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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, JANUARY 5, 1901.

No. 18

To Our Customers and Friends:



WE WISH YOU
A HAPPY AND
PROSPEROUS
NEW YEAR.

**MERRICK,
ANDERSON & CO.**

... WINNIPEG

FLOUR

HIGHEST AWARDS at home and abroad:

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION
PARIS EXPOSITION

HUDSONS BAY COMPANY



INCORPORATED A.D. 1670

The Flour manufactured by the Hudson's Bay Company from specially selected wheat has received the Grand Prize at the Paris Exhibition, also the highest awards at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

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**Denim Pants,
Overalls,
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Mail Orders receive Prompt Attention.

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Wholesale Grocers



—Packers of—

CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS
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IF YOU WANT

SHOES

of any kind write us for prices and samples.

We can fill your big orders and your small ones too.

• Orders shipped same day received.

Granby Rubber Goods always in stock.

THE AMES HOLDEN CO. Ltd.
WINNIPEG

Our travellers are on the road with samples of Mitts and Gloves, Arctic Sox, Moccasins and Felt Shoes for Fall, 1901. Goods the best; prices the lowest.

LOCK BROS. & Co.

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**FRUIT AND
PRODUCE**

(Anything in the Fruit Line)

WE WANT YOUR PRODUCE

128 Princess St.,
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Rat Portage

**Spring
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Our stock comprises one of the choicest selections of the latest Novelties of English, Scotch and American manufacture, with a full assortment of Canadian lines. Harvest and Foulard Blues are two of the leading shades and are already in good demand.

Letter orders shipped same day as received.

**THE GAULT
BROS. CO. Limited**
WINNIPEG

Sole Agents for "Fowles Gloves" in Canada

**New Year
Greetings** 1901

To our many customers and friends throughout the Great Canadian West we extend our best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

To start the NEW CENTURY we want you to see our large range of

LADIES' GOODS

for SPRING, 1901.

You will find in looking through the many lines of Blouses, Skirts, Whitewear and Hosiery, many new and striking features. Every pattern is a good one and will help to fully maintain the high reputation this house enjoys for selling popular and quick-selling lines.

BE ON THE LOOK-OUT for our Travellers, or call

R. J. WHITLA & CO.

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1901

It will pay you to buy from us.
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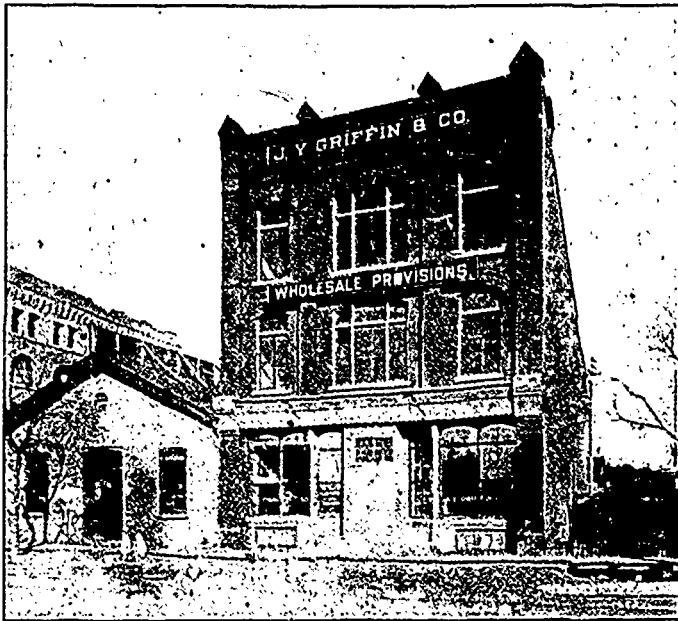
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Holiday Season Over

NOW for business. The usual holiday rush has cleaned out all lines of Produce pretty well, and we have no hesitation in saying that the year just closed has been our banner year. We have handled more goods in our line than any other firm in the Canadian Northwest. Satisfactory reports daily from shippers is our criterion that everything is all right. Having our own branch houses in Nelson and Vancouver doing a large pork packing trade bring us in touch with the large buyers of produce and consequently we can handle all the produce you have all the year round—**BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, CHEESE and DRESSED HOGS.**

If your name was not on our list last year, get it on this year. Correspondence solicited

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.

SHIPPERS OF BUTTER



WE guarantee every shipper of Butter, whether of a single package or a car load, the very best service that any strictly responsible experienced house in this or any other market can give. If you are satisfied to have goods sold upon their merits, wish to enjoy the advantages of a large established trade, and be assured of square, liberal treatment, correspond with us, or better, mark up a shipment to us.

R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY

Wholesale Provision Merchants

WINNIPEG

NELSON

VANCOUVER

Sweden's New Iron Ore Mines.

Samuel Hill, son-in-law of James J. Hill, and prominent in railroad circles in Minnesota, has just returned from abroad. In reference to the new railroad being constructed in northern Sweden under the Arctic circle, he says: "There have been extensive discoveries of iron ore in that region and the new road now extends 250 miles from the iron range to the Baltic Sea. In the other direction a railroad is being graded and will be finished within a year that will enable this ore to be shipped to Atlantic tide water. Mr. Hill says that, unlike the Minnesota ore, which is as coarse as gravel, the Swedish ore is as fine as sand. "It seems strange," he continued, "that the best railroad in Europe, from a tonnage standpoint, should be laid under the Arctic circle. These trains haul forty cars, each

having a capacity of twenty-five tons or what railroad men would call trains of 1,000 revenue tons. When we remember that the discovery of soft iron ore in Minnesota affected Britain's trade more seriously than anything that had happened in twenty years, the wonderful possibilities following the shipment of this across the channel to England becomes apparent. Returning cargoes of coal for the operation of the road and for general purposes still further indicate the importance of this ore discovery and the transportation problem involved in it. Thus far no coal has been discovered tributary to the ore."—Iron and Steel.

Industries of Fiji.

The principal agricultural industry of the colony of Fiji is the cultivation

of sugar. The total area of the land under cane cultivation is estimated at 32,160 acres, and the production during the past year was 301,691 tons of cane. There are three mills in the colony and a fourth is shortly to be erected. An important feature in the sugar industry is the cultivation of cane by Indian coolies who have completed their term of indenture. At Rewa they cultivated, during 1899, 362 acres, producing 17,213 tons of cane, valued at £9,007, and at Navau they cultivated, during the same period, 1,343 acres, producing 19,680 tons of cane, valued at £10,335. In 1898 some 4,000 acres of land were acquired for lease to these Indian immigrants whose term of indenture had expired, with a view to inducing them to remain in the colony. During 1899 two additional blocks were acquired to the extent of 1,320 acres, and this land

is being leased in the same way. About 90 per cent. of the cultivation is rice, the remainder being maize, vegetables, etc., while the lessees have the use, in common, of grazing ground for their cattle, upon payment of agistment. Copra comes next to sugar in importance in the list of exports, 7,223 tons, of the value of £73,421, having been exported in 1899. Increasing attention is being paid to the cultivation of coffee, tea, cocoa, vanilla, and arrowroot. The botanic station at Suva, from which economic plants are supplied to planters free of cost, issued amongst others, during 1899, 3,589 cacao plants, 1,386 vanilla plants, and 674 coffee plants—Imperial Institute Journal.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 64c in store Fort William.

Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$1.60; \$1.00; best bakers', \$1.70.

Oatmeal—\$1.70 per 80 lb. sack to the retail trade.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$9.50; \$10.00 per ton. Shorts, \$11.50; \$12.00, delivered to city dealers.

Oats—Carlots on track, new oats, 21¢ to 27c, according to quality.

Barley—25¢ to 28c per bushel for feed grades of new; 28¢ to 32c for malting.

Country wheat—48¢ to 52c per bushel, according to grade and freight rate to farmers at country points.

Corn—in carlots, 39¢ to 40c per bushel of 50 lb.

Flax—\$1.20 per bushel.

Butter—Dairy, 15¢ to 20c per lb. for best grades.

Cheese—Regular sizes, 13¢ to 13½c to the retail trade.

Eggs—18c for Manitoba fresh.

Hides—No. 1 green hides, 76¢ to 77c per lb.

Wool—8¢ to 9c for unwashed fleece.

Seneca Root—3c per lb.

Hay—Baled, \$5.50; \$6.50 per ton on cars.

Potatoes—Choice new potatoes, 4½c per bushel.

Poultry—Turkeys, 11c per lb.; chickens, ducks, geese, 9c per lb.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 5¢ to 6c; veal, 7¢ to 8c; mutton, 9c; lamb, 10¢ to 11c; hogs, 5¢ to 6c.

Live Stock—Cattle, 2½¢ to 3½c, as to grade; sheep, 4c; hogs, 4½¢ to 5c off cars, according to quality.

I wish I could think of some new and unusual Christmas present to surprise mamma with this year," said Miss De Muir, wrinking her fair brow in deep perplexity.

"How do you think she'd like a son-in-law? hoarsely whispered young Spoonamore, falling readily into the only line of thought that seemed to suggest itself.

Mark Twain once pointed out that going to bed is the most fatal of human habits, inasmuch as fully 95 per cent of all deaths take place in bed.

THE COMMERCIAL

The recognized authority on all matters pertaining to trade and progress in Western Canada including that part of Ontario west of Lake St. Clair, 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 per annum 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 views of the Journal, will not be inserted.

Office 219 McDermott St. Telephone 224.
D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 5.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 1,324,000 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on Dec. 29. Receipts for the week were 50,000 bushels, and shipments were 38,000 bushels, compared with receipt of 362,000 and shipments of 174,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 2,807,000 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg and interior points were estimated approximately at 3,300,000 bushels, compared with 2,000,000 bushels a year ago, and 7,850,000 bushels two years ago.

MANITOBA WHEAT MOVEMENT.

For the four months of the crop year ended Dec. 31, 1900, a total of 7,803 cars of wheat have been inspected, or say 6,500,000 bushels. This includes all wheat which was moved forward from country points and shipped east, or held in store at Winnipeg, Keewatin or Lake Superior ports. It is estimated that about 3,000,000 bushels of wheat are held in store in country elevators west of Winnipeg, making a total of 9,500,000 of this crop marketed and shipped eastward or held in store at Lake Superior western points. This does not include wheat ground by mills west of Winnipeg. The quantity of wheat held by farmers is limited, and will not likely bring the total up to more than 12,000,000 bushels, when the balance of the crop is in, exclusive of home requirements for bread, seed and country mill.

To the end of December, 1899, about 17,000,000 bushels of wheat had been shipped from country points, and about 6,000,000 were in store in country elevators, making a total of 23,000,000 of the crop of 1899 shipped or in store west of Winnipeg at the end of that year.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending Dec. 31, there were 325 cars of grain inspected which graded as follows:

Wheat—1 hard, 1; 2 hard, 34; 3 hard, 86; rejected, 18; no grade, 17; condemned, 1 car.

Barley—No. 3, 2 cars.

Oats—No. 2 white, 2; no grade, 6; feed, 5 cars.

Flax seed—Rejected, 1 car.

For the corresponding week of last year there were 432 cars of grain inspected, of which 258 graded 1 hard.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

For the month of December, 1900, there were 1,872 cars of grain inspected, which graded as follows:—

Wheat—1 hard, 24; 2 hard, 263; 3 hard, 662; 3 northern, 5; 2 white soft, 11; 1 rejected, 34; 2 rejected, 21; rejected, 7; no grade, 790; condemned, 5 cars.

Oats—2 white, 3; no grade, 16; rejected, 6; feed, 14 cars.

Barley—No. 3, 3; no grade, 2; feed, 2 cars.
Flax seed—Rejected, 7; no grade, 4 cars.

Trading Stamps.

According to agreement among the retail merchants of Winnipeg the use of trading stamps was discontinued at the close of the old year, and as far as can be learned there is now only one small dealer giving stamps. The Winnipeg Trading Stamp Company, Limited, issuers of the red stamp, kept their show rooms open this month, at least, and will honor all their stamps, giving the regular choice of premiums or cash for full books and allowing at the rate of 40c per 100 stamps for uncompleted books. This latter offer is payable either in cash or goods. The Dominion Trading Stamp Company, who issue the blue stamp, are honoring all full books, but have as yet made no arrangements regarding uncompleted books.

Retail Holiday Trade.

Inquiry among the retail dealers of Winnipeg regarding this year's

MINING MATTERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It is rumored that the directors of the King Mining Company Limited, Summit Camp, propose starting work on the Oro Denero. Another mine in the same camp is the E. Bell, owned by J. Hanly, and the Minor Graves Syndicate. The spring will see this mine in the ranks of the producers.

John Dorsey has organized a company and secured the Blue Bell and J. S. claims, in Summit Camp, under bond. The amount given out as consideration for the property is \$37,000. Of this sum \$40,000 goes to William Shaw, Chris McDonald and Thomas Stack, owners of the Blue Bell, and \$27,000 will be divided by Henry Snibly and James Jarrell, who own the J. S. The work of developing the property is to be started at an early date.

Justice Walkem, of the British Columbia superior court, has just handed out a judgment that should prove of interest to holders of so-called fully paid-up mining shares, issued at a discount. In brief Judge Walkem rules that the purchaser of such

ed on boats for shipment at Port Arthur.

There is some activity in mining property in the vicinity of Ignace, Ont., and a stamp mill is to be erected on one property by the proprietors.

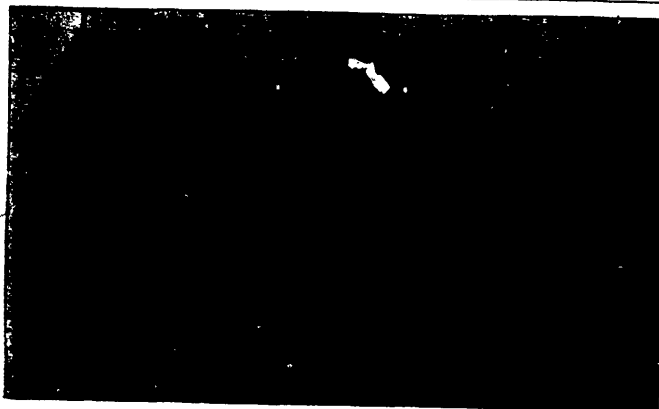
It is reported that another valuable strike has been made on the Sultana mine property, Lake of the Woods, thing yet taken from that mine. As this company adopts the policy of withholding all information regarding their property the rumor has not been confirmed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A syndicate which is developing the Moore-Black property on the Manitoba boundary, are reported to have struck some very rich quartz. They have sunk a number of test pits along the lead and have got good results in each. They expect to have a mill run ready shortly.

Cotton Goods Situation in Canada.

The position of the market for cotton goods in Canada is very strong at present. The Colored Cotton Company



Flour Mill, Minnesota, Man.

Christmas and New Year's trade, indicates that it fully met their expectations and was about equal to that of the last few years. A considerable difference was noticeable, however, in the amounts of the sales, which were this year below the average, but while the individual sales were smaller there were more purchasers, which brought the volume of business up to about the usual standard. It was noticeable also that the purchases were largely of the staple and more useful articles, fancy goods being in very small demand. While there was no real feeling of hard times manifest, still money was not nearly so free as in former seasons, with the result, as before stated, that the purchases did not run into so large amounts and the articles were more carefully selected.

Reports from Manitoba country towns indicate that the holiday trade was very light, but as Winnipeg does business with a large territory, in part of which the last season's returns were very satisfactory, the depression has not been as much felt here as was expected.

A new steamship service from New York to South African ports and Calcutta will shortly be inaugurated.

The John Morrow Machine Screw Company, of Ingersoll, Ontario, has favored The Commercial with a copy of the fine, large calendar which it is sending out to customers and friends.

In the annual review of the wool situation in the United States The American Wool and Cotton Reporter gives stocks of wool in the country, exclusive of manufacturers' holdings, at \$32,247,350 pounds, as compared with 157,088,579 pounds a year ago. Stock in the three principal markets, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, amount to 125,000,000 pounds, against 113,285,579 last year. Stocks of wool in Boston are 120,019,834 pounds, as against 68,113,743 pounds last year.

shares direct from the company is liable for the difference between the price paid and the face value, but the second-hand purchaser is not so liable. The case in question is Kettle River Mines, Limited, vs. Bleasdel, et al. In this case, and it affects many others, his lordship gave his judgment for the defendants, and in doing so he reaffirmed the decision which has been rendered by a number of the greatest lord chancellors of Great Britain, the effect of which is, as applied to the present case: "If you buy shares at ten cents each on certificates that represent them to be of a par value of \$1 each 'paid-up' direct from the company, you must pay the difference between the ten cents and the par value, because you knew at the time you bought that you had not paid their face value. If, however, you have bought the same shares in the open market, on the same certificates and at the same price, you are not responsible for the payment of the difference, as you are entitled to rely on the company's statement in the certificates that the shares are paid up and non-assessable."

NORTH WEST ONTARIO.

A mining location on Eagle Lake, owned by R. McKintyre, has been purchased by a St. Paul capitalist named McClure, who will commence work on it in the spring.

A grant of men under the direction of Mr. John W. Forde, is opening a deposit of iron pyrites at No. 2 siding on the Canadian Northern railway, west of Port Arthur. The deposit is a massive one, and is said to carry a very high percentage of sulphur. A shaft 612 feet in being sunk in the ore. The deposit is located at the northern limit of Combee township, a half mile from the railway, and is two miles from Port Arthur. It is owned by the Davis Chemical company, of New York, who also own a deposit of similar ore near Schreiber. If the proposition is worked the ore will be load-

the past week advanced three lines of apron gingham 5 per cent. The position of the Canadian mills is a very strong one. They are very firm on all goods. There has never been a time in the history of the trade in the Dominion when there were less clean-up or job lots of goods offering by the mills. The mills are very busy on orders. They are working on contract orders that keep them busy well up to the extent of their capacity. It is already impossible to get them to accept repeat orders in certain lines, they having withdrawn from the market in such cases. The local firms say that the retail trade cannot make any mistake in ordering early owing to the strength shown by the domestic markets.—Toronto Globe.

The prospectus of the St. Lawrence River Navigation Co. with a capital of half a million pounds is now being prepared. The company proposes to construct and operate ice breaking steamers of the Ernaack type, between Montreal and Quebec.

Further failures have occurred among the stock brokerage firms of London, England, as a result of the failure of the London and Globe corporation on Friday, the 28th ult. The firms now in trouble are those of A. S. May, A. N. Clark and G. Blundell, Jr. This makes about eighteen failures in all besides that of the big corporation itself. A committee of brokers has been appointed to look into the transactions of the London and Globe which led to the failure.

The Aetna and Travellers life insurance companies advanced their premium rates on the first of the year to correspond with the advance made on January 1, 1900, by all the companies doing business in America which had not previously adopted the higher rates made necessary by the fall in interest rates on first-class securities. With these two companies in line practically all the American companies are now on a similar basis as regards premium rates.

MINNEDOSA AND DISTRICT.

