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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, DECEMBER 1, 1900.

No. 13

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INSURANCE MATTERS.

VICTORIA-MONTREAL FIRE.

The Victoria-Montreal Company has issued the following statement for publication. Thus:

"The company is at present temporarily inconvenienced by a paucity of working capital, but there is no serious difficulty. The company is perfectly solvent, and all demands will be fully paid up. The present difficulty, it is stated, was caused by the fact that the company started operations on too small a paid-up capital. The subscribed capital amounted to \$507,140, while only some \$191,140 of that amount is paid up. Simultaneously with the beginning in Canada, it started business in the United States. Almost immediately heavy claims were received from across the border. Soon afterwards, also, the Hull fire occurred, and the total claims resulting from it alone amounted to \$27,400. All of these except one, which is being contested by every other company, have been paid. This caused a serious decrease in the working capital. In view of this, therefore, the directors of the company have decided to call in the unpaid subscribed capital, which amounts to \$316,000. Two calls have been issued, and it is expected that by the end of December the subscribed capital will have been paid up."

It is added that the outside losses unpaid amount to \$43,000, and so soon as the calls are in this amount will be paid. This is the company's side of the story, which it is hoped will prove correct, though there is liable to be considerable trouble in getting in the "calls" on unpaid capital.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Winnipeg daily papers have an advertisement of a manager wanted for "a strong old line life company," etc. Communications to Box 245, Free Press office are to be confidential.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 1,372,000 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on Nov. 24. Receipts for the week were 439,000 bushels, and shipments were 346,000 bushels compared with receipts of 962,000 and shipments of 880,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 1,719,000 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg and interior points were estimated approximately at 3,580,000 bushels, compared with 7,400,000 bushels a year ago, and 6,200,000 bushels two years ago.

New Gutta-Percha.

The English acting-consul for Zanzibar reports the discovery of a new gutta-percha. This substance is derived from a tree which grows principally at Dunga. When tapped with a knife, a white fluid emanates, which when placed in boiling water, coagulates into a substance which in character bears a very striking resemblance to gutta-percha. As the material cools it becomes exceedingly hard, but while soft it can be moulded into any required shape. The fruit of the tree resembles a peach in shape, but grows to the size of a small melon. Experts have experimented with this new product to see if it in any way possesses the qualities of gutta-percha, and although it is not expected to prove equal to the genuine article, it is considered that it will be quite suitable for some purposes for which gutta-percha is at present utilized, and it will thus become a marketable article. It is said to abound in Zanzibar, and it will be a very cheap product.

The Canadian Northern Elevator Co., are building an elevator at the new town of Gilbert Plains, Man.

The price of oats at Edmonton, Alberta, has been reduced to 25 cents per bushel of 34 pounds for feed and 28 cents for milling grade.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating T. A. Bernier, Thoo. Bertrand, J. A. Senecal, Jos. Bernier, Nor. Bernier, of St. Boniface, as La Compagnie d'Imprimerie de St. Boniface for the purpose of carrying on printing and publishing business at St. Boniface.

THE COMMERCIAL

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

Nineteenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

Subscriptions—Canada and the United States, \$2.00 per annum in advance, or \$2.25 when not so paid; other countries, \$2.50 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 opinion of this 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 vast region lying between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 1.

MANITOBA CHEESE.

At the recent meeting in Winnipeg of the Butter and Cheese Makers' Union, some hard things were said about Manitoba cheese, which, by the way, were quite true. It is a matter for regret that Manitoba cheese makers are compelled to admit that the average quality of our cheese is inferior. The encouraging feature of this is, that when the difficulty is recognized and acknowledged, there is more reason to hope for improvement than if the situation were ignored. As good cheese can be produced in Manitoba as anywhere else in Canada. This has been proved by the fact that Manitoba cheese has carried off the highest awards at great fairs in Eastern Canada and the United States. Good cheese is made in Manitoba, but there is also a considerable quantity of very poor goods turned out. The poor cheese has the effect of injuring the sale of the good cheese, and therefore, it is in the interest of those who make good cheese as well as those who make the poor stuff, that a decided improvement should be brought about in the average quality of the product of our cheese factories. A dealer, say, at Montreal or Vancouver, who receives a poor lot of Manitoba cheese, is liable to become prejudiced against Manitoba goods in general. This prejudice has already been established to such an extent that it is made more difficult for makers of good Manitoba cheese to dispose of their product, and in order to make sales they are obliged to shade prices.

This is very much to be regretted, and it is hoped the efforts being put forth to improve the quality of our dairy products will result in much good. One point which was brought up at the meeting referred to was the question of discriminating in buying cheese. The Commercial has more than once in times past called attention to the undesirable custom which has prevailed here of buying dairy products at one price, regardless of quality. This practice affords no encouragement to the producers of the best goods. On the contrary, it deliberately invites carelessness on the part of the manufacturers. The custom is undoubtedly the cause, to a great extent, of the inferior quality of much of our dairy goods. It is earnestly to be desired that with the commencement of another season, some system of discrimination in buying dairy goods will be established whereby inferior quantities will be rated at their true value. This, we believe,

would tend to bring about the desired end and at once lead to a decided improvement in the quality of our dairy goods.

TRADING STAMP TO GO.

The retail business men of Winnipeg have decided to give up the use of trading stamps on January first next. In agreeing to this move they have come to a very wise and businesslike conclusion. As matters have been going for some time in Winnipeg, the use of trading stamps has been of no value to any of the merchants. So long as only a limited number of dealers used the stamps, there was no doubt a certain gain in business to those using them. Later when the stamps came into general use, nearly all the merchants in the city using them, this benefit was lost. Buyers did not have to hunt up dealers who used stamps, as practically all gave stamps, so that the stamp lost its value as a trade-drawer. The only value in the stamp is by confining its use to a limited number of firms in each line, so that consumers who wish to collect them, are compelled to go to the stores where they are used. This was the situation in Winnipeg when the Dominion trading stamp first came into use. Only certain dealers in each line were given an opportunity of using the stamps. Those who did not use them, certainly lost a number of good customers, as the custom of collecting stamps came into vogue. Later a local trading stamp company was organized, and practically all those not using the Dominion trading stamp, began to use the local stamp. Thus the advantage accruing to the few who were using the Dominion stamps was lost, and the result has been that the merchants have signed an agreement to dispense with the stamps entirely at the close of the year.

The disappearance of the trading stamp will not cause any regrets in business circles. The giving of stamps has proved a serious matter for many business men, particularly in lines where the margin of profit is small. On many lines of goods the profit is so small that the reduction in profits by giving stamps was severely felt by merchants. Aside from the reduction of profits, the custom was unbusinesslike in principle and practice. If the merchant can afford to give any discount upon his goods, a businesslike way would be to give the discount direct to the purchaser. In the case of the trading stamps, a third party stepped in between the merchant and his customer and shared the profit arising from the transaction. This could hardly appeal to the good judgment of a business man as a legitimate way of doing business. By all means let the trading stamp go.

THE LIQUOR ACT.

When the Liquor Act was before the legislative assembly the premier indicated, that although he would ask for its enactment, he would submit some questions to the courts to permit of argument and judicial opinion, upon the constitutionality of the measure. Attorney General Campbell lost no time after his appointment to office, in preparing these questions, and they were given in detail in The Commercial last week. As they are already before the court, it would be improper to comment upon them, but it is evident that they are going to make a celebrated case, and it is understood, that whatever the decisions of their lordships of the Manitoba Queen's Bench, the case will go to the Privy Council of Great Britain. This means that the

final decision will not be rendered for months. Indeed, it is not expected that the Queen's Bench decision will be forthcoming until February.

The first hearing came off on Wednesday last, to settle the parties to the case. Attorney General Campbell and J. A. M. Atkins, Q. C., appeared for the government to defend the Act. F. A. Phippen, Q. C., was admitted to represent the Liquor Trade. W. R. Mulock, Q. C., and E. L. Taylor appeared on behalf of the Alliance to represent the temperance people, but after a long argument the judges decided that the reference did not warrant their appearance in the case. It was announced that the Dominion government, although interested in the excise and revenue, would not be represented. A remarkable feature is the position of the Hudson's Bay company. One of the questions involves the rights of the company, but the company through its counsel, W. E. Perdue, protested against the company being brought in, and stated that it declined to plead and would not be bound by any decision given. Even if the company had rights which the Act could not interfere with, he would not say that it would take any advantage of them. Nevertheless, their lordships decided, that as the government had submitted the question they were bound to deal with it. And if the company would not appoint counsel, it would be the duty of the court to do so.

The case will be argued again on Wednesday next. It is understood that the Alliance counsel will be admitted by the government, and will thus get a hearing. The Act is already on the statute book, to come into full operation at the expiry of the present licenses in May next.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The opening of the Southeastern section of the Canadian Northern railway through to Rainy River, marks another important accomplishment in the development of Western Canada. An important link in the proposed new line through to Lake Superior has thus been completed and opened for regular traffic. Two important points (Winnipeg and Rainy River) have been connected by a direct route by the completion of the Southeastern. While the railway was building across the prairies of southeastern Manitoba and through the wood country which lies beyond the prairie region, very little attention was attracted to the matter. But now that the road has reached an important point like Rainy River, a considerable traffic may be expected to flow over this route at once.

The country between Winnipeg and Rainy River is sparsely settled, though there is a large area of good land tributary to the road, between Winnipeg and the beginning of the wood country. As the wooded district is approached, there is considerable swampy land. The wood country will furnish a large traffic in cordwood for the Winnipeg market. It is expected that a large quantity of saw logs will also be brought over the new railway, from points tributary to the road, or tributary to the Rainy River. As a result of the construction of this road, a large saw mill will be established in Winnipeg by the Rat Portage Lumber Co., which will be ready for operating next summer, and thus the lumbering industry at Winnipeg will be given a great impetus. Tributary to the Rainy river there is a considerable section of good agricultural country, which will be brought into direct connection with Winnipeg, and which will be greatly benefited

by the building of the road. The mining interests about Rainy Lake and vicinity will also reap advantage from the operation of the new line.

During the winter a bridge will be constructed over the Rainy river, for the purpose of uniting the Southeastern and Ontario sections of the Canadian Northern system, thus forming another through line to Lake Superior, on the completion of the Ontario section between Port Arthur and Rainy river.

HOW ABOUT INSURANCE.

The season for fires is again at hand. Severe weather always results in an increase of the number of fires. Defective pipes and flues get in their deadly work at a time when stoves and furnaces are crowded to their utmost capacity. Heavy fires left burning over night without any one on guard to keep an eye on them, are an additional source of danger at this time of year. Stocks of merchandise are also heavier than usual during the early portion of the winter, thus making it necessary that fire insurance should be looked after. The wise trader will keep well insured all the time. The only thing which can be said of neglect to do so is, that it shows carelessness or lack of business capacity. When the stock of goods is largely increased, as it is during the fall and early winter, the matter of fire insurance should be looked into and the protection increased in proportion to the increase in the stock. Aside from this, the increased danger of fires during the winter season, should put even the careless merchant on guard and cause him to see that he is properly protected from loss by fire. The more a dealer owes on his stock, the more anxious he should be about the matter of fire insurance. When his liabilities are heavy, his obligation to protect himself are in like proportion increased, for in neglecting to properly insure his stock, he is neglecting the rights of his creditors, who would lose heavily in case of destruction of his stock by fire. It is certainly a duty we owe one to another, to protect the interests of others in matters of this kind. In the case of fire insurance the merchant is protecting himself at the same time that he is safeguarding the interests of his creditors, by keeping his property fully insured. The trader who meets with a heavy loss through neglecting his insurance is sure to be looked upon as a careless business man by those who take an interest in the matter.

A DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

At the banquet recently given Lord Strathcona at Toronto, the guest of the evening endorsed the formation of a Dominion board of trade. Lord Strathcona said:—

"By this means you would be able to bring to the notice of the Government many things with which they themselves would have very little knowledge, because, being business, commercial and professional men, you must necessarily have more intimate and practical knowledge of what is required than any body of men sitting at Ottawa, or, for that matter, at Westminster."

No doubt Lord Strathcona speaks from a knowledge of what has been accomplished in the United Kingdom by the national body there, known as the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. A national board of trade would undoubtedly carry great weight with the government. There are certainly many matters which would come properly before such a body, and upon which business men in all parts of the country could unite unanimously in advising a stated policy of action.

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This Bank offers to clients every facility which their Balance, Business and responsibility warrant.
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CAPITAL PAID-UP - \$6,000,000
RESERVE FUND - \$1,250,000

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H. K. Walker, General Manager.
J. H. Plummer Asst. General Manager.
Winnipeg Branch: JOHN AILID, Manager

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BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1810.

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Reserve Fund - \$325,000 "

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Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal
H. S. Suter, General Manager
J. Elms, Inspector.

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PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA: Halifax, Sydney, Cape Breton.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA: Winnipeg, Brandon.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA: Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, Weyburn, Neepawa, Carleton Place, Woodstock, Welland, Ontario.
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK: Victoria, Vancouver, Rossland, Greenwood, Kalo.
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Head Office, Hamilton.

Capital (all paid-up) ..\$1,703,212
Reserve Fund - 1,234,120

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A. H. Lee (Toronto) Wm. Gibson, M.P.
J. Turnbull, Cashier. H. B. Steven, Asst. Cashier.

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INCORPORATED 1832.

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX; GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO.
JOHN Y. PAYZANT, PRESIDENT. H. C. MCLEOD, GENERAL MANAGER.
CAPITAL PAID UP, - \$1,860,000.00. RESERVE, - \$2,281,942.00.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1890--1900. Table with columns for ASSETS and LIABILITIES for Jan. 1st, 1890 and Jan. 1st, 1900.

E. JACOBS

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, ETC.
Accounts examined and reported on. Assigned estates wound up. Information supplied relative to the Boundary District of British Columbia.
GREENWOOD, BOUNDARY DISTRICT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
The firm of Robertson Bros., wholesale confectioners, Toronto, is dissolved, Alexander Robertson retiring. The business will be continued by the remaining partner, Thomas Robertson.

RICHMOND'S TIGER TEA

PURE, FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
Now used in thousands of families.
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There are no conditions as to residence, travel or occupation, in the Unconditional Accumulative Policies issued by this Association. They guarantee Extended Insurance, Paid-up Policies, and Cash Surrender Values.
W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary J. K. MACDONALD, Man. Direct
Man., N.W.T. and B.C.—Winnipeg Office, 467 Main St.
O. E. KERR, Cashier D. McDONALD, Inspector.

Horticulture at the Pan-American Exposition.

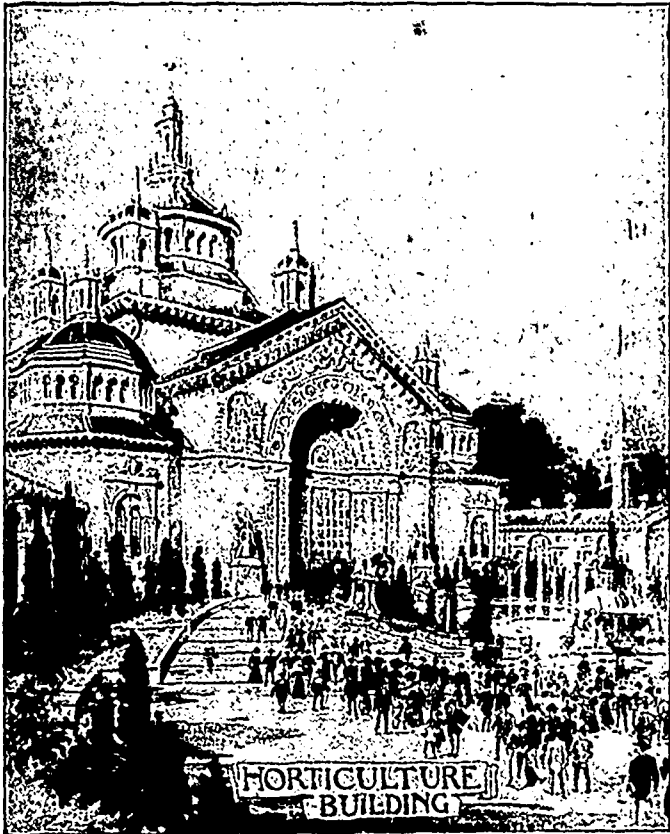
Horticulture exhibits at Buffalo will have a beautiful setting in and about an exceedingly handsome building 220 feet square. The height of the building is 230 feet to the top of the lantern, and the general proportions are of commanding grandeur. Situat-

matter of copper the United States produces 230,000 tons, annually, or more than one-half of the world's output. The United States and Mexico are the two greatest silver producing countries. In other mining productions, the commercial value of which is considerably greater than that of the precious metals, the countries of Pan-America also lead the world. During the last year the coal output of

the water has, and this is one of them. The popular fallacy underlying the demand for the mint is, that gold bullion in Canada now requires to be exported in order to give it a value as a coined metal, which it does not possess as a raw material. To an audience of bankers the fallacy needs no exposition, but in the hope that my words may be conveyed beyond this room, let me briefly glance at some of the pros and cons of the question. The coinage of gold in Canada implies a gold currency. Are we prepared to revise and reverse our existing system? A distinguished American statesman has said: "He who tampers with the currency robs labor of its bread." Our currency system is unique. It has stood the test of time, the strain of adversity, the temptations of prosperity. Stable, safe, elastic and convenient, it adapts itself most admirably to the commercial requirements of our people, to the ebb and flow of trade, not only in recurring cycles of expansion and contraction, but in the changes of each passing year. Founded at its inception upon sound financial and banking principles, it has been strengthened from time to time by the introduction of safeguards suggested by practical experience, until it has become about as perfect a system of currency as the wit of man can devise. It is better than a gold currency, because with equal safety and stability there is conjoined greater convenience. But, it may be said, the coinage of gold in Canada can surely be carried on without disturbing the existing currency system. What harm, at the worst, can come from minting here our gold bullion, even if no distinct benefit is derived? Is not the sentimental advantage of possessing a gold coinage of our own worth something? To all of which I reply: A disturbance of our present system is inevitable from the free coinage of gold, for this reason, if for no other. The Bank Act requires the banks at all times to hold not less than 40 per cent. of their cash reserves in Dominion notes, under a penalty of \$500 for each and every violation of this provision. The enactment absolutely limits the amount of gold which the banks can hold to some 60 per cent. of their cash reserves, the balance being required to be in Dominion notes. Now, inasmuch as the volume of currency outstanding will always be regulated by the requirements of trade it follows as surely as that water will find its level, that all the gold coin injected into circulation will either quickly return to the banks, or displace a like amount of paper currency. In the latter event, the character of the circulating medium is wholly altered, while in the former contingency, the

be compelled to submit to a loss in the operation, or to demonetize the gold currency. I cannot but think that those who have urged the minting of gold in Canada have fallen into the error of assuming that the process enhances the value of the metal, and in some subtle, mysterious way determines the channels of trade. The coinage of silver admittedly is a profitable transaction, since the face value of the coin is nearly double that of its bullion value, and this process of giving a fictitious value to the metal can, advantageously enough, be conducted up to the limit of the needs of the commerce of the country for subsidiary coinage, or, as we phrase it, small change. The Dominion government reaps a profit, one year with another, of about \$70,000 annually from the coinage of silver and copper. On the other hand, the coinage of gold not only yields no profit, but entails an actual loss. The mints in Australia are conducted at a loss. Referring to the mint established at Perth, Western Australia, in 1896, the chief official of the British mint recently remarked: It is not evident how far the colony is the better for the establishment of a mint at Perth, or that it has gained anything by its large outlay on buildings, machinery and maintenance, which it could not equally have gained at smaller cost by the establishment of a local refinery under government supervision."

GOLD AS BULLION AND AS COIN.
Now, the banks are prepared to pay the miner as much for his bullion as he can realize by shipping the metal to an American mint, or by converting it into coin in this country. Gold is not a commodity which enhances in value by the process of minting, as cotton, timber and wheat are increased in value when manufactured into fabrics, furniture and flour. The bullion and the coinage value of gold stand practically on a par, and for purposes of international exchange the metal is about as valuable in one form as the other. Our best security lies in not sowing the seed, the harvest whereof we know not. I make no apology for having somewhat lengthily dwelt upon this subject. In my opinion there is no question of the moment which more vitally concerns, not merely our own business as bankers, and the interests of the great body of shareholders whose trustees we, in a sense, are, but the very basis of our banking and currency system, and through these the commerce of our country. The establishment of an assay office in British Columbia is not, perhaps, open to the objections I have urged against a mint, but I deem it my duty to record my conviction that the coinage of gold in Canada, in our present circumstances, is



Pan-American Exposition.

ed in a position of great prominence on the western side of the grounds, the approach from the east is through the esplanade, past the basins of aquatic plants, the fountains and the great urns containing beautiful tropical foliage effects, up the curved incline which is bordered by many odd varieties of fruiting trees and shrubs, to the magnificent doorway which is the subject of the accompanying illustration. Probably no horticultural exhibit has ever had such elegant and appropriate surroundings and no former display has been so well worthy of it.

Fruits of all kinds will be placed on exhibition during the summer. Much of the fruit will be preserved in cold storage though the exhibit will change as the season advances and the different varieties ripen.

