reported elsewhere was exceedingly hot, Banff was pleasantly cool. At night blankets were appreciated, and during the day a fire looked cheerful. Those baked in the heat of eastern cities would do well to migrate to the Hot Springs in the dog-days. The bathing in the cave and basin, which are under government control, affords the greatest enjoyment to the visitor.

The buffalo are doing well in their 800 acre compound, and now number 31 or 32, an increase of twelve or thirteen over the original herd. These with the herd of elk and other animals give an increased interest to the Park. Mr. Smart stated that much was being projected by the department in the way of beautifying the Park by the construction of drives and walks, which will make its beauties more ac-

cessible. European visitors have hitherto predominated at Banff, Mr. Smart said, but the Park is being increasingly appreciated by our own people. It is undoubtedly destined to be one of the greatest attractions for both pleasure and healthseekers, in the American continent. The government have under consideration the question of the extension of the Park's boundaries as well as the important question of the preservation of the game and fish within its limits. Many of the lakes within easy access of Banff simply swarm with fish and afford the best of sport for anglers.

The government purpose establishing a meteorological station on the Sulphur Mountains within the Park, and arrangements have been made for the building of a bridle path to its summit. The department also intends to issue a properly illustrated and descriptive publication, with a view to disseminating more widely and accurately a knowledge of the Park's beauty.

From Banff Mr. Smart went on to Vancouver, regarding the progress and prosperity of which he had much to tell. When asked regarding the new government assay office there Mr. Smart said it was now in full operation, and was as well equipped as any similar institution in America. It must undoubtedly prove of immense value to the miner of the Yukon and Cariboo, and will as certainly be a great benefit to Vancouver, as it will attract business that would otherwise go to the American coast cities. The miner's gold is there melted, and made into bricks. Mr. Smart saw the first one made. It was worth \$8,000. The system of checking value of the gold is very complete, and with the constant comparison, errors are almost impossible. The people of Vancouver are very much pleased to have this national institution established in their city, and are much interested in its success. The office is not established for the purpose of governmental gain, and while there is certain to be a small financial loss on its operation, at least for sometime to come, the resulting benefits will be of such a widespread character as to much more than compensate for the deficiency. The department is anticipating the time when the scope of the assay office's operations will be enlarged, and its benefits greatly increased, by purchasing dust and nuggets. This in connection with the mint to be established at Ottawa, will give Canada a money system equal to that of any country in the world.

During his visit west Mr. Smart had an opportunity of visiting several canneries and inspecting vessels of the fishing fleets, and thus forming a better idea of the enormous volume of the fishing and canning industry. During his stay the run of fish was a record one. The only complaint Mr. Smart heard was to the American fishermen building traps which kept the fish from the Fraser.

From Vancouver Mr. Smart went on to Victoria, and thence returned east by way of the Crow's Nest road. He spent a week in the ranching country in Southern Alberta, where he had the privilege of looking at the large irrigation works that have converted what was supposed to be a vast wilderness into a fruitful garden. The Mormon settlement at and about Cardston the minister regarded as one of the most prosperous settlements in the Northwest Territories. The land settled by these people was a few years ago considered practically unproductive, but is to-day, in response to their intelligent industry producing as large a yield as any section in the Territories. Cardston has about 1,100 inhabitants, and is a thriving little place with due municipal organization and elected officials. Though it is seventeen miles from a railroad, it has all the appearance of an up-to-date town. The Mormon settlers, Mr. Smart said are largely misunderstood. No more law-abiding people can be desired as citizens. While it is true that they believe in plurality of wives, they recognize and obey the law of Canada, and, as are their co-religionists in Utah and other parts of the States, they are strict monogamists. Mr. Smart found them a most hospitable and friendly people, to travel among whom was certainly a very great pleasure. While in that neighborhood Mr. Smart met John W. Taylor and Jesse Knight, who are both regarded as very prominent members of the Mormon church. The latter has recently come into the pos-