The Minnedosa district is well known to be one of the finest mixed farming sections in Manitoba. The Minnedosa Tribune recently published an illustrated number, giving views of the town and district. Some of these views,

cumbers, squash or melons, they will require more attention. But her potatoes will excel anything grown outside of this western Canada. Of the settlers who came to this district in the early days, many of whom who had never done a day's work on a farm

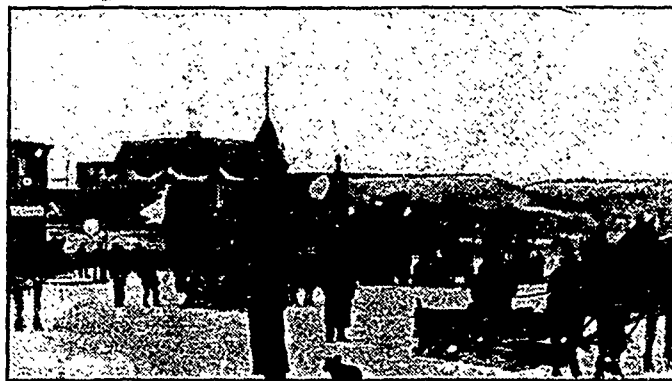


Minnedosa, Man., 1885.

through the kindness of that journal, we are permitted to reproduce. Following is an article from the Minnedosa Tribune which gives some information about the district:

"Minnedosa is situated in the centre of a district which is peculiarly fitted for farming; that is to say farming in all its branches, not in specialties. The soil generally, is a heavy loam, which when properly worked, yields heavy crops. There is a considerable area in woods, much of it being in detached groves of poplar and balsam of Gilead, with a good deal of spruce in the north. Natural grasses, which make good hay grow in abundance. Water of good quality, is plentiful and convenient, there being numerous streams and in case of having to dig, you seldom have to go far below the surface. To the farmer seeking a home, it offers advantages not to be found in many other parts of the province. It is all very well for a man to say, "I want a good farm. One that I can plow every foot of." But he soon finds that even such a farm as that has its disadvantages. Looking at them from an Ontario standpoint every farm here is a good one, as there is very little alkali; because they seem to have been made to suit all sorts and conditions, and men of every taste. You can have them hilly or rolling, or you can have them flat, you can have them wooded or without wood, you can have them with hay or without hay, you can have them with water or without water, and you can have them stony or without a stone to be seen. Practically every foot of land is fit for cultivation, and every foot that is cultivated will yield good return, much better for the labor expended, than can be had in the eastern provinces. The woods afford the cattle shelter from the storms of winter, so that with the day cold, you never see an animal here standing at the side of a barn shivering as if it would shake its hair off. The woods furnish the farmer with fuel, fence posts, and building material, and if he so desires he can find stone enough to build a house or a foundation for a barn. He has not to wait a couple of seasons till he seeds down a bit of land to grass so that he may have hay. The grass is already growing, and all he has to do is cut, cure and carefully rake it up. Post offices, schools and churches are quite convenient, as well as telegraph and telephone offices and railroads, and the market for grain will compare favorably with that of other towns in the province. There is a good flour mill in town, as well as a saw mill and sash factory. The farmer's wife, too, can get more for her eggs and poultry, if she dresses the latter properly, than she could in the east, and in the garden, which she usually attends herself, she will raise with no great trouble cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuce, radishes, beets, turnips, potatoes and pot herbs that will be a delight. Of course if she desires to raise tomatoes, cu-

in their lives, there is hardly one that is not now in comfortable circumstances, and the majority of them are fairly independent, being possessed of more of this world's goods, with much



Minnedosa, Man., in 1890.

less labor than they could be in the eastern provinces in double the time."

About Alberta Cattle.

Mr. Fred Stimson, manager of the Northwest Cattle Co., was in Montreal this week. To the Gazette he made some very satisfactory statements regarding the condition of affairs in the territory of Alberta. Last winter was so favorable that the cattle came out in a very fine condition, and in fact there was good green grass in the month of April. Shipping to England began in July, which was fully one month earlier than ever before. No less than 10,000 head were shipped during the month of July, while 20,000 more went out the two following months. "What did the cattle that were sent to England bring?" "The best steers," Mr. Stimson replied, "brought \$45, while \$35 was the price for spayed heifers." The weight of the steers alive would average 1,500 lbs. Besides these shipments Alberta probably sent 50,000 head to British Columbia and the Klondike the quality of cattle going to the Yukon being of the very best. Referring to this trade, Mr. Stimson said that while Messrs Gordon & Ironsides did all the export business, the western trade was absolutely in the hands of Mr. Pat Burns. He has large abattoirs at Calgary, where he has room for 2,000 head of cattle, 1,000 hogs and 25,000 sheep. During the year 15,000 stockers have been brought into Alberta from Manitoba and Ontario, and

there are probably as many as 200,000 head now wintering in the territory. Mr. Burns is feeding about 10,000 beef cattle, out of which he takes a monthly draft of about seven hundred for his trade.

"What about the horse trade in Alberta?" Mr. Stimson was asked.

"The horse trade has been good this year. All the horses for the second contingent and the Strathcona's were taken from Alberta and as they were amongst the best sent to South Africa we find it a little surprising that the authorities did not come to us for remnants, as there were a large number of horses in the country suitable for this purpose."

Speaking of the condition of things generally, Mr. Stimson said the country was in a prosperous condition. Large numbers of immigrants from the United States are coming into Northern Alberta, which is particularly well adapted to stock raising and mixed farming. These settlers are a very superior class of people, having a good deal of money, many being Canadians who left the Dominion years ago, and who are now returning to settle down in the Northwest.

Factories Amalgamated.

Toronto, Jan. 2.—Practically all the furniture factories in Ontario have been amalgamated into one concern to be known as the Canada Furniture Manufacturers, Limited, with a capital of three million dollars, two millions of which are preferred stock carrying 7 per cent cumulative dividend. The charter of the new company was taken out sometime ago under a somewhat different name, and considerable stock sold then, English capitalists became interested and finally put up one-third of the capital required, on condition that an English

however, permanently. Small factories at Kincardine and Chesley are almost the only concerns in Ontario not included. Geo. A. Cox is the leading Canadian financier interested. The concern will rigorously push export trade.

Seven Years' Progress.

Rossland, Jan. 1.—The output of the camp for the year just ended amounted to 221,902 tons approximately, which had a value estimated at \$3,500,000. To show what this means an abstract of values since the camp began to ship is given:—

Year.	Tons.	Value.
1891	1,856	\$ 75,000
1895	19,633	703,350
1896	38,075	1,233,360
1897	68,501	2,007,250
1898	111,282	2,178,811
1899	180,300	3,211,400
1900	221,902	3,500,000

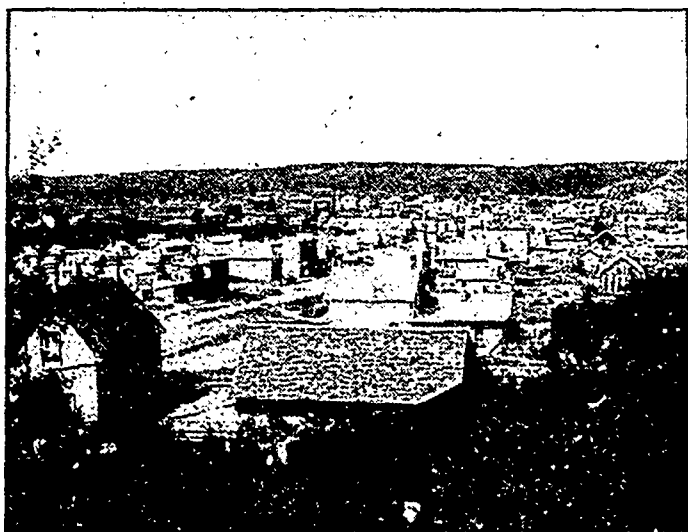
Total611,912 \$3,210,729

It will be seen that whereas the shipments have increased in 1900, 22 per cent, over the output of the previous year, the value of the ore extracted has not risen in the same proportion. This is because of the great decrease in the freight and treatment rate which has taken place. Custom smelting is now done as low as \$4.50 per ton, including the cost of transportation to the smelter. This has led to the sending of ore to the smelter at a profit which formerly could not be done owing to the higher cost of transportation and reduction. The placing of larger plants and improved machinery has cut down the cost of mining. These two causes have led the shipping of ore of a comparatively low grade to the smelter. These two causes, while they have increased the tonnage, have cut down the average value per ton. Still the output is most satisfactory.

An important labor dispute came to a head on Monday between the miners employed in the coal mines of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and their employers and culminated in a general strike, which went into force on New Year's day. The dispute is over a question of wages and involves 5,000 men. It is said that the strike will tie-up the railways connecting with the mines and also the works of the Nova Scotia Steel Company at Ferrisburgh. Coal stocks throughout Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are very light and should the strike spread there will probably be a famine.

A dispatch from Tacoma, Washington, says the British ship Glenloch, now in the harbor, is to establish a precedent in the exportation of Pacific coast wheat. She is to load with 221,160 bushels in sacks and will sail for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, being the first steam vessel to go from Tacoma to Europe over that route with wheat. There is a difference in favor of the Cape Horn route of 1,500 miles, but the price of fuel at the coaling ports in South America is so much higher that it is believed it will be economy to steam the additional 1,500 miles. The Glenloch will coal in Japan and at Port Said, which it expects to reach in sixty-five days or less.

charter be taken out. Canadians objected to an English charter, and won their point mainly, however, because the recent increase in income tax in England threatened to become a severe burden on industry. The formal transfer of factories, 19 in number, will be made on Monday, and all are to be temporarily closed down, none,



Minnedosa, Man.

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You
Seen**

THOSE Fawn, Seal Brown and Dark Blue double-breasted Cord Vests we are showing? They're trade winners.

We have a good range of Fur Coats received a little late, will clear at close prices. Drop a card for quotations.

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JOHN W. PECK & CO.
MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Manufacturers of
**CLOTHING
FURS
SHIRTS**

— Dealers in —
**MEN'S FURNISHINGS
HATS, CAPS.**

The Jobin= Marrison Co.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants

We have in stock now a full range of staple and fancy groceries of all kinds and are ready to fill all orders for same

Country Produce handled.

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"All Is Not Gold that Glitters."
—Old Comedy

However, it was a pure
Gold Medal

That was awarded to us at the Winnipeg Industrial Exposition of 1900.

The Refined Ale

"Which Sparkles like Champagne."

The Nutritious Stout

"The builder up of the weak,"
"The staff of the strong."

The Golden Key Brand of Aerated Waters—our Indian Chutney—the Imperial Sauce, and a full line of fine flavorings for household use, formed a portion of the Exhibit.

E. L. DREWRY Manufacturer and Importer, Winnipeg

Our Travellers are now on the road with a splendid line of samples of

STATIONERY, FLAT, PRINT AND WRAPPING PAPERS, ETC.

In Wall Papers we are still handling Watson's celebrated papers, and would like you to look at same before ordering your new stock


We trust to be still favored with a continuation of your liberal patronage.

CLARK BROS. & CO. WHO ESA STATIONERS :
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ACETYLENE THE LIGHT FOR ALL

Buy the Ontario Acetylene Generator, and get your light at cost price. It is simple, portable, cheap and safe. Acetylene gas is acknowledged to be the best artificial light known, and as manufactured by the Ontario, makes a brilliant and clean light. No waste. Agents wanted in every town in Manitoba and N. W. T.

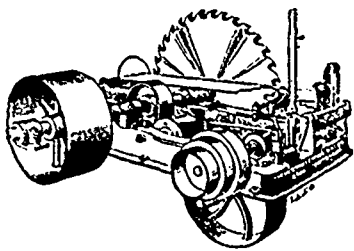
— Manufactured by —



NORTH-WEST ACETYLENE GAS CO
312 Princess St., WINNIPEG

SAW MILL MACHINERY

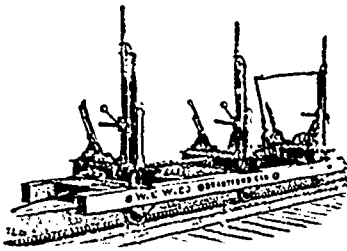
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WINNIPEG, MAN. AND VANCOUVER, B.C.



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

London Motors, Dynamos and Elevators.
Packard's Lamps, Transformers and Supplies.

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Leland**

*The Palace Family
and Commercial Hotel*

W. D. DOUGLAS
MANAGER

City Hall Square, **Winnipeg**

RATES :
\$2.00 to \$4.00
PER DAY

**SECOND TO NOTHING
IN CANADA**

Rush . .

I have now on hand a nice stock of . .

**GLOVES
MITTS
MOCCASINS
SOCKS**

For assorting trade

Please order early and avoid the "RUSH"

THOS. CLEARHUE

285 Market Street, Winnipeg

**RICHMOND'S
TIGER TEA**

PURE, FRESH and FRAGRANT.

Now used in thousands of families.

Address Mail Orders to
Box 117, Portage la Prairie, Man.

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FRANK LIGHTCAP

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HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, SENECA ROOT,
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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Three recent graduates from our Short-hand Department took only 3 months' evening classes. They can write 100 words per minute, read their notes with perfect accuracy, and are now holding good positions.

No business college not having our methods and systems can approach this. Call and look into them.

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

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WHOLESALE

* **Boot and Shoe
Manufacturers**

MONTREAL, QUEBEC

W. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Lord Salisbury has never been known to be in the peers' gallery of the House of Commons, and Mr. Gladstone, though he was in parliament for sixty years, was never seen in the smoking-room.

HIDES **WOOL**

SENECA ROOT **SHEEP PELTS**

**NORTHWEST
HIDE CO.**

Herman Telke, Mgr.

230 KING ST.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FUR TALLOW

FINANCIAL

FAILURE OF THE LONDON AND GLOBE CORPORATION.

The announcement on Saturday morning last of the failure of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, of London, England, caused a profound sensation in the money markets of the world and resulted in a general depression in the market for securities everywhere. Following the failure of that company and in sympathy therewith came the failure of

shipping basis. The B. A. C. received what money it advanced in this way and a profit when the companies were organized and their shares disposed of. These companies are said to be all standing on their own bottom now, and are independent. They are being operated by the companies formed to run them, and are in no way affected by the fact that the London & Globe has suspended payment. The effect of the failure on the West Australian mining shares of the company was very disastrous. On Saturday they became absolutely unsaleable, but a better feeling developed on Monday as it became known that the mines themselves were paying well.

When the full effect of the failure became known the market for other

don quotation remained stationary. The appearance of a better eastern demand seems to be responsible for the improvement. On Friday the market declined fractionally. Prices: Dec. 22, London, 29 1/16d; Dec. 23, 29 1/4d; New York, 63 3/4c; Dec. 23, 64c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

W. H. Carroll is the manager of the Bank of Hamilton's new branch at Stonewall.

The financial statement of the city of Winnipeg shows the increase in rate for three years has been: Assessment, 9.36 per cent; general debenture debt, 16.91 per cent; debentures, local improvement, 4.01 per cent; population, 8 per cent. The gross debt of the city is \$5,357,816.

The Merchants Bank of Canada will open a branch at Wetaskiwin. The new branch which for the present will be under the supervision of the manager of the branch at Edmonton, will have for its manager as soon as he can reach there, J. E. James, formerly of Eganville, Ont. H. E. Carre, of Winnipeg, will be assistant.

The Cheque Bank of London is being wound up and it is anticipated that travellers who have their funds in the form of cheques on this bank will be subjected to some inconvenience in securing funds. In some cases the agents of the bank have made arrangements for payment of cheques obtained through them at other banks.

The Merchants Bank of Halifax officially changed its name on New Year's Day in accordance with the authority obtained at the last session of the Dominion house of commons to The Royal Bank of Canada. A new issue of notes of the usual denominations was ready for issue on Wednesday morning, and the old name has been entirely eliminated from its stationery, books, etc.

A London cablegram says: Glancing back over the business of the past year The Economist, in the course of a long article, says:—"Throughout the year which is now so rapidly ebbing away there has been comparatively little lively interest and less actual business in the stock market as a whole, and speaking quite generally the level of quotations is lower at the end of twelve months than it was at the beginning. The one department, however, in which there has been any prolonged show of activity, and that very largely of professional making, is the American railroad section. After a reaction in the earlier part of the year there was a general advance, which was emphasized as the reports

in Winnipeg for consignments of furs from all parts of the west:

	From	To
Badger, prime	25	50
Bear, black, small	4.00	10.00
Bear, black, middling	8.00	12.00
Bear, black, large	12.00	20.00
Bear, brown, small	3.00	8.00
Bear, brown, middling	8.00	12.00
Bear, brown, large	12.00	18.00
Beaver, large	5.00	7.50
Beaver, middling	3.00	5.00
Beaver, small	1.50	2.50
Fisher, according to size and color	4.50	8.00
Fox, silver, according to size and color	50.00	150.00
Fox, cross, according to size and color	5.00	15.00
Fox, red, according to size and color	1.00	2.50
Lynx, according to size and color	1.00	4.00
Marten, large, dark	5.00	10.00
Marten, large, brown	4.50	7.00
Marten, large, light, pale	3.50	4.00
Mink, according to size and color	1.00	2.00
Musquash, winter	.03	.10
Musquash, spring	.06	.12
Otter, according to size and color	5.00	10.00
Skunk, according to size and color	.25	.75
Wolf, timber	1.50	2.50
Wolf, prairie	.50	1.00
Wolverine, according to size and color	3.00	6.00

The above prices are for prime skins only, and vary according to size and color.

British Columbia Statistics for 1900.

The statistics of Vancouver for the year show a healthy improvement over 1899. The bank clearings for 1899 were \$12,578,081, and for 1900 \$16,957,610. The growth in imports is in the vicinity of \$1,000,000, the total imports in 1900 being \$1,270,186. In revenue the returns are over \$100,000 greater than last year, \$937,682.73. The exports for the year were \$2,264,532. The exports were \$1,100 less last year. The inland revenue, however, shows a considerable decrease which in the face of an increased population would indicate that the people were becoming more temperate. The figures for the year are \$307,089.11.

Postmaster Miller states that there is not only a large increase in the revenue of the postoffice over last year, but the revenue has been increasing every month, which he claims indicates that the population is still increasing.

It is impossible to get details of the lumber trade as some of the mills make it a rule not to give figures to the public. It



Farm Scene near Minnedosa, Man.

the following stock broking firms also in London: Haggard, Hale & Pixley, Garle & River, Douglas, Jr., & Company, Cornfoot Bros, F. A. Cohen, Blockey & Buckingham, Gunn & Aubrey, Richards & Stoper, Baker & Smith, F. C. Watts & Company, Flower & Company, and F. Bouilly & Company. The first named is a big firm with important connections. These firms were all closely connected with the London and Globe and their failure was not unexpected. Later on the failure of two other concerns was announced and others were expected to follow. The failures involved twenty-eight members of the stock exchange. Lord Dufferin, the chairman of the London and Globe, is reported to have been ruined by the failure. His fellow directors on the company board were: Whitaker Wright, who is well known in connection with many companies; Lieut-General the Hon. Somerset J. Gough-Calthorpe, who has been colonel-in-chief of the 5th Dragoon Guards since 1892, and Lord Pelham Clinton, master of the Queen's household, and a son of the former Duke of Newcastle. Lord Dufferin holds 5,000 shares of the London & Globe and 20,000 British Americas.

The failure almost paralyzed the market for mining shares for a time as the company was largely interested in West Australian mines and British Columbia's. It is the parent company of the British American Corporation, which is one of the leading mining companies in the Rossland district. The British-American Corporation, was organized on March 1, 1898, for the purpose of operating in British Columbia mines, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000. The London and Globe was also the parent corporation of the Columbia-Kootenay Mining Company, the Rossland Great Western Mining Company, Northport Mining & Smelting Company, Le Roi No. 1 Mining Company, and Le Roi No. 2. The shareholders in the London & Globe had the preference in purchase of the shares of the B. A. C., and also when the flotations were made of Le Roi, Le Roi No. 2, and the other flotations made by the B. A. C. In this way considerable stock in these companies is held by the stockholders in the London & Globe. Before the several companies were placed on the market, however, the B. A. C. financed them; that is to say, it found the money to purchase them and to put them on a

stocks recovered and no further trouble ensued. It is expected that some of the mining concerns in which the corporation was interested will have to be wound up with it.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends have been declared by leading loan and savings companies and industrial companies, payable January 2, as follows:

Company.	Per cent for half year.
National Trust Co.	2 1/2
Canada Landed and National Investment Co.	3
Canada Permanent and W. C. Mortgage Co.	3
Central Canada L. and S. Co. (quarterly)	1 1/2
Hamilton Provident and Loan Society	3
Huron and Erie L. and S. Co.	4 1/2
Agricultural Savings and Loan Co.	3
Toronto Mortgage Co.	2 1/2
Imperial Loan and Inv. Co.	2 1/2
British Canadian Loan and Inv. Co.	2 1/2
British Mortgage Loan Co.	3
Canadian Portland Cement Co. (7 months)	3 1/2
Toronto Railway Co. (quarterly)	3 1/2
Dunlop Tire Co.	3 1/2

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

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

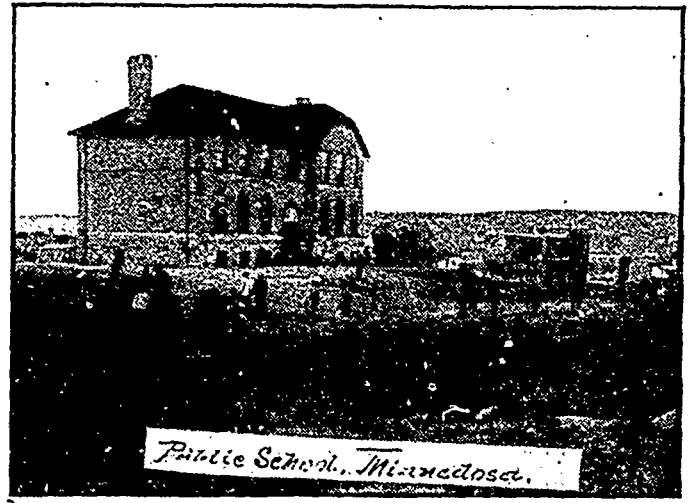
Week ending Jan. 3, 1901	\$2,530,000
Corresponding week, 1900	2,907,912
Corresponding week, 1899	2,683,818

The monthly totals are as follows:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan.	\$9,900,607	\$7,683,052	\$6,347,168
Feb.	6,702,646	6,209,471	6,517,340
Mar.	7,320,362	6,756,121	6,968,275
April	7,091,619	6,016,431	6,240,115
May	8,762,579	7,472,525	8,282,364
June	9,612,084	8,211,716	7,306,709
July	9,305,423	8,160,505	6,310,238
Aug.	8,173,036	7,095,291	6,180,385
Sept.	7,520,147	8,291,150	6,414,551
Oct.	9,183,477	12,689,000	9,347,692
Nov.	11,618,985	14,435,210	11,553,669
Dec.	10,869,325	12,966,905	10,708,731
Totals.	\$106,956,792	\$107,786,814	\$90,674,325

SILVER.