Mineral Exhibits at the Buffalo Exposition.

No feature of the Pan-American Exposition will be of more importance than the exhibit of mines and metal lurgy. The building to be devoted to these exhibits is one of a group of three magnificent structures arranged in the form of a horseshoe, at the western boundary of the Esplanade. It is 150 feet square and at each of the four corners it has a square tower 90 feet high.

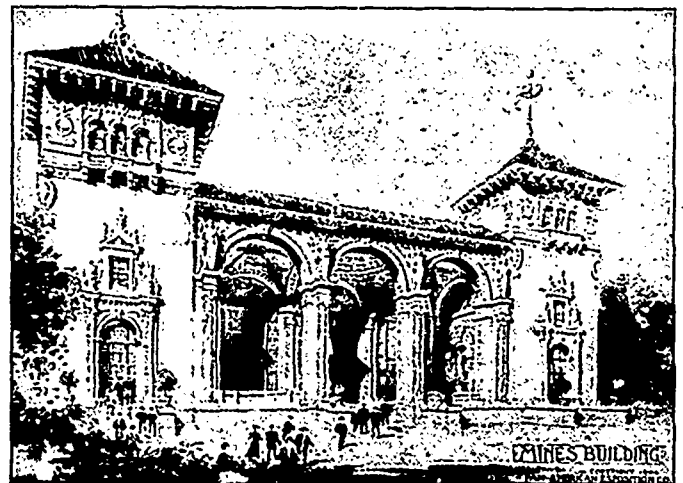
Never was the science of metallurgy or skill in mining more highly developed than in the present day. The golden decorations of King Solomon's Temple are estimated to have cost \$250,000,000. Ever since the account in the book of Genesis of finding gold along the river Pison, a stream which flows from the Garden of Eden, the seeking for and the mining gold has been one of the most fascinating industries. The production of gold throughout the world during the present century has steadily increased. The production of the United States in 1899 amounted to \$72,500,000 while that of the whole world is given at \$315,000,000, thus giving the United States the first position in the production of gold of any country. In the

the United States reached the enormous amount of 225,000,000 tons. This, as compared with Great Britain's output of about 200,000,000 tons and Germany's 100,000,000 tons, makes the question of the future production of coal, considering the rapid increase in America and the fact that European production has reached its limit and is already declining, especially noteworthy at this time. The Canadian output of coal and iron is an item of great importance. The near proximity of iron and coking coal and the proper fluxes gives Canada a great advantage in the manufacture of iron and steel. The advancement of these industries in North America during the past decade are phenomenal, the total production of the United States last year amounting in value to \$113,738,414 and of non-metallic substances to a total of \$601,872,631.

Proposed Canadian Mint.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association, held in Toronto, on Nov. 15, E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, president of the Association, discussing the question of a mint for Canada, said:

The announcement recently made by the minister of finance that the Dominion government has concluded negotiations with the British government for the establishment in Canada of a branch of the royal mint is, in my judgment a matter of large consequence to the banking interests of this country. An agitation for a mint has been afoot in British Columbia for two or three years past, stirred up by the increasing output of gold in the Yukon. Until now it cannot be said to have attracted any wide measure of popular support, or to have produced that strong political pressure beneath which the convictions of governments are said at times to bend. I fear that the decision to erect a mint in Canada has been reached without adequate consideration of the currency needs and conditions of the country, or of the consequences that may flow from the act. The earth hath bubbles, as



Pan-American Exposition.

banks are between the Scylla of refusing to accept the gold, and the Charybdis of incurring the penalties provided by the Bank Act. If they add the coin to their cash. Banks may, however, take all the gold coin offered them, and export it as other commodities are exported, a recourse to which inevitably they will be driven sooner or later, according to the measure of time and the extent of the coinage. What then? The exchange value of gold may be very often less than its face or legal tender value, and so the banker will

underrivable, because: (1.) The very basis of the banking and currency system is thereby disturbed. (2.) The coin will not circulate, and neither demand nor occasion for it exists; (3.) It cannot be retained by the banks, and must either be exported at a loss or demonetized; (4.) It involves a loss to the government; (5.) It tends to displace and disorganize a currency system safe, stable and peculiarly adapted to the needs of our commerce and (6.) It opens the door to that incalculable mischief, the free coinage of silver.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO

WEAR OUT THE GRAY MATTER IN YOUR CRANIUM THINKING WHAT WILL BE ACCEPTABLE TO YOUR PATRONS IN

SPRING CLOTHING

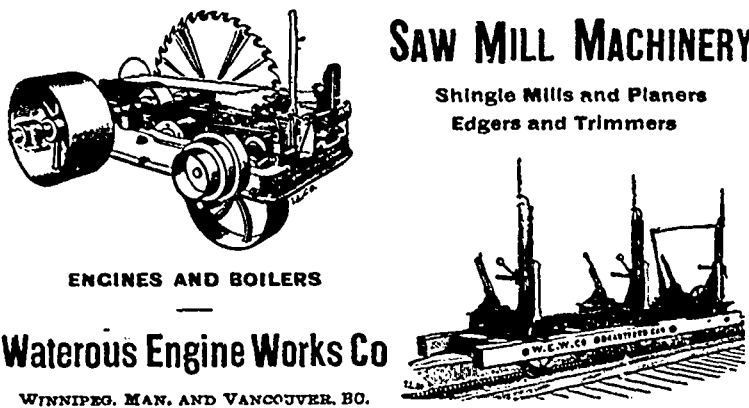
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Manufacturers of Fine Clothing
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London Motors, Dynamos and Elevators.
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**GLOVES
MITTS
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Dealer in
HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, SENECA ROOT,
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Highest market prices paid for consignments and returns made promptly.
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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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THE JOBIN-MARRIN CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES

Now in stock a fine shipment of this line of goods in barrels and half-barrels. All the well-known brands.

A full range of Staple and Fancy Groceries always in stock.

Remember we handle country produce of all kinds with profit to consignors.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICES:
MARKET STREET EAST, WINNIPEG

"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

Toys and Fancy Goods

CROKINOLE, SLEIGHS, ETC.

If you have not sent in your order yet for Xmas Goods it is time you did. We would be pleased to hear from you, with instructions to make up an assortment for you. We can give you satisfaction all right.

Have still a fine range of the above goods yet, so can satisfy you.

CLARK BROS. & CO. WHOLESALE STATIONERS
P. O. Box 1240, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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 cheap light. No waste. Agents wanted in every town and N. W. T.

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

HIDES WOOL

NORTHWEST HIDE CO.
Herman Telke, Mgr.

236 KING ST.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FUR TALLOW

SENECA ROOT SHEEPRELT

Power for Winnipeg.

Some time ago an association was formed in Winnipeg of motor users, with the object of securing better terms from the companies supplying the power. A meeting of the association was held this week, at which it was reported that the Kewatin Power Co. were willing to negotiate for the transmission of power to Winnipeg. It was also reported that the Lac du Bonnet Power Co. were also prepared to transmit power to this city. The distance from Winnipeg to Kewatin, at which latter place a magnificent water power has been developed, is about 130 miles.

Alleged Lottery Scheme.

A Winnipeg retail concern known as the Bankrupt Stock Buying Co. has been prosecuted for advertising to give away a horse, buggy and harness by lot. The coupon to purchasers of goods to the value of \$5 and upwards was as follows: "This coupon entitles the holder to participate in drawing for horse, buggy and harness. Drawing takes place December 21." The decision of the court was reserved. The defendant in the suit now proposes to give away the horse, etc., to the party who guesses nearest the number of beans in a jar, but guessers must first buy \$5 worth of goods at the store.

The Eddy Industries.

Tees & Perse, manufacturers' agents, who handle the Eddy manufactures in Winnipeg, have received word that the new match factory has now been in operation for some days. A supply of matches for the Winnipeg market is on the road and is expected here almost any day now. The new paper mills will be in operation very soon, and within a few weeks the Eddy papers will again be on the market, to be followed a little later by the paper bags. The woodenware factory is expected to be completed in January, and the fibreware factory will be ready to start work in the spring. Mr. Perse visited Hull a few weeks ago, when he had an opportunity of inspecting the work going on in rebuilding this great line of industries, which were wiped out by the fire last spring. Up to the time of Mr. Perse's visit about three quarters of a million dollars had been expended in rebuilding the factories. The different industries carried on by the Eddy Company are being re-established on a larger scale than before the fire. The latest machinery is being put in, and fine, modern, fire-proof buildings are being erected for the factories. The pulp mill and some other departments escaped destruction at the time of the great fire last spring.

Mr. Perse says that the city of Hull is being re-built in a much more solid and safe manner than before the fire. The streets have been widened and many fine, solid masonry buildings are being built.

Canada Cycle Company.

The first annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Cycle & Motor Company, Limited, was held in Toronto recently.

After paying the 7 per cent dividend on the company's preference shares and writing off a sum for expenses and losses not chargeable to trading account, the company placed \$25,000 (being \$11,614.64 in excess of the amount required by its charter) to a reserve fund for the benefit of the preference shares, and carried forward to the credit of profit and loss \$28,421.43.

The following directors were elected: W. E. H. Massey, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, J. W. Flavell, Hon. Lyman M. Jones, Warren Y. Soper, Jos. N. Sherstone and A. E. Ames.

At a subsequent meeting of directors W. E. H. Massey was elected president; Hon. Geo. A. Cox first vice-president; J. W. Flavell, second vice-president, and Jos. N. Sherstone, secretary.

Hall Insurance Suit.

In the case before Judge Locke, at Emerson, Man., of the suit of the Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hall Insurance Co. vs. Lindsay, for amount of assessment on crop of defendant for 1899, the company was non-suited, but appealed to the supreme court at Winnipeg. Chief Justice Killam dismissed the appeal with costs against the company, virtually deciding that all the assessments made by the company that year were irregular and cannot be collected.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 61c in store Fort William. Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$1.00; best bakers', \$1.70. Oatmeal—\$1.70 per 80 lb. sack to the retail trade. Millstuffs—Bran, \$11.50 per ton; shorts, \$12.50, delivered to city dealers. Oats—Carlots on track, new oats, 25 @ 27c, according to quality. Barley—23@26c per bushel for feed grades of new; 32c for malting. Country wheat—50@55c per bushel, according to grade and freight rate to farmers at country points. Corn—In carlots, 41@42c per bushel of 60lb. Flax—\$1.20 per bushel. Butter—Dairy, 18@20c per lb. for best grades; creamery, 21c at the factories. Cheese—Regular sizes, 11@12c. Eggs—18c for Manitoba fresh. Hides—No. 1 green hides, 7 1/2c per lb. Wool—7@8c for unwashed fleece. Sausage meat—7 1/2c per lb. on cars. Potatoes—Choice new potatoes, 40c per bushel; carlots at country points, 27c. Poultry—Turkeys, 11@12 1/2c per lb.; fowl, 9c per lb.; spring chickens, 10c; ducks, 9c per lb. Dressed Meats—Beef, 7@8c; mutton, 8@9c; hams, 9@10c; hogs, 5@6c; veal, 5 1/2@6c. Live Stock—Cattle, 2 1/2@3 1/4c for good to choice steers, sheep, 4c; hogs 4 1/2@4 3/4c off cars, according to weight and quality.

Comparative Prices of Staples.

These are prices at New York, except for bessemer pig iron and steel billets, for which Pittsburg prices are given.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and another Price. Includes Wheat, Flour, Corn, Oats, Rye, Cotton, Lard, Butter, Sugar, Petroleum, Iron, Steel, Copper, Lead, Tin, and Pittsburg.

Drug Trade Notes.

A sellers trust is being formed in Japan to control the price of camphor.

Messina correspondence is to the effect that brimstone has a downward tendency.

Rosin was reported 10c higher at New York last week for common and good strained.

A combination of Sicilian brimstone producers is in process of organization, which leads to the expectation of higher prices for this article.

A Toronto report says: Opium has advanced 20c per lb. Morphine will no doubt go up in sympathy. Camphor, although high, may advance further. Castor oil is higher. Naphthalene balls may be higher in the spring on account of large demand, which is the result of the price of camphor.

The scarcity of the cheaper grades of degras has been quite pronounced for some time, and at present is rather severely felt in this market, says the New York Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. Tanners who have been accustomed to take large supplies ahead are now happy if able to secure sufficient for current needs.

Early in the week the trade was advised of an advance of fifty cents a pound on santoline, and on Friday another advance of ten cents a pound was made. The present upward movement began last August, and the total advance thus far has been ninety cents a pound for crystals and one dollar a pound for powdered. It is the intention of manufacturers and importers to maintain this difference of ten cents a pound between crystals and powdered.—New York, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

A chemist of New Orleans is claimed, to have discovered a process of converting cottonseed oil into a paint oil having all the qualities of linseed oil made from Calcutta seed. It is claimed for the new product that paint mixed with it dries perfectly in eight hours. The new paint oil is announced in the daily papers with flaming headlines, and its prospects set forth in extravagant language. In the

meantime manufacturers of linseed oil are not worrying, and the paint grinders are awaiting developments.

Winnipeg job printers have decided to advance the price of work. Job printing in Winnipeg has not been a

very profitable business for some time, owing to the small margin of profit obtained. In fact much work has been done at a loss by reason of the low prices prevailing. A moderate advance in rates is therefore advisable, and will not prove a hardship to the public.

National Trust Company

Head Office: TORONTO. Branch Offices: Montreal and Winnipeg. Capital Subscribed - \$1,000,000. Reserve - 250,000. Board of Directors: J. W. FLAVELLE, Esq., President. Managing Director The William Davies Co. Ltd.; Director Canadian Bank of Commerce. Vice-Presidents: A. E. Ames, Esq., of Messrs. A. E. Ames & Co., Sec. Vice-President Imperial Life Assurance Co., First Vice-President Toronto Board of Trade. Hon. Mr. Justice McMahon. F. W. Gates, Esq., President Hamilton Gas Light Co., Vice-President Canada Life Assurance Co. Z. A. Lash, Esq., of Messrs. Blake, Lash, & Cassels, Barristers, etc. Elias Rogers, Esq., Director Imperial Bank of Canada. F. Nicholls, Esq., Second Vice-President and Managing Director Canadian General Electric Co. H. N. Fudger, Esq., President Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., President Goldsmith's Stock Company. William Mackenzie, Esq., President Toronto Railway Company. Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President Canada Life Assurance Co., President Canadian Bank of Commerce. Robert Kilgour, Esq., Vice-President Canadian Bank of Commerce. W. E. Massey, Esq., President Massey-Harris Co., Limited. B. M. Britton, Esq., M. P., Director Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co. A. E. Kemp, Esq., President Kemp Manufacturing Co., President Toronto Board of Trade. E. W. Cox, Esq., Assistant General Manager Canada Life Ass. Co. G. H. Watson, Esq., of Messrs. Watson, Snook & Smith, Barristers.

W. T. WHITE, General Manager, Toronto. Advisory Board for Manitoba and Northwest Territories: Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, Premier Northwest Territorial Government. I. M. Ross, Esq., Capitalist.

Solicitors for Manitoba: MESSRS. TUPPER, PHIPPEN & TUPPER. Company is chartered by Government to accept and execute any kind of Trusts or Agency, and to act in any of the following capacities: Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Assignee, Liquidator, General Agent. ACCEPTED BY THE COURTS AS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER APPROVAL OF ORDER OF LIEUT. GOVERNORS-IN-COUNCIL FOR THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND MANITOBA. OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN AD-ITEM FOR MANITOBA. FUNDS RECEIVED FOR INVESTMENT IN first mortgage securities. Principal and interest guaranteed. Estates managed. Rents, interest, Dividends, Coupons, and other income collected. Safety deposit boxes for rent, all sizes, at reasonable prices. Parcels received for safe custody. Correspondence invited. Solicitors bringing estates, administrations, etc., to the company are CONTINUED IN THE PROFESSIONAL CARE OF THE SAME. NO CHARGE is made for drafting of WILLS and CUSTODY thereof when the testator designs the appointments of the COMPANY as EXECUTOR, TRUSTEE or GUARDIAN.

Winnipeg Offices: National Trust Company Building, 323-325 Main Street. Corner Notre Dame Street East. T. HARRY WEBB, Secretary. ARTHUR STEWART, Manager.

The Up-to-Date Line of Farm Implements for 1901. J. I. CASE M.C. TRIUMPH SULKEY PLOW, RAGINE, WIS. M. C. TRIUMPH GANG PLOWS, CELEBRATED WALKING PLOWS, DISK HARROWS, BOSS HARROWS, DIAMOND CHANNEL IRON HARROWS. FOUNTAIN CITY CRAIN DRILLS, all sizes, Lacrosse, Wis. THE FAMOUS WESTERN KING WAGONS AND FARM SLEIGHS, made by The Woodstock Wagon and Manufacturing Co'y. BUGGIES, PHLETONS, CUTTERS and SLEIGHS, manufactured expressly for the Western Trade. Our travellers are now on the road and will call on you in a few days. Reserve your orders. THE BALFOUR IMPLEMENT CO. 138 Princess Street, Market Square, Winnipeg. STORAGE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

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National Irrigation Convention.

The National Irrigation Congress at Chicago has caused a declared revival of interest in the subject of water conservation and distribution for purposes of agriculture. At Denver, in view of this convention, the chamber of commerce has called a mass meeting for the purpose of considering the irrigation and storage question. The object is to secure government aid in building stores and reservoirs in the west. The last session of congress appropriated \$100,000 to make surveys and a number of plans will be ready for the December meeting of that body. The west is in favor of going to congress with a request for an appropriation of \$15,000,000 as a starter. The idea is to have the government conserve the waters near the heads of the streams and leave the distribution to private capital.

Live Stock News.

P. Gallagher & Sons, Winnipeg, have recently brought in some very fine cattle for the Winnipeg market. They are also sending a lot of dressed beef to the camps in the woods.

R. J. Mullins, of Mullins & Wilson, cattle exporters, Winnipeg, arrived from the west the first of the week with several cars of beef cattle for the English market. It is his intention to go right through with the shipment.

The live stock shipments from Pilot Mound for the past week comprised twelve cars, all consigned to Winnipeg. Chalmers Bros. & Bethune shipped four cars of cattle. Dow & Curry shipped seven cars and a mixed car of cattle and hogs.—Pilot Mound Sentinel.

A report from New York says that horses to the number of 50,000 are to be purchased in the United States in the next six months by agents of the British government for the use of Lord Kitchener's forces in poling the Traruaal and Orange Free State.

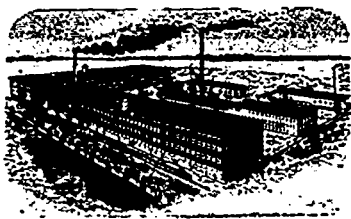
P. Burns is doing a good business at his abattoir at Calgary. He is handling a lot of cattle and sheep which are being slaughtered for the British Columbia trade. He has also purchased a number of carloads of hogs in Manitoba, for shipment to Calgary, some of which are young hogs for feeding.

The total number of cattle exported this season via the port of Montreal was 92,172 head, of which 5,077 were United States cattle, shipped through in bond. These figures show an increase of 10,368 head, as compared with the total of 1899, and this is accounted for to some extent to the fact that Gordon & Ironside shipped about 10,000 head more ranch cattle this season than last.

The Drummer's Dream.

A little room in a little hotel
In a little country town,
On a little bed, with a musty smell,
A man was lying down,
A great big man, with a great big snore,
And he lay on his back, you see,
And a peaceful look on his face he wore,
For sound asleep was he,
In his dream what marvellous trips he made,
What tremendous bills he sold,
And nobody failed, and every one paid,
His orders were as good as gold
He smiled and smothered a scornful laugh,
When his fellow drummer blowed,
For he knew no other had sold the half,
Of what his order book showed,
He got this letter from home one day:
"Dear Sir,—We've no fitter term
To use in your case than simply say,
Henceforth you are one of the firm."
And a glorious change this made
In his life;
He now from the road withdrew,
And really soon got to knowing his wife,
His son and his daughter, too,
And then he moved from his obscure flat,
To a house on the avenue;
Lived swall, was happy, got healthy
and fat,
Respected and wealthy, too,
But with a thump, bang, whang,
thum, egaln;
The landlord stood at the door
"It's purty high time for that 610
train!"
And the drummer's dream was
o'er.

McLAUGHLIN GARRIAGE CO. OSHAWA, ONTARIO



THIS cut shows our immense, new and thoroughly equipped factory, which gives us a capacity of building (not simply assembling) from 14,000 to 16,000 finished jobs annually.

Our vehicles were awarded the Silver Medal (the highest honors attainable for light work), at the Paris International Exposition, excelling all other Canadian Exhibitors in the business and proving conclusively that for real merit our goods are unequalled.

A point not to be overlooked is the following: We are absolutely the only firm represented in the West, which deals direct. We have no Middleman's profit. We take your order and ship direct, no commission (10 per cent to 12½ per cent) being allowed simply because our vehicles come into your country.

Then again, our wheels are All "A" Standard. A "B" wheel cannot be found in our factory. An "A" wheel is made out of the cream of the hickory. A "B" wheel is made out of hickory not fit for an "A" wheel. Always buy the best and good results are bound to follow.

Before placing spring orders it will pay you to wait until our traveller calls on you.