session of a very large sum of money through fortunate mining investments in Montana, and he is expending this in the development of the country around Cardston. In stock, schools and other ways he has disposed of \$500,000, and has brought in nearly 5,000 people from the States. These he will require to produce beetroots on one-tenth of their holdings. Next year he purposes expending another \$500,000 in establishing a beetroot sugar factory, which will probably be one of the largest in America. Mr. Knight is perhaps the most enterprising man ever interested in the Territories, and his influence will be largely felt in the country's development. Beets grown in the Territories are proved to have from two to three per cent. more saccharine matter than those grown in Utah, and this fact has encouraged Mr. Knight to advance in this undertaking. Mr. Knight is establishing a new town in the centre of the district he has purchased. Without being unduly sanguine, Mr. Smart thinks that the settlement there forming will be, in the course of a few years, one that will more than justify Mr. Knight's present hopes and will be an enduring monument to his enterprise long after he has joined the great majority. The profits from the cultivation of sugar beets are proved to be from \$50 to \$100 an acre. Without doubt, when these profits are better understood by farmers, the industry will be much more widely followed.

During his drive through sections of the ranching country near the boundary, Mr. Smart heard complaints of American cattle being driven across the line, and feeding on Canadian pastures. There would appear to be some foundation for this complaint. Its effect is, as stated by the ranchers, that the American cattle eat the grass bare on the Canadian side during the summer and then return to their own unweaten pastures in the autumn. It is proposed to adopt stringent measures to protect our own people in this regard. The Northwest Mounted Police will be instructed to prevent such trespassing in future and in certain sections a very strong wire fence will be erected, and this with the force of the law, will probably attain the protection desired. While in the Boundary district, Mr. Smart was spoken to by many Americans desirous of settling on the Canadian side, and a large number of ranchers will move their cattle and effects to this side next spring.

When asked as to the crops seen during his tour, Mr. Smart said that any statement suggesting a comparison between the various localities would be invidious as every section of the Territories indicates that the results of this year's farming operations would be the most abundant in the history of Western Canadian settlement. He presumed the largest yield hitherto, in the Territories and Manitoba, was in 1887, but he was free to say that this year would certainly not be less in yield per acre. In 1887 the aggregate cultivated area amounted to but a few hundred thousand acres, this year there was about 3,500,000 acres. The amount of land prepared for next year's crop in the Territories was fully one-third more than this. In all the districts over which Mr. Smart had travelled, he had yet to find in any section, anyone not perfectly satisfied with the country and thoroughly contented and happy. Future immigration would be largely influenced and benefited by the satisfied condition of those who had been longer in the country. The prospects ahead of the west, Mr. Smart repeated, were rosy and among all classes there prevails a general feeling of hopefulness and confidence.

Mr. Smart was accompanied on his trip by E. S. Stephenson, inspector of Dominion land agencies. They travelled more than 700 miles by wagon, in addition to their long journeys by rail and boat. By this means they were enabled to form a very fair opinion of the condition of the country, to meet settlers and become acquainted with their views and needs. On the whole, Mr. Smart is more than pleased with the result of his western tour for it has shown the general opinion of the satisfaction and confidence of western settlers, and familiarized the department with the magnificent profusion of nature's bounty in this year's harvest, and given it the satisfaction of witnessing the results accomplished by the various agencies for western development, which it has initiated and over which it has control.

Canada's Revenue.

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—The returns for the financial year ending June 30 last were issued to-day. They are compared with 1900 as follows:

| | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 1900. | 1901 |
| Customs | \$28,429,780 | \$28,681,097 |
| Excise | 8,870,195 | 10,318,207 |
| Post office | 3,008,350 | 3,410,017 |
| Public works includ- ing railways | 5,304,857 | 5,870,833 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,100,280 | 3,814,831 |
| Total | \$50,802,475 | \$52,010,001 |

Expenditure .. \$40,815,489 \$44,129,040
They show a betterment on the revenue for the year of \$1,118,000 in regard to the expenditure it is not all in yet, but the surplus for the year will be about what Mr. Fielding put it last season. The capital account for the year was \$10,412,815, as against \$8,050,374, an increase of \$1,753,000 over 1900.

The figures for July show a slight decrease in revenue and an increase in expenditure.

The Harvesters.