Increased strength was displayed in the silver market at London at the end of last week, says Bradstreet's, and the advance, which, however, was of a fractional character, was held after the holidays, the price of bars being up to 20 11-16 pence. The commercial price in New York market advanced in sympathy from 63 3/4 cents to 64 cents per ounce, and on Thursday rose 1/2 cent higher, while the Lon-



and dividend announcements for the fiscal year to the end of June made their appearance, the accounts of leading companies showing that the gross net earnings had exceeded all previous records. Then prices were lifted on the prospect that the Republican party would secure the presidential election. They have since been lifted higher still on the accomplished fact, though here and there profit taking has knocked some gilt off the gingerbread.

Winnipeg Raw Fur Prices.

Following is a list of the prices now being paid by responsible fur buyers

is understood, however, not to have been a flourishing year. According to the entries at the custom house, the shipping industry has made some progress. There was in 1899 an aggregate of 192 vessels cleared at this port, their tonnage being 319,473. In 1900 1,125 cleared in Vancouver, their tonnage being 9,191,473. In 1898 837 vessels cleared, so that there has at least been a steady increase.

The salmon pack figures indicates a failure for a year. In fact the canners claim no money has been made in the industry for three years. The pack for six years is as follows 1891, 494,371; 1895, 566,395; 1896, 601,570; 1897, 1,015,477; 1898, 484,161; 1899, 732,437.

Benson's Enamel Starch

MADE AND GUARANTEED
BY THE
EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO
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A Cold Water Starch



SEE OUR
PRICE LIST

The EDWARDSBURG STARCH Co. LIMITED

E. NICHOLSON, WHOLESALE AGENT
115 BANNATYNE STREET EAST, WINNIPEG

53 FRONT ST. E.
TORONTO

ESTABLISHED
1858

WORKS:
Cardinal, Ont.

164 ST. JAMES ST
MONTREAL

An Almost Accurate Census Guess.

According to the National Magazine, Edward Wigglesworth, "Hollis professor of divinity at Cambridge," in a little pamphlet published in the portentous year of 1775, must have had a correct idea of the prosperity of this country during the century just closing, as he predicted that the population of the "British-American colonies" in 1900 would be 30,000,000. Included in the estimate was Nova Scotia, now the Dominion of Canada, which, with its last recorded census result of 4,500,000, added to the 70,000,000 of the United States, fulfills almost to the letter the accuracy of the Wigglesworth prophecy. This remarkable forecast was not based upon any species of guesswork, but upon a well-defined and clearly constructed mathematical theory, which, reduced to plain words, can be best described in the language of its author. "The British-Americans have doubled their numbers in every period of twenty-five years from their first plantation." Taking this statistical fact as a basis for his calculations, the Harvard professor constructed a system of reckoning the increase of a country's population, which history has shown to be as correct as his method was simple. Assuming that the 1775 population was 2,500,000, Professor Wigglesworth estimated 5,000,000 for 1800, 10,000,000 for 1825, 20,000,000 for 1850, 40,000,000 for 1875 and 80,000,000 for 1900, and the record of the United States census, since its initial taking in 1790, shows substantially these figures, as follows: Census of 1800 5,305,000, 1825 (1820), 9,623,000 1850, 23,191,000 1875 (1870) 38,658,000, 1900, with Canada, 81,000,000.

HOPPER'S CAN OPENER

Does perfect work;
Easy to operate;
Turns edges down;
No jagged edges;

IT IS A PERFECT LITTLE TOOL,
well made, and does quickly all
we claim for it. Blade being ad-
justable, it will open any can from
2 to 4 inches in diameter.

PATENTED OCTOBER 3, 1890.

OVER 30,000 IN USE!

Samples **30c** Postpaid

Money refunded if not
satisfactory.

SOLD BY ALL UP-TO-DATE
GROCERS.

Write for Wholesale Prices.

KARL K. ALBERT

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SHIP TO
**McMILLAN FUR
AND WOOL CO.**
200-212 First Ave. North
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Write for Circular Make trial ship-
ment. Convince yourself we pay high
prices.

RAW
FURS
AND
Deerskins

Myron McBride & Co.

IN LIQUIDATION

Men's Furnishings

Winter Underwear Includes lines from \$3.65 to \$10. Among these a number of heavy-weight, all wool, full sized SHIRTS and DRAWERS, for which you would pay 20 per cent more anywhere else. The above discount also applies to our SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Winter goods are getting broken but these are complete.

COTTON, PLAIN AND FANCY BALBRIGGAN in Pinks, Blues, Fawns, etc. MERINO and the lately perfected material "SILK-LINE"—all sizes—all values.

You will need them soon, in fact some are more suitable to the present weather than what you expected to sell for Christmas trade.

EVERYTHING AT RE-
DUCED PRICES.

MYRON McBRIDE & CO.

Princess St., Winnipeg

A DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT IN MANITOBA.

The following statistics have been prepared showing development in Manitoba during the past ten years:

Grain and Live Stock.

The production of grains in the province for the last decade is given below. The year 1900, of course, was exceptionally poor on account of the weather conditions, but leaving this out and the exceptionally good crop in 1895 it will be seen that Manitoba is making steady progress in the amount of cereals grown.

Year	Average, per acre.	Yield, per acre.	Total yield.
1891	916,694	25.3	23,101,560
1892	875,290	16.5	14,453,885
1893	1,008,040	15.56	15,615,921
1894	1,010,180	17	17,172,883
1895	1,140,270	27.80	31,775,038
1896	990,008	14.33	14,371,806
1897	1,200,852	14.14	18,201,050
1898	1,488,252	17.41	25,913,157
1899	1,029,085	17.13	17,542,240
1900	1,457,396	8.9	12,957,352

WHEAT.

Year	Average, per acre.	Yield, per acre.	Total yield.
1891	305,044	48.22	14,762,605
1892	352,974	35	11,654,090
1893	358,629	25.28	9,082,035
1894	415,080	28.73	11,907,354
1895	482,638	40.73	19,755,713
1896	442,445	28.25	12,502,318
1897	468,141	22.7	10,629,513
1898	445,824	35.02	15,629,044
1899	575,130	38.30	22,118,378
1900	420,108	20.5	8,614,912

BARLEY.

Year	Average, per acre.	Yield, per acre.	Total yield.
1891	89,828	35.0	3,197,870
1892	97,611	29	2,831,676
1893	114,762	22.11	2,547,053
1894	110,528	25.87	2,861,716
1895	153,839	30.39	4,665,036
1896	127,885	24.8	3,171,747
1897	133,231	23.92	3,185,922
1898	155,038	29.17	4,511,314
1899	182,912	29.40	5,379,156
1900	155,111	18.9	2,939,477

The total area under crop of all kinds in 1891 was 916,614 acres. In comparison with these figures it may be stated that the total crop area for 1900 was about 2,055,000 acres, which gives some idea of the immensity of the progress made by the province during the last decade. The crop area for 1901 will likely be increased by several hundred thousand acres.

Live Stock in Province.

Year	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
1893	88,000	173,250	35,400	50,700
1894	88,689	183,393	35,430	68,367
1895	91,194	192,527	35,761	59,457
1896	95,140	210,307	33,812	72,562
1897	100,274	221,507	39,680	74,914
1898	111,836	257,007	32,633	69,648
1899	102,453	220,418	31,676	66,011
1900	118,629	237,560	25,810	77,912

STOCK EXPORTED.

Year	Cattle
1894	11,000
1895	22,000
1896	37,833
1897	31,500
1898	42,025
1899	47,000
1900	44,500

EXPENDITURE FOR FARM BUILDINGS.

Year	Amount
1892	\$1,000,000
1893	1,050,510
1894	1,255,334
1895	1,702,640
1896	1,675,315
1897	1,835,310
1898	1,429,710
1899	1,402,300
1900	1,351,000

Dairy Products.

Ten years ago the dairy products of Manitoba were almost unknown outside of the province and no special attention was paid to this important and remunerative branch of farming. Recognizing that the industry deserved development the Greenway government took hold of it with customary vigor and intelligence and in a short time it gave promise of a healthy and sustained growth. A dairy branch of the department of agriculture was formed and a superintendent appointed in 1895. The work was then gone about in a systematic manner and the government afforded the industry every encouragement. An astonishing progress ensued and as a result Manitoba dairy products are well and favorably known all over Canada and the United States and are in great demand. The following figures show the strides made during the last six

years, statistics not being obtainable for the years previous to 1895:

Year	Butter, pounds.	Dairy, pounds.	Total value.
1895	529,812		\$ 85,052
1896	776,000		127,264
1897	987,170		177,032
1898	965,021	1,151,020	340,087
1899	1,002,509	1,351,210	38,778
1900	1,251,511	2,083,020	511,601

Grain Statistics.

Wheat statistics for the past year on Manitoba wheat conditions, compiled at the Grain exchange and C. P. R. offices, show the following facts:

Grain in store at C. P. R. elevators for the week ending Dec. 21 amounted to 1,504,000 bushels. Last year the amount in store for the corresponding week aggregated 2,897,000 bushels. The receipts this week amounted to 90,000 bushels, and the shipments 58,000 bushels. For past month, ending Dec. 31, Inspector Horn inspected 1,623 cars of wheat en route to Fort William or 341,000 bushels. This is far below December of the year 1890 when 4,324 cars or 3,588,920 bushels were passed through the Winnipeg division.

The following from the Winnipeg Board of Trade annual report show the exports of Manitoba wheat for the past 10 years.

Year	Bushels.
1890	11,500,000
1891	14,000,000
1892	14,000,000
1893	12,000,000
1894	15,000,000
1895	29,000,000
1896	14,000,000
1897	22,000,000
1898	23,000,000
1899 (estimated)	30,000,000
1900 (estimated)	6,317,870

It must be added that with the exception of the year 1900 the exports are calculated on flour as well as wheat.

Exports and Imports.

The following includes Port Arthur, Fort William, Keewatin and points in Manitoba and the Territories.

Year	Imports	Exports
1891	7,628,000	7,628,000
1892	10,366,800	10,366,800
1893	11,467,100	11,467,100
1894	11,817,100	11,817,100
1895	12,000,000	12,000,000
1896	13,873,600	13,873,600
1897	14,999,300	14,999,300
1898	18,378,500	18,378,500
1899	19,958,000	19,958,000
1900	20,908,000	20,908,000

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Direct imports and exports from and to foreign countries for the year ending June 30th, as shown by the customs returns, are as follows:

Year	Imports	Exports	Duty paid.
1891	\$2,796,805	\$1,612,124	\$ 620,335
1892	3,038,143	2,078,359	775,924
1893	2,832,488	1,211,078	633,233
1894	2,353,768	1,564,964	602,465
1895	2,190,570	1,611,063	634,252
1896	2,770,316	1,398,505	684,840
1897	2,858,066	1,965,755	644,281
1898	4,432,184	3,472,801	907,050
1899	5,695,715	2,092,958	1,140,611
1900	6,181,894		3,568,675

Land Sales.

The C. P. R. land department has closed the most prosperous year in the history of the company. The increase over the preceding year was about \$50,000. For the past five years a steady increase in the sales has been going on, about four times as many acres being sold last year than in 1892. In the year 1892 which showed a large amount of business, a great deal of the land was taken up for speculation, while for the past 10 previous years more land was taken up by actual settlers. Following are the figures of the C. P. R. and Canada Northwest Land Co.'s business for several years past:

C. P. R. land sales for the month of December:

Year	Acres.	For.
Dec. 1890	62,729.53	\$168,580.64
Dec., 1900	27,388.15	83,523.69

Year	Acres.	For.
1900	413,980	\$1,377,715
1899	416,807	1,327,067
1898	348,608	1,121,774
1897	199,481	605,740
1896	37,878	308,928
1895	61,077	190,280
1894	49,407	159,032
1893	107,348	352,847
1892	391,467	1,355,617
1891	97,210	414,945

Land sales of the Canadian Northwest Land Co. since 1894—

Year	Acres.	For.
1894	3,305	\$ 16,550
1895	4,195	23,100
1896	20,125	114,000
1897	39,000	210,550
1898	71,640	353,000
1899	51,660	450,600
1900	70,750	386,700

For the month of December, 35,045 acres were sold for \$19,000.

Growth of Colleges.

During the last decade the institutions of higher learning in Winnipeg have made advances in numbers and influence which have made the city beyond doubt the educational centre of the Canadian west for many years to come.

During the last ten years several of the finest college buildings in Canada have been erected, the number of students attending them has very largely increased and many of the ablest scholars and thinkers of both the old and new worlds have been called to lay their abilities and knowledge at the service of the youth of this country.

Since 1890 Manitoba college has been enlarged by the addition of a handsome wing to the former brick structure at a cost of over \$40,000. In 1890 the college had three professors, of whom two were regular lecturers. At present there are five professors and four lecturers, this comparison in neither case including supplementary lecturers and tutors of whom there are and were several. In 1890 there were 114 students in attendance of whom 92 were arts students and 22 theological. In 1900 there were 147 arts students and 34 theological, or a total of 181. Fifteen arts students and four theological students graduated in 1890 and in 1900 the numbers were increased to 25 and 11 respectively.

During the decade the college sustained the loss of its revered principal, Rev. Dr. King, his place being filled last year by Rev. Dr. Patrick, an eminent scholar from a Scottish university. In 1890 Wesley college was in its infancy and had just moved into temporary quarters in a rented brick building on the corner of Broadway and Edmonton streets. To-day the college occupies a permanent home in its palatial new stone structure on Portage avenue. The present building cost over \$100,000 and is undoubtedly one of the handsomest buildings in the city. In 1890 Wesley college had 39 arts and theological students and five professors and lecturers. To-day 125 students are in attendance, and the number of professors and tutors has been increased to nine. Wesley college is the youngest of the institutions of higher education in the city.

St. John's is the oldest of the city colleges and in 1890 was already a firmly established institution in the fine brick building at present occupied on Main street north. During the decade ending with 1900 three professors have been added to the list and in place of the 69 students of 1890 there are now 113 in attendance.

The medical college has also grown remarkably during the past ten years. Its graduates are now practicing in almost every province of Canada and in many states of the American union and many of them now occupy eminent positions in the communities where they are located. The small brick building occupied by the college in 1890 has been enlarged and is now in some departments found too small to accommodate the large attendance. Perhaps the most significant feature of the college extension in the history of the city is the erection of the state new university building on Broadway. This will be ready for occupation early in the new year and will present the fullest facilities for scientific instruction and to a large extent will be independent of the colleges at present conducted by denominational

bodies. In this building is undoubtedly seen the embryo of the non-sectarian provincial university of the twentieth century.

School Progress.

The public schools of Winnipeg furnish a good index to progress of the city during the past ten years. It will be seen that the figures all round have just about doubled. The number of school buildings has not been increased in this proportion, because fine large edifices of ten rooms each have replaced the old three and four roomed buildings. The accommodation has been greatly increased and improved, very much more so than would be indicated by a comparison merely of the number of the school houses.

In 1890 the staff of teachers numbered 61. There were 12 school buildings, which were divided into 62 class rooms. The value of the sites and buildings was estimated at \$194,800. There were 3,639 pupils enrolled. The expenditure for the year in salaries for teaching and supervision was \$40,940.

During the year 1900 just closed the teaching staff numbered 119 members. There are 16 school buildings, affording 122 class rooms, and these, with the sites, are valued at \$442,000, exclusive of the furniture which is worth \$30,000. The returns of pupils enrolled are not yet all in, but an approximate estimate by the superintendent places the number at 7,600. The salaries paid for teaching and supervision have amounted, approximately, to \$31,000.

Population.

In addition to the substantial progress made in other ways, Manitoba has also increased marvellously in population. The census of 1881 showed the population to be 62,260, in 1891 it was 152,506, and in 1898 Mr. E. M. Wood, of the municipal commissioner's department, compiled an estimate of the population from the municipal reports and found it to be about 250,000. Mr. Wood also estimates that the present population is somewhere between 275,000 and 300,000.

Postal Revenue.

It is estimated that the postal revenue at the Winnipeg post office for the past year will exceed by \$10,000 the revenue of the past twelve months, when the total was \$108,320.25.

New Road to Portage.

Wm. MacKenzie, of the Canadian Northern, reports that he will build a new road from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie to connect the Southeastern and Jauphin lines of the Canadian Northern system. This decision has been arrived at since the failure of the negotiations to purchase the Portage branch of the Northern Pacific, which covers the same territory. This report comes from St. Paul, Minn., where Mr. MacKenzie has been in consultation with Northern Pacific officials.

The Money Market.

The bank rate remains at from 6 to 8 per cent according to the security, the former figure being only obtainable by gilt-edged paper. Loan companies are asking from 6 to 7 per cent for city property loans and 7 to 8 per cent for farm loans.

Grain Inspection Commission.

An order-in-council has been passed at Ottawa appointing a royal commission to investigate the system of grain inspection at Montreal. The commission is composed of the following gentlemen: David Horn, Winnipeg, chairman, Mr. Parmelee, deputy minister of trade and commerce; Thos. A. Crane, Montreal, and Charles Wilson, Montreal, secretary. The commission it is expected will commence work right away.

Electric Road to Fort Qu'Appelle.

The Indian Head Vidette learns that correspondence has been going on for some time past between some of Fort Qu'Appelle's business men and Toronto capitalists respecting the building of an electric railway from Fort Qu'Appelle to Indian Head and that most encouraging news has just been received from Toronto by the promoters who are almost assured of the road. It is intended to be run through Wile-a-wake. The promoters of the scheme Messrs. Boyle, Fetherstonhaugh and Williams, of Fort Qu'Appelle, feel quite sanguine of success.

Manitoba.

Geo. Freeman is adding groceries to his confectionery business at Macgregor.

The Manitoba government dairy school at Winnipeg opens for the winter season on Monday.

Balley Bros., proprietors of the Jubilee hotel, Shoal Lake, have dissolved partnership, James Balley retiring.

Drs. A. F. Dame, of Winnipeg, and G. A. Dubuc, of St. Jean, have formed a partnership to carry on the practice of medicine.

The license commissioners have granted a transfer of the license of the Grand View hotel, Lowe Farm, from H. A. Peters to F. J. Warnken.

The stock and effects of R. J. Malloy (deceased), clothing, gents' furnishings, etc., Brandon, will be sold by tender on Tuesday, January 15, by the National Trust Company, Winnipeg.