When in the city, do not fail to call at our warerooms, No. 144 Princess St. We will at all times be pleased to meet you. Our Motto for 30 years: 'ONE GRADE ONLY AND THAT THE BEST.'

McLaughlin Carriage Co. Branch: 144 Princess St., Winnipeg

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

Business at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Nov. 26.—Trade has been somewhat slack this week and money has been tight. There is a rising tendency in the produce market, but no change in price. The retail price of local eggs, however, is now 60 cents, and local creamery butter is scarce.

Considerable news has been published this week in the local press regarding the different industries of the province. The saw mill owners are seriously considering the advisability of asking the provincial government to grant a tonnage bonus on all lumber ships built in the province, as owing to the high rates prevailing for California owned boats, and the great scarcity of foreign ships the lumber business has been seriously affected in British Columbia.

In salmon canning industry, several attempts to form a tighter combine have ended in failure, and it is likely that next year there will be no pooling arrangement, as the combine arranged for last season has been discontinued.

The famine in hard coal is still on in British Columbia and is causing much discomfort.

Owing to cold weather the weekly market in New Westminster was unusually short of supplies. Potatoes were scarce. Another feature of the New Westminster market was the great scarcity of eggs.

British Columbia Markets.

(All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and large quantities, and to cash discounts.) PRICES AT VANCOUVER. (By wire to The Commercial.)

There has been a sharp advance in the price of fresh local creamery butter, which is now held at a fancy price. Other grades are unchanged. Cheese is 4c lower. Potatoes have advanced 2c in Vancouver and 1c in Seattle. Dressed hogs are 1c lower.

GRAIN—Oats, \$26 per ton; wheat, \$23. FLOUR—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$5.20; strong bakers, \$4.60; Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel; Enderby, B. C. patents, \$5.20. FEED—National mills chops, \$24 per ton; bran, \$18; shorts, \$20; oil cake meal, \$33 ton, f.o.b. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.

HAY—Per ton, \$12. MEAL—Rolled oats, 90lb sack, \$2.60; two 45lb sacks, \$2.70; two 22 1/2 lb sacks, \$2.80; ten 7lb sacks, \$2.50; oatmeal in 10lb sacks, per 100lb, \$3.25; in 60lb sacks, \$3.00 per 100lb. HIDES AND WOOL—Sound heavy steers, 7 1/2c per lb. medium, 6 1/2c, light cows, 5 1/2c; sheep pelts, November killed, 30c each; deer skins, green, 8c lb.; deer skins, dry, 20c lb.; wool, 6 1/2c lb.

LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$4.50 per 100 lb.; butchers' cows, \$3 per 100 lb.; sheep, \$5.00 per 100lb; lambs, \$4.00@\$4.50 each; hogs, \$6.00 per 100lb. POULTRY—Chickens, \$3.75 doz.; ducks \$4.75; geese, \$10 doz.; turkeys, 16@20c lb live weight.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 7 1/2c; mutton, 11c; pork, 8c; veal, 8@10c. GAME—Mallard ducks, 60c per pair; grouse, \$1.25 per pair; venison, 5@7c, snipe and plover, 18c. OYSTERS—Cans, 6c dozen, shell, 30c dozen.

DRIED MEATS—Hams 13 1/2@14c; breakfast bacon, 10c; backs, 1 1/4c; long clear, 12 1/2@13c, rolls, 12@12 1/2c; smoked sides 13 1/2c.

LARD—Tins, 13c per lb.; pails, 12 1/2c; tubs, 12 1/2c.

BUTTER—Local creamery, fresh, 40@45c; Manitoba creamery, 24@25c; gov't. creamery, 20c; fresh dairy, 20@21c. EGGS—Fresh local, 40c; eastern eggs, 24@25c.

CHEESE—Eastern, 13 1/2c. VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Fraser Valley \$12@14 per 40lb; Ashcroft potatoes, \$18 per ton; silver skin onions, 1 1/2c per lb.; California onions, 1 1/2c per lb.; lettuce, \$2 crate.

FISH—Flounders, 3c; smelts, 5c; sea bass, 4c, whiting, 5c; soles, 5c; halibut, 6c; salmon, 7c, cod, 6c per lb.; crabs, 60c per dozen; smoked salmon, 10c; smoked haddock, 10c.

GREEN FRUITS—California navel oranges, \$5.50@\$4.00; pomogranates, \$1.20; local apples, 50c@\$1; Oregon apples, \$1.20 \$1.50 box; California grapes, \$1.00@\$1.75 box lemons, \$3.00@\$3.50.

DRIED FRUITS—Apricots, 11c; peaches, 10c; pltted plums, 11c; prunes, French, 5@10c; London layer raisins, \$2.25 per box; Muscatel raisins, 2 crown, \$2 per crown, 2c; a crown, 1 1/2c; dates, 9c; black figs, 6c; white figs, 5 1/2c; layer figs, 10lb box, \$1.25; silver prunes, 9 1/2c; quartered prunes, 10@11c; half prunes, 11@12c; raisins, 11c; sultanas 11@14c; blackberries, 15c; raspberries, 25c; seeded raisins, 11c.

NUTS—Almonds, 17c; filberts, 12 1/2c; pecans, 8 1/2@10c; Brazil, 16c; walnuts,

14c per lb.; peanuts, 8c per lb; cocoanuts, 90c@\$1 doz. PUGANS—Powdered, 1c and 1/2c; 7c; Paris jump, 1/2c; granulated, 5/8c; extra C, 4 1/2c; fancy yellows, 4 1/2c; yellow, 4 1/2c per lb. SYRUPS—30 gal. barrels, 2 1/2c lb; 10 gal. kegs, 2 1/2c; 5 gal. tins, \$1.75 each; 1 gal. tin, \$4.00 case of 10; 1/2 gal. tins, \$3.25 case of 20. TEAS—Congoo, fair, 1 1/4c; good, 1 1/2c; choice, 2c; Ceylon and India, fair, 20c. RICE—Chinese rice, \$74 ton; Japan rice, \$93@\$94 ton; tapioca, 6c; sago, 6c. CANNED GOODS—Corn, \$1.03@\$1.10, peas, \$1.03@\$1.10; tomatoes, \$1.25, beans, \$1.10.

WARDWARE—Bar iron—Base, \$2.75. Horse shoe nails, discount, 40 per cent; horse shoes, kegs, \$5.25. Wire nails—Base price, \$4.00, cut \$3.35. Hope Manila, 15 1/2c. Balled oil, \$1.00. White lead, 3 1/2. Putty, \$3.50. Barbed wire, \$4.75 per 100 lb. Glass, first break, \$4.75.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.

Special to The Commercial.

Nelson, Dec. 1. Business has been quieter here this week in produce lines, as merchants have been carrying heavy stocks and have not been placing new orders. Oats are \$1 per ton lower. Flour is down 20c per barrel. Potatoes have advanced \$1 per ton. Eggs are 1c to 2c higher. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Butter—Choice dairy, 20c, creamery, 24 to 25c. Cheese—New cheese, 13c. Eggs—25 to 28c. Oats—Per ton, \$23. Millfeed—Bran, \$20; shorts, \$22 per ton. Flour—Manitoba patent, \$5.20. Hay—Per ton, \$23. Potatoes—Per ton, \$18.

Winnipeg Prices Paints, Oils Glass, Etc.

ALABASTINE—Cases of 20 packages, \$3.50; Muralo, do., \$3.50. BENZINE—Case, \$3.50. DRY COLORS—White lead, lb, 7 1/2c red lead, kegs, 7c, yellow ochre in barrel lots 2 1/2c, less than barrel lots, 3c; golden ochre, barrels, 3 1/2c; less than barrels, 4c; Venetian red, barrels, 3c, less than barrels, 3 1/2c; American vermilion, 15c; English vermilion, \$1 per lb; Canadian metallic oxides, barrel lots 2 1/2c, less than barrels, 3c; English purple oxides, in casks, 3 1/2c, less quantities, 4c lb.

GASOLINE—Stove, per case, \$3; naphtha, \$2.00. Single glass, first break, 10 to 25 united tubes, \$2.50; 26 to 40, \$2.75; per 50 feet boxes; 40 to 50, \$3; 51 to 60, \$3.50; 61 to 70, \$7 per 100 feet boxes.

LINSEED OIL—Raw, gal., 87c; boiled, gal., 90c in barrels, less than barrels, 5c gal, extra, with additional charges for cans and cases.

OILS—Black, 25 to 30c gal; clear machine oil, 30c; cylinder oil, 32@33c, as to quality; castor oil, 1 1/2c per lb; tanners' or harness oil, 45c; neatfoot oil, \$1; steam refined oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 gal.

PREPARED PAINTS—Pure liquid colors, gal., \$1.30@\$1.00, as to shade and quality. PUTTY—In bladders, barrel lots, 2 1/2c lb; in 100lb kegs, 2 1/2c; do. less than barrels, 3c lb.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Silver Star, 19c; Oleophene, 21c; Sunlight, 22c; Eocene, 2 1/2c per gallon; Diamond, 25 1/2c. T. & P., 2 1/2c; Solar, 22c; Brilliant, 2 1/2c per gal. in barrels. T. & P., cases, \$2.75; Solar, case, \$2.55.

SURPENTINE—Pure spirits in barrels, 7 1/2c less than barrels, 70c per gal. An additional charge for packages of small quantities.

VARNISHES—No. 1 furniture, per gal. \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.50@ \$1.75, hard oil finish, \$1.50@1.75; brown Japan, \$1; house painters' gold size Japan, \$1.70; coach painters' do., \$2.25@2.5; No. 1 brown shellac, \$2.25; pure orange shellac, \$2.50.

WHITE LEAD—Pure, \$7.25 per 100lb; No. 1, \$7.00.

WHITING—\$1.25 per 100lb gross weight.

MINING MATTERS.

CENTRE STAR MINE.

The annual meeting of the Centre Star Mining Company was held at Toronto, on Nov. 27. The directors' report showed that a reduction of over 30 per cent in the cost of mining had been made during the year; that development was proceeding rapidly; labor troubles had been happily settled at Rossland, while a superior class of miners were coming into camp. The Canadian Pacific Railway had offered to reduce the rate for freight and treatment of the company's ores by 1.25 in consideration of their obtaining a larger tonnage. The directors, however, had not been able to see their way to accept it. Negotiations were still pending on other lines, which it was hoped would soon put the smelting question on a permanent and satisfactory basis. It being the general feeling of the shareholders that dividends should be resumed, a resolution to that effect was passed. George Gooderham, T. G. Blackstock, W. H. Beatty, W. C. Gooderham and Charles R. Rosmer were elected directors. At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. Gooderham was re-elected president, and T. G. Blackstock, vice-president. A dividend of 1 per cent was declared payable on the 1st of January next. It is understood that this means the resumption of monthly dividends at that rate.

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B. C. MINING.

Last week the Payne shipped 218 tons, Ruth 16, American Boy 20, Last Chance 98.—New Denver Ledger.

The Le Roi Company are figuring on getting another hoist to place alongside the 1,000-horse power engine.

Some twelve carloads of machinery for the Mother Lode mine have so far been received and others are en route.

The first consignment of machinery for the pyritic smelter, under construction by the Standard Pyritic Smelting Company at Boundary Falls arrived recently.

A shipment was recently made to the Hall Mines smelter from the Havana, and returns of \$40 in gold and silver were received a ter paying all expenses.

The Granby smelter, at Grand Forks, made the record of its existence the other day, when it finished a run of 763 tons for the day, with a normal capacity of 500 tons.

Last Saturday was pay day at the office of the Miner-Graves syndicate, when over 200 men received their monthly checks, amounting to something like \$30,000.—Rossland Miner.

The last month's pay roll at the Phoenix Mines, viz., Knob Hill, Old Ironsides, and Grey Eagle, ending November 10th, reached \$26,933.02, the number of hands paid being 270.

Work upon the Mother Lode smelter, near Greenwood, is being pushed. When the whole system is complete the Mother Lode will be in a position to ship 300 tons per day to the smelter.

The Copper King mine, at Cherry Creek, is to commence work next week. This property is to be floated as a limited liability company, called the Cherry Creek Copper Co.—Kamloops Sentinel.

The total shipments from the St. Eugene Consolidated for the month of October were 3,007 tons, breaking all previous records, and distancing for the month a silver-lead mines in the Coeur d'Alenes.

The Crow's Nest Coal Company is to have a competitor: In a United States syndicate, says the Victoria Colonist, at the head of which is M. H. Cowan. This syndicate owns coal measures at Pincher creek, which are now being developed.

Preparations are being made for mining on a large scale on the Mother Lode mine in Deadwood camp. The 40-horse compressor is on the ground and the assembly should be completed within the next three weeks, says the Rossland Miner.

It is announced at Toronto that the Brooklyn, Stenwinder and other properties of Mackenzie & Mann, known as the Dominion Copper Company, at Phoenix, B. C., will resume active operations at once, followed by shipments to the Trail smelter.

The secretary of the White Bear Mining Company, at Toronto, received a telegram from the managing director at Rossland to the effect that work had been commenced with the drill on Thursday, and that development was proceeding rapidly.

The Crow's Nest Coal Company are now making a daily output of 1,200 tons, and the Michel creek coal seams are also being developed. The company have at present 251 bee hive coke ovens in operation and the number is being rapidly increased.

The Iron Horse recently bonded to Spokane and Pittsburg people, has been stocked. The company is called the Burlington company, with a capital of \$150,000 in unassessable ten-cent shares. Most of the stock will be sold in Pittsburg.—New Denver Ledger.

The following statement of ore shipments for the quarter ending 31st of August, 1900, has been issued by the North Star Mining Company, Limited: Tons of ore shipped, 6,193; net profit, \$113,513.40; less dividend

for quarter paid 15th of September, \$30,000; surplus, \$74,513.40.

The Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate, which already controls large holdings in British Columbia, will examine the property and the financial position of the Fairview Corporation, and if a satisfactory condition of affairs is revealed as a result of this examination the syndicate will probably finance this company in future. This has caused an advance in Fairview stock.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, now in British Columbia, says that he intends at once to propose the appointment of a commission of competent men who have a practical and scientific knowledge of mining and legislation affecting that industry, to examine and report upon the best methods to be adopted by the government to foster its development, especially in regard to the smelting, refining and manufacture of the products of the great galena districts of Kootenay.

T. Reed has sold a one-half interest in the Montezuma, a Ten Mile claim, to the Enterprise people.—Silvertonian.

Our table of ore shipments this week shows a total of 4,004 tons sent out this year as compared with a total for last year of 3,078 tons. Before December 31st this total will easily reach 5,000.—Silvertonian, Silverton.

The Early Bird property on Ten Mile Creek is to be opened up and worked this winter. J. M. Benedum and C. H. Abercrombie, of Silverton, having secured a lease and bond upon that property.

The Slocan Star Company have issued a circular saying that a dividend of \$25,000, payable Dec. 1, was declared at a recent meeting. This is the first dividend for this company in four years.

Mr. Russell, manager of the Fairview Co., reports that the deal with the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate to control the mine has been closed and the papers signed. Mr. Russell will go to Rossland shortly to call a meeting of shareholders to ratify the deal.

Trading on the Toronto Mining Exchange on Monday was brisk, 7,000 shares changing hands. Big blocks of Golden Star sold around 1/2, one lot of 10,000 shares changing hands at 1/2. The tone of the stock was weaker. C. G. F. S. sold at 3/4, Morrison at 2 1/2. Van Anda at 1 1/4 and North Star at 9/8. Cariboo (McKinney) changed hands at 6/8.

NORTHWEST ONTARIO.

The Glass Reef mine has become a producer, the first gold brick having been turned out by the new mill.

MISCELLANEOUS MINING.

A meeting of the St. Elmo Mining Company was held at Toronto recently. The financial report showed the company to be in a good position. A resolution was passed cancelling all stock upon which no assessments have been paid.

The shareholders of the Mugwump Mining Company at their annual meeting in Toronto were told that the property would remain idle for at least another year, and that no attempt would be made to further develop the property until it could be more economically worked than at present. The old board was re-elected. The annual meeting of the Montana Gold Mining Company, which is also controlled by the Gooderham-Blackstock interests, was held at the same time. The same board of directors as that of the Mugwump was elected, and the same report applies to it.

Wheat Movement.

A feature of the Manitoba wheat movement this season has been the absence of shipping via Buffalo, while in former years the bulk of the crop has been exported by Buffalo. This is partly due to the fact that the crop is light this year and that home millers are buying a large portion of the wheat that has been marketed. Millers have paid high prices ever since the season opened, prices ruling in Manitoba country markets being so high, compared with export values, that shippers have not been able to do business at a profit, consequently there has been little inclination to push wheat forward for export. This week holders are endeavoring to make up some cargoes for shipment eastward before the close of navigation. About three cents per bushel has been quoted on wheat, Fort William to Buffalo.

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We are manufacturing all kinds of BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR, SPRUCE and CEDAR LUMBER. We also carry in stock a full supply of Pine, Native Spruce, Building Material. Also Perfect Maple and Birch Flooring, (and matched, hollow back, bored and polished), Red and White Oak, Lath and Shingles, Sash, Doors and Mouldings, Cedar and Tamarac Posts, Building Paper, etc., etc., at bottom prices, guaranteeing satisfaction.

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GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Manager.

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SPECIALLY MADE FOR FAMILY USE.



OGILVIE'S FLOUR



ALWAYS ASK FOR OGILVIE'S.

H. & A. LEADLAY

(Formerly of The Toronto Hide & Wool Co.)

HIDES, SHEEPSKINS, WOOL, AND TALLOW

Write us for Prices on Frozen Hides

298 ROSS STREET

Wholesale
Millinery

Our Range

Look through our magnificent range of samples. Spring and summer season

THE D. McCALL CO. LTD

WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

Manitoba.

Robt. Campbell, of the Pilot Mound Sentinel, is dead.

Gordon Co., druggs, Strathclair, have sold out to Mr. Fleming, of Winnipeg.

M. G. Nelly, Jeweler, Winnipeg, has announced the sale of his stock at public auction.

The hotel license granted to Louis Gagnon, of the Southern Hotel, of St. Annes, has been cancelled.

The mild weather this week has injured the sleighing, and roads are rather poor in some parts of the province.

Metcalf & Son, oatmeal millers, Portage la Prairie, Man., have installed a grain drying plant in their premises.

C. Schaefer has bought out the share of Mr. Kelly in the butcher business at Baldur, in which he was a partner, and now has it alone. Mr. Kelly will engage in the purchasing of farm produce for shipment to the Winnipeg market.—Baldur Gazette.

Notice is given that application will be made for letters patent constituting T. A. Burrows, of Dauphin, H. E. Crawford, of Winnipeg; I. Cockburn, of Winnipeg; J. E. Hedderly, of Dauphin, and William J. Osborne, of Dauphin, a body corporate under the name of "The Theo. A. Burrows Lumber Company, Limited."

Taylor Bros., who bought the stock belonging to the estate of the late to abandon their intention of carrying on business there, owing to inability to secure the building or to erect one suitable at this season of the year. Some one else has evidently purchased or leased the building ahead of them. So writes a correspondent.

Notice is given in the Manitoba Gazette that application will be made under the provisions of "The Manitoba Joint Stock Companies' Act," that letters patent may issue constituting G. F. Stephens, wholesale merchant; Alice M. Stephens, William Hargreaves, traveller; M. F. Christie, accountant, and F. W. Stephens, clerk, and such other persons as may become shareholders of the company, a body corporate, under the name of "G. F. Stephens & Co., Limited," to take over the business of G. F. Stephens & Co., wholesale manufacturers of paints, etc., Winnipeg.

Assiniboia.

J. Laird, late manager for J. E. Howson, Grenfell, has bought the wholesale liquor business of C. Reed & Co., of the same place.

The plaining mill belonging to W. F. Lawrence, at Maple Creek, was destroyed by fire on Nov. 25th. Only a few pieces of machinery were saved. The loss is estimated at \$2,500. Insurance, \$500.

Alberta.

Mr. Taylor photographer, formerly of Boissevain, Man., is opening a studio at Lethbridge.

Robert, James and Lemuel Martin have purchased the coal mines on the Dowie estate, near Edmonton, lately operated by E. D. Martin.

Vogel & Tomlinson have purchased the meat business of H. Carreau, at Edmonton. Mr. Vogel still continues his business in Strathcona.

The St. Mary River railway, running from Lethbridge to Sterling and Spring Coulee, was formally opened on Nov. 28. The new railway, which is a colonization one, runs parallel with the irrigation canal.

W. Johnstone Walker, Edmonton, is moving from his old stand to his new brick block. Mr. Walker's new block is one of the handsomest and most commodious business blocks in town, being solid brick, two stories high and finished throughout in the most modern fashion.—Edmonton Bulletin.

Grain deliveries, particularly oats, have been very heavy this week in Strathcona, says the Post newspaper, and the quality is proving very satisfactory. Buyers have been agreeably surprised to find so great a percentage of three is of excellent grain, both wheat and oats. The price of oats in consequence of the rush has dropped a little, but is still very good. Wheat is bought at the mills above export price, hence shippers are not doing much business yet.

St. John's River.

Harder & Doerksen have started a butchery business at Hague.

Another store has been built in Hague, says the Prince Albert Advocate, and is called the "Consolidated Jew's Co."