The Canadian Pacific Railway company states that from Monday till Saturday 10,300 laborers had passed North Bay for the west. In addition to that large number 2,500 left the Maritime provinces Saturday for Manitoba. Harvest excursions from all over the east will continue this week and indications are that 20,000 will be minimum number of men who will come west to work in the grain fields. The men who have already arrived have found employment and as harvesting will be general next week the demand for men will be more than the supply.

Toronto, Aug. 12.—The exodus of harvesters to Manitoba and the Northwest continues large. It was estimated 1,103 left Ontario to-day. Several coaches attached to the regular for North Bay, leaving Union station at 1 p.m., carried 193, and a special of nine coaches followed an hour later with 550 more. They had come in from points east of Toronto on C. P. R. and G. T. R., both lines carrying about equal numbers. The districts covered were the same as Monday of last week. From Barrie to-day another special train was run and it was estimated 450 passengers were aboard. Still another was run from Orillia with harvesters from adjacent points but the exact number was not reported. The special from Toronto was accompanied by J. J. Rose, C. P. R. travelling passenger agent. A still larger number is expected to go west to-day from points north and south of the main line between Toronto and Sarnia. James Hartney, local agent of the Manitoba government, has reported the total number of excursionists last week from Ontario and Quebec was 9,553, made up as follows: On Monday, 1,685; Tuesday, 2,711; Wednesday, 2,787; Thursday, 1,672; and Friday (from Quebec), 638.

Insurance Men in the West.

Robert Melvin, president of the Mutual Life Assurance company, and one of the best known insurance men in Canada, who, with his daughter, Miss Melvin, is stopping at the Clarendon hotel on his return from a tour through British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Manitoba, was interviewed while in the city.

Starting from Waterloo and Guelph on July 12, Mr. Melvin, Miss Melvin, G. Wegenast, general manager of the Mutual Life; Mrs. Wegenast, E. P. Clement, one of the directors, and Mrs. Clement, proceeded to Banff, where they spent some little time, going on to Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., spending some days at each of these places, and returning stopping off at New Westminster, Revelstoke, going down through the Kootenays up through the Crow's Nest to Dunmore Junction on to Broadview, where they spent a couple of days, thence to Moosomin, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, thence to Carberry, Miami, Morde, and finally back to Winnipeg. The party drove over a good deal of the country surrounding the various points at which they stopped.

The party was at Vancouver during the time of the strike and things were a little depressed there, and not quite as lively as they otherwise would have been, the same applying to Victoria. New Westminster was similarly affected. Nelson he found rather quiet, together with a number of other Kootenay mining towns which were affect-

ed by the miners' strike. At Rossland the miners had started to work the day before they got there. Mining at Rossland was not so bright as it had been, but the indications of coming prosperity were not wanting. Referring to the strike of the fishermen Mr. Melvin stated that the first ten days of the season were missed, and consequently there will be some loss, especially as this is the fourth year, every fourth year a double catch being calculated on. Mr. Melvin stated that as an indication of the thriving condition of Manitoba despite the shortage in the crop last year, that the interest on their investments was being better paid than in any other part of Canada, and so successful had their dealings in this province been that this trip had come about, their object being to find further openings for their capital in Manitoba and the Northwest.

Speaking of the crops in Manitoba Mr. Melvin stated that he considered them all that could be desired. Although in some few places there was a little rust there was a very slight amount of it on the stem, it being mostly on the bridge, which would do very little harm. This occurred only in the latest sown wheat, but on the whole he thought it a most magnificent crop, although he would not say as some had that it would run as high as 10 bushels to the acre, he thought it would average between 26 and 28 bushels. Where he put in considerable time was in the Portage Plains and Bates settlement, which parts he considers the garden of the province. The crop up about Moose Jaw and East Assinibola he found was first class. He saw a field near Moose Jaw which would run 40 bushels, however. He found everyone hopeful and a little rosy over the prospects, in which he thought they were fully justified by the circumstances.

Regarding the condition of affairs in Ontario Mr. Melvin stated that they have not enjoyed so much real prosperity for 30 years as they are enjoying at the present time. Money is plentiful and easy, wages are high, probably 25 per cent higher than two years ago, and most of the manufacturing establishments in Guelph are working overtime and all have largely increased their capacity and the number of hands. Ontario all through is extremely prosperous and the towns and villages are increasing in population almost as fast as any other part of the Dominion.