A new law partnership has been formed at Winnipeg by Thos. Robinson and W. F. Hull. The latter gentleman was formerly connected with the office of Atkins, Culver & Pitblado.

This has been a good season for fish at Lake Manitoba, and the fishermen have made heavy catches. The price paid on the ice is one cent per pound for jackfish and two and one-quarter cents for perch.

Morfit & Raincock, who have been doing business as general merchants at Gladstone, made an assignment on Thursday, December 27th, to Charles H. Newton, of Newton & Davidson, Winnipeg. A meeting of creditors will be held on Monday, the 7th inst.

Reports from Minnedosa of Dec. 26 say: Wood is being brought into town in large quantities and the price is fairly good. The industrious farmer is making up for his shortage in wheat by realizing out of No. 1 hard wood a considerable amount of ready money.

A correspondent at Headingley writes as follows of business at that point:—"For the past month things have been moving very well in Headingley. Since the mill is going regularly the traffic in the town has greatly increased. Headingley is getting, practically, all the wheat within reach, and is drawing trade from other points to quite an extent. The amount of grain that is being brought in is also large. This has necessarily increased the trade of the town, and for the last few weeks Headingley has presented a very busy appearance. This was especially so during the middle two weeks of the month, when there was a large number of teams going through to the bush."

Saskatchewan.

Dr. Wainwright, who formerly practised medicine in Regina, has started a drug store in Saskatoon.

Alberta.

Drake & Mackon, lumber merchants, Innisfail, have dissolved partnership. H. Drake continues the business.

The Edmonton Bulletin reports that new settlers are arriving at that town by every train and leaving to settle in the surrounding country.

The building movement at Edmonton was a very active one last year and it is estimated that the total expenditure on buildings of all kinds would total up to about \$100,000.

It is reported that the Hudson's Bay company have arranged to purchase the general store business of W. Macdonnell, at Wetaskiwin, with the intention of making it one of their branches.

It is reported that the citizens of Calgary will have an investigation into the management of their fire brigade at the recent disastrous fire in that city. There are complaints of inefficiency.

The general store business of Schofield & Co., Pincher Creek, Alberta, is offered for sale by tender, up to Thursday, Jan. 17. This business is one of the oldest in southern Alberta, and was established in 1883.

Application will be made at the next session of the Dominion house by "The Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company" for an act to declare the shareholders and directors of the company, to ratify and confirm certain agreements made with the municipality of the town of Edmonton to empower the said company to merge or to amalgamate with the Cana-

dian Northern Railway Company; to extend the time for the commencement and for the enacting of all the provisions necessary for or incident to the carrying out of the above objects.

Telford & Townsend, of Leduc, have established a saw mill on the north side of Conjurung lake, nineteen miles southwest of Leduc. The capacity is about 3,000 feet a day. These limits which have been secured are on the south side of the lake, near its west end and about five miles from the mill. There is a large farming settlement near the mill, to whom its establishment will be a great advantage. Lumber is being sold at the mill at \$14 and at Leduc at \$16 per thousand feet. The intention is to put in a planer at Leduc and dress the lumber there. The mill is about 22 miles from Wetaskiwin.—Edmonton Bulletin.

Northwest Ontario.

The creditors of E. G. Hall & Co., dry goods merchants, Rat Portage, have decided to accept a settlement of the firm's liabilities at 50 cents on the dollar. The trade liabilities are said to total \$17,000.

London Fur Seal Sale.

Offerings were Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co. 20,075 Alaskas, 17,836 North West Coast, 15,116 Lobos Island, 1,415 Cape Horn, and 137 Cape Hope, all salted skins. The Hudson's Bay Company, 19,014 salted and 2,607 dressed North-West Coast skins.

Alaskas sold 25 per cent. lower than in December, 1898. North-West Coast brought the same prices as in December, 1899. Lobos Island advanced about 40 per cent., as compared with 1898.

The following are the prices realized for sealskins at the public sales in London, December 14, 1900:

Alaskas—Middlings and smalls 152.6; smalls, 150.6; large pups, 126; middling pups, 116.6; small pups, 108; extra small pups, 91.3 shillings.

North-West Coast—Wigs and large middlings, 51.6; middlings, 78; middlings and smalls, 76.3; smalls, 78.9; large pups, 78.9; middling pups, 75.3; small pups, 57.6; extra small pups, 42.2; extra, extra small pups, 32 shillings.

Lobos Island—Wigs and large middlings, 18; middlings, 36; smalls, 56.6; large pups, 56; middling pups, 58; small pups, 41.6; extra small pups, 34.6; extra, extra small pups, 30.3 shillings.—Fur trade Review.

Iron and Steel Prices.

A cable from Berlin, Germany, on Thursday said: The South German Rolling Mills Association announces a reduction in Bessemer-Thomas iron to 130 marks and in puddled to 140, after the reduction of 20 marks made in November. The coke syndicate proposes to make a five per cent restriction in productions.

Under the same date the following information regarding the probable course of prices in the United States was sent out: It is again announced that a meeting of the big steel rail manufacturers has been called for the middle of next week in this city. In the meantime it is officially stated that an advance of \$2 a ton to \$28 has already been decided upon, the advance to take effect on Feb. 1. Inquiry at the local headquarters of the leading concerns fails to confirm this.

The Bank of England's rate of discount was raised from 4 to 5 per cent on Thursday.

It is said that a scheme is on foot with Joseph Leiter as one of its promoters, to consolidate the packing factories of Ontario under one management. It would take a large capital to finance such a project.

Following are the retail quotations now being made by some dealers for cordwood delivered to consumers in Winnipeg: Tamarac, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Jack pine, \$4.25 to \$5.50; green cut poplar, \$3.50; dry cut poplar, \$3.25; oak, \$5.50; spruce, \$4.00.

F. H. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie, who is at the head of the pulp making and railway industries which are rapidly being built up at that place and other centres in Algoma, is now in Europe opening an immigration agency, which will have for its object the securing of settlers for the districts in which his companies are interested. He says he expects to send out 500 settlers per month. Mr. Clergue thinks that in ten years there will be 5,000,000 people settled in that part of Canada.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Montreal	95,000
Toronto	85,000
Coteau, Que.	14,000
Depot Harbor, Ont.	325,000
Kingston	60,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin	1,688,000
Winnipeg	300,000
Manitoba elevators	3,210,000
Total Dec. 22	5,888,000
Total previous week	5,790,000
Total a year ago	9,511,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's, Dec. 22, were 87,323,000 bushels, being a gain of 387,000 bushels, compared with the previous week.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 88,906,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report. Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on Dec. 1, were 10,957,000 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 Dec. 22, was 61,408,000 bushels, being a decrease of 65,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 58,221,000 bushels, two years ago 51,822,000 bushels, three years ago 38,816,000 bushels, four years ago 54,651,000 bushels, five years ago 63,842,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 9,233,000 bushels, compared with 5,232,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 9,654,000 bushels, compared with 11,328,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

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

Year	Bushels
1900	170,348,000
1899	166,465,000
1898	163,610,000
1897	127,503,000
1896	172,181,000
1895	185,564,000

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, 1900, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

City	This Crop	Last Crop
Minneapolis	41,664,290	43,559,520
Milwaukee	4,349,780	5,970,822
Duluth	12,682,255	12,749,250
Chicago	29,172,819	16,536,179
Total	87,273,134	78,815,511

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

City	This Crop	Last Crop
Toledo	7,040,148	9,886,74
St. Louis	15,220,615	6,884,880
Indianapolis	2,174,765	2,882,290
Kansas City	26,482,217	10,509,645
Total	50,927,745	30,164,264

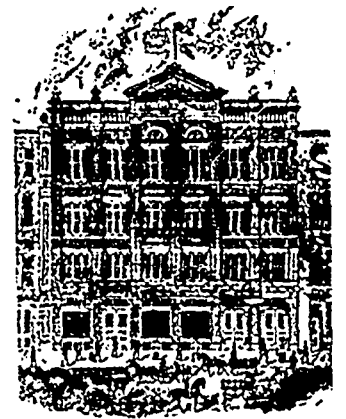
Grain and Milling Notes.

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange will be held on Wednesday, January 3.

An Argentine cable to a St. Louis house stated that the Argentine crop promises 40 per cent less for export than last year, or about 45,000,000 bushels.

Falschood the Greatest Foe to Memory.

The man who does not believe that lying weakens the memory has only to make the experiment or watch the effect of falschood upon others. We affirm boldly that lying ruins the memory, because each time a lie is told an impression is made upon the brain directly opposite to the truth. Instead of a plainly written record upon his memory, it is a blurred and dotted page that cannot be deciphered. It is purely a fabrication—bricks without straw. If a man states a fact in clear, concise language, it is clearly recorded in his memory, so that upon necessary occasion he recalls it and all the circumstances connected with it. But the liar, like the spendthrift, scatters his words without receiving anything of true value in return and finds himself worse than bankrupt at last, a lot of lies to face and no way to clear up the account, but to deny it absolutely.



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

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Vice-President Secy-Treas.
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Room 18, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

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MONTREAL.

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

or borrow another lie from his own storehouse to try to cancel or cover up; thus he goes through life. A man absolutely forgets what he said to any one man if he did not speak the truth. He might as well try to build a house in the air as to talk without foundation of truth.—Farm Machinery.

The total number of failures in Canada last week was 18, against 26 the previous week, and 27 the same week last year.

The number of immigrants to arrive in the west during the past year will probably be in the neighborhood of 40,000. In 1899 the total number to register at the immigration hall was 36,175.

The Chicago Chronicle said on Friday: "The combination of plow companies, of which there have been rumors for two or three days, will be launched next week with a capitalization of \$65,000,000."

Old gentleman (dictating indignant letter)—Sir, my typewriter being a lady, cannot take down what I think of you. I, being a gentleman, cannot think it; but, you being neither, can easily guess my thoughts.—Tit-Bits.

City Editor—You speak here of the ballet dancer's feet "twinkling"; did they resemble the star's in any way?
Green Reporter—Oh, no, sir; the star's feet were much larger.—Ohio State Journal.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Saturday, January 5.
Naturally this has been a quiet week in business circles. The demand for everything but necessities has almost vanished since New Year's day and the extremely cold weather which has prevailed since then has curtailed trade in lines that are not so much influenced by holiday conditions. City retail stores are looking for a quiet spell now until bonspiel week. There is still some demand for winter goods but generally speaking this business is over. Bargain sales and other devices for catching trade may add a little to the January turnover, but demand in the regular way will be light. At the wholesale houses attention is being turned towards the spring goods trade. Some houses have their travellers out now for these orders and are reporting encouraging results. In the grain business the week has been an exceedingly quiet one so far as country business is concerned. Wheat deliveries have fallen off to almost nothing. Country produce is coming in somewhat freely. The cattle market shows no movement, but live hogs are coming in in fair numbers. In the labor market the only feature is the continued demand for men for bush work and quite a number have found employment this week in this way. Money is scarce in all branches of business and it is likely that collections will be slower than ever now. The week has brought several mercantile failures which are noted in our news columns. Bank clearings for the week ending Thursday were \$377,000 smaller than in the corresponding week a year ago.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, Jan. 5.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

Trade at the wholesale warehouses is very light. A small sorting demand for winter felts, overshoes, mitts, etc., is about the only feature. Travellers are now on the road for mitt and glove orders for next winter as these have to be placed with the factories early in the year.

CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHINGS.

Like dry goods these lines are quiet and are so far as this market is concerned without special feature. Collections are occupying the most attention.

DRY GOODS.

Trade is quiet and collections very slow. Spring goods are now occupying the attention of wholesale houses. In some cases shipments are already going forward to the more distant parts of the country. Orders received from travellers this week have exceeded expectations and would indicate better prospects in the sections of country from which they come than were thought possible.

FISH.

There is a good demand in both city and country for fish. The supply of domestic varieties of frozen fish is ample for all requirements. Shipments are coming forward from points on the northern lakes regularly. There are quite a few fish being sold on the city market by peddlars, but as these are not always of good quality the trade is confined to the poorer classes of people. Salted sea fish have continued very scarce in this market and Soman haddock, digby chokka, herrings, etc., are obtainable only in very limited quantities. Fresh fish water is also in demand and plentiful at the prices given below. Quotations for all kinds of fish in stock here are:—White fish, 4c to 6c per pound; pickled, 4c; salmon, 3c; trout, 10c; salmon, 12c; halibut, 12c; Lake Superior herring, 20c; white fish, 10c; cod, 9c; Labrador herring, per barrel, \$1.25; salt mackerel, \$2.25 per barrel.

shad, 1/2 bbls \$7.50; Digby chokka, 15c; box; bonspiel cod, 7 1/2 lb; Soman haddock, 10c per pound; fresh sea cod, big, 7c per lb; tommy cod, 5 1/2c; founders, 3 1/2c; smelts, 7 1/2c; mackerel, 13c; shad, 10c; hana, 10c; eels, 10c; oysters, select, \$2.25 per gallon; standards, \$2.00.

FUEL.

The cold snap this week stimulated demand for fuel and an active trade has been done in both wood and coal. The requirements of the city are largely in the latter, and are being met by the increase in population. Prices remain unchanged, excepting that in a retail way wood is being sold at low prices by some dealers. For prices see elsewhere in this issue.

GREEN FRUITS.

Business has been quiet throughout the week and prices remain steady as follows: Apples, \$1.00; Baldwin, \$1.00; Ben Davis and Pippin, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Greenings, \$3.25; Russets, \$3.50; California navel oranges, 17c to 20c count, per box, 43; 150 count, \$4.50; 150 count, \$4; Florida oranges, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Japanese oranges, per box, \$1; California lemons, per box, \$4.75 to \$5.25, as to size; bananas per bunch, \$3.25; cranberries per bushel, \$12; California pears, per case, \$4.00; Santa Barbara grapes, per keg, \$5.50; Catawba grapes per pony head, \$1.00; onions, per lb, 3 1/2c, or in 5-sack lots 3c; sweet potatoes, 4c; mince meat in 25 lb pails, 10c per pound; cartoon dates, per package of 1 lb, 10c; new dates, 8c to 9c; men \$1.40 to \$1.60; cider in kegs or barrels, 35c per gal.; honey, 1-lb. jars, \$2.50 a dozen; maple sugar, 12c; citrons, 2c per pound.

GROCERIES.

The holiday demand is now over and business is quieter. Jobbers find it very hard to make collections and there is therefore not so much inducement to push sales. The canned goods situation is without change and prices are steady. The scarcity of Green Rio coffee continues and will not be relieved for several days yet. The vessels containing stocks for Winnipeg, jobbing houses is now at New York, having arrived a few days earlier than was expected so that fresh supplies should be along next week. Rolled oats are still being sold in a jobbing way at old prices as the dispute over customs valuations have not yet been settled. If the new ruling is sustained by the departmental authorities it will mean an immediate advance of 10c per bushel in price. White beans have advanced materially during the week and are now worth \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel here, or about 10c more than a week ago. It is not unlikely that further advances will be made as New York and Chicago are relatively much higher than this market. There is every indication of a continued shortage in the supply of Soman haddock, herrings, etc., as these are exceedingly difficult to get. There is no change in dried fruits beyond the lower quotations for currants and raisins. As the quality of the stocks of oranges is so poor that they are not fit for this market they have not had so very much influence upon the prices for really good stock and it is likely these will remain where they are. California fruit is steady and unchanged. Full stocks of Eddy's matches are now in store. Sugars have dropped 2c per 100 pounds for all white varieties in sympathy with the decline at refiners. A marked advance has taken place in dried and evaporated apples, especially the latter and at present prices in the east these would have to be jobbed in Winnipeg at 7 to 7 1/2c per pound, which is fully 1c over present quotations. Jobbing prices for all other lines of groceries are given on our "prices current" page.

HARDWARE AND PAINTS.

There is but very little doing in either of these lines. Demand is very light and prices are unchanged.

IMPLEMENTS.

Among local wholesale warehouses about the only thing being done now is stock taking and other work connected with the closing up of the past season's affairs. A few sleighs have been ordered for the winter, but the demand for these is practically over. Most houses have sold out their stocks of sleighs pretty closely, especially the lighter kinds, which are being used by farmers. A good many coats and suits are now being made in the city lately ordered up their year's business. Collections have been

very bad and a great many obligations have matured without any-thing being paid upon them. In case of farmers' paper it is a very common thing to find when pay day comes that the debtor has gone off down east on a holiday trip and left the paper to take care of itself. This is to say the least a most unbusinesslike proceeding.

LUMBER.

There is very little demand for lumber in a retail way and accordingly the wholesale dealers are quiet. Most of the work which has been going on in the city is now finished up, the only exceptions being some big jobs which have been closed in and are being finished during the winter months. Stock taking will commence at once in some of the Sash and door trade is at a standstill.

OLD MATERIAL.

We quote buyers prices here as follows: No. 1 cast iron, 17c per ton; wrought and malleable, 11c to 13c per ton; No. 2, \$4.00 to 45 per ton; wrought iron scrap, 45 to 90 per ton; heavy copper, 10 to 12c per lb; brass, 5c to 6c per pound; lead pipe or tea lead, 2 to 2 1/2c per pound; rags, country mixed, 30c per 100 pounds; rubbers, free from rivets, dunks and arctic, 3c per pound; zinc scrap, 1c per pound; bones, clean, 12c per ton; bleached, 45 to 50c; bottles, quart, 20c per dozen; plants, 12c per dozen.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The apathy which has characterized the wheat market during the last six weeks came to an end a week ago to-day by a sudden and excited revival on the buying side in the speculative markets. The previous weeks of inactivity had evidently accumulated a considerable amount of short interest and the first sign of short interest in the wheat market was a wild scramble for wheat, which sent the price up about 2c per bushel. The same thing continued on Monday adding about another 2c to values. The rest of the year strong and weak by turns, but the gain on the week is around 4c per bushel, and the undertone of the trade is firm. At the present time there is not much to be seen in the actual market situation to warrant a radical advance in values, but much may develop before 7 any weeks. During this week there is shown a large falling off in spring wheat receipts in the Northwest, and it is reported that supplies in the interior Northwest elevators are not over half what they were last year at this time. Then while the winter wheat crop in the States has gone into winter quarters in a very forward state, the prevalence of Hessian fly over a wide area is a menace to its future which cannot be estimated at the present; besides which, severe frosts on fields unprotected by snow may cause much damage. The Argentine surplus is still an indefinite quantity, but known to have been adversely affected in quantity by unfavorable weather. Per contra there are the large world's visible reserve stocks, over 200,000,000 bushels, a larger crop in Australia than last year, a crop coming in in India which will afford a surplus for export where there has been a surplus of wheat on the Pacific coast still available for export, and the increased acreage under winter wheat, with a growing crop which is generally well spoken of, both over Europe and America. Speculation in wheat and migration can easily advance prices several cents yet, if worked successfully, but there is too much wheat in sight to warrant permanently higher prices until the coming margin again purchases develop a surplus again. Speculation as has happened last spring. The American visible supply decreased 65,000 bushels, compared to an increase of 391,000 bus. for the previous week and a decrease of 267,000 bushels for the same week last year. The world's visible stocks were 4,911,000 bushels against 7,228,000 bushels for the previous week, and 5,153,000 bushels a year ago. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, decreased 1,720,000 bus., compared to a decrease of 1,200,000 bus. last year. The world's visible stocks were 1,141,000 bushels for the same week last year.

The local market has followed the

American markets as to prices, but business is restricted owing to a small movement of wheat. Prices in several cents above export value and no export business is attempted. Wheat this side of the great lakes Trade with Ontario is also very limited as the millers there don't care for our wheat, and the grain that is available wheat is of fine quality, moderate price and plentiful. There is a gain of something like 4c in value on the week, and we quote prices: 1 hard 89 1/2c; 2 hard, 70 1/2c; 3 hard, 68 1/2c; 4 hard, 66 1/2c. In store, Port of William and dried 3 hard, 43c; dried 3 north, 43 1/2c. In store, King's elevator, Port Arthur. Tough wheat is now wanted and great difficulty is now experienced in finding a buyer for even odd cars of tough. Buyers prefer it dried.