Northwest Ontario.

Port Arthur butchers have agreed among themselves to do business after December 1 on a cash basis only.

The Armstrong Bros. are building a store at Keewatin, where they will open in the meat and provision business.

G. A. Kobold, one of the oldest and a highly esteemed business man of Rat Portage, was presented with a gold cane by the members of the Old Times' Association, previous to his departure for Winnipeg, where he will take an interest in the business of Kobold & Co., butchers.

Manitoba Cheese.

It is a matter for regret that so much has to be said about the quality of Manitoba cheese. However, as we have previously remarked, the recognition of the situation augurs more hope for the future than if the trouble were ignored. Following are two letters about our cheese, which The Commercial has been requested to publish by Mr. Barre, who received the same:

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 9, 1900. S. M. Barre, Esq., Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,—We enclose article which recently appeared in the "Winnipeg Commercial," which just sizes up the condition of Manitoba cheese. A full car containing 400 drums of Ontario cheese arrived here this week, which cost laid down about 13 1/2 cents, and the dealers here prefer to pay that price for Ontario September cheese rather than buy the Manitoba product at 12 cents. This is the best evidence of the poor reputation in which the Manitoba cheese is held.

Yours faithfully, MARTIN, ROBERTSON.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 16, 1900. S. M. Barre, President, Butter and Cheese Makers' Union, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—I have examined several lots of cheese in Winnipeg to-day and find most lots defective in the make, the cheese are too acid, thus causing the colors to mix and affecting the value of cheese from 1c to 2c per lb., or the cheese are porous or full of holes, and very unsuitable for shipping purposes. I believe that Manitoba is well adapted for the making of cheese as well as butter, and there is no reason that with better instruction and care that fine cheese could not be made in Manitoba as well as in any other part of Canada.

I would recommend that the government of Manitoba give special attention to this department, and I have no doubt that if petitions are sent to Professor Robertson that he will be able to supply instructors, who will remedy the difficulties above referred to.

Yours truly, A. A. AYER & CO., LIMITED, Montreal, Que.

Business in North-Western Manitoba.

A Commercial representative who is visiting points along the Northwestern railway writes as follows:—

Since the winter has set in plowing and other fall work on the farm has been stopped and grain is now moving quite freely, resulting in a marked improvement in business. At many points the wheat crops this year will average in the neighborhood of ten bushels to the acre. The grade, of course, is low, being mostly No. 3 hard, but on the other hand the buyers, especially the millers, are paying good prices, which will to a certain extent make up for the light yield and poor quality. At many points along this line oats form the principal crop and these have not turned out well this year, and it will be necessary to import a large quantity for seed. With the marketing of grain, collections have improved, although there is not yet nearly the amount of money moving that there should be. The farmers will not be able to meet all their accounts this year, still they should be able to pay a good proportion of them as in addition to their

grain they will have some stock to dispose of. The prospects are that the collection season will be extended over many months, and while many of the merchants are expecting a fair business the general tone of the country is one of retrenchment, and very little buying is being done outside of the more staple lines.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

Table showing stocks of wheat in Canada at principal points of accumulation as reported as follows: Montreal, Toronto, Coburn, Quebec, Depot Harbor, Ont., Kingston, Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin, Winnipeg, Manitoba elevators.

Summary table for Total Nov. 17, Total previous week, Total a year ago.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's, Nov. 17, were \$2,232,000 bushels. Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were \$1,039,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report. Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on Nov. 17 were 3,337,000 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 Nov. 21, was 62,331,000 bushels, being a decrease of 100,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 53,825,000 bushels, two years ago 23,572,000 bushels, three years ago 23,056,000 bushels, and four years ago 53,314,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 12,832,000 bushels, compared with 5,917,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 3,704,000 bushels, compared with 11,572,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

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

Table showing world's wheat stocks in bushels for years 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895.

CROP MOVEMENT.

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

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

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

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

Winnipeg Lumber Prices.

Following are wholesale prices, delivered at Winnipeg, for pine lumber:

TIMBER AND DIMENSION—Timber, 4x10 and 12, 2x10 and 12, and 2x8 to 2x12, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, \$30; timbers 6x6 to 6x8, 4x4 to 4x8, and 2x6 to 2x12, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, \$18; dimension, 2x4 to 2x12, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, \$17.50; dimension, 2x4, 10 feet long, \$18; dimension, 2x8 to 2x12, 10 feet long, \$17.50; dimension, 2x6, 10 feet long, \$17.50; dimension, 2x4 to 2x12, 6 and 8 feet long, \$15; coil plank, all widths, \$12; coil plank re-saws \$12, \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12 in. in depth and width, \$1 per M advance on each 2 feet over 16 feet.

BOARDS—First common boards, red pine, 10 to 18 feet, \$23; second common, 10 to 18 feet, \$18; third common, 10 to 18 feet, \$17.50; culls, 10 to 18 feet, \$14; inch sheathing, S.L.S., 10 to 18 feet, \$14; second common stock, 12 in., 10 to 18 feet, \$12.50; second common stock, 8 to 10 in., 10 to 18 feet, \$18.50; No. 1 wide box boards, 10 to 18 feet, \$22; No. 2 wide box boards, 10 to 18 feet, \$20.50; \$2 per M less for Gaud's 3 feet. Re-sawn boards \$1 per M extra.

SHIPPLING—Shipplng, 8 and 10 in., \$10; shipplng, 6 in., \$18; shipplng, coils, 8 and



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

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

WHEAT, OATS, CORN, FLAX, HAY. Money advanced on bills of lading. Daily market report on application.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO. Grain Commission Merchants. GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

ALEX. MCFEE & CO. GRAIN EXPORTERS. Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Room 18, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

JAMES GARRUTHERS & CO. GRAIN EXPORTERS. MONTREAL, TORONTO AND WINNIPEG. C. TILT, Manager Winnipeg Branch. Office: Grain Exchange.

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

10 in. \$16.50; culls, 6 in. \$13.50. \$2 per M less for 8 feet and under. FLOORING, SIDING AND CEILING—Flooring and siding, 8 and 10 in., \$20.00; flooring and siding, 8 and 10 in., culls, \$16.50; flooring, siding and ceiling, 4, 5 and 6 in., first white pine, \$36; do., second white pine, \$32; do., third white pine, \$28; do., 5 and 6 in., first and second red pine, \$27.50; do., 4 in., first and second red pine, \$26; do., 5 and 6 in., third red pine, \$22.50; do., 4 in., third red pine, \$21.50; do., 5 and 6 in., fourth red and white pine, \$19.50; do., 4 in., fourth red and white pine, \$17.50; do., 4, 5 and 6 in., culls, \$15.50. \$2 per M advance for dressing two sides, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 in. flooring, \$1 per M advance over 1 in. bevel siding, No. 1, 2x6 in., \$21.50; bevel siding, No. 2, 2x6 in., \$18.50. FINISHING—1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 2 in., first, second and third clear white pine, \$45.50; do., select white pine, \$43.50; do., shop \$39.50, \$3 per M advance on 2 1/2 in. and thicker, 1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 2 in., clear red pine, \$31.50; do., selected red pine, \$27; 1 in., first and second clear white pine, \$48; do., third clear white pine, \$45; do., C select white pine, \$30.50; do., C select white pine, \$25.50; No. 1 stock white pine, 12 in., \$42.00; do., 8 and 10 in., \$40; No. 2 stock white pine, 12 in., \$37; do., 8 and 10 in., \$35; No. 3 white and red pine, 12 in., \$30; do., 8 and 10 in., \$28; 1 in. clear red pine, \$31.50; do., select, \$26.50. Selected widths, \$2 per M extra. MOULDING—Parting strips, per 100 lineal feet, 40c; window sills, do., 50c; door stops, do., 75c; quarter round and cove, do., 50c; 4 in. casing, do., \$1.00; 5 in. casing, do., \$2; 6 in. casing, do., \$2.40; 3 in. base, do., \$2.25; 10 in. base, do., \$4. All other mouldings, 50 per cent disc off universal moulding list. Lath, per M, \$5.00; pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts, per M, \$1.75.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Saturday, Dec. 1.

Trade reports this week are fairly satisfactory. In such lines of goods as usually have a liberal sale about this time of year, jobbers generally report a very fair business. On the whole, the month of November, now closed, has been by no means an unsatisfactory one for business. Owing to the unfavorable crop outlook early in the season, jobbers looked forward to a poor fall trade. As it has turned out, business has been really better this month than was previously expected by many jobbers. Trade of course has not been of large volume, but in view of earlier expectations it has been satisfactory. Where expectations were not very great, the volume of business done has been regarded as quite satisfactory, by many dealers. In the city retail trade business has been very satisfactory this month. In fact retailers in the city have done well. Some of the large retail stores report sales ranging from \$50 to \$300 per day greater than for November of last year. The weather has of course been much more favorable for November trade than it was a year ago, which accounts mainly for the improvement noted. This week the weather has been quite mild, and a little colder weather, with more snow, would be favorably received by business men in many branches of trade. Receipts of produce have been large. The large increase in receipts of country produce, has been a feature of this season all through, indicating a considerable increase in the agricultural population. It is also evident that many farmers are giving more attention to producing such articles as butter, eggs, poultry, etc. Poultry receipts are greatly in excess of any previous year, and if farmers have less grain to sell this year than usual, they certainly have more miscellaneous farm produce to dispose of than ever before. The grain movement has been somewhat lighter this week, and it is now believed that the heaviest rush of the season is over. Last week, with 980 cars inspected, will probably be the heaviest week's movement on this crop, as navigation is now drawing to a close and buying wheat cannot be done now in the country for shipment out this season. Notwithstanding the near closing of navigation, long prices are being paid for wheat in Manitoba country markets. Millers are active buyers, and they are still paying prices in excess of export values. Exporters, who have been buying wheat in competition with the high prices made by the millers, have consequently not found the grain trade very profitable to them so far this season, and they are hoping for a general advance in wheat abroad, to give them a profit on their holdings. Mild weather has curtailed the fuel trade this week. Collections are about as reported last week, showing some improvement over earlier weeks. Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week show a gain of about \$150,000 over last week and show some gain over clearings for the like week of two years ago, but are nearly \$500,000 under clearings for the like week of last year. Bank clearings for the month of November were \$11,618,987, compared with \$14,435,219 for November last year, and \$11,553,663 for November of 1905.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, Dec. 1

(All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and

are subject to the usual reduction on large quantities and to cash discounts.)

BOOTS AND SHOES.

There has been a continuation of the sorting demand in this branch, and a liberal number of mail orders have been filled for season goods, furs and overshoes being in best demand.

DRUGS.

There are no changes in the local market this week. Prices are steady and business has been very satisfactory. From New York and other markets the usual number of fluctuations are reported, but these do not as a rule affect the local market. About the strongest line at the moment is santonine, which has experienced a strong market for some months, and advanced 10c more last week in first hands. Camphor is firmer, on news from Japan of a trust being under formation to control prices.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

A very fair mail order and sorting trade has been doing this week, but the weather has been milder than is considered desirable, by dealers in textile lines, who are anxious to clear out stocks of heavy winter goods. The weather has not been cold enough yet for furs, though a fair business has been done in this branch. City retailers have had a splendid trade this month in dry goods, clothing men's furnishings, etc.

FISH.

The feature of the fish market is the great scarcity of salt water fish, both fresh and cured, in consequence of which prices have advanced sharply. Haddies are very scarce and are costing 1c higher at points of supply east. Bloaters can hardly be obtained at any price. Labrador herrings are also scarce and higher east. Very few fish have been coming from Pacific coast points either of late, and supplies of salmon and halibut are small. In fresh water fish the close season reduces the supply of fresh caught fish, only frozen stock being obtainable in whitefish and trout. Prices are as follows: Whitefish, 5½c to 6c per pound; pickerel, 4c, pike, 3c, trout, 10c, salmon, 12½c, halibut, 12½c; salt cod, 6½c, Labrador herring, per barrel, \$3.90, salt mackerel, \$2.25 per kit; shad, ½ bbls, \$7.50, Digby chicks, 16c box boneless cod, 7½c lb; boneless fish, 5½c lb; sinned haddies, 9 to 10c per pound, oysters, select, \$2.25 per gallon, standards, \$2.00.

FUEL.

The mild weather this week has not been favorable for the fuel trade. The consumption of coal is reduced to probably one-half of what it would be during severe weather. Prices are unchanged. The last coal boat unloaded at Fort William this week. Imports of coal to Fort William this season have been only 50,000. This is exclusive of coal brought in by the C. P. R. The cut of cordwood in the woods tributary to this market is likely to be large this winter.

GREEN FRUITS.

The firmness in apples noted last week still holds good. All the apples that can be brought in this year before the close of navigation, are either here or are on the way here between Winnipeg and Lake Superior. There were a few cars on the last boat, now at Fort William. Stocks here are not large, as owing to the advance in prices east, shippers there did not forward as freely to this market as they otherwise would have done. Firm prices are looked for, and if it is necessary to replenish stocks later by all rail shipments, the increased cost of freight will mean considerably higher prices here for such receipts. A new supply of California oranges has come to hand, on which prices are 50c lower. A car of Florida oranges is due today. New dates are lower than reported last week. Lemons are easier, and will likely be lower next week. The weather has been favorable for business in this branch. Cranberries hold at the high prices quoted last week. California pears are 50c higher. We quote: Apples, Spies, \$4 to \$4.25; Baldwin, Ben Davis and Pippins, \$1.50 to \$1.75; greenings and russets, \$1.25; California navel oranges, per case, 25; California lemons, per case \$6; bananas, per bunch, \$1.25; cranberries, per barrel, \$12; California pears, per case, \$3.50; Malaga grapes, per keg, \$8.70; onions, per h. 3c, or in 5-sack lots, 2½c; sweet potatoes, \$6; mince meat in 25 lb pails, 10c per pound. Current dates, per package of 1 lb. 10c. New dates, 6½ to 7c, new Elme figs, 12 to 15c.

GROCERIES.

Business has been very good in this branch, and so far as the volume or trade is concerned, jobbers have no reason to complain. While conditions have improved somewhat, there is still complaint about the slow payment of accounts. The market has been very steady this week, and there are no changes to report in prices current here, nor have there been any further receipts of new goods. This is in contrast with last week, when there were quite a number of changes and a number of new lines came to hand.

HARDWARE.

The feature of the hardware market was the advance in rope, which was predicted in our report of a week ago, prices now being ½c higher.

IMPLEMENTS AND VEHICLES.

The brisk movement reported last week in sleighs and cutters is the only feature of trade in this branch, sales have been even better than were expected. This is particularly true of cutters, in which line a very small business was looked for. The cutter trade of last winter was a dead failure, owing to the absence of snow, and dealers expected that on account of the stocks carried over at country points, this season's trade in cutters would be very light. They consequently did not stock up very heavily with new goods. Some city jobbers are already well cleaned up on stocks, and as they do not intend to replenish stocks at so late a date in the season, it seems probable that winter vehicle lines will be well cleaned up in a short time. Collections show some improvement, but it must be noted that a lot of sales were made the past season on unusually long time, owing to unfavorable crop conditions, so that the amount falling due now is not as heavy as usual at this time of year. Sales for spring delivery are being booked.

LUMBER.

Business has been quiet and normal, as usual at this time of year. It is hoped that the changes which have occurred in the Winnipeg retail trade will lead to a better condition of the market for next year. The bulk of the trade for next year will be in the hands of strong concerns. The foolish price cutting which has prevailed the past season should certainly not be repeated next year, and will not be repeated if the business men in this branch are wise.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

This branch has been quiet, as usual, at this time of year. Glass holds firm. Linseed oil holds at the advance quoted last week. Prices generally are steady and without change.

RAW FURS.

Some lots of furs are coming in, but receipts are rather limited yet. The principal line coming are skunk, and some very good lots of these have come in recently. Next to skunk, mink are offering the most. Very few skins of other sorts have been coming in. The market for furs is weak and prices tend downward. It is believed that buyers in the United States are stuck with considerable stocks of last season's high priced furs. At any rate, prices are bound to rule much lower this season, as far as can be judged from the present outlook, and the high prices which have ruled the past year are not likely to be realized this season. Prime skunk are worth 2½c for small, up to \$1.50 for large, as to variety, mink 75c to \$2.25, marten, \$2 to \$15, fisher, \$2 to \$10, wolf, 70c to \$1.25.

SCRAP.

There has been quite a general advance, due to the improved situation in the United States since the elections. Cast scrap, however, is lower. We quote buyers' prices as follows: No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$12 to \$13 per ton, No. 2, \$15 to \$5 per ton; wrought iron scrap, \$6 ton heavy copper, 12c per pound; red brass, 10c per pound; yellow brass, heavy, 8c per pound; light brass, 5c to 6c per pound; lead pipe or tea lead, 2 to 2½c per pound; rags, country mixed, 50c per 100 pounds; rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and articles, 6c per pound; zinc scrap 1c per pound; bones, clean, dry and bleached, \$6 per ton.

STOVES.

Business in the stove trade has turned out better than was looked for a short time ago. Owing to the poor crop outlook, a good many orders were cancelled in the Fall, but since

cold weather set in there has been quite a good demand, with the prospect that stocks will be cleaned up much better than was expected a month or two ago. Regarding prices of stoves there has been no change. It was thought that there might be some reduction in prices towards spring, but the recent upward turn again in metals may tend to hold prices firmer at present values. There will be no change, however, in any case until February at least.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—There has been only one way in the wheat markets during the past week, namely a steady decline in price, not heavy, but gradual and sure. A little has been taken off the value every day, and at the close yesterday the quotations in the American markets are from 1 to 1½c lower than a week ago. Nothing of particular interest has transpired to affect the market one way or the other. Outside of the usual weekly round of statistics there has been little of news or information and the market has been left very much to itself. Primary receipts in the States continue to show a falling off, and the visible supply records a small decrease last week instead of the heavy increase shown a year ago. Shipments from export countries are still heavy and result in accumulating stocks in Europe. Reports on all growing crops in America and Europe are favorable generally, and give little cause for anxiety anywhere at present. The prospect for the Argentine crop is still somewhat in doubt, but it is generally expected that it is going to run about one-third under last year. Harvest in some parts of that country is about to begin. Good reports continue to be received from Australia and India. Last week the American visible supply decreased 100,000 bushels, compared to an increase of 1,538,000 bushels the previous week and an increase the same week a year ago of 1,335,000 bushels. The world's shipments were 8,038,000 bushels, compared with 8,762,000 bushels last week. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's showed a decrease of 312,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,800,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 1,358,000 bushels for the same week a year ago.

The local market has been dull and inactive. Shippers have not succeeded in their efforts to obtain further lake space, consequently there is an accumulation of wheat which was intended to go out by lake route, and buyers are only found for very small lots at gradually declining prices. During the week up till yesterday 3 hard has sold at 66 to 66½c in store. Fort William, and other grades in proportion, but yesterday with a falling market, and hope of getting further lake space before navigation closed fading away, 65½c was the best bid for 3 hard. We quote prices nominal at 1 hard 78c, 2 hard 74c, 3 hard 64½c, 3 northern 62½c, tough, 2 hard 68c, tough 3 hard 62½c, and tough 3 northern 59½c, all in store. Fort William spot or en route past Winnipeg.

FLOUR—There is no further change this week. Flour markets generally have been rather easy lately. We quote Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, \$2.10; Red Patent, \$1.95; Medora, \$1.60, XXXX, \$1.35 per sack of 95 pounds. Orlive Milling Co., Hungarian, \$2.10; Glencoe Patent, \$1.95; Manitoba, \$1.60; and Imperial XXXX \$1.20 per sack of 95 pounds.

MILFEED—Prices are unchanged. Bran is quoted at \$12 per ton bagged, and shorts \$11 per ton in broken lots to the local change.

GROUND FEED—Small lots are quoted here at \$25 per ton for pure oat chaff, \$23 for mixed barley and oats, and \$20 for corn. These prices are for pure ground feed of good quality. Mixed mill and inferior feeds have been offered much lower, but are not wanted.

COUNTRY WHEAT—Prices paid to farmers for wheat in Manitoba country markets were reduced about 2 cents per bushel this week. As navigation is now about closing, and wheat now being taken in from farmers cannot be forwarded to ship before the close of navigation, prices are naturally weaker. Grain bought now will have to be carried over winter unless wanted for home milline. About 6½c was quoted to farmers at the close of the week for best sample of wheat, at 10 and 17 cent freight rate points. What "best" samples means, however, varies considerably, and does not average better than 2

hard. Buyers were trying to get No. 3 hard, which comprises a large part of the grain offering, down to 53 to 54c, but higher than this has been paid. There is lots of trouble about grades, and dealers find that inspection returns frequently give them lower grades than their country purchases call for.

OATS—Receipts have been larger, but the average quality continues poor. Very few oats grade better than "feed." In fact this is about the best. Prices range from 33 to 35c for best samples, and damp and light range from 30c up for carlots on track here. The report in country papers that 100,000 bushels of oats had been brought in from Ontario, is somewhat misleading. In fact there were practically no oats brought in here. A quantity of oats were wanted for railway contractors and for other points in Northwestern Ontario, and it was found that these could be brought by water from eastern points to Fort William and distributed from there cheaper than from Manitoba. Some thousands of bushels were thus brought in, but the total quantity was much less than 100,000 bushels. One car of these oats, which was not wanted east, was brought on to Winnipeg and sold here.

