



CHEESE



We have on hand a quantity of finest September Cheese, and in order to clear out before new Cheese commences to come forward, we will make you low prices. Your orders solicited.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.
 PORK PACKERS AND COMMISSION
 MERCHANTS, WINNIPEG

WANTED

A Few Cars Choice Potatoes for storage. Write or wire for Prices.

R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY Ltd.
 Wholesale Fruit and Provision Merchants

NELSON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The Imperial Fruit and Produce Co. Ltd.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

Highest market price paid for your Produce, and we do not ask you to wait until returns are made from our sales, but on receipt of goods cash remittances are made promptly.
 Stock of Prime Cheese to offer; if interested write for prices on any quantity. NEW MAPLE SYRUP just in. All kinds of Green Fruit in season. We want your orders which will be taken care of.

330 ELCIN AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Shoe Trade of Canada.

A recent issue of the *Berichte über Handel und Industrie*, Berlin, Germany, is devoted entirely to the discussion of German shoes in competition with those of other countries in various markets, and is made up of reports from German consuls in all parts of the world. Regarding the conditions in Canada the translated report is as follows:

By far the largest proportion of Canada's supply of shoes is furnished by local manufacturers. The value of the imports of leather boots and shoes in a country having 6,000,000 inhabitants was in the fiscal year 1898 only \$378,000, and in the fiscal year 1899 only \$453,000. The importation consisted chiefly of men's and women's shoes while the commoner goods were manufactured at home. Over 90 per cent of the imported boots and shoes come from the United States. There were imported:

	1898	1899
From United States	\$358,000	\$425,000
Great Britain	10,000	2000
Germany	1,138	1,182
China	2,633	1,333

The boot and shoe industry of Canada is in the position of highest development, and as regards the quality of the product may be classed with the same industry in the United States. Indeed, it is closely identified with that of the United States in imitation of styles and in the introduction of the improved machinery and other appliances. The manufacturing is done largely in factories using machinery. Making to measure is practically unknown and hardly one-tenth of the production is that of hand work. In Montreal there are three shoe manufacturing factories, each with a capital of from \$300,000 to \$500,000, as well as a number of smaller ones. The largest factory produced 2,000 pairs of shoes daily. In Quebec there are two factories with a capital of \$124,000 and \$200,000 and two with a capital of from \$75,000 to \$125,000, as well as several smaller ones. In Toronto, in addition to a number of small concerns, there are three with a capital of from \$75,000 to \$125,000 each. The export of boots and shoes is small, amounting for the fiscal year 1898-99 to \$30,000 and \$82,000, respectively. The largest portion went to Newfoundland and the neighboring French island of St. Pierre and the British West Indies as follows:

	1898	1899
Newfoundland	\$40,393	\$27,841
St. Pierre	7,324	10,738
British West Indies	14,031	11,235
United States	12,103	6,828
Australia	2,613	1,170
Great Britain	1,885	971
Germany		35

An increase in the sale of German shoes in Canada, in view of the numerous difficulties presented, is hardly to be expected, and then it would only be possible to send the very best goods, since the demand for commoner sort is met by local production. The retail price of fine shoes in Montreal is from \$3 to \$6 a pair, about the same as the retail price in the largest cities of Germany. German goods, as well as those from the United States, are subjected to an ad valorem duty of twenty-five per cent. Those coming from the United States have the advantage on account of styles, which meet those of Montreal, while the German article is not up-to-date. The styles in shoes change very frequently, and they do not always represent those in vogue in Germany at the same time. On the other hand, where in Germany a small shoe is preferred, perhaps in Montreal the style calls for a very broad one or vice versa. Very fine goods which do not correspond with the prevailing style are hard to dispose of. In order to increase the consumption of German shoes in Canada it is, above all, the greatest importance that the German manufacturers should be led and continually study the styles. Notwithstanding this, however, since the demand for foreign shoes in Montreal is small, and as the field is entirely covered by the United States, successful competition is hardly to be expected.

Studd—It was economical for my wife to make her own pan de hat.
 Skinner—Yes, but I furnished the dough for the trimmings.

The following call for professional services was sent to a doctor recently: "Dear Doctor: My wife's mother is at death's door. Please come at once and see if you can't pull her through."