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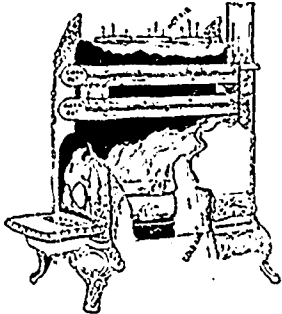
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WINNIPEG, CANADA, NOVEMBER 17, 1900.

No. 11



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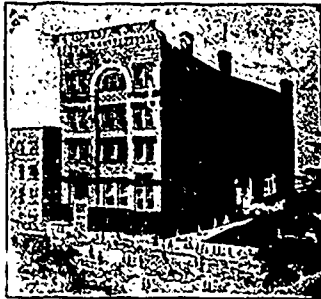
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The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the vast region lying between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. The Commercial also reaches the leading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

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 17.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKERS' UNION.

The sessions of the new Manitoba Butter and Cheese Makers' Union held last Thursday and Friday, to which reference was made in last Saturday's Commercial were more than usually interesting. The purpose of the meetings was to discuss ways and means of improving the dairy products of Manitoba, particularly cheese, which it is well known is not what it should be as regards quality. The promoters of the new union are engaged in both the making and selling industries themselves and have been for some time pointing out in their individual capacity the faults that have made necessary the formation of this new union, which appears to be in some respects usurping the functions of the old Manitoba Dairy Association and they have been subjected to rather severe criticism at times for their course in the matter. Now that the opinions they expressed have taken shape in the formation of this union the truthfulness of their contentions is being generally admitted and the industry awakened to a sense of the danger with which it is threatened. The meetings of last week were well attended and there seemed to be no two opinions as to the reality of the difficulties which have confronted the dairying industry of this province. It was also gratifying to note that the opinion of the meetings seemed to be unanimous upon the main points brought out in the discussions. Unity is above all things needed if this fine industry is to be placed and kept in the place which it ought to occupy as compared with other provinces of Canada. There can be no room for dissension. Not only must the makers of the goods be at one with each other in effort to improve the industry, but the dealers must also be at one with the makers, and the government's dairy department with both. It cannot be said that this has been the case for some time past and the inferior quality of cheese is largely due to lack of unanimity and singleness of purpose in the management of the industry.

The new union starts out under good auspices if the attendance and feeling at last week's meeting are anything to judge by. There seemed to be no division of opinion so far as those engaged in the industry are concerned, and a good programme of work for the future was mapped out. Before the gathering broke up

a deputation waited upon the government to urge certain reforms which are thought to be necessary. A full report of the meeting is given elsewhere in this issue.

Dairy Convention.

A meeting of the new Butter and Cheese Makers' Union of Manitoba was held in the City Hall, Winnipeg, on Thursday and Friday of last week, the purpose of which was to rally all those engaged in active dairying for consideration of the position of that industry in this province. Cheese making received the greatest amount of attention as this is the branch which has been found fault with most this year. The cheese makers were well represented and there was also present, Messrs. McKellar, Murray, Lutley, C. C. McDonald, Shunk, Cluff and Alex. McDonald, and the president of the union, S. M. Barre.

The first meeting was called to order at 2 p. m., Thursday, by President Barre, who delivered the following address:—

The season of 1900 has been most favorable to milk production, almost a continuous growth of succulent grass, no flies and an exceedingly fine fall has resulted in the production of probably the largest quantity of butter and cheese ever made in Manitoba. Prices has also been very favorable from spring till fall, when a sudden decline in cheese values, without any apparent reason, took place. With considerable quantities of cheese in our factories, frequent complaints with regard to its quality, restricted demands in the local and British Columbia markets, and large quantities of Ontario cheese going into British Columbia we felt that the cheese business had reached a point where it required our best attention. Also numerous complaints have been received with regard to our butter. We know that its quality needs to be much improved, and that we are making very little use of some of our best markets. Although our public accounts show a liberal expenditure of money (between \$5,000 and \$8,000 a year) for the purpose of improving our dairy industry, all agree that we are not progressing as much as we should and our dairymen are anxious to know the reason why. This has led us to organize this butter and cheese makers' union, and to call this meeting, to which you are all most cordially welcome. We are here for the purpose of investigating every condition connected with the manufacture and sale of butter and cheese made in factories, etc.

After 15 years of dairying in butter and cheese factories it is important to know to what extent such factories have been successful and to establish the possibilities of both branches of dairying, butter and cheese making. This will have a great bearing on our future work. The fact that we are not progressing, shows that we must have spent our energy in the wrong direction. Investigation shows that 50 cheese factories were organized and operated in this province, 61 of which have ceased to exist, leaving only 25 in operation to-day. This proves that Manitoba is not adapted to cheese making on a large scale, cheese factories can only succeed in a few thickly settled localities where land is mostly divided into river lots—this facilitating milk transportation. The total number of creameries so far organized and operated in the province is 30, divided into two classes, local and central. Out of 32 local creameries organized during the last fifteen years, 16 are idle or have gone out of existence, some of them have been transformed into cheese factories. The above results show that local creameries are not as a rule the best adapted to our special conditions and that there are only a few localities where such creameries have met with considerable success. This we fully understood quite a few years ago, when we negotiated with the Canadian Pacific railway and other transportation companies, and secured for farmers the liberal cream transportation rates extending 150 miles and over, which we now enjoy. This enables us to establish central creameries, which have so far proved to be of great value to our scattered population and are also enabling us to carry on dairy work, winter and summer. Hence the total number of butter and cheese factories is about 45. It is small to compare with the size of the province, but is by far too large for the number of cows available. In some localities there are too many, they are seriously interfering

