

MONEY MARKET.

THE inactive state of trade, and the slowness with which the crops are being moved to market throughout Canada have allowed a large amount of money to accumulate in the hands of the banks, and there is great difficulty experienced in using it profitably. Rates, however, are not quotably lower, although loans in exceptional cases have been made on somewhat easier terms.

Sterling Exchange is rather firmer, and quoted at 108½ to 109, with no sellers below these figures, for 60-day Drafts, Bank, or Bank endorsed.

Gold has again declined, closing at 119½. The general impression appears to be that gold will be lower, and the belief will tend to keep it down. Greenbacks are dealt in at about 83c. for bankable funds.

Silver is not coming in very rapidly, but in the absence of any particular demand, there is little improvement to note in price.

The following are the latest quotations of Sterling Exchange, &c:—

Bank on London, 60 days sight	108½ to 109
" " " " " " " "	109½
Private, " 60 days sight	107½ to 108½
Bank on New York, 60 days sight	108½
Gold Drafts on New York	119½
Gold in New York	119½
Silver, large	2½ to 2½ dis.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Saidwin, C. H., & Co.
Chapman, Ernest & Tyee.
Chase, George, & Co.
Hutchins, B. & Co.
Kings & Sons.
Matthewson, J. A.

Mitchell, James.
Koschman, David.
Tiffin, Bros.
Lambert, Murray & Co.
Lorraine, David, & Co.

THE business of the past week has again been exceedingly limited, orders taken, whether from city or western buyers, being only for retail quantities to fill immediate wants.

TEAS—Are very quiet. A little enquiry has existed for Gunpowders and Imperials, but buyers do not care to pay current asking rates. Other grades are almost entirely neglected.

COFFEES—Inactive, and prices nominal.

SUGAR—Grocery qualities have been in light demand, and selling in lots of 5 or 10 hds. at 9½c. to 9½c. according to samples. Refining grades have been more enquired for, and about 600 hds. have been taken by the Refiners at prices which have not been made public, but which we understand to have been between 8½c and 9c. Refining sugars have had a fair demand, rates remaining unaltered.

MOLASSES—Has received little attention. A few small lots of Centrifugal in puncheons changed hands at about 30c. Muscovado is offered at 30c. for ordinary. Cienfuegos is held at 4½c., but without buyers.

FLOUR—Bakers still meet a fair demand, but buyers are less disposed to accede to the views of holders, and to effect sales some concession is demanded. We may quote Layers, in round lots, at \$2.50 to \$2.70 for boxes, \$1.30 to \$1.40 for halves, and 75c. for quarters. Valentias are held at 9c to 9½c; Loose Muscovado at \$2.30 to \$2.50.

RICE—Has been without any but the most trivial demand, and prices are nominally as last quoted.

BAKING—Is asked for only in small lots, for which previous prices are obtained.

GRAINS—Are without change, the high price of the wheat, and the absence of demand for the rest, greatly limiting transactions.

WINES AND LIQUORS—Are difficult of sale, and we hear of no transactions worthy of being noted. High Wines are scarce, and held at 7½c in bond, so. Fletcher, Hong & Co. No Gooderham & Worts in the market. Orders taken for February delivery, prices to be named then.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Allen & Kirkpatrick.
Davies Brothers & Co.

Mitchell, Robt.

FLOUR—There is little variation to note in the general features of the market; receipts continue large, and demand restricted to local consumption. The market is dull, and slightly favours buyers. Extras and Fancies have been sold in the course of the week, most. — Lower lots, at former quotations. A few parcels of unimpaired Supers have changed hands at \$4 to \$4.25, ordinary

ranging from \$4.10 to \$4.16. Medium strong may be quoted \$4.16 to \$4.25, according to sample. Choice strong is in larger supply, and has become more assimilated in price to other Supers. Latest sales of choicest have been at \$4.35 ranging down to \$4.25. Few transactions in No. 2, any demand being speculative for future use. Holders ask \$3.65, buyers at \$3.60. Any recent transactions have been at \$3.60. Fine and the lower grades are unchanged; few transactions reported. Bags continue dull and drooping. No possibility of selling anything but choice. Several parcels have been on the market for a length of time without eliciting an offer. Latest sales of strictly choice has been at \$2.05. Little doing in Oatmeal, quotations generally unchanged.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Arrivals are wholly on millers' account; no transactions to report. Any quotations would be purely nominal. Pease—No reported sales; sellers at 70c per 65 lbs. Oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Has been unsettled by the Western advices. Little has changed hands beyond small parcels for the supply of immediate consumptive wants. Nominal rates for Mess \$27.00 to \$28; at the close holders exhibiting somewhat more firmness, on account of the upward movement in the West within the last day or two. Hogs—The mildness of the weather and large arrivals have had a most unfavourable influence in prices, and sales have been made in the course of the week at \$9 to \$9.25 for averages of 200 to 225 lbs. There were few buyers at the close; anxious sellers at about \$9. Heavy Mess Hogs sold at about \$9.50. Lard meets a fair retail demand at unchanged rates. Butter—None changing hands, beyond small retail parcels for city use. Receipts, however, are diminishing, and stocks in the general becoming smaller. Recently, the larger holders have relieved themselves to a considerable extent by shipping to England, and any really desirable table lots are held with reasonable firmness.