FLOUR—Demand is fairly good and prices remain steady. We quote prices of the Woods, Five Roses, \$2.10; Roll Patent, \$1.95; Medora, \$1.00; XXXX, \$1.25 per sack of 48 pounds. Olivine Milling Co., Hungarion, \$2.10; Medora, \$1.95; \$1.95; Manitoba, \$1.60; and Imperial XXXX, \$1.20 per sack of 48 pounds.

MILLFEED—There is a good demand for feed and as stocks are light prices have been advanced 1c per ton by millers this week. Bran is now quoted at 1 1/2c per ton in bags, and shorts at 1 1/4c.

GROUND FEED—Quoted at 22c per ton for pure oat chow, \$23.00 for mixed barley and oats, and \$20 for corn. These prices are for pure ground feed of good quality in broken lots, delivered in the city.

WHEAT—The country market has been very quiet and deliveries by farmers light. Prices to farmers vary according to freight rate and quality of grain. As high as 65c per bushel is being paid for No. 1 hard wheat and the range is from 50 to 65c.

OATS—Oats are in good demand for feed purposes and the market holds at practically the same figures as a week ago. About 1 1/2c more is being paid in some cases for Manitoba oats but practically there is no change. Among the dealers the opinion is held that the prices now being paid for the oats of home production are about all they are worth as the quality is decidedly poor. As compared with the Alberta oats they are not good value for the money. Sellers seem to hold the opinion, though, that the price is not high, and that the market will sell carlots now in the railway yards here at present figures preferring to pay the railway company demurrage and wait for a rise. By the time they allow next week the price will be holding the cars, which is about what the demurrage amounts to they may find any slight advance they may obtain unprofitable. A few enquiries are beginning to be made for feed oats, and it is expected that the demand will be large, as the Manitoba oats are of such poor quality. About 42c per bushel is now being named as the price for oats good enough for feed. Carlots of Alberta oats are worth an advance of 2c per bushel in carlots on track here, and the range is from 36 1/2 to 38c. Offerings of Manitoba oats continue light in weight and are generally of poor quality. They are worth 36 1/2 to 38c for best grades and from 35 to 34c for inferior qualities. A country prices buyers are paying 27 to 28c to farmers according to quality.

BARLEY—The market has reached almost a nominal condition. Offerings are quoted at 34 to 36c for feed grades and making at 38 to 40c in carlots on track.

CORN—There is a good demand for corn for feed. Carlots on track are 1c per bushel higher than a week ago and No. 3 corn is now quoted at 44 1/2c per bushel in carlots on track here.

FLAX—There is no movement and the market is only nominal.

HAY—Offerings of hay are large, but the price remains steady at 47 to 48 per ton for fresh baled in carlots on track. Farmers' loads on the street are worth about the same price as baled hay.

POULTRY—There is plenty of poultry in the market for all requirements. Manitoba turkeys are worth 11c per pound net laid down here. Geese are higher at 26c per pound net. Live chickens will bring about 2c in round lots.

GAME—About 25 to 30c per pair is being paid for frozen fall ducks, about

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Jan. 5. Dry Goods—Quiet this week after the holidays. There is a good demand for cottons and linens for January white goods sales by retailers. Linens are very firm, and a leading British firm writes that every ton of flax is being eagerly bought at top prices. Yarns are now beyond the highest point for nearly a month. The price for flax with what looks like being but little short of a flax famine. There is not now the slightest doubt but that all kinds of linen goods will be very much higher.

Hardware—Shelf goods are quiet. There is some demand for wire netting and barbed fence wire for spring. Prices generally are firm and there is a good movement for the season. Metals are firm.

Groceries—Quiet. The feature of the week has been the one cent reduction in refined sugars. Granulated is selling here now at \$4.88 to \$4.93, and yellows at \$4.23 to \$4.83.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Jan. 5. The flour market is firmer in sympathy with the advance in wheat, but so far prices are unchanged. Ontario winter wheat is 1 to 1/2c higher. Ontario spring is higher. Manitoba head is 1/2 to 3/4c higher than a week ago. Oats are firmer and 1/4c up. Barley is 1/2c dearer. Millfeed has advanced \$1. Hay is 50c to \$1.00 dearer. Eggs are firmer and unchanged. Butter, Toronto rolls are offered freely at last week's prices. Creamery is in good demand. Hides are 1/2c per pound lower. Sheepskins are 10c dearer. Dried apples are easier and 1/4c lower. Evaporated apples are also easier. Turkeys are in good demand and 1 to 1 1/2c per pound dearer. Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$4.20; Manitoba baken, \$3.85, for carlots at Toronto. Ontario patent, \$2.60 to \$3.60.

Wheat—Ontario winter wheat, 65 1/2 to 6 1/2c for red and white wheat; Ontario spring, 67 1/2c; No. 1 hard, 90c; No. 2, 91c, and No. 3, 84c, grinding in transit; Toronto and west, 90c for No. 1 hard.

Oats—No. 1 white, 27 to 27 1/2c east; 2 white, 25c on cars north and west. Barley—2 1/2c for No. 3 extra at country points west.

Milfeed—Shorts, \$15 per ton for cars west; bran, \$14. Oatmeal—\$1.20 in bags per barrel, and \$3.30 in wood for carlots. Toronto.

Hay—Carlots on track, \$9 to \$10.50 per ton. Eggs—20 to 21c for fresh held; and 28 to 30c for new laid per dozen, and as quality, 11c to 10c.

Butter—Choice fresh dairy in tubs and pails, 18 to 19c, as to quality; medium, 13 to 15c; large rolls, fresh, 17 to 18 1/2c; pound rolls, 15 to 16; creamery packages, 20 to 22c; prints, 22 to 23c.

Cheese—11 to 11 1/2c for Job lots. Hides—\$1 1/2c for No. 1 cows; No. 1 heavy steers, 84c; country hides 1/2c under these prices; calfskins, 8c for No. 1, and 7c for No. 2; sheepskins, \$9 to \$1.00 each; tallow, 5 to 5 1/2c.

Wool—Washed fleece, 16 to 18c; unwashed, 10c. Beans—\$1.35 to \$1.45 per bushel for handpicked, Job lots.

Dried Apples—2 1/2 to 4 1/2c for round lots; evaporated, 5 to 5 1/2c. Honey—10 to 10 1/2c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, 25 to 30c per pair; turkeys, 8 to 10c per pound; ducks, 50 to 70c per pair; geese, 6 to 6 1/2c per pound.

Potatoes—\$3 to 3 1/2c per bushel for carlots. Dressed Hogs—Car lots offering at \$6.20 to \$7.10 per 100 pounds.

TORONTO LIVES STOCK MARKETS. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Jan. 5. Receipts at the stock yards yesterday were 20 carloads, including 450 hogs and 70 sheep and lambs. The cattle here was a scratch collection of odd lots, mostly poor stuff, but there was scarcely any demand. Some good shipping cattle would have been sold at 4 1/2 to 5c per lb. Butcher cattle in about the same. Good stock are worth from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c per lb; while medium and inferior cattle sell at from 3 1/2c per lb down to 2 1/2c per lb. Only a few buyers were on the market. Only a few buyers were on the market. Hogs realized \$7.75 to \$8.00 for

choice weights, \$5.50 for lights and steers, and \$4.75 to \$4.50 for store hogs. Sheep sold at \$2.75 to \$3.00 per cwt., and lambs at \$3.50 to \$4.00.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto, Jan. 5. Receipts at the semi-weekly markets yesterday were 60 cars, including 340 sheep and lambs, and 1,100 hogs. Export cattle were in active demand at steady prices. The top price for choice lots was \$1.50 per cwt. Butchers' cattle were in larger supply and choice sold as high as \$1.50 per cwt. Export bulls were easier for heaves at \$1 to \$1.50. Light cattle unchanged. Light steers were active and higher at \$1 to \$1.50. Stockers were firmer at \$2.50 to \$3.25. Lambs were in better demand and firmer. Export ewes sold at \$1 to \$1.25 per cwt., butchers' at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. Hogs remain firm and unchanged.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Jan. 5. The grain market is fairly active. Oats are 1/4 to 1/2c higher. Wheat is 8 to 10c higher. Flour steady and demand fair. Oatmeal is quiet and steady. Receipts of firm and firm and firm and firm demand. Receipts of hay are light, demand active and values firm. Cheese is quiet and unchanged. Butter is firm, western rolls being 1/2 to 1c higher. Eggs are fairly active and firm at 1 to 1 1/2c for all fresh. Maple syrup and honey are quiet. Beef hides are 1/2c lower. Demand is fair. Potatoes are stronger. Poultry fairly active. Meats are easier. Beef 1/2c lower. Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, 75 to 76c. Oats—1 1/2c. Flour—30 1/2c. Flour—in fair demand. Manitoba patent, \$1.30 to \$1.35; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.85 to \$4.05; straight rollers, \$3.75 to \$4.00. Rolled oatmeal—\$3.20 to \$3.25 per barrel, and \$1.55 to \$1.60 for bags. Feed—Market firm, good demand. Manitoba bran, bags, 11 1/2c; shorts, 11 1/2c. Baled Hay—Choice, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$9 to \$10. Cheese—10 1/2 to 10 3/4c per lb. Butter—Finest creamery, 22 1/2 to 23c; seconds, 20 1/2 to 21c; western dairy, 20 to 20 1/2c. Eggs—Prices firm. New laid, 27 to 28c; old, 25 to 26c. Montreal limed, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4c; western limed, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2c. Maple Syrup—6 1/2 to 7c in wood; tins, 10 1/2 to 11c. Honey—White clover, comb, 13 1/4 to 14c; buckwheat, comb, 10 to 12c; extracted, 7 to 8c. Hides—No. 1, 7 1/2c; No. 2, 6 1/2c; No. 3, 5 1/2c; calfskins, 8c and 6c; lamb-skins, 90c for good fresh skins. Potatoes—Carlots, 4 1/2 to 4 1/4c; broken, 4 to 4 1/2c. Poultry—Turkeys, 8 to 9c; chickens, 6c to 8c; fowls, 4 to 5 1/2c; ducks, 8 to 9c; geese, 7 1/2 to 6 1/2c. Game—Partridge, firsts, 70c a pair; seconds, 45 to 50c; deer, carcasses, 4 1/2 to 5c per pound.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Jan. 1. At the East End abattoir yesterday receipts were 450 cattle, 200 sheep and lambs, and 300 hogs. Although it is the holiday season the demand for cattle was much better than was generally expected; in consequence a fairly active trade was done and as the supply of desirable stock was just about equal to the requirements, the tone of the market was firm and prices were much needed. Choice steers sold at 4 1/2c; good at 4 to 4 1/4c, and fair at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c per pound. Common and inferior cattle were not wanted and met with a slow sale at 2 to 3c per pound. The supply of sheep and lambs was amply met at the market and all was sold up of such early. Sheep sold at 3 to 3 1/2c and lambs at 4 to 4 1/2c per pound. Calves brought \$3 to \$10 each, as to size and quality. Live hogs were rather scarce, for which the demand was good; in consequence they were firmer. Straight lots sold at 5 1/2 to 6c; heavy at 5 to 5 1/2c; and sows at 4 to 4 1/2c per pound.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS. Montreal, Jan. 4.

Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir on Monday were 1,000 head of cattle and 350 sheep and lambs. Owing to the heavy supply of cattle, which consisted chiefly of common and inferior stock, the tone of the market was weaker and prices show a decline of 1/2c from last Thursday. Values for good to choice animals were fairly well maintained as offerings of the same are limited and the demand principally confined to this class. Trade was fairly active, but a number of inferior cattle were left unsold. Choice steers brought 4 1/4 to 4 1/2c per pound, good 3 1/2 to 4c, fair 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c, common 2 1/4 to 2 1/2c, and inferior 1 1/2 to 2c per pound. Demand for sheep was fair and as the supply was small prices were well maintained at 3 to 4 1/2c. Lambs met with a good demand at 4 to 4 1/2c. Live hogs were rather scarce and prices firm at 6c weighed off cars.

MONTREAL GROCERY TRADE. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Jan. 5. The feature of the grocery market this morning has been the decline of 10c per hundred in the price of sugars. Dried fruit is quiet. Molasses fairly active and firm. Teas quiet and firm. Sugar, granulated, \$4.75 per 100 lbs. yellow, \$4.05 to \$4.15; molasses, 40 to 41c. Valencia raisins, fine of stalk, 7 to 7 1/2c; selected, 7 1/2 to 8c; layers, 8 1/2 to 9c; currants, 8 1/2 to 9c; canned goods, tomatoes, 22 1/2 to 25c; peas, 7 1/2 to 8c; corn, 80 to 90c; salmon, 95 to 97 1/2c per case; Japan white rice crop, 13 to 14 1/2c; new crop, 10 to 12c. Provisions—Quotations are: Pork, \$17.50 to \$18.50; lard, pure, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c; hams, 12 to 14c; bacon, 13 to 14c.

MONTREAL HARDWARE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Jan. 5. The hardware market is quiet and prices steady. Pig iron, summerize, No. 1, \$24 to \$25.00; Nova Scotia, \$18.00 to \$20.00; bar iron, \$1.50 to \$1.60; tin plates, coked, \$3.85 to \$4.00; charcoal, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Canada plates, \$2.90 to \$2.90; terne plates, \$7.50; Ingot tin, 28 to 29c; copper, 18 to 19c; lead, \$1.15 to \$1.25; manila cordage, 12 to 13c; seal, 9 to 10c; linseed oil, raw, 7 1/2 to 8c; boiled, 8 1/2 to 9c; seal oil, 5 1/2 to 6c; turpentine, 6 1/2 to 7c; cement, German, \$2.50 to \$2.70; English, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Belgian, \$1.90 to \$2.10; Canada, \$2.20 to \$2.30; white lead standard, \$0.50; coal tar, \$4 to \$4.50.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, Jan. 5. Cheese quoted steady at 5 1/2 to 6 for white and 5 1/2 to 6 for colored.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, Jan. 4. The cattle market is unchanged from a week ago. Quotations range from 1 1/2 to 1 1/4c per pound, dressed weight.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

London, Jan. 4. Beet sugar is steady at 1 1/2d, a decline during the week of 1/4d.

HOG PRODUCTS. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Jan. 5. With hogs ruling at present prices hog products are considered good property, and the goose could not be replaced for the moment. Holders are asking \$7.40 per hundred pounds for cars of dressed hogs at Toronto and \$7.25 is being bid. Some ask \$7.65 and all products are held very strong.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

London, Dec. 31.—The trade in American cattle was firmer and prices show a slight advance as compared with a week ago, choice selling at 12c. Liverpool, Dec. 31.—There was a firm demand for Canadian cattle and sheep and values are slightly higher than a week ago, choice stock selling at 12c.

Western Business Items.

S. Jamieson is opening a new hotel at Pierson, Man. I. Greenwood & Son, saddlers, Newdale, Man., have sold out to a Mr. Thomas. Wm. Allen, baker, of Cartwright, Man., is retiring from business owing to ill health. Mrs. J. Lennis, gent's furnishing, Winnipeg, has made an assignment to C. H. Newton. Owen Hill has bought out Cassada & Watson, implement dealers, Boissevain, Man. E. J. Crawford, general merchant, Souris, Man., has made an assignment to C. H. Newton. J. Thompson, fruits, McDermot avenue, Winnipeg, is reported to have sold out and left the country. T. Lee as bought the interest of W. I. Smale in the butchering business of Smale & Treavor at Carberry, Man. John Scuito, an old timer, and proprietor of the Klondike hotel on Carroll street, Vancouver, B. C. is dead.

Hay Bros., foundry, Portage la Prairie, have dissolved partnership. El. Hay will carry on the business in future. The Winnipeg Retail Clerks' union will meet in Trades hall, over Iman's drug store, on Monday, to elect officers for next term.

J. Lennis, hardware merchant, Main street, Winnipeg, has made an assignment to C. H. Newton for the benefit of his creditors. Fleming & Hall, livery stable keepers, Portage la Prairie, Man., have dissolved partnership. G. C. Hall will continue to operate.

The avo-copment of the Kamistiquia water flow, and the erection of a large pulp mill, is reported as under negotiation at Fort William. Notice is given that Thorstein Thorsen, grocer and provision merchant, Winnipeg, did on the 31st of December make an assignment to C. H. Newton.

James Johnston, proprietor of the Bankrupt Stock Buying Company, Winnipeg, has skipped out leaving a number of wholesale and personal accounts unpaid. The Canadian Northern Railway Co. will apply for permission for authority to complete the amalgamation of its different lines; also to build several additional lines. The projected lines cover nearly all parts of Manitoba.

Mr. C. S. Hoare, late manager of the Winnipeg branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada, left yesterday for Montreal, where he becomes manager of the Royal Bank of Canada formerly the Merchants Bank of Halifax. A large number of friends accompanied Mr. Hoare to the depot to bid him farewell.

Ferguson, the Winnipeg second hand furniture man who skipped out on the Sunday before Christmas, seems to have swindled the retail merchants on Main street more than the wholesale trade. The case is unusual for that reason. Many of the large stores on Main street are out considerably in amounts. What few goods he left behind him have been seized by the bailiff.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. Special to The Commercial.

January 4, 1901. Cables from Glasgow report trade in cattle fairly good. One lot of extra choice United States steers bought at Chicago fair, sold at £28 1/2 per head. Other sales of ordinary American cattle were reported at prices which netted pers a small profit. Ocean freights from Portland and St. John, N. B., in fair engagement. Liverpool made 4 1/2, Glasgow 3 1/2, Manchester 30 to 35s.

EXCITING DAY IN STOCKS.

New York, Jan. 4.—To-day was one of the most exciting days in the history of the New York stock exchange. The recent level of activity has been beyond all precedent, so that the previous record is near at hand for comparison. The recorded transactions footed up 1,877,000 shares, compared with the previous record of 1,623,419 shares on Nov. 2, 1900.

Gordon, Ironsides & Fares were calling for lenders this week for \$400,000 in three thousand tons of ice at their abattoir in Winnipeg.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Toronto, Jan. 5.
SUGARS—Granulated, delivered Toronto...
SYRUPS—Imperial gallons, medium...
MOLASSES—West India, barrels, 32¢...
COFFEES—Java, 10¢/14¢...
TEAS—Java, low grade, 16¢/20¢...
PUMPKINS, 30¢...
PEACHES, 2¢...
APPLES, 2¢...
DOES, 2¢...
SALMON—Coboes, prime dark...
LOBSTERS, halves, \$1.80/\$1.90...
RICE—Hilo bags, 3¢/3½¢...
SPICES—Ginger, Jamaica, 25¢...
DRIED FRUITS—Raisins, Valencia...
NUTS—Shelled Valencia almonds...
PEEL—Orange, 12¢/13¢...
PROVISIONS.
PORK—Canada mess, short cut...
SMOKED AND DRY SALTED MEATS...
LARD—Tierces, 9½¢...
TORONTO HARDWARE AND PAINT PRICES.
ANTIMONY—11¢/11½¢...
BARRIED WIRE—Car lots...
BAR IRON—Base for common...
BLACK SHEETS—23 gauge...
BOLTS AND NUTS—Norway bolts...
CANNED PLATES—All dull...
CEMENT—Canadian Portland...
COIL CHAIN—Per 100 lb...
COPPER—Ingots copper...
FINE STEEL WIRE—Discount 15 per cent...
GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head brand...
GALVANIZED WIRE—9 gauge...
GLASS—First break in 60 foot boxes...
GREEN WIRE CLOTH—\$1.50 per 100 square feet...
HARDEST TOOLS—10 and 10 to 20...
HORSEAILS—Standard oval head...
HORSESHOES—No. 2 iron shoes...
IRON PIPE—Black pipe...
LEAD PIPE—Ordinary pipe...