OATMEAL—Ontario meal will now be kept out by the close of navigation and consequent higher freights. As prices for Ontario and United States meal were not far apart, there was not much incentive to lay in heavy stocks of the Ontario article before the close of navigation. Freight rates from the south were reduced 5c per 100 lbs. to 10c from Minneapolis, to meet the cut in rates from Ontario points. Now that Ontario meal is out of competition, the rate from the south will be restored on December 3, which will likely lead to an advance in meal prices here. In the meantime, however, cars are quoted at \$1.60 here c.i.f.

BARLEY—Scarcely anything doing. Very few offered and quoted at 34 to 36c for feed grades. A few cars only of maitling barley have been in this season to date, for which from 35 to 40c has been paid, as to grade.

CORN—Carlots on track are worth 43 to 44c per bushel.

FLAX—Dealers are offering \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel for flax at country points.

HAY—As high as \$8 was paid this week for a car of choice baled, but the usual quotation is about \$7 to \$7.50 per ton as to quality.

HOG PRODUCTS—A brisk demand is reported for hog products, for which lines prices are reported steady. In fact there has been an advance of 10c per pair on 20 pound pails, which are now quoted at \$2.10 per pair.

POULTRY—The feature of the market this season is the marked increase in the quantity of poultry offering. Receipts of poultry here from country points have been larger than ever before, showing that there has been a decided increase in the production of poultry throughout the country. Every year in the past it has been necessary to bring in a considerable quantity of dressed poultry from Eastern Canada, as local supplies have always been insufficient for the winter market. This year orders have been placed east as usual, but the quantity of eastern poultry wanted will not be as great as in past years, owing to the gratifying increase in the local supply. Some western points in past years have also been obliged to draw on Winnipeg for additional supplies, but these demands will also be less this year, owing to increase in local marketings. One item which has in the past taken two cars for the holiday trade, reports only one wanted this year. The local poultry is not handled as nicely as the Ontario stock and is not as enticing in appearance, which is the main drawback. Prices are rather easier for chickens. We quote: Chickens, 8 to 9c; ducks and geese, 9 to 10c; turkeys, 11 to 12c.

DRESSED MEATS—There have been fairly liberal offerings of country meats. Dressed hogs have been coming to hand and prices are steady. Some country beef is offering, but the weather has been rather too mild for handling frozen country beef. There has been a good demand for beef for the woods. Cars of good city dressed beef for shipment have sold at 5 1/2 to 6c. Liberal stocks of mutton are on hand and orders have been placed as for carlots of mutton, which will be received here later, when prices will likely be lower. Prices are:—

Beef, country dressed, 4c to 4 1/2c; city dressed, 5c to 6c; stags and rough beef, 4c to 4 1/2c. The average quality of beef is good this season, and there is not much rough meat offering. Veal, 5c to 6c; mutton, 8 1/2c; lamb, 10c; hogs, 6c to 6 1/2c.

GAME—Frozen wild ducks are selling at 25c to 30c per pair for fall ducks. Dealers are paying 8c each for rabbits.

BUTTER—Creamery. —A few lots of creamery are still held in the country, for which 20c is asked, and it will likely bring this price. The trade is about over, however, for the season.

BUTTER—Dairy — Receipts have continued quite large, and there is altogether too much held stock offering, which depresses the market. Two much butter has been held in the country, either by farmers or merchants, and as this is not now fresh stock, it is in poor demand, and will not bring the price of choice, fresh goods. For the latter class there is a fair demand, but the held stock is slow sale and the only outlet will be to ship to eastern markets. As the same complaint comes from eastern markets of too much held stock, the prospect for this class of goods is none too bright. Held rolls are not wanted, as they are not saleable here, and are no use for shipping. The market is easier all around for dairy grades. We quote Really fine, fresh tubs and boxes, 15 to 16c; fresh rolls and bricks, 15c; held stock, 13c, net prices.

CHEESE—Cheese stocks in the country are well cleared up, though some lots are held yet. One lot of fair cheese sold this week here at 7c. Buyers have lately been discriminating more closely in the matter of quality, and if this policy is followed up next season it will undoubtedly have the effect of greatly improving the average make. When a factoryman learns that a neighboring factory is receiving 1c or so per pound more than he does, he will begin to look into the cause of this, and will endeavor to improve his product so as to get the higher price. Under the old custom that prevailed here of taking all kinds of cheese at one price, we could not expect to reach a high standard of quality, as the effect was to encourage carelessness on the part of makers. Cheese is jobbing here at 9 1/2 to 10 1/2c.

EGGS—Receipts are light and the price is firm at 15c per dozen net for fresh case eggs here.

VEGETABLES—Ontario parsnips are offering here. We quote: Potatoes, farmers' loads, 40c bushel; parsley, 20c; carrots and beets, 35c per bushel; turnips, 20c per bushel; parsnips, 2c lb; onions, 2 1/2 to 3c lb; cabbage, 30 to 60c per dozen; celery, 20c per dozen.

HIDES—The market has been active, offerings being quite large. Prices are steady at 6 1/2c for frozen hides, flat rate, 5 lbs tare. Kips same price as hides. Calf, real veal, 7 to 9c. Deakin skins, 25 to 35c each. Sheepskins, 45c for fresh killed.

WOOL—Market is nominal. Dealers quote 8 to 8 1/2c per pound for unwashed fleece and 12 1/2c per pound for washed.

TALLOW—Quoted at 4c for best grades.

SENECA ROOT—Prices are higher. For good, clean, dry root 3c would be paid delivered here, and the market may be quoted as ranging from 33 to 35.

LIVE STOCK.

Some cattle were shipped this week, but the season is practically wound-up so far as export business is concerned. A good many cattle have been taken for local killing lately, some large contracts for supplying winter camps in the woods having been taken. Cattle are quoted steady at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c off cars here as to quality.

SHEEP—The market is nominal, as none are offering. Sheep appear to have been well cleaned up in the western range country for this year, as British Columbia dealers are reported to have been placing orders east recently for cars of dressed mutton.

HOGS—Packers are paying 5c per pound for best weights, off cars here, and there is a good demand for all offering.

MILCH COWS—There is the usual good demand for milking cows. From \$30 to \$45 is being offered for these.

HORSES—The market is very quiet. Horses are decidedly slow sale at present.

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

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

Week ending Nov. 29, 1900 \$2,804,272
Corresponding week, 1899 . . . 3,284,156
Corresponding week, 1898 . . . 2,732,642

The monthly totals are as follows:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan.	\$3,000,607	\$7,083,052	\$6,347,168
Feb.	6,702,646	6,209,471	5,517,310
Mar.	7,220,462	6,750,121	5,908,275
April	7,091,519	6,916,431	6,240,113
May	9,762,579	7,472,835	8,083,364
June	9,612,084	8,211,716	7,300,769
July	9,395,323	8,169,595	6,316,248
Aug.	8,173,040	7,995,291	6,180,385
Sept.	7,320,147	6,231,159	6,414,651
Oct.	9,189,377	12,089,090	9,947,482
Nov.	11,618,385	14,435,219	11,553,689
Dec.		12,966,945	10,708,731
Totals		\$107,786,814	\$90,674,325

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Manitoba & Northwest Loan Co., Ltd., will apply to parliament for power to wind-up the company.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg, has presented each of its employees, twenty-two in number, with season tickets to the Auditorium skating rink.

A public meeting was held at Brandon, Man., this week, for the purpose of discussing civic affairs, at which the financial position of the city was shown to be improving. Ald. Nation thought the prospects were favorable for re-issuing the bonds due in 1902 at a much lower rate. It is hoped the provincial government will be induced to guarantee interest on the new bonds.

The Commercial Men.

W. H. Leishman left for the east this week.

R. M. Smith, of the Slater Shoe House, Montreal, was in the city this week on his first western trip.

J. D. Roberts, who met with an accident at Revelstoke recently, is now resting at Vancouver, preparatory to resuming work on the road.

President Wm. Hargreaves, of the N. W. C. T. A., accompanied by Mrs. Hargreaves, left this week on a trip to Montreal, and other eastern points.

After an illness lasting over two months R. J. Gains, a Winnipeg traveller, died at the general hospital on Saturday afternoon. Deceased was taken ill with typhoid fever at Birle and after treatment there for some time, was moved to the Winnipeg hospital.

Tenders.

Tenders for the purchase of the whole or part of frame building formerly used as class rooms, on the Machray school site, will be received up to Thursday, December 6, by the Winnipeg school board.

Trade Pointers.

Mail advices received here from Japan say rice has been advanced by speculative influences, but the opinion is expressed that prices will rule low this year.

Beans and split peas are costing higher to lay down here from Ontario. Peas are quoted 15c a sack higher by Ontario millers, and beans are held 10c to 15c per bushel higher.

The Edwardsburg Starch Co. will have their new syrup and glucose factory completed and ready for operation about December 10, to replace the factory burned sometime ago.

An inquiry from Winnipeg for lard to cost 10c laid down here in round lot, brought the reply from an Ontario packer that he could get 15 1/2c to 10c in Ontario, which was much better than 10c here.

Thursday being Thanksgiving Day in the United States and a legal holiday, all United States grain boards were closed on that day.

Frank Lightcap, Winnipeg, has issued a very complete circular and price list, giving much valuable information about raw furs, hides, skins, pelts, wool, seneca root, etc. It will be sent free on application to any address.

Myron McBride & Co.

IN LIQUIDATION

Wholesale

Men's

Furnishings

Silk Mufflers

Plenty of Cashmere and Silk mixtures left in white and attractive color patterns. Any price between \$1.25 and \$8.00.

Neck Mufflers

Blacks, Plain Colors, Indian Kerchiefs, Fancy Stripes, etc., at a straight discount of 33 1/2 per cent. A few shaped quilted Mufflers.

Smoking and Lounge Coats

Here's a line that is a snap in plain colors—Chocolate, Green, Blue and Fawn Sizes 36 to 42 to clear \$2.75.

SANFORD BUILDING, PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. Special to The Commercial:

Toronto, Dec. 1.

Dry Goods—Retailers and jobbers are much discouraged over the continued mild weather and absence of snow. Prospects now are that much winter stuff will be carried over or sacrificed. Holiday goods are active and a good deal of spring business has been booked.

Groceries—Fair movement is reported. Holiday goods are getting active. Dried fruits are firm and the market is in good condition. Sugars are dull at decline reported a week ago. Coffee prices are irregular and unsettled. Peas dull. New liberts are here now and selling at 12 1/2. Shelled walnuts are scarce and firmer. Popcorn is easier. Canned goods are steadier. Tomatoes, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2. Peas, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 cents.

Hardware—Fair movement reported, but snow and cold weather would improve trade. Values generally are steady this week. Metals are quiet. 1/2 tin is easier.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Dec. 1.

Receipts of choice dairy butter are light, but there is a surplus of medium and low grade stuff. Prices for choice are firm. Creamery is in good demand and firm. Eggs are firm at an advance of 1/2c on the week for fresh gathered. Grain deliveries have been light. Ontario winter wheat, 1/2c lower. Manitoba wheat unchanged. Ontario flour sold 5c lower yesterday. Oats are 1/2c higher. The high price of Manitoba wheat is checking the demand from Ontario millers for mixing. Hides are 1/4c higher for cows and 1/2c higher for steers.

Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$1.35. Manitoba bakers, \$1.05 for carlots at Toronto. Ontario patent, \$2.80 to \$3.10.

Wheat—Ontario winter wheat, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c for red and white west, Ontario spring, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c. No. 1 hard, 9 1/2c and No. 2, 8 1/2c. Grinding in transit. Toronto and west, 9 1/2c for No. 1 hard. Oats—No. 1 white, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c east; 2 white, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c, on cars north and west.

Barley—3 1/2c for No. 3 extra at country points west.

Milled Shorts, \$12.00 per ton for cars west; bran, \$11.

Oatmeal—\$3.10 in bags per barrel, and \$3.20 in wood for carlots, Toronto.

Hay—Carlots on track, \$9.50 to \$9.75 per ton.

Eggs—15 to 21c for fresh gathered per dozen, as to quality, limed, 15 to 16 cents.

Butter—Choice fresh dairy in tubs and pails 18 to 19c, as to quality, medium, 14 to 15c; large rolls, fresh, 18 to 19c; pound rolls, 19 to 20c; creamery packages, 21 to 22c; prints, 23 to 24c.

Cheese—11 1/2c for job lots. Hides—5 1/2c for No. 1 cows; No. 1 heavy steers, 9 1/2c; country hides 1/2c under these prices; calfskins, 8c for No. 1, and 7c for No. 2; sheepskins, 90c each; tallow, 5 to 5 1/2c.

Wool—Washed fleece, 16 to 18c; unwashed, 9 to 10c.

Beans—\$1.25 to \$1.45 per bushel for handpicked, job lots.

Dried Apples—7 1/2 to 4c for round lots, evaporated, 5 1/2c.

Honey—10 to 10 1/2c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, 2 1/2 to 40c per pair; turkeys, 5 to 9c per pound; ducks, 40 to 60c per pair; geese, 5c to 6c per pound.

Potatoes—28 to 30c per bushel for carlots.

Dressed Hogs—Car lots offering at \$6.75 to \$6.90 per 100 pounds.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Special to The Commercial:

Toronto, Nov. 28.

Receipts at the semi-weekly market yesterday were 250 cattle, 450 sheep and lambs, and 1,100 hogs.

Export cattle—None offered. Prices nominal at \$1.20 to \$1.60.

Butchers' cattle—Demand fair for choice. Medium slow. Low prices of poultry also have their effect of restricting the demand for other meats. Sales at \$3.75, \$3.40, \$3.90 and \$4. These prices were paid for the best cattle offered and the average sold at \$2.75 to \$2.25.

Export bulls—Prices are unchanged \$3 to \$3.50 for light and \$3.50 to \$4.25 for heavy.

Feeders—Short keep firm at \$1.50 to \$1.80 per cwt. Heavy firm at \$1 to \$3.50, and light \$2.50 to \$2.

Stocks—The feeling is easier. Light stockers of 400 to 750 lbs. are steady at \$2 to \$3. Off-colors are decidedly dull at \$1.50 to \$2.

Sheep and lambs—Prices were higher. Export was 5c per cwt higher at \$3 to \$4.00, bucks 2c higher at \$2.50 to \$3, and butchew sheep, 25 to 50c higher at \$2.50 to \$4.25 each. Lambs advanced 3 1/2c per cwt. to \$3.50 to \$4.12 1/2, they are worth \$2.50 to \$3.75 each.

Hogs—Prices 2 1/2c per 100 lbs. higher, \$5.75 was paid for sockets and \$5.25 for lights and tats.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto, Dec. 1.

Receipts at the semi-weekly markets yesterday were 51 cars, including 1,200 sheep and lambs and 2,000 hogs.

Export cattle were steady with sales at \$4.15 to \$4.55. Butchers' cattle were mostly poor grades. There were sales of \$1.15 to \$1.50 for the best, and downward for poorer qualities. Other classes of cattle, including bulls, stockers and feeders were the same as quoted on Tuesday. Hogs were unchanged at Tuesday's prices, and sheep and lambs were sold the same as on Tuesday.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Dec. 1.

Oats are somewhat scarce, with a good demand. Prices are 1 to 1 1/2c higher. Wheat is 1/2c lower. Flour quiet and steady. Oatmeal fairly active and firm. Feed active and firm. Hay firm and in good demand. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Butter is firmer for choice qualities. Creamery is 1/2 to 1/4c higher than a week ago. Eggs have been active and firm. Maple syrup quiet. Honey good demand. Potatoes firm. Poultry active and 1/2 to 1c lower. Prices easier. Hides steady. Dressed hogs firm.

Wheat—No 1 spring wheat, 73 to 73 1/2c.

Barley—46c.

Oats—31 to 31 1/2c.

Flour—In fair demand. Manitoba patent, \$4.55 to \$4.40, Manitoba strong bakers, \$4.05 to \$4.10; straight rollers, \$3.15 to \$3.40.

Rolls Oatmeal—\$3.25 to \$3.30 per barrel, and \$1.57 1/2 to \$1.60 for bags.

Feed—Market firm, good demand. Manitoba bran, bags, \$15; shorts, \$17. Baled Hay—Choice, \$9.50 to \$10, No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.00.

Cheese—Western, September, 11 1/4 to 11 1/2c; October, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4c; eastern, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2c for September and October.

Butter—Finest creamery, 20 1/2 to 21c; seconds, 20 to 20 1/4c; western dairy, 17 to 18c.

Eggs—Prices firm. No. 1, candled, 19 1/2 to 20c; No. 2, 17 to 18c; Montreal limed, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2c; western limed, 14 to 15c.

Maple Syrup—6 1/2 to 7c in wood; tins, 50 to 60c.

Honey—White clover, comb, 13 to 14 1/2c; buckwheat comb, 10 to 12 1/2c; extracted, 7 to 9c.

Hides—No. 1, 9 1/2c; No. 2, 8 1/2c; No. 3, 7 1/2c; calfskins, 8 and 6c; lamb-skins, 80c for good fresh skins.

Potatoes—Carlots, 40c, broken lots, 45 to 50c.

Poultry—Turkeys, \$8 to 9c; chickens, 7 1/2 to 8c; ducks, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c; geese, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c.

Game—Partridge, firsts, 70c a pair; seconds, 45 to 50c; deer, carcases, 4 1/2 to 5c per pound.

Dressed Hogs—Car lots, \$7.25 to \$7.50.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK PRICES. Special to The Commercial:

Montreal, Nov. 27.

Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir market yesterday were 700 cattle and 1,000 sheep and lambs.

Trade in cattle was slow; butchers being well stocked. Some choice were wanted, but low grades met with slow sale, and some were left over. Choice cattle sold at 3 1/2c, good at 3 1/4c to 4c, fair at 3c to 3 1/2c, common at 2 1/2c to 3c, and inferior at 1 1/2c to 2 1/4c per lb. There was a good demand for sheep from shippers for shipment via Portland. All suitable were taken at 3 1/2c, culls sold at 2 1/2c to 3c. Lambs were active at 3 1/4c to 4 1/2c per lb.

At the Grand Trunk stock yards the receipts of live hogs were small. The demand was good, and prices ruled 1/2c per lb. higher at 5 1/2c for straight lots, weighed off cars.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 30.

At the East End abattoir yesterday receipts were 700 cattle, 800 sheep, 400 lambs and 300 hogs.

Trade was quiet, but prices were steady. Good cattle were scarce and wanted, too many poorer grades being offered. The top price paid was 4 1/2c, while good cattle sold at 3 1/2 to 4c, fair, 3 to 3 1/4c, and common at 2 1/2 to 3c. Sheep were active at 2 1/2 to 3 1/4c; lambs steady at 3 1/4 to 4 1/4c. Hogs were strong and higher again, selling at 3 1/4 to 6c off cars.

MONTREAL GROCERY TRADE. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Dec. 1.

Prices are reported steady this week. Sugars were reduced 10c last Saturday at the refineries, (as reported in our Toronto wire of a week ago today.) Provisions are weaker. Bacon is 1c lower. Barrel pork is \$2 lower. Teas quiet. Provisions in good demand. Prices as follows:

Sugar, granulated, \$1.75 per 100 lbs. yellow, \$1.95 to \$4.50; molasses, 40 to 41c. Valencia raisins, fine off stalk, 8 to 8 1/2c, selected, 8 1/2 to 9c; layers, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4c, currants, 11 1/2 to 13c, canned goods, tomatoes, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c; peas, 7 1/2 to 8c, corn, 50 to 90c; salmon, \$6 to \$6.75 per case, Japan teas, 17 1/2 to 20c.

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, Dec. 1.

Hardware prices are reported steady this week, with a fair movement.

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, cokes, \$3.25 to \$4.00; charcoal, \$1.25 to \$4.50; Canada plates, \$2.80 to \$2.90; terno plates, \$7.50; Ingot tin, 29 to 30c; copper, 18 to 19c; lead, \$1.15 to \$1.25, manila cordage, 12 to 13c; sisal, 9 to 10c; linseed oil, raw, \$1 to 8c, boiled, \$1 to 8 1/2c, seal oil, 6 1/2 to 5 1/2c, turpentine, 62 to 63c; cement, German, \$2.40 to \$2.60, English, \$2.30 to \$2.40, Belgian, \$1.80 to \$2.00; Canadian, \$2.10 to \$2.25, white lead, standard, \$6.50; coal tar, \$4 to \$4.50.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

London, Nov. 30.

Beet sugar, 9s 3/4d for November and December.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

Cheese quoted at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4d, which is a decline of 6d on the week for colored. White is unchanged.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET. Special to The Commercial:

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

Cattle steady at 11 to 12c, dressed weight; sheep, 12 to 12 1/2c. These prices are 1/2c lower on cattle and 1/4c lower on sheep, on top quotations, than a week ago.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Special to The Commercial:

Toronto, Dec. 1.

Hog products are firmer, in sympathy with late advances in hogs, both live and dressed. Dressed hogs advanced again yesterday, \$6.90 per 100 pounds having been paid for choice lots. Dressed hogs, \$6.75 to \$6.90 for car lots. Lard is 1/4c higher.