ARKS—Pots dull; last week's prices barely maintained. Pearls quiet at unchanged rates.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

SALES are gradually falling off; but little doing, with the object of closing the year's operations. Manufacturers, however, are now in full blast, in pushing ahead with spring styles.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Allen & Kirkpatrick. N. S. Whitner. Seymour, M. H.

THERE has been no change to note since last report. Business is quiet. Receipts have been light. Stocks on hand are fair, and quotations unaltered.

TRADE WITH HALIFAX.—The Portland Argus contains the following statement of the business transacted between Halifax and the West over the Grand Trunk Railway through the present steamboat connection along the coast:—

From Jan. 1, 1897, to Dec. 31, 1897.			
Brls flour, bran, lbs.	grain, lbs.	gen mdse.	
105,854	847,930	702,029	1,320,445
From Jan. 1, 1898, to Dec. 31, 1898.			
Brls flour, bran, lbs.	grain, lbs.	gen mdse.	
131,204	247,400	702,000	2,385,239
From Jan. 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899.			
Brls flour, bran, lbs.	grain, lbs.	gen mdse.	
104,233	149,800	1,432,840	2,057,600

A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg, says that the statistical tables lately published, relative to the trade of Russia with the United States, have made a considerable revelation in that country. It appears that while the trade of the United States with England has doubled since the year 1897, the exports of corn from Russia to America have, in the first eight months of the present year, diminished from 8,764,630 bushels to 5,760,000 (a bushel is 52 gallons). The value of the exports of other articles of food has also diminished in the same period by more than 2,000,000 roubles (\$400,000). Various reasons are alleged for these startling results, such as the backwardness of Russian agriculture, the inefficiency of the mercantile marine of Russia, &c.; but the chief reason is one which people at St. Petersburg do not dare to mention above a whisper, viz. the impossibility of commerce flourishing in a country ruled by an autocratic government and a corrupt administration. A striking example of this was furnished the other day by a colony of 1,000 Germans and Bohemians who settled some time ago in one of the most fertile districts of Southern Russia. Though assisted by subsidies from the government, and placed under the most favourable conditions of climate and soil, these settlers have now determined to return to their homes, on the ground that their life is made intolerable by the chicanery and maladministration of the Russian officials.—N. Y. Bulletin.

A grain meter has just been patented, which is described as follows:—Immediately under a hopper, which rests on a light square frame, is placed in a horizontal cylinder, revolving freely on its axis, but held from turning by a catch which retains hold until the whole body of the cylinder is forced down by the weight of grain deposited from the hopper above. This is divided into four chambers, each the full length of the cylinder. Into one of these the grain descends from the hopper until the grain presses the cylinder down, when a revolution throws the full chamber forward, empties the grain, and turns up another section of the cylinder to receive its supply from the hopper. An index is moved by the revolutions of the cylinder, and gives the number of pounds weighed. The discharge of the cylinder whenever the required weight of grain is secured by resting its axle on the end of what is simply a bifurcated steel yard; and it is the fall of the ends of the steel yard which allows the depression of the cylinder under the weight of grain.—N. Y. Bulletin.

THE INDICATIONS.—There are several indications of a coming financial storm, which no effort, either of people or government, may be able to avert. It will not be the result of any failure in the general prosperity of the country. Neither failure of crops, nor accidents from fire or flood, will bring it on. But it seems simply to be the result of a subsidence of the surface of trade, a natural contraction of the overheated financial world. At all the great centres of trade it is now being felt. The lumber interest in our own State feels it already, consequently there is great caution used in the forest this fall, and not half the usual number of hands employed. Timber masting is very limited, and the mills run more moderately than ever. Only the salt and mining interests appear to sit up straight. The iron interest in Detroit is beginning to feel it. Employees complain of wages. In one well known large foundry, for instance, time was reduced one-third last week, and ten men were discharged. And so we go.—Detroit Journal of Commerce.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Traffic for week ending Dec. 3, 1899.