OLD MATERIAL—Agricultural scrap...
MACHINERY cast 65¢ per cwt...
NEW LIGHT SCRAP COPPER...
WIRE SCRAP—light scrap brass...
HEAVY YELLOW SCRAP BRASS...
HEAVY RED SCRAP BRASS...
SCRAP LEAD, 3¢, zinc, 2¢...
COUNTRY MIXED RAGS...
CLEAN DRY BONES...
PIG IRON—Canadian, No 2 pig...
PIG LEAD—45¢/50¢ per lb...
PIG TIN—35¢/40¢ per lb...
POULTRY NETTING—Discount of 50 per cent...
RIVETS AND BURRS—Iron, 60 and 10 per cent...
ROPE—Sisal, 6¢ pure Manila...
SCREWS—Flat head bright...
SHEET ZINC—34¢/35¢ for cask lots...
SMOOTH STEEL WIRE—The base is \$2.80 per 100 lb...
SPADES AND SHOVELS—40 and 5 per cent...
SOLDER—Half and half...
STEEL—Hoop steel...
STOVES AND FURNACES—Discounts...
THERM PLATES—L. C. \$3.75...
TINNED SHEETS—28 gauge...
WIRE NAILS—Base price at \$2.75...
PAINTS AND OILS.
CASTOR OIL—East India...
GUM SHELLAC—In cases...
LINED OIL—Raw, 1 to 4 barrels...
LIQUID PAINTS—Pure...
PARIS WHITE...
PARIS GREEN—Petroleum brls...
MASTER PARIS—New Brunswick...
PUMICE STONE—Pounded...
REFINED OIL—American water white...
SEAL OIL—34¢ per gallon...
TURPENTINE—In single barrels...
WHITE LEAD—Ex-Toronto...
NEW YORK STOCKS SLUMP.
NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The long expected storm of liquidation broke over the stock market to-day...

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Wheat, Dec. opened 72½¢, closed 74½¢...
Wheat, Jan. opened 72½¢, high 74½¢...
Corn, Dec. opened 30½¢, closed 30½¢...
Oats, Dec. opened 21½¢, closed 21½¢...
Flax, Jan. opened \$4.42, closed \$4.30...
Chicago, Jan. 1.—Holiday.
Chicago, Jan. 2.—Wheat, Jan. opened 74½¢, high 75½¢...
Corn, Jan. opened 30½¢, high 30½¢...
Oats, Jan. opened 21½¢, high 21½¢...
Flax, May \$1.61.
Chicago, Jan. 3.—Wheat, Jan. opened 74½¢, high 75½¢...
Corn, Jan. opened 30½¢, high 30½¢...
Oats, Jan. opened 21½¢, high 21½¢...
Flax, May \$1.61.
Chicago, Jan. 4.—Wheat, Jan. opened 73½¢, high 74½¢...
Corn, Jan. opened 30½¢, high 30½¢...
Oats, Jan. opened 21½¢, high 21½¢...
Flax, May \$1.61.

Minneapolis Markets.

Compared with a week ago flour is up 2½¢ per barrel...
Flour prices in barrels...
Milled Shorts in bulk...
Oats—2½¢ to 2½¢ as to quality...
Barley—35 to 50¢ as to quality...
Corn—Quoted at 33¢ per bushel...
Flax Seed—Cash flax, \$1.55...
Eggs—20¢ for strictly fresh...
Butter—Creamery, 21 to 25¢ for choice...
Dressed meats—Veal, 4 to 6½¢...
Vegetables—Potatoes, 35 to 45¢...
Hides—Green salted heavy cows...
Beans—Fancy hand picked...
Apples—Ben Davis...
GREENWICH WHEAT.
LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
LONDON CONSOLS.
The Commercial Men.
Duluth Wheat.
MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.
CHICAGO FLAX MARKET.

New York.

New York, Dec. 31.—Wheat, May opened 82½¢, high 82½¢...
New York, Jan. 1.—Holiday.
New York, Jan. 2.—Wheat, May opened 82½¢, high 84¢...
New York, Jan. 3.—Wheat, May opened 82½¢, high 83¢...
New York, Jan. 4.—Wheat, May opened 82½¢, high 82½¢...
New York, Jan. 5.—Wheat closed at 82¢ for January option...

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, Dec. 31.—Wheat, May opened 76½¢, high 77¢...
Minneapolis, Jan. 1.—Holiday.
Minneapolis, Jan. 2.—Wheat, May opened 77½¢, high 79¢...
Minneapolis, Jan. 3.—Wheat, May opened 77½¢, high 77½¢...
Minneapolis, Jan. 4.—Wheat, May opened 77½¢, high 77½¢...
Minneapolis, Jan. 5.—Wheat closed at 78¢ for May option...

Duluth Wheat.

Duluth, Dec. 31.—Wheat, May opened 77½¢, high 78¢...
Duluth, Jan. 1.—Holiday.
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Duluth, Jan. 3.—Wheat, May opened 78½¢, high 78½¢...
Duluth, Jan. 4.—Wheat, May opened 78½¢, high 78½¢...
Duluth, Jan. 5.—Wheat closed at 78¢ for May option...

Chicago Flax Market.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Flax seed closed to-day at \$1.55 for January, May \$1.62.

New York Stocks Slump.

New York, Jan. 3.—The long expected storm of liquidation broke over the stock market to-day, and swept prices in a torrent of selling on a downward course...
Of the contributory causes to the slump, most importance must be attached to the advance in the Bank of England discount rate from 4 to 5 per cent.

Movements of Business Men.

I. W. Martin, manager of the Gurney Stove & Range Co., accompanied by his wife and son, left a few days ago for a short holiday trip to Chicago and other American cities.
H. M. Belcher, manager of the Gault Bros. Company's business at Winnipeg, left last week for Great Britain and Europe to buy dry goods for the firm's western trade.
WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT.
Wheat was strong in sympathy with the advance in other markets. Prices were nominally about 1¢ higher here, with No. 3 hard quoted at 69½¢ in store.
A week ago May wheat closed at 77¢. A year ago May wheat closed at 67½¢, two years ago at 65½¢, three years ago at 60½¢, four years ago at 51½¢, five years ago at 57½¢.

The Commercial Men.

H. A. Chambers, one of the western travellers of John W. Peck & Co., left for the east on Thursday on a vacation trip.
Over 200 members were present at the annual dinner of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association held on the 29th ulto. at Montreal.
Rod. McLennan, a well-known Winnipeg commercial traveller, fell and broke his leg at Montreal a few days before Christmas.
H. Kite, western traveller for Sanford & Co., of Hamilton, Ontario, left for the east this week after a four months' trip.

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Developments of a Century.

New York, Dec. 31.—This has truly been an eventful century. Its history is marvelous, from whatever standpoint it is viewed. The record of even the very most important events is a lengthy one. Here are some of them:

Wars and Revolutions.

Battle of Austerlitz, Napoleon defeats Austrians and Russians, 1805.
 Battle of Trafalgar, Nelson defeats French fleet, 1805.
 Moscow burned by the Russians to entrap Napoleon, 1812.
 Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon vanquished, 1815.
 Battle of Navarino, securing Greek independence, 1827.
 Crimean war, Great Britain, France and Sardinia against Russia, 1853-55.
 Indian mutiny, in which native soldiers massacre English men, women and children, 1857.
 Franco-Austrian war, 1859, followed by Garibaldi's campaign unifying Italy, 1860.
 The great civil war in America, 1861-65. Surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.
 Austro-Prussian war. Decisive battle, Sadowa, July 3, 1866.
 Franco-Prussian war. Decisive battle, Sedan, Sept. 1, 1870; followed by federation of German states by German empire.
 Russo-Turkish war. Battle of Plevna, Dec. 10, 1877.
 Bombardment of Alexandria by the British, 1882, followed by the occupation of Egypt.
 War between Chinese and Japanese 1894.
 American-Spanish war, Manila, May 1, 1898; Santiago, July 3, 1898.
 War by Great Britain against South Africa republics, 1899-1900.
 France becomes an empire, 1804; a republic, 1848; an empire again, 1852; third republic, 1870.
 General outbreak of revolutions throughout Europe, 1848.
 Rome, seized from the pope, becomes capital of United Italy, 1870.

Exploration.

In the Arctic: Expedition of Sir John Franklin, 1845; De Long, 1879; Greely, 1881; Peary, 1892; Nansen, 1891; Duke of Abruzzi (furthest north) 1900.
 In the Antarctic: Bliscoe, 1831; Baily, 1838; D'Urville, 1840; Ross, 1841; Wilkes, 1842; Borchgrevink, 1892.
 In Africa: Livingston, 1840-73; Stanley, 1875-87; Speke and Grant, 1857.
 In America: John C. Fremont's journey westward to the Pacific, 1842-46.

Inventions.

First steamboat, the Clermont, made a voyage from New York to Albany, 1807; the first steamboat to cross the Atlantic, the Savannah, 1819.
 First railroad, Stockton & Darlington, 1825; Baltimore & Ohio, fourteen miles long, 1830.
 Lighting the street by gas, first experiment in London, 1807.
 Electric light produced by Edison's application of sub-division, 1879.
 The reaper invented, 1831.
 Howe's sewing machine, 1846.
 The electric telegraph, Samuel F B Morse, 1837. First line in the United States, 1844.
 The first telephone exhibited, 1876.
 The phonograph, 1877-78.
 Cable laid across the Atlantic, 1857; perfected, 1866.
 Electric railroad at Edison's home in Menlo Park, 1880.
 Photography, the first experiments by Daguerre, 1829. First successful portraits by Morse, 1839.
 The spectroscope first used, 1802; perfected, 1859.
 Roentgen rays found to penetrate solids, 1896.

Social and Humanitarian.

Slavery abolished in the British dominions, 1833.
 Alexander II., emperor of Russia, emancipates 23,000,000 serfs, 1861.
 Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, 1862.
 First international exposition in Hyde Park, London, 1851.
 First settlement of an international quarrel by arbitration instead of war (Alabama claims of the United States against England), 1871.
 International peace congress summoned by Russia meets at The Hague, 1899.
 Organization of the Red Cross society at Geneva, 1864.

Organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1873.
 First college settlement established, 1860.

Religious.

Organization of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, 1810. First missionaries sent out, 1811.
 Organization of the first Sunday School union in London, 1803. American, 1824.
 British and Foreign Bible society founded, 1801.
 American Bible society organized, 1816.
 First Young Men's Christian association established by George Williams, in London, 1844.
 The Inquisition abolished by the Spanish cortes, 1820.
 Doctrine of papal infallibility formally indorsed by the ecumenical council, 1870.
 Bible revision. New Testament issued, 1881; Old Testament, 1885.
 Organization of the first Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, 1881.
 Organization of the Order of King's Daughters, 1886.

Disasters.

Earthquakes: Caracas, 1812, India, (2,000 persons killed), 1819. Canton, China (6,000 perished), 1830. Calabria (1,000 persons buried), 1835. San Domingo (5,000 killed), 1842. Southern Italy (14,000 lives lost), 1852; Calabria (10,000 killed), 1857. Quito (5,000 deaths), 1859. Mendoza, South America (7,000 deaths), 1860. Manila (1,000 deaths), 1863. Mitylene (1,000 deaths), 1867. Arequipa and district (25,000 deaths), 1868. San Jose, Colombia, (14,000 deaths), 1875. Seio, (4,000 deaths), 1881. Cassamicola (1,300 deaths), 1883. Charleston, S. C., (property worth \$5,000,000 destroyed and 41 lives lost), 1887. In the Riviera (2,000 deaths), 1887. Japan (4,000 deaths, 5,000 wounded), 1891.
 Famines: Ireland, 1846. Russia, 1891; in India, 1837, 1860, 1865, 1868, 1876, 1897, 1899.
 The great fire in Chicago, 1871.
 The Conemaugh flood, destroying Johnstown, Pa., 1889.
 Tidal wave and tornado, at Galveston, Texas, 1900.
 Tidal wave in Japan sweeps away 50,000 houses and kills 2,419 persons, 1883.

Literature.

Goethe publishes "Faust," 1808.
 Victor Hugo writes "Les Misérables" 1862.
 Thomas Carlyle's "History of the French Revolution," published 1837.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson's Essays, 1841-71.
 John Ruskin's "Modern Painters," published 1843-60.
 Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 1851-52.
 Darwin's "Origin of Species," 1859.

Statesmanship.

President Munroe propounded the doctrine that bears his name, 1823.
 Sir Robert Peel, premier of Great Britain, 1834.
 John Sherman, United States secretary treasury, resumes specie payments, 1876.
 Abraham Lincoln elected president United States, 1860.
 W. E. Gladstone becomes premier of Great Britain, 1868.
 Bismarck made president of the cabinet, Prussia, 1872.
 Count Cavour, liberator of Italy, appointed premier, 1852.
 Louis Kossuth, dictator of Hungary, 1849.

Miscellaneous.

Gold discovered in California, 1848; in Australia, 1851, in the Transvaal, 1887, in the Klondike, 1897.
 Diamond mines worked in the Transvaal, 1870.
 Opening of the Mount Cenis tunnel, 1871.
 Last spike of the Union Pacific railroad driven, 1869.
 Opening of the Suez canal, 1869.
 Alaska ceded by Russia to the United States, 1867.
 Maximilian executed in Mexico, 1867.
 Expulsion of the emperor from Brazil.
 Assassinations: Lincoln, 1865; Garfield, 1881. Emperor Alexander II., 1881. Carnot, president of France, 1894. Shah of Persia, 1896. King Humbert of Italy, 1900.
 Massacre of Christians in Armenia, 1895.
 Massacre of missionaries and converts in China, 1900.
 Vaccination legalized, 1803.
 Pasteur discovers remedy for hydrophobia by inoculation, 1884.

Canadian Lloyds.

Montreal, Dec. 30.—Montreal will next season have a new insurance company which will obviate the necessity of vessels leaving the port of Montreal without any insurance upon their cargoes, as was the case in several instances during the past season. The name of the new insurance company is the St. Lawrence Lloyds, and its aim, as set forth in its notice of application, is to carry on an ocean and inland marine insurance business with the right to maintain and navigate ice-breaking and wreck-revealing steamers on the St. Lawrence river. Mr. Louis Royer, solicitor of Dandurand, Bordeur & Royer, Montreal, is the applicant.

The company will be formed of several well known Montreal capitalists whose names are not yet divulged. The company proposes to insure Canadian shipping at lower rates than those at present prevailing, so as to enable all vessels leaving port in the fall to get insured. Several of the vessels which left Montreal late last fall had to proceed to sea without any insurance, as the underwriters would not take the risk.

The company will maintain a fleet of ice-breaking steamers to enable their insured vessels to more safely leave port in the autumn. These will probably be on the lines of the Duluth ice boats of the Inman type, whose owner was in Montreal some weeks ago. The new company will be ready for business next season.

The formation of this Canadian Lloyds is the most important step taken along the lines of building up of the St. Lawrence route for many years, as it will tend to destroy the present high rate controlled and imposed by the English company. The formation of this company has additional significance from the statement made by Mr. Blair, minister of railways, at the recent banquet to Mr. Hayes at Montreal, when he said, amidst loud cheers, that no English insurance monopoly could hinder the progress of the St. Lawrence route. The backbone of the company is the Clergue syndicate of Sault Ste. Marie, who, with Montreal capitalists, form the company. The capital is \$5,000,000.

The Stove Combine.

Hamilton, Dec. 29.—Mr. John H. Tilden, of the Gurney, Tilden company, of this city, returned to-day from Chicago, where he had been in consultation with Dr. McCauley, the mover in the projected consolidation of the stove foundries of Ontario. When spoken to on the matter, Mr. Tilden could not say the consolidation was yet an accomplished fact, but believed it would be probably in a week or so.

Mr. McCauley had almost completed the arrangements, but there are yet a few conditions to be fulfilled, and these the doctor has hopes of completing within a few days. According to the agreement between all parties the options were to end January 1. The present condition of affairs will necessitate a temporary extension, but this will not be seriously objected to by any of the manufacturers, as they are guaranteed against loss by Dr. McCauley.

Commercial Education.

London, Dec. 29.—The Times in another article on American engineering progress, deals with educational influences and arrives at the conclusion that it is not so much superiority in technical education which explains this progress as the fact that Americans give to young men positions which in England are supposed to belong to long experience. Commenting editorially upon the whole situation, and in a regretful tone, the Times says:—

"It is useless to disguise the fact that Great Britain is being out-distanced. The competition does not come from the glut caused by miscalculation as by the home demand. Our own steel makers know better and are alarmed. The threatening competition in markets hitherto our own comes from efficiency in production such as never before has been seen. At the dawn of the century it is well to reflect on the truth strongly presented by our correspondent that 'one of the most disquieting factors in the problem before us is that the United States have a trained body of young men

determined to make their country great, and who have been educated to a living, practical interest in things needful to that end."

Technical Education.

Montreal, Dec. 29.—At the last annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers association a resolution was adopted calling upon the Ontario government to appoint a commission to inquire into the subject of technical education. A special committee of fifteen members was appointed to pursue the inquiry on behalf of the association. After seven months work the committee is still of the opinion that such a commission is necessary, and yesterday five leading members, P. W. Ellis, president, Dr. James Orr, D. E. Wickett, R. Y. Ellis and T. A. Russell, secretary, waited on the minister of education, Harcourt, and submitted the views of the association in the form of a memorandum. The neglect of technical education, it is claimed, is specially lamentable, because the industries of Canada are just now in need of educated employees and junior managers. Canada's commercial future, it is urged, depends upon it.

What the association wants is a commission to thoroughly investigate the subject of technical education with special reference to the needs of Canadian industry. This commission, after hearing the views of all parties interested, should submit a definite report, outlining what subjects should be comprised in the course of technical education in our province, what the relation of such course should be to the public school system, and how far the public school system should lead up to the proposed technical schools, relation of the province to such schools, and also the relation of the municipalities. In short, to prepare a definite report that would form an authoritative basis for action by our government and municipalities.

British Army Rifle.

A London cable says: The search for a rifle for the British army is at last concluded, and the report of the committee entrusted with the quest is complete. It is an open secret that Lieut.-Col. Hopton, the famous rifle sho, has had charge of the inquiries, and that his opinion will have considerable weight with the government.

The committee set to work to improve the present service pattern or find a rifle which would give Great Britain a distinct advantage over other powers. The result of the investigations tends to the former course rather than the more sweeping change involved by the condemnation of the Lee-Metford. If the committee's recommendations are adopted the present weapon will be so proved and altered as to make it equal to any in the world.

The Lee-Metford barrel is regarded as the best in existence, and will be retained, but the magazine will disappear in favor of the clip system of loading. Side sights are condemned, but the ordinary ones will be made of greater value, after the Mauser pattern, in order to secure the full advantage of the excellence of the Lee-Metford barrel. The present sights do not do the barrel justice. Long range firing will be provided for with accurate sighting, and there is also a suggestion of a private nature, that uprightness should be secured by means of an inserted spirit level on the rifle.

The committee has had expert evidence before it, both military and civil, and their recommendations are made after the closest scrutiny of Lees and Lebel's, Mannlichers and Mausers, actions, breeches, sights, slides and barrels. The result will be a rifle of long range accuracy, delivering a bullet of great penetrating power, and more deadly as a "man-stopper" than the Mauser cartridge.

To get the full value out of such a rifle, the soldiers' sight will have to be trained to distinguish objects at a greater distance than at present. The machine rifle, such as Mr. Atkinson has invented, is recognized as a weapon of the future. The change involved in the adoption of such a rifle is too drastic to be quickly adopted or summarily dismissed. It is expected that there will be extended trials with it.

PLEASE NOTIFY.

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



*We cordially wish our friends
and customers many happy
returns.*

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL,
C. R. DIXON, CALGARY.

Wholesale
Grocers

Hamilton

Grocery Trade Notes.

Cocoanuts are easier, due to a falling off in demand and also recent liberal receipts.

Crops of both sugar beets and cane in producing countries are reported to be quite large and there is consequently a weaker feeling in the refined sugar market. London beet had declined at the end of last week to a point which was lower than anything recorded for a long time past.

On the state of the London market on currants The London Grocer of December 15 says: "With a moderate business doing in all the grades, with occasional sales of finer growths, no further decline seems probable. Fair quality old fruit has sold from 28s to 29s, both for the home trade and for export to America, and new Provincial has also been in request from 30s to 31s."