British Live Stock Markets.

London, November 26.—There were no United States cattle on the market to-day; the undertone was firmer for Canadians, and the inside price shows an advance of 1/2c, as compared with a week ago. The range was from 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c. Sheep were firm at the advance noted a week ago at 11 1/4 to 12c.

Liverpool, November 26.—This market was firm, and prices unchanged at 11c for Canadian cattle and at 12c for sheep.

British Columbia Notes.

The Wellington Colliery Company has brought a lot of miners from Scotland to fill the places of Chinamen who are employed in some of these mines.

There is no demand for clerks or bookkeepers at Vancouver, a large number of whom are out of employment. There is practically no use for young men who wish to earn a living either as clerks or with a pen applying

for a position for Vancouver. The field is overstocked, so says the Vancouver correspondent of the Labor Gazette.

It is advertised that the partnership existing between J. L. Denholm and Chas. A. Unley, flour and feed merchants, Chilliwack, will be dissolved.

The sealing season has closed for the year, and most of the sealing fleet are home. The catch for the year has been small, owing to rough weather on the coast.

The coal mining industry, which is the principal industry of Vancouver Island, is very brisk, there being good demand for all the coal that can be produced at the present time, but there is no scarcity of help here.

The Victoria Sealing Company, Limited, and the Vancouver Island Mining & Realty Investment Agency, Limited, the Sandon Rinks Company, Limited, and the Mines Exploration, Limited, give notice of their incorporation.

Seventy-five men are employed on the Fraser river improvement being carried on by the Dominion government. The work consists in the making and sinking of brush and rock with a view of improving the river channels.

Atwood & Thompson, flour and feed, Greenwood, have sold out to Copley & McNeill. Mr. Thompson leaves next week for Nelson to go into the retail grocery business. Mr. Atwood will remain in Greenwood as manager for Smith & McLeod.—Greenwood Miner.

By a large majority vote the property owners of Victoria have decided to give a bonus of \$15,000 a year for 20 years and other privileges to a company to build a railway and ferry to connect Victoria with Liverpool, the present terminus of the Great Northern railway in British Columbia.

Vancouver is agitated over the question of direct transportation facilities with northern coast ports. It is claimed that trade is going to Seattle and other South ports on account of better shipping facilities to those ports. A proposition has been made that the city guarantee four per cent on two-thirds of the capital of a company which agrees to put two up-to-date steamers on the northern route.

Sheriff Drake sold at public auction recently the building and shoe manufacturing plant operated by Mr. Thurston, at Nanaimo. The whole business was bought in by John Dick and will henceforth be run under the firm name of the Nanaimo Boot and Shoe manufacturing Co., Mr. Thurston being retained as manager for the company. The sale was the result of the foreclosure of a mortgage held on the stock and plant taken by Mr. Berry, a former member of the firm, who sold out his interest in the business to Mr. Thurston the day after he had arranged the mortgage.—Nanaimo Free Press.

A Great Newspaper Building.

The Montreal newspapers are paying high compliments to the Family Herald and Weekly Star on the occasion of the latter paper moving into its magnificent new building, just completed, after being two years in construction. The new building of the Family Herald and Weekly Star is one of the sights of Montreal. Architects say it is one of the finest, if not the very finest, newspaper building in the world, there being nothing in New York or London or any of the great cities to equal it. The Family Herald's new building cost half-a-million dollars.

A meeting of Portage in Prairie board of trade will be held on Dec. 4 to discuss railway matters.

The stock of the estate of Larue & Ploard, general merchants, Edmonton, Alberta, has been sold for 35 cents on the dollar of liabilities. This estate showed a surplus last February, according to the statement then presented, of about \$30,000, but the statement of the assignee makes a deficit now of well up to \$6,000. The total liabilities figure up to \$77,000 and assets to \$71,000. The Imperial bank has a secured claim, on book accounts, notes and real estate of about \$20,000, which makes the dividend to unsecured commercial creditors very small. The principal items in the assets were: Edmonton stock, \$20,500, book debts, etc., \$17,500, real estate, \$12,400; Slave Lake branch stock, \$1,000; do. book debts, \$3,000.

Moccasins

1000 dozen ready for immediate orders, at prices lower than any house in the trade. Try us.

Boston Rubbers

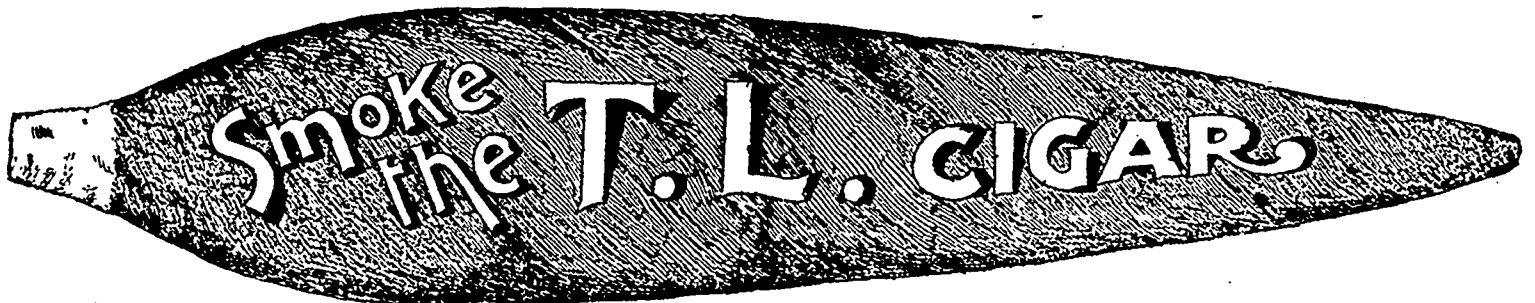
Of all kinds and at correct discounts. These are the cleanest goods in the Canadian market. They wear longer and sell better than any other brand.

Alfred Dolge Felt Shoes



Canadian Made Felt Shoes, ARCTIC SOX and HEAVY MITTS ready for quick orders.

ARTHUR CONGDON COR. McDERMOTT AVE. EAST AND RORIE ST., WINNIPEG



"FLOR DE TOM LEE," ROSA LINDA and GORDON

WESTERN CIGAR FACTORY, Winnipeg. THOS. LEE, Prop.

Sole Agents Manitoba, N.W.T. and B.C.:

BURR BROS

Guelph, Manfs. of Furniture.

SNYDER, ROOS & CO.,

Waterloo, Manfs. Upholstered Goods

H. KRUG

Berlin, Manf. Cobblers' Chairs and Frames.

H. G. Middleton & Bro.

WHOLESALE BOOTS and SHOES

Trunks, Valises, Moccasins, Gloves and Mitts.

Our sorting stock of Felt Goods is complete. An order solicited.
See our new Samples for spring Travellers now on the road.

P. O. Box 559

139 Albert St., Winnipeg

The steamer New England, of the New England Fishing Company, arrived this week at Vancouver, B. C. from the halibut banks, with 105,000 pounds of halibut, being the largest halibut catch on record. The catch was made in 30 hours. The weather was very rough and a quantity of fishing gear was lost.

R. H. Ahn's report on the Golden Star mining property has been made public. On the whole it is encouraging and predicts a dividend paying future if money is spent in thorough development. He suggests the sum of about \$25,000 for expenditure in machinery, including an addition of ten stamps to the present mill, also an addition of \$25,000 for working capital.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

President D. K. Elliott occupied the chair at the meeting of the board on Tuesday and in his opening remarks gave a resume of the business transacted by the board of trade council during the past month.

The following members were present: D. K. Elliott, J. Maw, A. Strang, J. L. Ashdown, R. J. Campbell, T. A. Anderson, W. F. McCreary, D. D. Wood, J. B. Monk, W. Martin, R. L. Richardson, W. L. Parrish, John Stovel, E. L. Drewry, D. W. Bole, N. Bawlf, W. R. Baker, Alex. Macdonald, R. T. Riley, A. J. Magurn, F. Gilroy, G. H. Shaw, H. S. Crotty, D. J. Dyson, J. H. Brock, G. R. Crowe, R. D. Richardson, D. Horn.

The Mint.

Mr. G. F. Stephens brought up the question of the mint, and after some discussion Mr. J. H. Ashdown moved—that this board heartily endorse the establishment of a mint in Canada and is of the opinion that the gold to be minted therein should be in the form and denomination of Canadian currency.

Some further discussion ensued and Mr. Aird, of the Bank of Commerce, moved in amendment—that a committee of the board be appointed to confer with a bankers' committee on the subject and report back to the board before taking further action.

Mr. Ashdown allowed his motion to stand as a notice of motion and the amendment was put and carried.

Dirty Paper.

The matter of unclean bank bills was brought up by Mr. Ashdown and he moved, seconded by Mr. Ross—that the government be requested to circulate a new issue of one dollar and two dollar bills sufficient to replace the dirty and mutilated currency now in circulation. The resolution was adopted.

The Subway.

The discussion on the Main street subway was introduced by Mr. E. L. Drewry, who said he thought the board should deal with the question as nearly all the members were in favor of it and he thought that the fact that the board favors the project should be made known in view of the closeness of the civic elections. The residents of the north end of the city had been put to great inconvenience on account of the difficulties in the way of traffic passing over the C. P. R. tracks and year by year things are becoming worse; people living on both sides of the track are afraid to let their children cross them on account of the danger. The agreement reached between the city and the C. P. R. was characterized as very fair and the city council should be endorsed and sustained in their action by the board. If the by-law is not passed things would drift along until there is some terrible accident, when people would tumble over one another to do something as a remedy. The scheme now before the public is a business proposition, but a few people fly in the face of it simply because the C. P. R. is concerned in it. It would be in the interest of all portions of the city and would tend towards consolidation. Mr. Drewry moved, seconded by Mr. Maw: "That the board endorse the action of the city council in their efforts to provide a subway under Main street, and pledges its support to any reasonable measures necessary to gain the end aimed at."

Winnipeg Debentures.

Winnipeg city comptroller Curry has the following to say about our city debentures:

"On the 21st of June, 1899, the city advertised for tenders for \$150,463 of 4 per cent local improvement debentures, and \$60,000 of 3½ per cent, tenders to be in by the 23rd of July, following. The advertisement was published in Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and New York papers. Eight bids were received, the 4 per cent were awarded at an average premium of \$2.16 per \$100; the 3½ per cents at 98.25, the latter to a Chicago firm.

This year on the 23rd of April, tenders were asked by advertisement for \$400,223.75 of local improvement bonds, \$208,000.00 of 35-year 3½ per cent renewal bonds, and \$225,000.00 of 30 year 3½ per cent for water services, bids to be in by 3.30 p. m., the 5th of June. Only three bids were received, one for the 20-year four per cent at 100.54, which was accepted, an offer of 99½ for the seven-year

four, declined, and an offer of "100,000.00 for \$100,000.00 four per cent, which was held over and subsequently accepted for the remaining local improvements of the longest term, viz.: the 10 and 15 years. The L. T. bonds run from 7 to 20 years, according to the life time of the improvement, the difference in value being about 98 cents per \$100, in favor of the longest term. Later on, \$10,000 of the 10 years were sold at a premium of \$50, and \$55,000 at par, leaving \$13,009.22 of the 10 years and the whole of the 7 years, \$61,827.92, on hand unsold. Last month a Boston firm offered equal to 4 per cent, yield for the 3½ per cents. I am in correspondence with eastern houses with a prospect of obtaining a better price.

All the Canadian and American cities of any standing have for some years past been issuing long time bonds at 3½ per cent; the best results being obtained when the rate of interest yields par or a little under. The by-laws fixing the rate for the bonds now on hand were passed before the prevailing financial depression set in.

Other Canadian cities have not been much in the market this year. In June last Hamilton sold \$200,000.00 3½'s at 98.52.

The shrinkage in values in London is naturally reflected in Canada. A little over a year ago the provincial government sold 30 year four per cent at 111. On the 8th of this month Manitoba four per cents, having 23 years to run, were quoted in London at 104 asked, 102 bid, indicating, at 103 an interest yield of 3.83 per cent. On the same day Winnipeg five per cents with 14 years to run, were quoted at 110-105, representing a yield of 4.15 per cent.

Canadian cities are now looking to the United States for cheap money. Montreal's last big loan was placed in Chicago; Winnipeg's last issue of school bonds went to Boston. Three and one-half per cent. bonds of American cities in good standing realize a premium, selling in some cases as high as 110, while state three per cents fetch over par. But it will take a little time for the American investor to become familiar with the conditions in this new field.

It is no more unusual for cities than for other corporations to hold securities for a favorable market, and it is inadvisable to appear as a borrower too frequently; once a year is often enough. Early next year Winnipeg will require to make further considerable issues of bonds to cover debenture expenditures of the current year, and those carried over can be offered along with the new ones."

With regard to sinking funds the comptroller made the following explanations:—

"In 1887 the city stopped levying for sinking funds, the council secured from the legislature power to apply all sinking fund monies in hand in payment of the first issue of bonds, \$270,000.00, falling due in 1894, and to issue new bonds to pay off the old ones at maturity. The first issue was duly retired, leaving the sinking fund trustees with the remains of the fund, represented to-day by some \$23,000.00 cash on deposit in the bank, and a little more than an equal amount in mortgages and realty. No sinking fund was levied from 1887 down to the end of 1895. Full provision has been made for the redemption of all bonds issued in and subsequent to 1896, leaving those issued prior to that, amounting to \$2,390,682.64, unprovided for other than by the power to renew, and such contributions as the trustees might make from the old fund. The first of the "unprovided for" to fall due was the Main street north pavement bonds, \$14,000.00, taken up in November, 1898, and since carried in "suspense" awaiting reimbursement from the sinking fund trustees. The next to fall in were \$200,000.00 "Louise Bridge" 6 per cents, retired by special loan from the bank pending sale of the \$208,000 3½ per cent, issued to replace them; \$200,000 more (C. P. R. bonus) falls due 20th September, 1901.

The local improvement debentures are being taken care of as they fall due; \$30,500 were paid off in 1898, \$32,000 in 1899, and \$35,095.36 in 1900. \$60,256 will mature in 1901.

The city "banks" with the sinking fund pending collection of taxes and sale of bonds, allowing and providing in the estimates for interest at 4 per cent, thus having to borrow at a higher rate just so much less than if the fund were set apart on special deposit."

The Travellers Meet.

The annual general gathering of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' association of Canada was held Saturday evening in the board of trade room grain exchange. The president, W. Hargreaves, occupied the chair. There were also present: Vice President G. F. Bryan; treasurer, L. C. MacIntyre; Secretary, F. J. C. Cox; directors, F. M. Morgan, F. C. Fahey, J. T. Black, and over twenty-five active travellers.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The chairman then called for nomination for officers and board of directors for next year. The following were received:

President—G. F. Bryan, A. P. Jeffreys.

Vice President—F. M. Morgan, acclamation.

Treasurer—L. C. MacIntyre, acclamation.

Directors—E. L. Thomas, J. M. Lamb, H. W. Hutchinson, F. C. Fahey, F. W. Drewry, M. McGowan, T. H. Agnew, O. M. Hatcher, R. J. Campbell, Geo. Wilson, J. M. Macdonald, J. T. Black, J. McDonald, J. Maw. Eight of the foregoing with the retiring president will comprise the board. The result of the balloting will be reported by the scrutineers on Saturday, Dec. 22, the date of the annual meeting.

Auditors—A. L. Johnston, H. W. Hutchinson.

Scrutineers—M. Healey, F. M. Morgan, W. A. Cavanagh.

A committee, composed of A. L. Johnston, L. C. MacIntyre, O. M. Hatcher, F. M. Morgan, and G. F. Bryan were appointed to consider the advisability of arranging an excursion, to secure rates to the Pan-American exposition, and as O. M. Hatcher, deputy grand councillor of the U. C. T., extended to the members of the N.W. C. travellers an invitation to be present at the meeting of the U. C. T., to be held at Fargo the last week in May next, the above committee are also to consider the advisability of attending as a body at Fargo.

There was considerable discussion in regard to what form of entertainment if any should be given Christmas week. A dinner was not favorable to the majority of those present, and as regards a conversazione and ball, as in the past, it was the opinion that there is no suitable place in the city at present for such a large crowd as the travellers usually have. For that reason it was decided not to have any entertainment this year.

F. M. Morgan and L. C. MacIntyre thanked the members for the honor in electing them respectively for vice president and treasurer. The meeting then adjourned.

It was with regret that the president had to announce the death of R. J. Galna, formerly traveller for R. A. Rodgers & Co. Mr. Galna died at the general hospital on Saturday morning.

L. C. MacIntyre was first elected treasurer at the general meeting in 1896, and has been elected annually to that position, all feeling that he is the right man in that position.

F. M. Morgan has always been very popular among the travellers, and his many friends will be pleased to hear that he has been elected vice president.

Experiments in Wheat Raising.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The department of agriculture has just issued a bulletin which contains many interesting reports from the various experiment stations of the country. The opinion generally prevails that early preparation of land for wheat is an advantage. A number of stations have studied this problem and have reported results showing the advantages of breaking the ground for wheat upon the removal of a preceding crop of oats.

As the result of seven years' trial at the North Dakota station, fall preparation for spring wheat gave an increase in yield of one bushel per acre over spring preparation.

At the Minnesota station it was found that early plowing opened the surface of the ground so that the rainfall could be more readily absorbed, while the furrow slice formed an effective dirt mulch retarding the movement of moisture to the surface. This is a matter of much importance in a droughty region. It was also found that on unplowed land the growth of weeds following a crop of grain dissipated a large amount of the moisture that early plowing conserved. Briefly stated, early plowing, followed at intervals by harrowing, prevents the growth of weeds, conserves the moisture of the soil, keeps

the soil in good tilth, and results in the formation of a seed bed best suited for the prompt germination and growth of the seed. The cost of preparing the ground is lessened, the yield of grain is increased, and the practice is financially profitable.

Ontario Crops.

The Ontario department of agriculture has just completed the estimate of the yield of crops for 1900. The following is a condensed statement of the bulletin which will be published in a few days:

The most noticeable temperature feature has been the fact that the months of August, September and October were 5.4, 4.0 and 8.9 degrees respectively above the average. During the same three months the rainfall was about half an inch lower than the average. The rainfall for the six months, April to September, was exactly the average of the past twenty years.

On the whole the grain crops of the year were in quality and quantity quite up to the average. The new fall wheat crop is in fair condition, but the damage by Hessian fly is quite widespread. The "pea bug" has increased to an alarming extent in some sections. Corn was one of the best crops of the year. Tobacco, beans, and buckwheat were fair. Potatoes were good, mangels extra, but turnips were rather poor. Fall fruit was quite above the average, the apple crop falling but little below a record yield. Live stock generally are in good condition, and hogs have been sold in large quantities. A large number of silos have been built this year.

Bacon Hogs.

A lengthy circular giving pointers on the bacon trade to the farmers of Ontario, issued by the Ontario department of agriculture, F. W. Hodson, Dominion live stock commissioner, after summing up the whole bacon situation at present, says: "The Canadian market demands a long, lean singer. Therefore it is in the interests of Canadian farmers to supply the best pigs for that purpose. First class goods mean a growing market at home and abroad, everything else means a stationary or receding market. At the present time, 25 per cent of the pigs marketed in Canada are what is known as "softs," 25 per cents are flats and at least 10 per cent unsizable. Sixty per cent of Canadian pigs grade No. 2 or lower, which is 40 per cent more than might be expected if breeding were carefully done. Canadian farmers lose at least 20 cents per hundred on all pigs sold because of this condition, packers fixing their buying prices according to their average receipts from sales. The man who insists on breeding the wrong type not only loses 20 cents per hundred, but he causes his neighbor to do so as well. Not only this, but he injures the home and foreign trade. Therefore it is to the interest of every citizen that the right sort of pigs be bred on every Canadian farm and that they be properly fed. Pigs of the wrong type cannot be made good by any kind of feeding, yet bad feeding will spoil a good pig."

Search is still being made for T. J. Chisholm, the missing man wanted in connection with the Montreal cold storage frauds. In connection with this celebrated case, charges have been made against Alexander McCulloch, of Croll & McCulloch's Dairy Co., and D. J. McGillis, on the ground that they conspired to defraud the Merchants' Bank of Halifax out of \$20,000 on bogus warehouse receipts. It is believed Chisholm can give important evidence in the case.

Sixty-eight per cent of the leading business houses in Detroit, Mich., have mutually pledged themselves not to employ any person under 21 years of age who indulges in the habit of cigarette smoking. If this pernicious habit among boys could be materially reduced by following up this plan, it would be a good thing if the plan were generally adopted in towns and cities. Whatever may be said in favor of tobacco smoking for adults, nothing can be said in favor of the cigarette habit among boys. It is quite certain that it stunts the growth of the boys, and makes them weaker and more nervous in after life. Boys, who wish to grow up stout, strong, manly fellows, able to take their own part, will not weaken themselves by using tobacco in their early years.

Ne Plus Ultra Raisins

In 5½ lb. cartons are "Queen's Dessert."

We also have 1 lb. packets of Malaga goods, Dates, Peels, etc.

And Green Ceylon Tea in 1 lb. packets, also bulk

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL, Wholesale Grocers **Hamilton**
C. R. DIXON, CALGARY.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

THE SALMON PACK.