Acetylene Gas.

Many prominent hotels, it is reported, especially at summer resorts, have adopted acetylene as a means of lighting, and it is also beginning to come into use largely for street and town lighting. Recent developments in acetylene have caused a change in the method used. Formerly the dry process took precedence over the wet; by this it meant the dripping of water upon an excess of carbide, whereas, the method most approved by the highest authorities to-day is the feeding of granulated carbide into an excess of water.

The change was brought about through the persistent efforts of scientists, who were instrumental in influencing the carbide manufacturers to offer on the market crushed carbide suitable for this class of generators. The carbide is placed in a conical receptacle over a water holder, and this is fed into the tank automatically as the gas is used. The gas holder regulated the carbide valve with a positive action. These machines are made in various sizes to suit every purpose for ordinary illumination, from a portable lamp to a plant suitable for town lighting.

A great many people building fine houses in the country, at some distance from towns or villages, take the precaution to have gas pipes put in during the course of construction on the theory that some time there may be a gas plant near enough to provide them with light. Sometimes gas works are erected in the vicinity, and quite as often not. Since the introduction of acetylene gas, the generators for which can be carried about and planted anywhere, many of the owners of such houses are availing themselves of the new gas.

Experiments by eminent European physicians prove that acetylene does not form any combination with the blood; that it has no specific poisonous action, and is much less dangerous in every way than ordinary illuminating gas.

The rays of acetylene gas being more diffusive than those of any other illuminant, and being in quality equivalent to sunlight, it is not necessary to use as much as ordinary gas. It adds less carbonic acid to the atmosphere. An ordinary gas burner produces carbonic acid equal to that in the exhalations of eighteen adults, while acetylene gives off but one-sixth that amount, leaving no injurious effects, and it heats the atmosphere of a room much less.

Comparisons of deadly and explosive materials and their likelihood to cause fire show that kerosene, gasoline, benzene, city gas indoors and in street mains, electricity, steam boilers, gunpowder and thousands of chemicals and substances in every-day use and which the world could not conveniently get along without, are far more dangerous than acetylene gas.—N. Y. Commercial.

Returning Goods.

The constant returning of goods is a source of great annoyance and extra expense, requiring extra clerical service and more work in many departments. It is also in many cases a source of positive loss, by reason of goods coming back in a damaged condition, or so long after purchase as to be unreasonable—and the wholesaler divides his feelings (?) between the fear of loss on the goods so returned, and on the other hand the fear of losing a customer if he refuses to take the credit.

The retailer who is guilty of this practice evidently does not realize that he is gaining an unenviable reputation in the business world and that it affects his credit standing in a very great degree.

However, the wholesaler is very largely responsible in furnishing the excuse for the return of goods. Orders are frequently made out in a careless manner by the salesman, leading to mistakes in filling. Still more frequently are substitutions made in the hope that the customer will keep the goods when they are at his store, of course knowingly taking the risk of their very just return.

We must not overlook the fact that misunderstandings often occur in fill-

ing orders, and for all these reasons the customer is certainly justified in making returns.

By such faults of the wholesale house the customer falls easily into the habit of returning goods, and is then not always too particular about having good and sufficient cause for his action.

This is a case where reform must begin at home. Let the salesman use more care in taking the order and the house in seeing that it is correctly filled, and the annoyance of having goods returned will be much reduced.

The aggravated cases will then come more forcibly to the attention of credit men, who will find little trouble in appraising such actions at their value.—W. A. Gliven in Farm Machinery.

Preservation of Eggs in Germany.

Consul-General Guenther, of Frankfurt, June 4, 1901, sends the following extracts from an article on the results of experiments in preserving eggs, which appears in a recent issue of a technical journal:

"Four hundred fresh hen eggs were subjected to the action of different substances for a period of eight months. At the expiration of that time, it was found that the eggs which were put into salt brine were all spoiled; that those which had been wrapped in paper were 80 per cent bad, and that a like per centage of those which had been immersed in a mixture of glycerine and salicylic acid were unfit for use. Of the eggs which had been rubbed with salt, or imbedded in bran, or coated with paraffin, 70 per cent were spoiled; of those subjected to a coat of liquid glass, collodion, or varnish, 40 per cent; and of those which had been placed in wood ashes, or had been painted with a mixture of liquid glass and boracic acid or a solution of permanganate of potash, only 20 per cent were bad. Almost all the eggs that had been coated with vaseline, or had been placed in lime-water, or in a solution of liquid glass, were in good condition."