The New Century



WE extend a cordial greeting to all and wish you a Happy and Prosperous New Year. Your aim and ours are identical. Your business existence depends largely upon the wisdom and judgment you display in selecting and purchasing your stock. Our business existence depends on that very same thing. We have determined that, if close margins of profit can do it, this year will mark an era in the development of our trade. Our samples are on the road and our prices are closer than they ever were since we commenced business.

MOCCASINS Such values have NEVER been offered SINCE MOCCASINS WERE FIRST SOLD, as we are offering for next season. IN MITTS AND GLOVES, ARCTIC SOX, etc., prices are as close as they can possibly be sold.

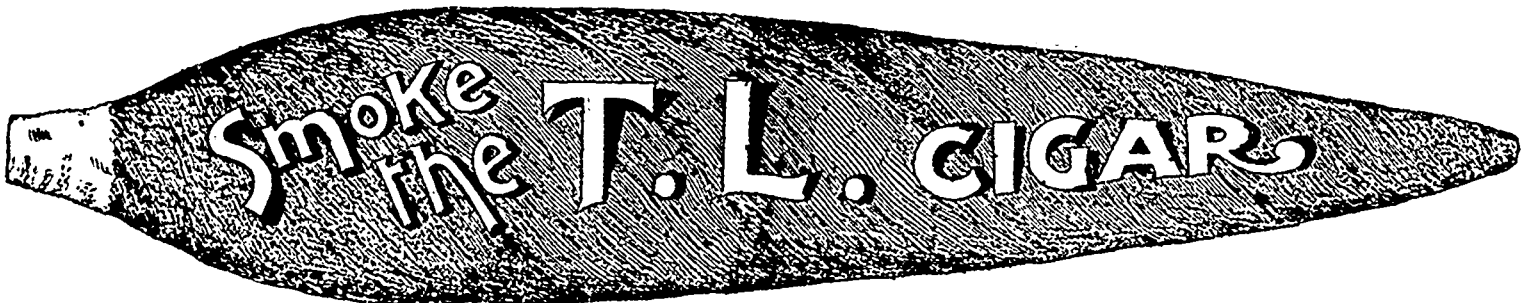
Our New Line of Felt Shoes with GENUINE ALFRED DOLGE FELT SOLES, will interest every merchant who insists on progress.

**BOSTON RUBBERS and
ALFRED DOLGE FELT SHOES**

guarantee every pair, which speaks for itself.

Go together as **THE BEST OF THEIR KIND**, no matter what others may assert. We know this to be a fact, and we stake our reputation on it. We also

ARTHUR CONGDON, Winnipeg



Doing business Daily at all First Class Dealers.

32s, these prices showing a decline of 2 1/2 per cwt. compared with the opening months of the season."

Shipments of Japan tea to Canada so far this season are reported to be more than three million pounds short of the figures at this time last year and about one-half less than at this time two years ago. This fact is operating to strengthen the market and prices are firm.

The American Sugar Refining Company of New York reduced all grades of granulated sugars 10 cents per hundred and yellows 5c per hundred on Wednesday morning, and the National Sugar Refining Company followed with a cut of 5 cents, which brought the price of the two companies to a parity. Arbuckle Bros. have also reduced their prices.

Montreal sugar refiners cut the price of sugars both granulated and yellow 10c per hundred on Wednesday morning in anticipation of the cut made the same day by New York refiners. Quotations at Montreal are now \$4.75 per hundred for granulated and \$4.55 for yellows in carlots at factory. The reason for this drop in prices is the lower prices of raw sugar due to increased stocks.

Regarding the Ceylon and Indian tea markets, Tarrant, Henderson & Co., Colombo, under date of November 21, says: "The Colombo tea sale comprised 1,160,034 lbs., and prices realized are somewhat lower, with the markets irregular. The Calcutta tea sale comprised 15,500 packages, and the market has completely collapsed. Total shipments of tea from January 1 to November 21, 1900, to America, amounted to 3,698,745 lbs., against 2,841,712 lbs. during the corresponding period last year."

Advices from London note a quiet market for pepper, says the Montreal Gazette, the sales including only small lots of Singapore blacks at 1/4d to 1/3-1/4d, and Lampung black sorts at 3/8 to 3/11-1/2d. For arrivals, Singapore black is lower, prices having declined to 6 1/2-3/4d for March-May shipments, with sellers at the latter price. Values of white pepper tend in favor of buyers, sales of Penang grades on the spot bringing 3/4d to 5/4d. Prices have advanced for Zanzibar cloves for delivery at 1/4d to 3-1/2d per lb, closing at about 4 1/2-1/4d for March-May delivery.imento remains quiet, and small lots of good quality found buyers at 2 1/2d. About 100 bales of Ceylon cinnamon was sold at 10 1/4d to 10 1/2d for seconds, 9 1/4 for thirds, and 400 bales at auction, consisting of dull chips, were sold without reserve at 3 1/2d.

On currants, Hill Brothers say: "From London considerable improvement in demand is noted, but no advance in prices. It appears official stocks as published on December 1 proved to be somewhat heavier than expected by dealers, being about 13,000 tons, against general expectation of 11,000. From Greece it is reported total exports from all countries to December 1, amount to some 43,000 tons, against 57,000 tons the previous year, showing less for this season than one-half ordinary exportation. Germany and Holland have taken most insignificant quantities, say about 2,000 tons, as against 11,000 last year, but some further engagements have been made by Patras shippers for export to the continent during the present month. The market in Greece remains steady, and some improvement in price is looked for by holders as soon as the spring demand sets in."

Dry Goods Trade Notes.

The prices of linens are now advanced all the way from 10 to 25 per cent in Ireland and Scotland, and the indications are that they will go still higher.

The Gault Bros. Company, of Montreal and Winnipeg are starting to make up their stock of silk neckties for the year's trade. This firm manufactures all the ties they sell and their customers have the privilege of selecting the materials and of having them made up to suit their own trade. A particularly fine line is being shown for the coming spring's trade.

The Youths' Companion describes a woman, residing near Bradford, Eng., who has learned her living from pillow lace making for ninety-five years. Years ago this fabric brought 50 cents a yard, but now it is sold for 12c. Those who have not seen this variety of lace can have no idea of the hundreds of thousands of turns, crosses and twists that must be given the thread in making a few yards of the pattern. Even now old Nancy, as she is

familiarly called, can follow an intricate pattern with ease, and without aid of spectacles.

Hardware Trade Notes.

The stock of pig iron in warehouses at Glasgow is the smallest in 20 years, being under 50,000 tons. The high record was in 1887, when it showed 913,000 tons.

Manufacturers of rope in Canada advanced their prices on manilla and sisal 1/2c per pound last week in sympathy with United States markets and the higher cost of sisal fibre.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company is making rapid progress with the work of constructing its mammoth iron and steel works at Sidney, Cape Breton. The first iron furnace will be started about the middle of this month. Another new scheme is now under way which involves the manufacture of steel rails and ship plates at Sidney. A plant is to be installed immediately and it is expected that within twelve months they will be in operation.

The hardware jobbing trade in the Northwestern States seem to expect a firmer market for iron and steel goods early in the present month and some of the larger dealers are placing their orders somewhat earlier than usual with the idea that they can buy cheaper now than later on. Collections have been bad in the trade there and ready money is not available with all dealers with which to obtain the usual cash discounts and this is retarding the buying movement to some extent.

Implement Trade Notes.

J. A. Lathmer, head shipper and stockkeeper in the Winnipeg warehouse of the Cockshutt Plow Company, was made the recipient of a handsome office desk and chair and an address on Monday evening, by his fellow employees, on the occasion of his leaving to enter into business at Red Deer, Alberta, as agent for the company.

Samuel Hampton, of Rapid City, Man., has invented a rotary plow which is expected to greatly reduce the cost of plowing and preparing ground for seed. The plow requires three horses to draw it but will with this number prepare ten acres of land per day. He has his invention patented in Canada and is applying for patent in the United States.

A number of the city and country employees of the Massey-Harris Company gathered at Sloan's restaurant on Saturday evening last for a dinner at the invitation of A. D. Elliott, agent of the company at Deloraine. An enjoyable evening was spent, judging from accounts of those who were present. Among the guests were: Walter Morrell, of Brandon; J. B. Cosgrove and M. Cameron, Melita; J. W. Connell, Carnduff; T. Rennie and F. M. Beamish, Elva; Cameron Campbell, Morden, and M. O. Hedley, Carleton Place. From the Winnipeg offices were J. A. Thompson, D. H. Watson, G. M. Manuel, W. White, Jos. Fisher, James Monkman and Mr. Ellis.

All grades of binding twine both sisal and manilla were advanced in price at Chicago and other manufacturing points in the United States, last week. The amount of the advance is 1/4c, and it was due to a rise in the price of sisal hemp. The higher price in twine prices was not unexpected, as the margin between the cost of fibre and the price of twine has been too narrow for some time and the advance in sisal hemp gave the twine factories no other option but to put up the price of twine. Further advances are not unexpected. There has been no advance in manilla hemp. Prices ruling now at Chicago are as follows for wholesale lots: Sisal 7c per pound, standard, 7 1/2c. manilla, 600-foot, 9c, pure manilla, 10 1/4c. Carlots are quoted 1/4c per pound less and five ton lots 1/2c less, full terms.

Lumber Trade Notes.

Seaman & Co., contracting loggers for the Ontario and Rainy River road, are now at work getting out 250,000 cross ties and 20,000,000 feet of lumber, as well as for a large number of telegraph poles and piles. The ties will be cut between the two ends of the track, and delivered along the right of way next spring. The timber will be used in bridge construction

across the Rainy River and Rainy lake.

J. G. Scott, manager of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, and mayor of New Westminster, was in Winnipeg on Wednesday.

D. C. Cameron, manager of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, was elected mayor of Rat Portage by acclamation on Tuesday.

C. M. Beecher, assistant general manager of the B. C. Mills, Timber and Trading Company, arrived in Winnipeg on Wednesday on his way east.

R. A. Mather, head of the Keewatin Lumber Company, was in Ottawa the early part of this week attending the golden wedding of his father, John Mather, which was celebrated on Monday.

Hardwood lumber seems to have reached a very firm position in the milling regions of the northern States. Stocks of dry lumber are low and logs have advanced in price in some sections.

The Canadian exhibit of railway ties at the Paris exposition attracted much attention from railway people and is expected to lead to a considerable export trade as the woods were very much admired.

In the Winnipeg market trade in sash, dooms and mill work has become reduced to a very low point. Factories are doing practically nothing and there is no demand. The season's trade for 1900 has been very satisfactory and there is every probability that 1901 will be another good year. Storm sash trade in the fall and early winter months was good.

An advice from Rosburn, Man., on December 24, said: "Weather continues fine and farmers are making good use of it by drawing out fire wood and doing other necessary teaming. Wm. Peden has now quite a gang of men engaged cutting and drawing logs to his saw mill. He expects to commence sawing operations soon, and will doubtless have a good winter's run."

Red cedar shingles have advanced 10c per thousand at Minneapolis within the past few weeks and are now being quoted by leading dealers at \$2.15 for best grades. This advance is based upon the strong advices which have been sent in from Pacific coast mills. The prospects at present seem to be that the higher prices will continue to prevail as there is a large demand and production has been seriously curtailed by unfavorable weather in milling districts. With the exception of those right on the coast none of the mills cutting red cedar shingles are working now.

Live Stock Trade Notes.

B. H. Johnston, a Souris, Man., horse dealer, has gone to Port Hope, Ont., with a car of western bronchos.

J. G. Hargrave & Company, Winnipeg, shipped a carload of horses to Frost Lake, on Monday, to work in the woods at that point.

A meeting to organize a stock-growers association for Northeastern Assiniboia is to be held in Meredith hall, Yorkton, on Monday, Jan. 28.

The Calgary Herald is distributing to its subscribers and friends a very creditable souvenir in book form, entitled Picturesque Calgary. It is replete with half-tone engravings of scenes in and around the city and also shows a large number of business blocks, residences, etc. The reading matter conveys information in concise language, which cannot be obtained anywhere else in such convenient form.

Insurance Notes.

The directors of the Provincial Mutual Hall Insurance Company of Manitoba passed a resolution of condolence at their meeting which has been forwarded to the widow and family of the late Robert Strang, who was the founder and manager of the company.

The Federal Life Assurance Company has increased its subscribed capital from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000 and the paid up capital from \$91,000 to \$130,000. The new issue of capital was largely subscribed by existing shareholders and at a premium of forty per cent, which will add about \$15,000 to the surplus.

The North American Life Assurance Company is presenting its patrons with a handy little vest pocket memo book with which to commence the new year. Besides the usual diary spaces under dates for the full year it contains ample room for memos, a calendar, and incidentally full information about the company.

A survey of the fire field is far from encouraging, and this the closing year of the nineteenth century will prove an unusually lean one for the fire offices. Most of the companies see that so far as 1900 is concerned, profit is out of the question. The reports from the leading offices, with respect to their fire experience tell the same story of increased loss percentages. It is a question whether it is possible to find another commodity sold to the public at so near prime cost as fire indemnity, and it is safe to say that a business which year after year, skims so closely to the margin between profit and loss, is not a game of chance, but a business of grand averages.—Money and Risks.

The following is from the "Economist": "Some anxiety exists among the shareholders of the Anglo-American Fire Insurance Company, Toronto, regarding the condition of the company. The company is now in the second year of its existence. Early in the present year the management published a statement showing the company to be in a very flourishing condition, whereas the government report which was issued later in the year, showed the opposite condition of affairs. The company's net loss in the Ottawa-Hull fire was \$23,907. Following the example of the Victoria-Montreal, the management is branching out in various parts of the Dominion. While the company is doing a large business its losses are believed to be excessive. It is hoped that Manager Dean will avoid the rocks which have wrecked the Victoria-Montreal, and that the company's report for 1900

Boot and Shoe Trade Notes.

The John McPherson Company of Hamilton, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario, manufacturers of boots and shoes, presented each of its three hundred employees with a \$5.00 bill on Christmas eve.

In St. Paul's the other day a guide was showing a gentleman round the tombs.

"That, sir," said the man, "his tomb of the greatest naval hero Europe or the world ever knew—Lord Nelson's. This marble sarcophagus weighs forty-two tons. Inside that is a steel receptacle weighing twelve tons, and inside that is a leaden casket hermetically sealed, weighing over two tons. Inside that is a mahogany coffin holding the ashes of the great hero."

"Well," said the Yankee, after thinking a while, "I guess you've got him. If ever he gets out of that cable me at my expense."

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Our other brand of Enamelled Ware
"Premier," "Princess," White,
Blue and White "Star"
Decorated.

TINWARE—Plain, Picced, Pressed, Japanned and
Lithographed. Galvanized Sheet Iron Ware,
Copper Goods, etc.

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Full stock carried in Winnipeg by our Man. and N. W. T. Agents, M'Krack, Anderson & Co.

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Headquarters for commercial men
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Headquarters for commercial and mtu
ing men and the general public.

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First class accommodation for commer-
cial men.

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CANADA PACIFIC HOTEL

J. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop.

Best accommodation for commercial
travellers.

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QUEEN'S HOTEL

THOS. EVOX, PROP.

Headquarters for commercial travellers.
Free bus meets all trains.

BIRTLE

ROSSIN HOUSE

B. FENWICK, Prop.

Good accommodation; telephone connec-
tion with the station; sample rooms, inside
closet. Livery in connection.

YORKTON

BALMORAL HOUSE

McDOUGALL BROS., Props.

Good sample rooms and every accommo-
dation for the general public. Heated by
furnace and lighted by acetylene gas.

TREHERNE

LELAND HOTEL

W. F. LEE, Prop.

First-class accommodation for Commer-
cial Travellers, etc.

SOURIS-

CRESCENT HOTEL.

W. TAYLOR, Prop.

Headquarters for the travelling public.
Free bus meets all trains.

NAPINKA-

HOTEL LELAND.

B. HALLONQUIST, Prop.

First class in every department. Sample
rooms. Every convenience for the travel-
ling public. Opposite C. P. R. depot.

CRYSTAL CITY

THE MANITOBA HOTEL.

SMITH BROS., Props.

Reddited and refurbished throughout.
Commodious sample rooms. Everything
first-class.

KILLARNEY

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL

FRANK CURRY, Proprietor.

First-class accommodation for all travel-
lers.

DELOIRAIN-

PALACE HOTEL.

LAIRD & McGARVEY, Props.

New building, new furnishings, furnace
heating, acetylene gas. First-class. Large
sample rooms.

MACGREGOR, MAN.

THE STANLEY HOUSE

E. WATSON, Prop.

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

OAK LAKE

HOTEL MANITOBA

GEO. WRIGHT, Prop.

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

ELKHORN

HOTEL MANITOBA

W. J. DIXON, Prop.

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

FLEMING

WINDSOR HOTEL

W. GEO. CLEVERLY, Prop.

New management. Rates \$1.25. Reno-
vated and refurbished. Commodious sam-
ple rooms. Heated by hot air. Livery
and feed stable in connection. Inside
closet.

WAPELLA

HOTEL MUNDELL

STUART MUNDELL, Prop.

Good sample rooms. Hot air heating.

PRINCE ALBERT

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL

DAVID POLLOCK, Prop.

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

ROSTHERN

QUEEN'S HOTEL

CAZES & POIRIER, Props.

Every accommodation for commercial
travellers.
MOOSE JAW

THE MAPLE LEAF HOTEL

EDW. C. MATHEWS, Prop.

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

MEDICINE HAT

ASSINIBOIA HOTEL

H. H. ROSS, Prop.

Commercial headquarters. Commodious
sample rooms. Newly furnished bath-
rooms. Rates \$2.50 per day.

STRATHCONA

HOTEL EDMONTON

W. H. SHEPPARD, Prop.

First-class. Opposite depot.

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JACKSON & GRIERSON, Proprietors.

Sample rooms. Free bus. Livery in
connection.

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R. S. IRWIN, Prop.

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

PINCHER CREEK.

HOTEL ARLINGTON

MITCHELL & DOBBIE, Props.

New Building, New and Commodious
Bedrooms, Parlors, Bath Rooms, and
Sample Rooms. Newly Furnished, Heated
Throughout with Hot Air, Lighted by Gas.
Electric bells in every room. Cuisine sec-
ond to none, and the best stock of Wines,
Liquors and Cigars in Alberta.
Miss Mitchell, Matron.

CRANBROOK, B. C.

CRANBROOK HOTEL

JAS. RYAN, Prop.

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

FORT STEELE, B. C.

HOTEL WINDSOR

Headquarters for commercial and min-
ing men. All modern conveniences. Large
sample rooms for commercial men.

MOYIE, B. C.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL

V. DESAULNIER, Prop.

Headquarters for commercial and min-
ing men. Sample rooms. Rates \$2 per day.

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

HOTEL VICTORIA

JOHN V. PERKS, Prop.

Large and well lighted sample rooms.
Hot air and electric bells and light in
every room. Night Grill Room in connec-
tion for the convenience of guests arriv-
ing and departing by night trains.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

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J. E. INSLEY, Proprietor.

Special attention given to commercial
travellers. Charges moderate.

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GEO. R. RAYMOND, Proprietor.

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Well lighted sample rooms.
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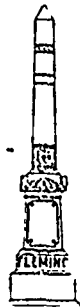
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This monument, 27 feet 8 inches in height, manu-
factured of Manitoba granite was erected by us in
Brandon cemetery during 1890.

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MONTREAL AND TORONTO

Canada's Northern Forests.

(By Robert Bell, LL.D., M.D., F.R.S.
Geological Survey of Canada.)

The subject of the distribution of the
forest trees in Canada east of the
Rocky Mountains has come particu-
larly under my attention as I have had
the opportunity of travelling much
during the last forty years including
the north country as government geo-
logist for these regions. The map her-
e (indicating a large map hanging on
the wall on the railway committee
room) is a copy of one prepared for
one of the London universal exhibi-
tions, showing the northern forest-
and their distribution. This map has
been modified somewhat by later in-
vestigations and the most recent re-
cord is shown by the map
which was prepared in con-
nection with the paper I read be-
fore the Scottish Geographical Society
in 1897.