Passengers	229,865.83
Freight	67,620.80
Mails and sundries	2,006.50

Total receipts for week \$3,452.94
Corresponding week, 1898..... \$3,933.21

Increase..... \$20,648.83

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
BANKS.		
Bank of Montreal	127½	126½
Bank of N. A.	104½	103½
City Bank	67½	64½
Bank of Toronto	101	102
Quebec Bank	104	104
Bank National	104	104
Gore Bank	104	104
Bank of Commerce	104	104
RAILWAYS.		
G. T. R. of Canada	104	104
G. W. of Canada	104	104
C. & St. Lawrence	104	104
Do. preferential	104	104
MINES, &c.		
Montreal Consols	\$1.00	\$1.00
Canada Mining Company	20	20
Harbor of Upper Bay	20	20
Lake Huron & C.	20	20
Quebec & L. S.	20	20
Montreal Harbour Co.	20	20
City Passenger R. Co.	20	20
Richelle Navigation Co.	20	20
Canadian Inland Steam N. Co.	20	20
Canadian Elevating Company	20	20
British Columbia Saw Co.	20	20
Canada Glass Company	20	20
St. Lawrence Glass Co.	20	20
LONDON.		
Government Debentures, 5½ p.c.	104	104
Consols	104	104
4½ p.c. 1897	104	104
4½ p.c. 1898	104	104
4½ p.c. 1899	104	104
4½ p.c. 1900	104	104
4½ p.c. 1901	104	104
4½ p.c. 1902	104	104
4½ p.c. 1903	104	104
4½ p.c. 1904	104	104
4½ p.c. 1905	104	104
4½ p.c. 1906	104	104
4½ p.c. 1907	104	104
4½ p.c. 1908	104	104
4½ p.c. 1909	104	104
4½ p.c. 1910	104	104
4½ p.c. 1911	104	104
4½ p.c. 1912	104	104
4½ p.c. 1913	104	104
4½ p.c. 1914	104	104
4½ p.c. 1915	104	104
4½ p.c. 1916	104	104
4½ p.c. 1917	104	104
4½ p.c. 1918	104	104
4½ p.c. 1919	104	104
4½ p.c. 1920	104	104
4½ p.c. 1921	104	104
4½ p.c. 1922	104	104
4½ p.c. 1923	104	104
4½ p.c. 1924	104	104
4½ p.c. 1925	104	104
4½ p.c. 1926	104	104
4½ p.c. 1927	104	104
4½ p.c. 1928	104	104
4½ p.c. 1929	104	104
4½ p.c. 1930	104	104
4½ p.c. 1931	104	104
4½ p.c. 1932	104	104
4½ p.c. 1933	104	104
4½ p.c. 1934	104	104
4½ p.c. 1935	104	104
4½ p.c. 1936	104	104
4½ p.c. 1937	104	104
4½ p.c. 1938	104	104
4½ p.c. 1939	104	104
4½ p.c. 1940	104	104
4½ p.c. 1941	104	104
4½ p.c. 1942	104	104
4½ p.c. 1943	104	104
4½ p.c. 1944	104	104
4½ p.c. 1945	104	104
4½ p.c. 1946	104	104
4½ p.c. 1947	104	104
4½ p.c. 1948	104	104
4½ p.c. 1949	104	104
4½ p.c. 1950	104	104
4½ p.c. 1951	104	104
4½ p.c. 1952	104	104
4½ p.c. 1953	104	104
4½ p.c. 1954	104	104
4½ p.c. 1955	104	104
4½ p.c. 1956	104	104
4½ p.c. 1957	104	104
4½ p.c. 1958	104	104
4½ p.c. 1959	104	104
4½ p.c. 1960	104	104
4½ p.c. 1961	104	104
4½ p.c. 1962	104	104
4½ p.c. 1963	104	104
4½ p.c. 1964	104	104
4½ p.c. 1965	104	104
4½ p.c. 1966	104	104
4½ p.c. 1967	104	104
4½ p.c. 1968	104	104
4½ p.c. 1969	104	104
4½ p.c. 1970	104	104
4½ p.c. 1971	104	104
4½ p.c. 1972	104	104
4½ p.c. 1973	104	104
4½ p.c. 1974	104	104
4½ p.c. 1975	104	104
4½ p.c. 1976	104	104
4½ p.c. 1977	104	104
4½ p.c. 1978	104	104
4½ p.c. 1979	104	104
4½ p.c. 1980	104	104
4½ p.c. 1981	104	104
4½ p.c. 1982	104	104
4½ p.c. 1983	104	104
4½ p.c. 1984	104	104
4½ p.c. 1985	104	104
4½ p.c. 1986	104	104
4½ p.c. 1987	104	104
4½ p.c. 1988	104	104
4½ p.c. 1989	104	104
4½ p.c. 1990	104	104
4½ p.c. 1991	104	104
4½ p.c. 1992	104	104
4½ p.c. 1993	104	104
4½ p.c. 1994	104	104
4½ p.c. 1995	104	104
4½ p.c. 1996	104	104
4½ p.c. 1997	104	104
4½ p.c. 1998	104	104
4½ p.c. 1999	104	104
4½ p.c. 2000	104	104