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Something About Corn.

Corn has frequently been termed the distinctly American crop, and certain it is that in normal years nearly 80 per cent., or four-fifths of the entire world's crop of this cereal, is produced within this country. Unless all signs fail, therefore, the hot and dry summer of 1901 will probably be chiefly remembered because of its turning the brilliant promise of early spring into a comparatively moderate and even short crop of the greatest money-producing cereal the country raises. Just how valuable the crop of corn is will be shown by the following statistics of yield and farm value of the country's leading crops:

| | Yield, 1900. | Farm value, 1900. |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Corn, bushels | 2,105,102,516 | \$751,220,034 |
| Hay, tons | 50,110,900 | 415,817,850 |
| Cotton, bales | 3,142,838 | 334,817,868 |
| Wheat, bush | 322,222,565 | 323,517,177 |
| Oats, bush | 809,125,959 | 298,032,243 |
| Potatoes, bush | 210,023,807 | 10,811,107 |
| Barley, bush | 58,925,831 | 24,075,271 |
| Rye, bush | 24,905,327 | 12,235,417 |
| Buckwheat, bush | 9,563,064 | 5,341,413 |
| Total value | | \$2,106,314,950 |

*Crop of 1890.

Corn, it will be seen, is the most highly valued of all the crops, and not far from being worth as much as wheat and hay or hay and cotton combined. For twenty-one years, in fact, the corn crop has ranged in yearly value from \$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000, having only fallen once below the former price, and then in 1896, the year of largest recorded production. Its value in 1900, \$751,220,034, was the highest recorded since 1891, ten years before, and only four times were last year's values exceeded, namely, in 1891, 1890, 1882 and 1881. The average yield and value of the corn crops of the past decade are shown in the following table:

| Year | Yield, Bushels. | Value. |
|------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1891 | 2,136,204,515 | \$836,439,228 |
| 1892 | 2,006,658,168 | 612,146,930 |
| 1893 | 2,036,465,169 | 591,625,927 |
| 1894 | 2,025,229,231 | 554,719,162 |
| 1895 | 2,075,830,215 | 544,885,534 |
| 1896 | 2,107,156,228 | 491,008,067 |
| 1897 | 2,095,031,902 | 501,072,452 |
| 1898 | 2,172,781,324 | 552,023,423 |
| 1899 | 2,108,572,078 | 629,210,110 |
| 1900 | 2,105,102,516 | 751,220,034 |

Average for decade 2,077,918,186 bushels, \$694,444,967

The average yield for the past decade, it will be noticed, has been nearly 1,000,000,000 bushels, and the value of this crop has ruled in excess of \$600,000,000. The decade, it might be added, includes the celebrated short crop year of 1894 and the large crop year of 1898. It includes, likewise, the year of highest value, 1891, and the year 1896, which saw the lowest valued crop in the past twenty-two years.

While the corn-growing area is practically coterminous with the boundaries of the republic, the great surplus corn-producing area is located in the large central region lying between and including Ohio on the east and Nebraska and Kansas on the west, and including the lower Missouri, the middle Mississippi and the northern half of the Ohio valley. Seven states in 1900 were preeminent in corn growing, in that they produced in excess of 100,000,000 bushels each. Following are the seven states, with their production, in bushels, in each of the past four years:

| | (000's omitted.) | 1890. | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
|-------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Iowa | 305,839 | 242,249 | 254,069 | 229,081 | 229,081 |
| Ill. | 254,176 | 247,150 | 199,059 | 225,761 | 225,761 |
| Nebr. | 210,430 | 224,373 | 168,754 | 231,218 | 231,218 |
| Mo. | 180,710 | 162,915 | 154,731 | 165,300 | 165,300 |
| Kan. | 163,870 | 237,021 | 132,842 | 171,475 | 171,475 |
| Ind. | 153,260 | 141,852 | 129,154 | 102,508 | 102,508 |
| Ohio | 103,830 | 161,018 | 102,828 | 92,170 | 92,170 |