The forests of North America exhibit
a variety and grandeur greater than
those of any other country or contin-
ent in the world. The reason is sup-
posed to be in part connected with the
conditions of the earth before the glaci-
al period. It is thought that the polar
regions had then a climate fitted for
most of our forest trees, which were
driven south by the gradual advance
of the continental glaciers. After the
disappearance of the glacier the trees
have been working their way north-
ward. Some of the limits already
reached are the extreme possible
range; others are not. The trees whose
seeds are scattered by the wind, such
as the poplar and conifers, will spread
more quickly, while others, such as
those that have their seeds in the form
of nuts, will travel more slowly, the
seeds being few in number and being
more slowly distributed. A single pop-
lar might scatter seed over a whole
country in a single year.

The general verge of the forest is at
present moving southward, both in Am-
erica and on the continent of Asia-
Europe, but still a number of the trees
have not yet had time to reach their
northern limits. An example of this is
in the black walnut, whose present
north limit is at the head of Lake On-
tario, but it is found to grow near Ot-
tawa and also at Quebec. This is one
of the trees with which our chairman,
Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, has been
making experiments near Quebec.

The number of species of trees in
North America is larger than in any
other similar area in the north. There
are 340 species between our northern
limit and the Gulf of Mexico. The Brit-
ish Islands have only some fourteen
species, and over the whole continent
of Europe there are only twenty-five
or thirty species. In Canada there are
about 120 species, 95 occurring east of
the Rocky Mountains and 25 west of
that range. As the width of the con-
tinent diminishes rapidly to the south
we must necessarily have a large
number of species there, so that in the
north we have large forests with a
small number of species and in the
south a smaller area with a large
number of species.

The chief factors in causing a flour-
ishing growth of trees are a suitable
climate with a sufficiency of moisture.
The variations of the climate in North
America admit of a great variety of
growth from the conifers in the north
to the tropical trees of the Gulf of
Mexico in the south.

The northern forests of Canada
stretch from Labrador to Alaska, a
distance of 3,700 miles, and have an
average breadth of 700 miles. Of the
trees east of the Rocky Mountains, we
have a northern group of 12 species, a
central group of 60, a southern of 15,
and a western group of 8, making the
total of 95 species.

In our Territories we have a great
triangular prairie and plain country.
In its eastern, or prairie portion, there
are clumps and bluffs of poplar, but
on the plains only a few trees in the
deep valleys of the rivers. This tri-
angular region is about 600 miles in
width on the international boundary
and its apex is near the west end of
Great Slave Lake. It is bordered prin-
cipally with poplar, birch, etc., and
in the north there is a considerable
proportion of coniferous trees.

In the area of our northern fore-
sts we have a region about forty times
greater than England, which is
59,000 square miles in extent.

From Ottawa to James Bay is about
600 miles and it is about 600 miles
further to the northern limit of the
forests. In Labrador we have an area
1,000 miles wide from east to west by
1,000 miles from north to south, equal
to the whole of western Europe mostly

covered by timber. On the east side of Hudson's Bay trees grow to latitude 67 degrees north. On the west side of the bay they range to latitude 59 degrees north, and continuing northwest in the Mackenzie Basin they reach latitude 63 degrees north or to beyond the Arctic circle.

This sketch of our great forest wealth will show the necessity of some steps being taken to protect and preserve this great inheritance, as well as to ensure the deriving of a proper revenue from this source, and it also shows the necessity for the organization of an association such as the one formed here to-day.

As a result of the climatic conditions the boundaries of some of the trees run in almost parallel lines, although others show great eccentricities. It is not the mean temperature of the year so much as the extremes of heat and cold, proximity to the sea or to the prairie region, former geological conditions, etc., which affect the distribution of the trees.

The white cedar is one of the most peculiar in regard to its limits. The reason why it does not extend further west than the eastern part of Manitoba may be owing to the dryness of the climate. There is, however, a patch on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, near Grand Rapids, which was probably started by seed carried by the Indians. They are found of lining their canoes with the flat branches of the cedar and seeds may have been carried in this way from the eastern side of the lake. Isolated colonies of other species are probably due to the fact that a footing has been gained here and there in advance of the main body. The white cedar is at its perfection in Gaspe and New Brunswick, occurs but little in Nova Scotia, while there is none in Cape Breton or Newfoundland, yet the present conditions are as favorable in the latter as in the former regions. There are no trees along the eastern edge of the Labrador coast, owing to the biting sea air. The islands of our northern coasts are not wooded and we have two triangular areas called the barren lands, one to the northwest and the other to the northeast of Hudson's Bay, but the greater part of the Dominion is well wooded.

In Ontario and Quebec the presence of certain trees is a pretty good indication of climate, but in the west other factors, such as soil and moisture, affect the problem, and the same species does not always grow under the same conditions. For example, in the south some species will seek the coolest situations and in the north the warmest. The white cedar, balsam, white pine, tamarack, white spruce and white birch choose the coolest places in the southern parts of Ontario, while farther north they seek the warmest.

At one time there was a popular notion that the white pine had a very extensive northern range, but in reality it is comparatively southerly in its distribution, being found only in Ontario and Quebec about as far as the divide between James Bay and the southern slope. North of Lake Superior it has been destroyed by fire and has not had time to reproduce itself. It occurs in Newfoundland but not in very extensive forests.

In our northern or spruce forests a bird's eye view of the country would show a "patchy" appearance, due to the fact that different areas have been burnt over at different times. The white spruce attains its full growth in about 150 years, and there are second growth patches of this tree of all sizes and all ages up to 100 years or more, together with some of the old forest.

The origin of forest fires in the more accessible regions is usually due to travellers, explorers, miners or settlers handling fire carelessly. Vast amounts of valuable timber have been destroyed in the past in this way and a great deal is still destroyed by Indians and others leaving fire. But I think that the greatest cause of forest fires in the north is lightning, though there may be other causes. One of the most curious of which I have heard is told of in a tradition of the Indians in regard to a fire of a hot shooting star—quite a possible reason. Other causes may be the spontaneous combustion of pyrites, etc.

One of the principal reasons for the frequency of fires in the accessible parts of the country is the facility of getting matches. With these, Indians and other travellers are frequently lighting their pipes, making smudges,

etc., when they would refrain if they were required to strike a light with flint and steel in the old way. Eddy's matches are probably responsible for a great number of the fires.

I have calculated that about one-third of the country may be considered as brule, that is, under a second growth up to about ten years of age; one-third as intermediate, including trees between ten years of age and upwards, and one-third including trees assuming the character of those of one hundred years or more. As already stated the area of our northern forests may be reckoned as forty-four times as great as that of England. Any one of these 44 parts will produce wood enough to supply the ordinary demands of the present population of Canada, that is five million people could get what is required for mining, fuel, etc., by taking the timber from a space the size of England and would be able to allow the other 43 equal parts to be reserved or used for export. Spruce trees grow much more rapidly up to about thirty years than they do afterwards. The addition made between thirty and one hundred years is much slower. The older the tree the slower the increase.

If any proof is wanting of forest fires having occurred in remote times, it is supplied by the post-tertiary deposits, where we find the charred remains of trees. In the Scarborough Heights near Toronto charred wood has been found two or three hundred feet below the surface, and similar evidence has been recorded elsewhere.

We have another proof in the habit of the Banksian pine, which requires fires to facilitate, if not to continue its reproduction. The cones are exceedingly numerous. They curve inward and adhere closely to the branch. They grow in bunches of two, three or four and will remain on the tree till it falls away with old age. Though this may be true that this is not the only way the seeds escape from the cones, it is certainly the principal means. The cones gape immediately after being scorched and the wind blows the seeds far away from the parent trees. This habit may have been developed like other habits supposed to be accounted for by the Darwinian hypothesis.

A Fine Holiday Number.

The Northwestern Miller, of Minneapolis, has now in circulation its eleventh annual holiday number. The Miller has always held an enviable reputation of the quality of its numbers of this kind, but in this issue it has fairly surpassed itself. It is very seldom indeed that any American periodical, even among those that are more particularly devoted to the artistic side of periodical literature, succeed in producing so handsome an issue as this one of the Miller's. And besides its artistic merits the number is attractive for the quality of its reading matter, which is not, as is too often the case in special issues of commercial periodicals, of the dry statistical variety, but is made up mostly of entertaining stories, and historical sketches.

Comparative prices of Staples.

Following is a table of comparative prices at New York, compiled by Bradstreet's:

	Dec. 28, 1900	Dec. 21, 1899
Flour	\$3.35	\$3.45
Wheat	77 1/2	75 1/2
Corn	45 1/2	39 1/2
Oats	28	25
Rye	56	60 1/2
Cotton	10 5/16	7 11/16
Printed cloths	3 1/2	3 1/4
Wool	24 1/2	23 1/4
Wool, No. 1 comb	29 1/2	31
Pork	\$12.00	\$13.00
Lard	7 1/2	5 3/4
Butter	11 1/4	12 1/4
Cheese	5.00	5 1/2
Coffee	7 1/2	7
Petroleum	7 1/2	9.65
*Iron, less, pig	13.50	25.00
*Steel billets	13.75	24.50
Steel rails	25.00	35.00
Copper	17.00	16.50
Lead, lb	4.37 1/2	4.75
Tin, lb	27.00	24.75

*Pittsburgh.
A conservative estimate of Florida's orange crop for 1900 places the yield at 1,000,000 boxes. Before the freeze in 1895, when the yield was 5,000,000 boxes, Florida oranges sold at 50 cents but the average price per box at present is \$2.

Strike in Nova Scotia.

Halifax, Dec. 29.—A general strike of Nova Scotia coal miners is imminent. The managers of the various collieries in Pictou, Cumberland and Cape Breton counties met in Montreal a month ago, and again at Halifax this week, and considered the demands of the miners, presented three months ago, for 12 per cent increase of wages all round on Jan. 1 and a further increase of 10 per cent next April. The mine operators agreed to grant the New Year increase of 12 per cent, but declined to accede to the April demand. This decision was communicated to the representatives of the miners to day and reports from different mines say the men are determined to strike on Monday.

Alex Jardine, president of the Pure Gold Manufacturing Co., was found lying dead in bed at Toronto on Saturday morning last. He had complained the previous evening of feeling a slight indigestion. Deceased was aged 63 years.

The Berlin Society of Merchants in the course of its annual report published recently, says: "The first impulse to a reversal of the tide of prosperity proceeded from the United States. Unfavorable reports about the iron markets came from beyond the Atlantic in the spring. The spectre of American competition in European markets produced immediately a disastrous effect upon the bourse."

The total quantity of beet-root worked up in France in 1899-1900 was 7,394,475 tons. The supposed yield of sugar, estimated at 7.75 per cent, for taxation, was 573,971 tons; but the actual yield, calculated in refined sugar, was 522,377 tons, or 11.12 per cent. The difference (249,306 tons) between the quantity on which duty was paid and that produced represents the quantity that escapes taxation in France. Thus French producers are enabled to sell their surplus to England under cost price.

United States Consular Agent Harris writes from Eisenstock: "There are at present in Germany 296 great industrial concerns which employ more than 1,000 persons each. The total number of persons employed by them amounts to nearly 600,000, and the machinery in use represents nearly 700,000 tons horse power. The most important concern is the Krupp works in Essen, where 44,057 laborers are employed. Next to this comes the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, which employs 14,643 persons on sea and land."

Official statistics compiled by the New York Produce Exchange show that about \$3,625,000 bushels were carried there during 1900 by canal as against some 6,753,000 bushels in 1899. Of the total wheat receipts 21,000,000 bushels arrived by rail as against 23,000,000 bushels in 1899. There was a marked increase in the receipts of corn by canal, the figures for 1900 being 6,199,100 bushels, and for 1899 about 2,300,000 bushels. Oats showed a heavy decline, the year's traffic via canal being 1,826,700, and in the previous season over 5,700,000 bushels.

The Christmas number of The Northwest Farmer is a fine issue with beautifully lithographed cover and many illustrations. The number contains special contributions from many of the foremost men in Western Canada, along lines in which they have excelled. Half-tones from photos of scenes all over the country lend themselves to making the issue of more local interest. The front page presents an engraving of The Farmer's new home, a splendid five-story block with about an acre of floor area. This block has been erected the past season by the publishers. From an accompanying article we note that the issue represents their own work throughout, and it is certainly one of which any publishing house might justly be proud.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, in an interesting article on bread-making at the Paris exposition in the Forum, declares that the process of bread-making is on the verge of a complete revolution. He describes the Schwelzer process of milling and bread-making which was exhibited at the Paris exposition, and shows that the flour produced by that process is far more nutritious than the flour produced by the old methods. He says that the domestic baking of bread is to be deplored, that bread-making is as much of an art as tailoring, and that we have as much right to bread made by experts as we have to coats and cloaks fashioned by tailors. He opines that the great evils of our time and country are not intrigues, bribery and trusts, but the frying pan, bicarbonate of soda and pie.

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

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TO RENT—BEST STAND IN VIRDEN. Known as Joe Merrick's corner, now occupied as general store, or a good general job stock wanted to purchase. W. F. Seath, Virden, Man.

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In large new town. Extra inducements to hustler with small stock and some experience. Good store building ready. Apply to G. M. Yeomans, Dryden, Rainy River District.

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The undersigned offer for sale by tender the stock and good will of their business at Macleod, Alberta. The stock consists of Men's Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing and Blankets, all new and up-to-date goods. Inspection invited. Tenders will be received up to noon, Thursday Jan. 17th, and will be for the entire stock on the premises, the estimated value \$30,000.00, or for any portion of the same to the value of \$5,000.00. Terms cash, or approved notes at 8 per cent interest. This is an exceptional opportunity to secure an established business. Satisfactory reasons can be given for selling. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Address all tenders to **SCHOFFEL & CO.** Placer Creek, Alta.

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WINNIEG PRICES CURRENT

India's Coffee Production.

At the end of 1899 there were 271,208 acres of land under coffee in India, all of which, excepting 450 acres, was in Southern India. Coffee production is mainly restricted to a limited area in the elevated region above the south-western coast, the coffee lands of Mysore, Coorg, and the Madras districts of Malabar and the Nilgiris, comprising 90 per cent. of the whole area under the plant in India. About 47 per cent. of this area is in Mysore, where there were 128,010 acres in 1899, and the plant is grown on 118,514 acres, being 43 per cent. of the whole, in the British districts of Coorg (72,206 acres), the Nilgiris and Malabar (46,218). In Madras, cultivation on an extended scale is practically restricted to the two districts already mentioned, and to Salem and Madurai. Coffee is also grown in Burma, Assam, Bengal, and Bombay, but in all these provinces on a very restricted scale. The yield has been very poor since 1896, that of last year being the worst of the series, and representing only about 17 2-3 million pounds, this quantity being hardly more than half the production fifteen years ago. Though this recent poverty of the crop has been due in the main to adverse seasons in Madras, Mysore, Coorg, and Travancore, the fall in prices since 1897 has removed the stimulus which had been given for a few years to the further expansion of the coffee-growing area, while disease has combined with adverse climatic conditions to reduce the yield. In 1899 there were 27,631 persons permanently, and 82,656 temporarily, employed on the coffee estates, together 110,287 persons, or one person to about 2 1/2 acres. The following figures are the average of the ten years ending 1899-1900:—Indian coffee-production, 30,092,413 lb.; exports, 30,017,680 lb.; Foreign coffee-imports, 1,581,171 lb.; re-exports, 735,862 lb. The principal countries to which Indian coffee was exported in 1899-1900 were:—United Kingdom, 17,040,000 lb.; France, 10,817,536 lb.; Ceylon, 1,224,272 lb.; Austria-Hungary, 298,704 lb.; Germany, 292,344 lb.; Australia, 272,496 lb.; Asiatic Turkey and Persia, 137,984 lb.; Arabia, 85,232 lb. It should be mentioned that the official report from which the above details are extracted states that "the figures, for which the government are dependent upon the planting community, are imperfect and defective, planters, for unknown reasons, sometimes withholding information."—Chamber of Commerce Journal.

Borax in Europe.

The greater part of the borax which now enters into European commerce is extracted from boracalite, a mineral which is formed principally of borate of lime. It is found in great quantities in certain parts of Asia Minor. The process of treatment depends upon the reaction of borate of calcium and caustic soda, which, when added, form borax and carbonate of lime. It has been found that the caustic soda may be replaced by bicarbonate of soda to obtain the same result, the best method being to use a mixture of the two. In the process which is now generally used, the native boracalite is reduced to a fine powder in a mill. Of the powder, 15 parts by weight are taken, and 60 parts of water, and this is placed in a steam-heated vessel, adding eight parts of bicarbonate of soda, and two parts of caustic soda, and the whole boiled for about three hours. The mass resulting from this treatment is passed into large filter presses, and the hot solution which comes off is placed in crystallising basins, and at the end of a few days, the borax may be collected in crystals; these are put to dry in a steam oven. They are often in irregular masses of large size, and these must be broken into small pieces, after they have been well cleaned. The small crystals thus obtained are assorted and put in barrels whose weight is from 100 to 800 pounds. The cake of carbonate of lime which remains in the filter-press is washed with water until the borax is completely extracted, and is then sold to glass, paper or cement works. It is estimated that 100 pounds of boracalite will yield 100 to 105 pounds of crystallised borax.—Scientific American.

The "Jubilee" Diamond.

One of the classes of the Paris exposition that attracted the attention of the visitors most, was undeniably that of jewelry. In the French section was

GROCERIES

Table listing various grocery items such as Raisins, Dried Fruits, Canned Goods, and Groceries with their respective prices.

Dried Fruits

Table listing various dried fruit items such as Raisins, Prunes, Apples, and other fruits with their prices.

Tobacco

Table listing various tobacco products such as T. & H. 34, 35, and 09 Cads, Lilly, etc., with their prices.

DRUGS

Table listing various drug items such as Alum, Glycerine, and other medicinal products with their prices.

seen a series of ornaments of which precious stones were remarkable not only for their size and their brilliancy, but also for their number. Never at any epoch has there been so great a profusion of rich jewelry, the price of which would be represented by millions of francs. In one of the show-cases was the largest diamond in the world, and which its owners, who form a society, have named the "Jubilee." This unique stone exceeds all its predecessors, since, in addition to its great weight of 239 carats. It is of an absolute purity of water and its cutting presents no error. It is even so perfect and so regular that if it be placed upon the truncated point of its base it will hold itself in equilibrium. Not a cloud troubles the limpidity of its fire, and not a flaw diminished its value. The faultless harmony of its proportions, and its almost supernatural brilliancy, which seems to engen-

der light, both surprise and charm every beholder. This phenomenal stone was found in the diamondiferous strata of Jagersfontein, near the city of Kimberley, in South Africa. This is, as is well known, in the vicinity of the celebrated exploitations of De Beers. The finest diamonds known up to the present have been the "Regent," the "Orloff," the "Great Sancy," etc. The "Regent" weighs but 136 carats and has a slight flaw upon one of its edges; the "Orloff," which belongs to the Czar, weighs 183 carats, but its colour is nearly yellow and its cutting is defective; the "Great Sancy" weighs 102 carats. There is also the "Koh-i-Noor," which belongs to the crown of England and weighs 106 carats. Its color is slightly grayish.—La Nature.

New Zealand has adopted penny postage, taking effect the first of the year.

"See that fellow over there with the pretty side whiskers?" "Yes." "Well, he got up and left the audience the other night when the orator said he wanted to talk to the plain people."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Bigger—Yes, sir. I'm dealing in gut-edged investments now. Bliton—What are they? Bigger—Gold mines. There's money in them. Bliton—You're right. I lost a lot of my money in some of them.—Philadelphia Press. "Doctor, I'm afraid something serious is the matter with my husband." "Indeed, Mrs. Billus? What are the symptoms?" "I braced myself this morning and told him I wanted \$5 to spend for Christmas presents, and he handed me \$10."

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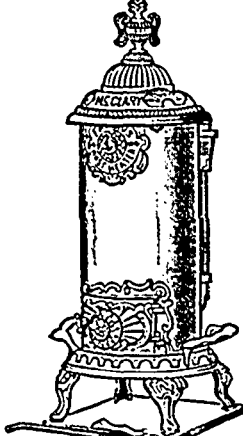
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