A statement from the San Francisco Trade Register's compilation of the Pacific coast pack of salmon for 1900 compares as follows with that made by the same paper for the previous year:

Coast pack for 1890	Cases	3,201,175
Coast pack for 1900	Cases	2,945,132

Decrease 358,043

This decrease was not well distributed, though all districts save Alaska contributed to the total as follows:

Puget Sound	Cases	531,323
Columbia River	Cases	48,125
Fraser River	Cases	323,033
Other sources	Cases	14,601

Decrease 918,043

Increase from Alaska 560,000

Net decrease 358,043

The entire coast-barrelled salmon pack is given at 27,993 for 1900, which includes 10,933 barrels from Alaska and 8,000 barrels miscellaneous, made up of 5,000 barrels packed on Puget Sound and 3,000 on Fraser river, Columbia river and the Oregon coast. For ten years prior to last year the average had been 14,000 barrels a year.

GROCERY TRADE NOTES.

Sugars were advanced five points at New York on Monday by the National Sugar Refining Co.

Latest advices from the east indicate that the supply of Japan tea will reach about 33,000,000 lbs. against 41,000,000 lbs. last year; the Formosa crop, 395,000 packages, which is slightly smaller than last year; country green about 12,000 half chests less than last year, and Pingsweys about the same.

The recent conferences between the powers concerned assures the reassembling of the beet sugar conference at Brussels. The last conference came to naught on account of the stand taken by Russia and France. It is believed those difficulties have been eliminated. The new conference, the object of which is the abolition of the sugar bounties, is likely to have definite results, so says a Paris report.

Dry Goods Trade Notes.

The wintry weather of last week having been followed by a mild open spell, the brisk demand then experienced for all classes of seasonable goods has had a slight set-back, but there is still a good demand for shawls, cloths, underwear, hosiery and woolen goods generally. Cottons are still active, and a further advance may be looked for soon - Montreal Trade Bulletin

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

IRON AND STEEL.

Chicago Iron and Steel says: The demand for iron and steel which comes from the miscellaneous manufacturers is brisk. The aggregate buying this week is probably less than any of its two or three immediate predecessors but is still large enough to stamp the market as active. Consumers are quite freely ordering material for periods running from January 1 to July 1 next year, the latter limit being the more usual of the two. It was supposed a week ago that the buying was pretty well out of the way for the present, because sellers had closed with most of their known customers. But a number of transactions have bobbed up from unexpected places, and how much more there may be of this new business is beyond the ken of the trade. Mills are now sold well into the future and with few if any exceptions it is a seller's rather than a buyer's market. Instances are not uncommon wherein a maker of material discourages rather than encourages the inquirer to close, and wherein the latter is asked to name the minimum instead of the maximum tonnage he wants within a specified time. Besides consuming manufacturers, the jobbing trade as buyers has been very much in evidence during the past few days.

Weakness is nowhere discernible and strength has won a few additional trophies. Steel sheets, both black and galvanized, were advanced this week five per cent, both from mill and from store. Bars are stronger in the price lists of most makers and jobbers. The lagging metals have fallen into line. Scrap is not uncommonly as high or higher than the corresponding grades of pig iron which could be used as a substitute. Pig iron keeps creeping up slowly and with a certain amount of irregularity.

RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY



You can **Rely**
on getting **Reliable**
goods from the **Reliance Cigar Factory**

And to have a knowledge of this fact and take advantage of it is worth a good deal to you in your business. A trial order will convince any who have not previously handled Reliance goods.

RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY

O. H. NELSON, Proprietor

5 and 7 De Bresoles Street, MONTREAL

Represented in Manitoba, N. W. Territories and British Columbia by Walter S. Croue.

TO
JOBBERS
AND
RETAILERS
OF
CIGARS
JUST A
WORD . . .

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

Tyrian Rubber Goods



Homestead Fountain Syringes.

" Hot Water Bottles.

" Combinations.

Tyrian Nipples.

THESE GOODS HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

THE BOLE DRUG CO.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg

THE FIBER MARKET

Lent & Rukenbrod's weekly report of the fiber market says: "The market continues strong, with a good demand for spot and nearby manilla. The recent advance in the price of rope has enabled manufacturers to buy the raw material at profitable figures, and the stimulus given to trade by this advance has been felt in the market during the past week. Although the price of spot hemp was advanced 1/4 of a cent on Monday, manufacturers have continued to buy. Distant steamer shipments do not seem to meet with any demand from buyers here, the principal inquiry being for spot parcels, or hemp afloat and very near London. The sisal market has shown a slight decline during the past week. The market closes steady. On the spot we hear of no transactions of importance."

HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.

Tar was 15 to 20c lower at New York last week, per barrel. Half a dozen of the large United States paint makers have agreed to advance prices 15c per gallon at once. The Peerless Wire Co. have started business at Hamilton, Ont., as manufacturers of tinned mattress and broom wire. The new furnaces of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Limited, Sydney, N. S., are expected to be put in blast on December 31.

The Sherwin-Williams Co., paint and varnish manufacturers, state that the large increase in price of linseed oil has compelled them to advance prices on many of their products. New York Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Nov. 24. The market for turpentine, both primary and local, opened easy, continued quiet all week, declined two cents and closed dull. An error was made in estimating the stocks at Savannah, which are now known to be much lower than at this time last year.

There is a firmer feeling in pig iron, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, in sympathy with the advance in the United States. No. 1 Summerlee pig iron being held at \$24 to \$25. No. 1 Hamilton and Nova Scotia at \$19 to \$20, and Midland pig iron \$20 for future delivery. A good demand has also been experienced for bar iron.

The manufacturers of cordage have advanced the price of plain and hawser-laid cordage. Plain-laid is now quoted at 10 cents a pound, an advance of 1 cent. Hawser-laid has been advanced to 10 1/2 cents. The unsettled condition of affairs in the Philippine Islands is said to be the reason for advancing the price.—New York Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Nov. 24.

New York Commercial: For several weeks past there has been a steady advance in the price of manilla hemp, the spot price of which is now 8 1/2c per pound, while a few weeks ago it was down to 5c. The highest price this year was 14 1/2c, in February. The recent advance, which was begun in Manila and was followed closely by the markets in London and New York.

Chicago Iron and Steel says: The metals are stronger. Tin has advanced abroad and is about 1/2c higher. Spelter also is higher. Demand is excellent and stocks are pretty well exhausted. Prices have advanced about ten points. Inquiries have appeared for copper for deliveries extending through the first quarter of next year and it is asserted some considerable buying has been done on the basis of present prices for shipment during the period. The market is strong in tone. Lead is without change in prices, but greater interest is shown in the market and transactions have been somewhat better.

THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

THE TWINE MARKET.

There is no change in the twine situation as reported last week. The unsettled condition of the fiber market, especially the advancing tendency, is a puzzle to manufacturers and naturally there is a hesitancy about buying fiber or selling twine. It was reported last week that a meeting of twine manufacturers had been held in New York, but this was not true. The meeting which gave rise to the report was of rope manufacturers, one of their periodical gatherings to discuss trade matters. Some of these manufacturers are also twine makers and it is not improbable that the twine situation was discussed by

them informally.—Chicago Farm Implement News.

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

There was a big influx of implement men into Winnipeg this week from country points, Massey-Harris Co. agents having been in force, settling up season business affairs.

Mr. Laishley, manager at Winnipeg for the Canada Cycle & Motor Co., has gone east to confer with the general management, regarding business matters for the next season's trade.

The Brandon, Man., Sun says: The heavy fall of snow has made business lively around the implement warehouses. Last fall the dealers were unable to sell sleighs or cutters. This morning a Ninth street firm sold six "bobs" and two cutters. The merchants are jubilant over the arrival of the snow as the farmers can move around more easily than with wagons.

The amalgamation of the National Cycle & Automobile Co. with the Canada Cycle & Motor Co. has been accomplished. The business of the latter company will practically pass into the hands of the Canada Cycle, leaving only the one big cycle company in the field for next season's trade. It is understood the Canada Cycle & Motor Company will operate the National Company's new factory at Hamilton, probably for the manufacture of automobiles.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

WHITE PINE OUTLOOK.

There is a feeling of hopefulness in all the white pine producing sections, shored in a considerable degree by all handlers of the wood. The manufacturers as a class would feel better satisfied with the situation only if their stocks were larger. This matter of stocks is an important one. While exact statistics are not yet available, it is a well understood fact that the supplies in the hands of manufacturers and dealers are lighter than usual and, for the most part, badly broken. There are a few large and well assorted stocks held by those who have de-limited to make any concessions during the period of quiet trade which they have been passing through; but those who have held their lumber thus far are more than ever determined to continue to hold it, in the full belief that before the next season's crop shall be available they will receive a price which will amply repay them for carrying it.—American Lumberman, Chicago

MINNESOTA WHITE PINE VALUES.

The auction sale of Minnesota state timber lands held at St. Paul gave some interesting results in regard to timber values. Without attempting to figure up the exact amount bid or the total estimated amount of timber it may be said that the average price realized was not far from \$5 a thousand for the piece.

There were 129 lots offered for sale by the thousand. The bids ranged from nothing to \$9 a thousand feet. Only eight lots were not sold. Thirty lots were sold at \$5 a thousand or better. Some of the notable sales were of 685,000 feet at \$7.20, 3,400,000 feet at \$6.50, 1,765,000 at \$7, 1,565,000 at \$7, 5,545,000 at \$9, 3,740,000 at \$7.30, 900,000 at \$7.75, 3,000,000 at \$6.50, 2,287,000 at \$5.70.

The highest bidder was the C. A. Smith Company, of Minneapolis, who paid the \$9 a thousand and it was also for the largest amount of timber. Such a price is a remarkable one for Minnesota. The particular tract which brought this highest price was section 16, near the head of the Mississippi river.—American Lumberman.

LUMBER TRADE NOTES.

The Innisfall Lumber Co., Innisfall, Alberta, has been dissolved.

The British Columbia export lumber trade is hampered by high freight rates, owing to action of San Francisco shipping firms.

The British Columbia lumber trade is still very brisk, the sawmills having all the work they can do and some of them working day and night to fill orders.

D. E. Sprague has established camps in the woods on the line of the South-eastern (Canadian Northern) to get out logs for his sawmill at Winnipeg. He also proposes cutting a lot of cord-

wood in the woods this winter for the Winnipeg market.

Lumbering operations in Ottawa at the saw mills are about over for the season. The cut this year is in advance of last season. This year's cut in Ottawa and vicinity will be about 400,000,000 feet. J. H. Booth stands at the head of the list with 80,000,000 feet.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

TROUBLE IN QUEBEC SHOE INDUSTRY.

The Labor Gazette gives the following report of the lock-out in the Quebec boot and shoe trade: On Thursday, October 25, the following notice was posted on each of twenty-one factories in the city of Quebec. "This factory will be closed on Saturday morning until further orders," and in accordance with it, on the Saturday following the factories were closed. On October 30, another shoe factory closed, leaving only four factories in operation at the end of the month. No reason was given directly by the employers to the employees, but it is understood that the lock-out on the part of the boot and shoe manufacturers of the city of Quebec was decided upon by the Association of Employers recently formed in that city, as a consequence of trouble which arose in the factory of Alfred Poirier & Company, members of the Association. This firm had occasion to dismiss one of its employees on the week previous to the general lock-out. The dismissal of this employee was followed by a strike of the other employees in the factory, numbering 80 in all, and the strike was in continuance at the time at which the above notices were posted. A small strike among the operatives of another factory had occurred earlier in the month, but lasted only for eight days. The closing down of the factories has thrown out of employment about 3,500 persons. In approximate numbers, 2,300 of these are males over 15 years of age; 1,155 females over 15, 155 boys and 110 girls. There are also 20 boys between the ages of 12 and 14 years, inclusive. This lock-out affects not only the boot and shoe operatives themselves, but engine drivers, machinists, packers and others. At the close of the month no settlement of any kind had been effected.

BOOTS AND SHOES & LEATHER.

The Montreal market for sole leather is quiet but firm, with an upward tendency in prices, and will probably keep so until after the holidays.

Fall orders are now pretty well all executed, although one house informs us that it has quite a few orders to execute. A few sorting orders are being received, but manufacturers are giving their attention now to spring samples. It is expected that the price lists for spring goods will be materially advanced.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

A later report from Quebec says: Ald. T. Duchaine opened his shoe factory this morning and announced he preferred to abide by the decision of Archbishop Beggs, whatever it might be. All of his employees resumed work. They are also willing to abide by the decision of the arbitrator. It is believed Duchaine is acting in concert with the other shoe manufacturers.

A Montreal report says that a lock-out is threatened in the shoe industry, owing to the trouble with the lasters. For some time there has been considerable friction over the fixing of the price lists of the new lasting machines. The lasters here are well organized and affiliated with all the Canadian Shoe Workers' unions. The lasters in Three Rivers have been on strike for some time. In St. Hyacinthe too the lasters are out, which means \$40 more a week.

Cheese Markets.

London, Ont., Nov. 24.—At to-day's market five factories offered 1,510 boxes September and October cheese, colored. Sales, 210 at 10 1/2c.

Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 25.—At the Cornwall cheese board on Saturday 526 white and 271 colored cheese were boarded. All sold at 9 1/2c. Lovell & Christmas got 513, Ayer & Co, 204 and Hodgson Bros, 50. This was the last meeting for this year.

It is reported from Selkirk that a new fishing company is being formed to operate on Lake Winnipeg. The

company will be a purely Canadian one, and not controlled by United States capital, as is the case of other fishing industries.

Letters Patent have been issued incorporating William A. Sippell, accountant; Lovel Seldon Baker, clerk; Percy Ireland, accountant; George Walter Lewis, accountant, all of the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, and Joseph Findlay, of Toronto, and such others as may become shareholders in the company, under the name of "The Western Canada Business College."

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 Free bus meets all trains.
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Prospects for the Next Raw Fur Season.
 Wm. Eisenhauer & Co. review the
 coming season's fur trade as follows
 in the November issue of the New
 York Fur Trade Review:
 "The past raw fur season was the
 most active one for a period of
 years, which is, of course, chiefly to
 be attributed to the general prosper-
 ity at home and abroad; another fac-
 tor which contributed largely to this
 activity was the fact that the fashions
 favored the consumption of American
 furs. Therefore the outlook for the
 winter's trade appeared bright, lead-
 ing to an exceedingly keen competition
 for all kinds of domestic furs, greatly
 to the benefit of the trappers and
 dealers in the country, as prices ad-
 vanced on most articles in an almost
 unprecedented degree, many kinds of
 furs more than doubling in value. As
 always the case, however, a period
 of great activity is followed by a
 responding depression, and it was
 therefore, not surprising that a reac-
 tion took place in the fur business,
 and which was first evidenced in the
 least London furs sale, which turned
 out to be most unsatisfactory, serious
 losses being sustained by exporters
 who disposed of goods therein. Since
 that date there has been a further
 and steady decline in the value of our
 furs, especially those articles which
 had been driven unaturally high dur-
 ing the previous winter season.
 The poor demand for our American
 furs during the summer has naturally
 left large stocks at hand, which are
 in hands of dealers, both here and
 in Europe; and as our manufacturers feel
 more or less doubtful about their abili-
 ty to sell their made-up furs on the
 basis of the high prices which were
 obliged to pay in the winter and
 spring, it is to be hoped that we shall
 have cold, reasonable weather during
 the next two months, to afford them
 an opportunity to dispose of their
 stocks, which would be a great relief
 share of the furs now in dealers'
 hands; and unless such stocks are
 reduced, they are certain to have an
 unfavorable effect on the value of the
 new collection. In addition to this,
 another disturbing feature has been
 the approach of the presidential elec-
 tion, the uncertainty of the result of
 which has during the past two months
 checked business enterprises, some-
 what, and also our branch of trade,
 as well as is always the case
 when the chief executive of the na-
 tion is to be chosen. Another matter,
 to which we must give due considera-
 tion, is the threatening aspect of
 the political situation in China; and al-
 though it is highly improbable that
 our country will be drawn into any
 serious complications in connection
 therewith, the fact that there is a
 faint possibility of war, is certain to
 have some of the European nations involv-
 ed will surely affect (how far, time
 must determine) the fur markets of
 those respective foreign countries, and
 our own as well, because our shippers
 must bear in mind that, after all, the
 larger part of our American fur trade
 is disposed of abroad, and consequently
 any disturbance of business conditions
 on the continent must be more or less
 strongly reflected on our own mar-
 kets.
 The views which we express on the
 following pages are the result of a
 close and careful observation of the
 varying conditions of the fur mar-
 kets, both here and abroad, during
 the past year, and up to the present
 time. While it is, of course, impos-
 sible to foretell correctly the course
 of the market, it is certain that dur-
 ing the coming winter conservative
 business methods will be necessary,
 and those of our shippers who pursue
 such a policy, we believe, will enjoy
 in the end the satisfaction of having
 followed the wiser course.
 Bear were in good request early in
 the season, especially the finer and
 thin-pelted sorts, which demand, as
 usual, came principally from Europe.
 But later in the season they showed a
 weakening tendency, and have since
 met with an indifferent sale, both here
 and abroad, with a consequent de-
 cline in value. Still, we believe that
 at the present level of prices they will
 be a safe article to handle.
 The medium and coarser kinds,
 which are generally worked up into
 robes and rugs, have been more or
 less neglected throughout the entire
 year, and it is hardly probable that
 these grades will show much improve-
 ment during the coming season. Caution
 should be used in buying the
 early collection, as it is always most
 difficult, even in an active market, to

handle low-furred, heavy-pelted bears to advantage.

Otter met with exceptionally good sale, and their value advanced to much above what had been realized for them during recent years, owing largely to the high prices paid for seal, of which latter fur otter is much used as an expensive imitation.

The remainder of the collection of this article was well competed for, from the choice dark skins, suitable in the natural state for the finer trade, to the medium grades to be used principally as trimmings after being plucked; and also the lower, commoner kinds found a ready outlet in the coat manufacturing trade.

The present stocks of otter cannot be considered large, and indications are that this fur will meet with favor again this winter, but as the prices ruling during last year were extremely high, owing to severe competition, it is likely that a somewhat lower range of value will prevail.

Beaver, which came once more into fashion two years ago, continued to be well received by the trade during the past decade. It is gratifying that the public has once more taken hold of this handsome fur, and indications are that it will remain in favor for some time to come.

The darker skins were, as usual, taken by the European and Canadian trades, while the medium and paler shades were worked for consumption in this country.

As we say above, beaver is likely to be in demand for some time yet, and as the collection of this article during recent years has been comparatively small, it is reasonable to assume that they will bring good prices again during the coming winter.

Mink was very strong throughout the entire winter, and were much wanted by both our domestic and export trade, even at materially advanced prices. The finer and darker grades from the east end the north found a ready sale at high figures, while skins from all other sections also met with a stronger demand than had been the case for a number of years past.

Owing to this good demand, a keen competition developed for this article, which eventually forced prices too high. This latter fact was painfully apparent at the last London June sales when those exporters who disposed of mink therein were obliged to close out their offerings at a considerable loss. This poor sale in June, coupled with a light demand since, and fairly large stocks both here and abroad, makes the outlook for mink somewhat unfavorable; and we would therefore advise our shippers to handle this article with due caution until the market value of the new collection is firmly established.

Muskat was one of the very few articles which did not undergo any advance, and through the entire year it has been about the weakest fur on the list. Its poor sale is to be chiefly assigned to the continued popularity of the imported dyed coney as an imitation of the seal, for which purpose a large proportion of the collection of spring muskrat were formerly used. Large quantities of winter and fall skins, as well as spring, were, as usual, shipped to the European markets, where, however, they met with poor success, and consequently good-sized stocks have accumulated over there, besides those still held on this side.

Although, as will be readily seen from the above, muskrat was not at all profitable for the exporter to handle, still this article underwent no noteworthy decline in value, and will probably succeed again in holding its own during the next season. We must admit that this is a somewhat hopeful view of its future, especially when we consider the adverse influence which the present large stocks will have on the value of the fresh collection; but, nevertheless, this is, after all, a staple fur, of fair appearance, and one that can be used in many ways, and we think it fair to assume that it will not undergo any change for the worse.

Skunk again held a prominent place in the fur trade, and might even be described as having been the leading article during the past winter. They were eagerly competed for from the beginning of the season, with the result that prices advanced steadily. A large proportion of the collection found a ready outlet abroad, and being fashionable in our country, the balance met with a steady sale to our home manufacturers. The good demand continued until the late spring, when the article began to show signs of wavering, owing chiefly to the high prices then prevailing. This

weakening tendency was more than fulfilled in the London June sales, when skunk declined sharply from the high prices obtained during the previous sales, netting their owners material losses, since then they have continued inactive, especially the black and short-striped skins, the narrow and broad-striped sorts, on account of their lower value, have met with a proportionately better sale, being adapted for cheaper fur apparel, and for service as trimmings in the cloak trade.

Judging by present conditions, skunk will have to be bought at much lower figures than the high prices of last season. It is, of course, probable that there will be a temporary demand for the early caught skins for immediate consumption, but our shippers must not take this as an indication of a repetition of last year's very active market.