Total 1,385,335,135 (2,111,133,270) 210,513
 Total crop 2,105,102,516 1,924,184,180 1,891,918
 Per ct. in 7 states 65.6 65.2 58.0 63.0

Roughly speaking, two-thirds of the total crop of the country is produced in the great central corn-growing region comprised within these seven states, but that there is a good deal of fluctuation shown in some years is illustrated by the fact that the seven states produced only 58.9 per cent. in 1898, against 69.5 per cent. in 1896, the year of maximum yield. Another illustration of the variations mentioned is given in the fact that only two of the seven states, Missouri and Indiana, have since equaled their production of 1896. Again, Iowa, which was first in production in 1890, dropped to third place in 1897, rose again to first place in 1898, dropped to sec-

ond in 1899, but again assumed first place in 1900.

While corn is, because of its varied uses, entitled to the title of the distinctive American cereal, yet, leaving out of question the new lands it assumes after being fed to cattle and hogs, it cuts a small figure in the export trade of the country, and has comparatively little international commercial importance. For instance, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the year of largest export, the total shipments were 209,348,281 bushels, valued at \$85,206,400. These figures are, of course, better than in preceding years, though closely approached in 1898, when 208,774,000 bushels, valued at \$74,100,850, were exported. The relative importance of these exports, when compared with other leading crops, is shown in the following:

| | Export value in fiscal year 1900-01. |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Cotton | \$313,283,578 |
| Wheat | 96,330,230 |
| Wheat flour | 68,097,441 |
| Corn | 82,015,223 |

Corn, it will be seen, constitutes only about one-half the value of wheat and wheat-flour exports, and about one-quarter the value of raw-cotton exports. It would seem certain, too, that the growing export trade in this product, favored in past years by low prices, would be largely checked by the prevailing high quotations. When the important part corn fulfills as a food for cattle and hogs is taken account of, however, the real importance of corn as a commercial element will be better understood. Its prominence in the production of hogs and hog products is well known, and it is worth noting that our exports of bacon, hams, pork and lard in the past fiscal year aggregated \$116,000,000. The value of the exports of live animals and of beef products was over \$50,000,000 in the same year, while the exports of provisions of all kinds, including dairy products, all of which have more or less a basis in the corn crop, aggregated \$216,412,312. Its value as the base of many manufactures, such as starch, glucose, whiskey, and others too numerous to mention, is also important. As the great food crop of the nation for man and beast, however, the corn crop is of first importance, and, although the tendency is to regard the talk of extreme damage to this basic crop as overestimated, it is easy to understand that a large measure of public concern may be felt touching the condition of and outlook for this typical American agricultural product.—Bradstreet's.

Ontario Crops.

Toronto, Aug. 13.—The August crop bulletin for Ontario, based on the appearances on August 1, was issued today by the department of agriculture. The information which forms the basis of the bulletin is obtained from a large corps of regular correspondents living in every part of the province. The general effect of returns is that this year has not been as good a season for farmers as 1900, although in some instances the situation is better. Fall wheat suffered very badly in the large southwestern wheat belt from the Hessian fly, while rust and exceedingly hot weather has wrought damage in other parts. The yield is estimated at 16,000,000 bushels, compared with 23,000,000 last year. The yield of all spring grains is less than last year, though not seriously except in case of peas. The hay and clover crop is exceptionally heavy, being the largest of the year. This, together with the excellent pasture which has existed throughout the season and almost normal crop of oats, will largely save the situation by providing abundance of feed for stock. The apple crop is a failure, while peaches will likely be scarce.

Raising Price of Tin.

Montreal, Aug. 13.—In consequence of the big strike the United States Steel corporation has sent agents to Canada to buy up all the tin they can. Tin manufacturers are well supplied, having laid in a stock to last them until next spring, and they have disposed of some of their stock at fancy figures. In some cases \$2 per box more than would have been offered a couple of months ago. But generally speaking they are holding on to stocks, and the effect of the strike here will be an advance in prices.

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