Raccoon were a ready selling article, meeting with a good demand throughout the year, both at home and abroad, and consequently remained firm at good prices. The Northern and Northwestern skins were particularly well sought for, mainly on account of the high value of skunk, of which article heavy-furred dyed coney are a good imitation. The Southwestern and Southern collections were again taken in large quantities by the coat manufacturers, in spite of the many cheaper articles which were introduced as substitutes for coney, and this fact certainly proves that the public fully appreciates a serviceable, durable fur.

The price for coney having ruled quite high last winter, compared with its value during former seasons, and the different manufacturers having apparently all the stock they require for present uses, it is quite likely that there will be a moderate reduction in the quotations for the new collection.

Opossum, which had reached a high level two years ago, scored another heavy advance again this past year. They were eagerly bought from the beginning of the winter, with the result that prices advanced much beyond what they had brought for many years previous.

This article was used chiefly in the dyed state, as an imitation of skunk and stone marten; but its value went so high as to make the imitation too expensive; and for this reason it became quite difficult to sell the made-up article to advantage. This caused a notable shrinkage in its value during the late summer months, and at the present time opossum are meeting with a somewhat indifferent sale even at reduced figures, from which fact our shippers will see that they must prepare for lower prices on this fur.

Red fox were much wanted, both here and in Europe, as, like other furs of the long-haired variety, it was quite fashionable, and was extensively used for dyeing purposes. This demand, however, was in no way proportionate to the great advance which took place in its value, and the abnormal price which was paid for this fur in mid-winter is to be traced only to the foolish and reckless competition between the dealers. This inflation of its value made a precipitate decline a foregone conclusion, and therefore it is no surprise that this article is now bringing about only one-half of its mid-winter price, and even at this reduced figure cannot be readily sold.

Aside from the above, the stocks of this article are also quite heavy, which fact will tend to depress still further the value of the new collection, much lower prices are therefore to be expected.

Gray fox, in sympathy with the advance in other kinds of foxes, showed some animation early in the year, but later it was found that they could not be successfully used as an imitation of silver fox and other furs, for which purpose they had been chiefly wanted, and this led to a sharp decline in their value in each successive London sale.

Judging by present indications, there will be but a moderate demand for gray fox the coming season, and it is therefore probable that they will rule somewhat lower.

Marten continued to sell well, and fully shared in the sharp advance which took place in the value of all the finer furs. The demand for it came chiefly from Europe, although quite a quantity was, of course, consumed in this country. Full-furred dark skins brought exceptionally good prices, while the medium and paler shades did not sell proportionately as well. Marten are now in good style, and as

long as this continues to be the case there will be no noteworthy change in its value; it will probably bring good prices again this winter.

Lynx scored a heavy advance during the winter, particularly in the London January and March sales, at which times they sold for more than double what they had brought in recent years. It was only natural to expect that a material advance would take place in their price, as this article had for a long time been selling at much below its true value, but even the best informed were not prepared for such a sudden strong advance. The cause for its favorable sale must again be sought in the popularity of the long-haired furs, among which lynx is one of the best, both for dyeing purposes and for use in the natural state.

We fear, though, that the active competition of the winter drove the price too high, and a material decline in value has already taken place in this month's London sales. The outlook, therefore, is not at all bright, especially as stocks of lynx are thought to be fairly large, and even with the support of the consuming public a lower range of prices will most probably be established.

Wild cat underwent an improvement largely in consequence of the advance in lynx, of which article long-haired wild cat can be used as a good substitute. The Southern and Southwestern sorts, which are made mostly in robes and coats, did not do relatively as well. The demand for wild cat, as in the case of many of the other furs, has dropped off largely during the summer months and it is unlikely that this article will receive as much attention this season as last.

Wolf, another long-haired fur, were much wanted during the first part of the year, and the strong competition caused the price to advance rapidly. Whereas in former seasons this article had been used chiefly for robe purposes, the high prices prevailing for lynx and red fox induced the manufacturers to attempt to devote the full-furred northern wolf to the same purposes for which the former were intended. In this, however, they were only partially successful, and consequently full-furred skins have been declining steadily during the past five months. In this decline the southern and southwestern collection, which had done well earlier in the year, have also participated, and the very poor showing of wolf in the London sales just ended therefore did not occasion much surprise.

So far as can be judged, liberal stocks of wolf are still held, both here and abroad. This fact, in connection with the present poor demand, makes the outlook discouraging, and it is therefore reasonably certain that during this winter there will be a notable reduction in the value of this fur.

Silver and cross fox, especially the former, continued again their upward flight, selling at even much above the phenomenal prices realized for them last year. The extraordinary figures paid for them was due principally to the Paris Exposition, in which the furlers of the entire world were vying with one another to make the finest display of furs, and the keen competition between them for silver fox and the best specimens of cross fox led to the remarkable advance in the value of these two articles. The exposition now being over, and this outlet closed, these two articles will most probably again assume their normal plane of value, and therefore too much care cannot be exercised in the handling of these furs.

White fox and badger have also participated in the general advance, the former being well taken by the fur trade to be dyed as an imitation of the expensive blue seal. Of badger, the heavy well furred Northern skins did best, while the poorer southwestern grades remained relatively neglected.

Sea otter, fisher and wolverine depended, as usual, on the European markets for their sale, as but a small proportion of the collections of these skins are consumed in our own country. They sold readily at good prices, and particularly the first-named article, which, being a fine, rare fur, like the silver fox, was much wanted for the Paris fair.

Kootenay Mines.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 23—P Stanhope, a mining engineer of Sussex, England, who passed through the Twin Cities yesterday, on his way to his native land, says that the Kootenay country, in British Columbia, will be the Mecca of all American miners before many years have pass-

ed. Mr. Stanhope has spent the past two years in the region about and north of Kootenay lake, and says it is immensely rich in gold, silver and copper, while the railway and transport facilities are such that it pays well to mine a very low grade of ore. Many American capitalists, says Mr. Stanhope, have already realized the mineral wealth of the district, among whom may be mentioned the late Marcus Daly, and now the region is being rapidly developed. In speaking of the country, Mr. Stanhope said:

"I believe that the Kootenay country has an enormous future before it. It contains immense bodies of low grade, free milling gold and silver ore, and, while it has yet scarcely been prospected, it is now paying well. The best paying propositions are averaging about \$5 to the ton, and there are whole mountain sides that can be quarried out with as good returns as that, and, as the ore is free milling, there is a profit of from \$2 to \$3 per ton in \$5 ore. The rush for the Klondike and Nome called many of the miners from the Kootenay district, but now they are, one by one, returning, perfectly satisfied to put in their time working a low grade proposition that is sure, rather than chasing untold wealth that seldom materializes.

"That the railroads believe the country has a future before it is proved by the many spurs the Canadian Pacific is extending into the district. The country is of no value outside its mineral wealth, and a railroad company must of necessity possess faith in a mining district before constructing a line costing \$35,000 per mile to it, which has been the case in several instances in the Kootenay country.

"North of Kootenay lake, in the Similkameen country, large bodies of copper ore are to be found. This ore is unusually high grade, and pays to mine even now, when there is no railroad into the district. Marcus Daly, several years ago, purchased a large number of claims there, in anticipation of the time when the land would be developed. There is one smelter now at Grand Forks, B. C., and two more are in process of construction in the Kootenay district."

Rossland Mines.

Rossland, B. C., Nov. 26.—The diamond drill, which began work in the White Bear on Thursday last, had bored a distance of 75 feet up to 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon. A seam of ore one and a half feet in width was passed through. It was a pyrrhotite and the characteristic ore of the camp, and it is thought to be a stringer from the main vein.

The output for the week is up to the average, but does not greatly exceed. The Centre Star is shipping a little more than usual, but on the other hand the Le Roi is shipping a little less. The record for the camp for last year has already been beaten by 12,000 tons and the end of the past year will place the total output beyond the 200,000 ton mark. Appended is a list of the shipments of the past week and the year to date:

Le Roi for the week 3,680, for the year 146,975. Centre Star for the week 2,242, for the year 11,773. War Eagle, for the year 10,603. Le Roi No. 2 for the year 2,267. Iron Mask, for the week 120, for the year 2,243. I X L for the year 530. Giant, for the week 60, for the year 474. Evening Star for the year 351. Monte Christo for the year 273. Iron Colt for the year 80. Spitzee for the year 67. Total for the week 6,102, for the year 193,716.

Grand Forks, B. C., Nov. 26—James Breen, formerly connected with the Northport smelter, has acquired the controlling interest in the Brooklyn and Stewminder properties at Phoenix. The news was confirmed by Mr. J. E. Boss, who reached here Saturday. Development work on an extensive scale will be resumed in January. It is the ultimate intention of Mr. Breen to erect a smelter on the North Fork of Kettle River, near Grand Forks. Messrs. Mann & MacKenzie, of Toronto, who formerly held the controlling interest in the group, still retain an interest.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star is offering two beautiful pictures as premiums with that journal, to subscribers for 1901. The one is the famous Hoffman's, "Christ in the Temple," and the second entitled, "Home from the War," a pleasing incident of the late South African campaign. These pictures are really works of art, and well worth framing. Many less valuable prints may be seen in almost any home.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

GROCERIES

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

Table of grocery prices including Canned Goods (Apples, Peas, etc.), Dried Fruits (Raisins, Apricots, etc.), and Cured Fish (Bonellus Hake, etc.).

Dried Fruits

Table of dried fruit prices including Raisins, Apricots, Pitted Plums, and various nuts.

Tobacco

Table of tobacco prices including various brands like T. & B., Lilly, and others.

DRUGS

Table of drug prices including various medicines, oils, and chemicals.

A New Grain. A new grain which has been grown to a limited extent in Manitoba this year is called Speltz. It is said to be a Russian grain...

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters. Lake rates were higher at 2 1/2c for wheat and 1 1/2c for clipped oats, Chicago to Buffalo.

LEATHER. Harness, oak, per pound 44. Harness, union oak No. 1, 44. Harness, union oak No. 2, 42.

FUEL. Coal. These are retail prices, delivered to consumers in the city, or 50c per ton less at the yards.

FIBRE KINDLER advertisement featuring an image of a product bag and text: 'FIBRE KINDLER KARL K. ALBERT WESTERN DISTRIBUTOR'.

SURE CLEAN SAFE. A lighter that dispenses with wood kindling, and is always ready for use. Cost is a mere trifle, and better results are obtained than if paper and wood is used.

KARL K. ALBERT Wholesale Distributor 268 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

JUST TO HAND-A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FLAGS INCLUDING ENSIGNS, JACKS AND STARS AND STRIPES. Special Lines for Christmas Trade. The Consolidated Stationery Co. Ltd. WINNIPEG

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY

EXCURSIONS

TO

Ontario, Quebec,

The **Maritime**
Provinces

AND

THE OLD COUNTRY

\$40

MONTREAL and TORONTO

And points west thereof.

Tickets on Sale December
3rd to 31st.

Good for Three Months.

TOURIST CARS to Halifax, St.
John, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto.

* For particulars apply at City Office,
(Opposite Post Office), or Depot.

WM. STITT **C. E. McPHERSON**
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. Pass. Agt.

FINE CALENDARS

PRINTED IN BEST STYLE



FRANKLIN PRESS

PRINTERS AND
STATIONERS

WINNIPEG

S. A. D. BERTRAND
ASSIGNEE and
TRUSTEE

For the Province of Manitoba, under
the recommendation of the Board of
Trade of the city of Winnipeg.
Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed
with Promptness and Economy.
Special attention to Confidential Busi-
ness Enquiries.

King Street, Winnipeg, Man.

WM. FERGUSON

WHOLESALE **Wines,**
Liquors AND
Cigars

8th Street,
BRANDON

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

	From	From
ALLAN LINE—	Portland, Halifax	Direct.
Nunivlan	Nov. 23	Direct.
Corinthian	Dec 1	Direct.
DOMINION LINE—	From Portland	
Vancouver	Nov. 21	
Dominion	Dec. 8	
DOMINION LINE—	From Boston	
Commonwealth	Nov. 12	
New England	Dec. 5	
HEAVER LINE—	From Montreal	
Montfort	Nov. 10	
Lake Champlain	Nov. 22	
ALLAN STATE LINE—	From New York	
State of Nebraska	Nov. 17	
Californian	Dec. 1	
WHITE STAR LINE—	From New York	
Germanic	Nov. 14	
Majestic	Nov. 21	
AMERICAN LINE—	From New York	
St. Louis	Nov. 14	
New York	Nov. 21	
RED STAR LINE—	From New York	
Southwark	Nov. 14	
Westernland	Nov. 21	
CUNARD LINE—	From New York	
Lucania	Nov. 17	
Umbla	Nov. 24	
CUNARD LINE—	From Boston	
Sylvania	Nov. 13	
Ivernia	Nov. 17	

RATES Cabin, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and
upwards. Second cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40
and upwards. Steerage, \$22, \$22.50 and
upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points
in Great Britain and Ireland, and at
specially low rates to all ports of the
European continent. Prepaid passage
arranged from all points. Apply to the
nearest steamship or railway ticket agent
or to W. P. F. Cummings, General Agent,
Winnipeg.

THE BRANDON
CIGAR FACTORY

Ramsay
& Co
Prop.

Our Standard Brands
ST. LOUIS
AULD REEKIE
EMPERADORES
PRINCESS
MINUETS

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

PAUL SALA

The popular wholesale Liquor Dealer,
has moved into larger premises, 540 Main
street, two blocks north of old stand, on
the opposite side of the street. Wines
and liquors by the barrel of the bottle.
Best brands kept in stock.
Every customer carefully served by
English, French, German attendants.
Same telephone, No. 241.

Now 546 Main Street

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

— TO —

ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH and points
EAST and SOUTH

— TO —

BUTTE
HELENA
SPOKANE
SEATTLE
TACOMA
PORLAND
CALIFORNIA
JAPAN
CHINA
ALASKA
KLONDIKE

Great Britain Europe, Africa

Local Passenger rates in Manitoba, 3
cents a mile. 1,000 Mile chet Books
at 2 1/2 cents per mile, on sale by Agents.

The new Transcontinental Train,
"North Coast Limited," the best train in
America, has been inaugurated, making
two daily trains east and west.

J. T. McKENNEY, City Pas. Agt., Win.
H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agent, Winnipeg.
CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.

Haddies

Get in an order for Had-
dies, for the first straight
car soon will arrive.
Try a sample order of our
Oysters. Finest in the mar-
ket.

POULTRY WANTED.

W. J. GUEST

WHOLESALE FISH
602 Main Street, Winnipeg

W. R. JOHNSTON & Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

Wholesale Manufacturers
READY MADE

CLOTHING

Corner Bay and Front Streets, Toronto

Western Representatives: A. W. Lasber,
W. W. Armstrong.

VICTORIA

is coming.

WHAT VICTORIA?

Watch this space for further
announcements.

SOURIS
COAL

SHIPMENTS
TO ALL POINTS

The cheapest fuel in the market.

Write us for agencies.

TAYLOR & SONS

Box 567
Winnipeg, Man.
Mines at Roche Percee, Assa.

RAT PORTAGE

LUMBER COMPANY

LIMITED

Head Office and Mills at Rat Portage, Ont.

Manufacturers of . . .

LUMBER,
LATH, SHINGLES,
SASH,
DOORS

AND ALL KINDS
OF WOODWORK

Branch Point Douglas Ave., Winnipeg

Calcium
Carbide

Best quality, price \$4.50 per 100
lbs., f.o.b. Winnipeg, or \$3.25 f.o.b.
St. Catharines.
"Hahn" Burners 1/2 and 1 foot
\$3.00 per dozen.

R. A. WYLLIE
WINNIPEG

D. E. ADAMS

COAL

369 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

TEL. 461

Agents Wanted at points not now represented.

SHIPPER AND DEALER IN

Lehigh Valley Anthracite Coal

Hassard Mine Souris Coal

Special Grade Smithing Coal

Sunday Creek Hocking Coal

Shipments to all R.R. points.

D. E. ADAMS

369 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG



**McClary's
Famous
Hot
Blast
Heaters
For
Coal**

This stove has been constructed specially for the trade of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia.

By the arrangement of the damper at the top of stove and the position of smoke pipe collar, the smoke is made to pass through the fire, and thus be consumed. A ventilator in front of stove keeps gas from accumulating.

Supplied with nickelled fancy swing top, air-tight screw dampers, direct and indirect drafts. A **POWERFUL HEATER AND A GREAT SAVER OF FUEL.**

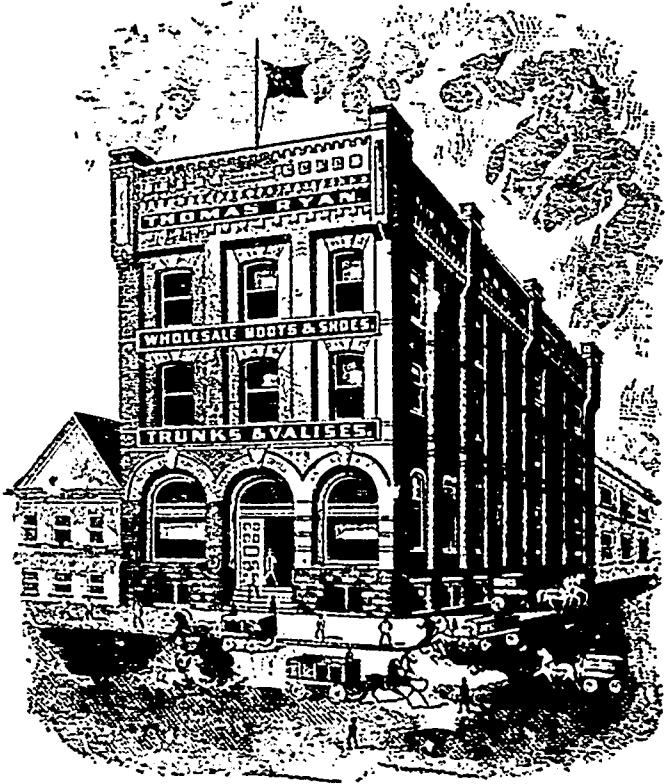
It will burn successfully **HARD COAL, SOFT COAL, or SOURIS COAL.**

It practically consumes its own smoke.

The air passing in at the top, being first heated, brings about the most perfect combustion possible, as it supplies a fresh discharge of oxygen at the very point of combustion, enabling the fire to burn up all the smoke. The amount permitted to go through the fire can be accurately regulated by the air-inlet.

The down draft in this heater warms the floor, where heat is most needed.

THE McCLARY MANUFACT'G CO.
183-185-187 BARNATTYNE AVE. E., WINNIPEG MAN.
Sold to the Trade only.



THOS. RYAN

WHOLESALE

**Fall
and
Winter**

**Boots
and
Shoes
Mitts
Moccasins
Socks
and
Overshoes**
AT LOWEST PRICES

Orders respectfully solicited.

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

**KEEWATIN
FLOUR**

In Bags, Sacks or Barrels

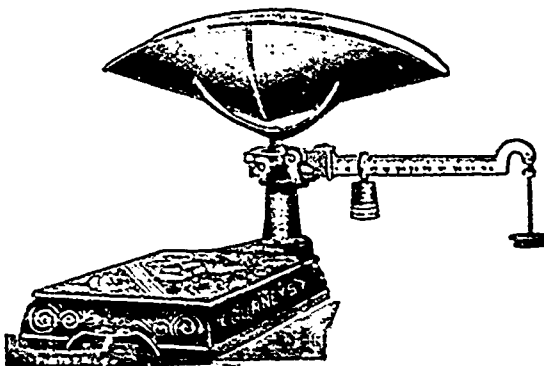


IS THE BEST TO SELL, BEST TO BUY and BEST TO USE. It pleases Brokers, Jobbers, Merchants and Bakers. Its quality is always the same--THE BEST. How much do you want?

Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

Limited

OFFICES AT WINNIPEG, KEEWATIN AND PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE



SCALES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:

Platform, Counter, Track, Hay and Wagon, Hopper Scales, Coal Dealers, Grain Testers, ETC., ETC.

The **GURNEY SCALES** are in use in every well-regulated business, and are sold by all first-class merchants.

THE GURNEY STOVE AND RANGE CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG

**The Silent
Doctor** Always at Work



ELDRED'S ANTISEPTIC HAT PAD

Positively Prevents Dandruff. Preserves the Hair.

It is about the size and thickness of a silver dollar, and is ornamental. (Cut exact size.)

It contains a tablet of antiseptics and disinfectants with curative, and restorative qualities, which are slowly volatilized by the heat from the head. It disinfects and purifies the foul air in the dome of the hat, killing all germs which feed upon the scalp and destroy the hair.

It allays itching, stimulates the hair follicles, and supplies the hair with nourishment and energy, producing a clean, wholesome scalp, with luxuriant, lustrous hair.

KARL K. ALBERT

Wholesale Jobber, Winnipeg.

Sold by one first-class hatter in each city.

If your hatter does not keep them, send me his name, and I will send you a pad postpaid, for 50 cents.

T & B PLUG AND CUT TOBACCO

Try the new four. They are giving us the satisfaction. Pays the retailer a handsome profit.

THE GEO. E. TUCKETT & SON CO., LTD.
HAMILTON

Teas & Perse, Agents, Winnipeg.