with one another; some of them really stand in the way of real progress in dairying. The tendency in all provinces of the Dominion is to reduce the number of factories and to make them as large as possible—and it stands to reason, if it is an advantage for 60 farmers to club together and send their milk made into butter and cheese. It is assuredly a far greater advantage for 5,000 farmers to do the same thing. (See the St. Albans creamery making 25,000 pounds of butter a day.) The larger the factory the less the cost of making, the more facilities for shipping and the larger returns for farmers. The gathering of large quantities of butter in central factories will facilitate weekly shipment, and is a most important point in a province like this, where we stand about half way between two of the largest distributing cities, Vancouver and Montreal. So far as our central creameries are concerned, we realize that our cream transportation facilities are yet to be much improved, but these needed improvements can not come about unless large quantities of cream are shipped to one point so that any division or subdivision of patronage in such creameries will only be an impediment to progress. The above interest should be entered into one as much as possible. The total number of butter and cheese factories organized is 122. Total amount of failures, 77—or over 60 per cent.—so that everything considered, particularly when central creameries can reach the furthest localities of the province—any effort to increase the number of butter and cheese factories (except perhaps in very rare cases) would, in my opinion, only result in a waste of capital and labor.

We find that our largest cheese factory is only equal in size to the smallest in the province of Ontario. We also find that the best cheese, and the cheese selling at the highest price, has been and is made in localities where we find only one large and well built and well equipped factory. The same rule applies to butter factories. The small cheese factories and the too large number of such small factories in one locality has proved disastrous to the dairy interests in this, as well as in other provinces. As a rule they are poorly built and equipped and the butter and cheese makers have no power over their patrons, who are constantly threatening to leave and go to another factory, unless the milk is accepted such as it is, good, bad or indifferent, and the result is a poor quality of cheese and a loss to farmers—so that competition between factories instead of being a benefit is a curse to the farming community, and I do not know of any way of curing this evil except by legislation or the imposing of a heavy fine on any dairyman receiving milk or cream rejected from another factory. The sparsely settled condition of the province has led to the establishment of about 50 cheese dairies from which comes a considerable quantity of poor cheese. We also find many of them in the close proximity of cheese factories, which is a great mistake, for no matter how well dairy cheese may be made it will always lack in uniformity, in color, texture, flavor and finish, qualities so desirable and absolutely required to obtain the highest prices. Nobody wants a carload composed of twenty varieties of cheese. The owners of a number of such cheese dairies will soon have to face the question of combining their interests and organizing a good large cheese factory, which would no doubt be far less troublesome and more profitable than home cheese making. Cheese dairies may be useful in localities where no factory exists and to meet the requirements of local trade. We have already proved that we can make here, just as good cheese and butter as in any part of Canada. Aye, even a little better, since, thirteen years ago, we have beaten Ontario with our butter at her own shows, and we came out second to none with our cheese at the World's Fair, Chicago.

Now let us see what the British Columbia and Montreal trade thinks of our cheese and butter.

The following will answer this question:

Victoria, Aug. 15, 1900.

S. M. Barre, Esq.,
Winnipeg, Man.,

Dear Sir,—We are wiring you to-night that we have sold in Victoria 240 large cheese, late made.

We had great difficulty in making sales on account of the inferior qual-

ity of Manitoba cheese received in last car, and it is only by showing your letter of the 11th guaranteeing the quality of the goods that we have made these sales. The rest of the trade has ordered a car from Ingersol, Ontario, and state that they would rather pay one and a half to two cents per pound more for Ontario cheese than for the cheese you shipped last. There is no doubt you have shipped here little better than skim milk cheese. The writer had a piece of Manitoba cheese to-day which is dry and tasteless and such stuff should not be shipped here."

Yours faithfully,

MARTIN ROBERTSON,
Vancouver, Sept. 28th, 1900.

S. M. Barre, Esq.,
Winnipeg, Man.,

Dear Sir,—

Enclosed please find statement of claim for losses on cheese. The cheese was sour, crumbly, granulated and could not be used even for a free lunch counter. It came from car shipped in July and branded

Yours truly,
MARTIN ROBERTSON.

We may here be allowed to state that although our firm makes considerable cheese, we buy still more than we make, and the car of which our agent complained so much, we had purchased. I think we make just as good cheese as any one in Manitoba, but I am satisfied it could yet be improved.

Now let us see what Montreal thinks of our cheese. At that time cheese was selling at 11½¢ at factories.

Montreal, Oct. 3, 1900.

S. M. Barre,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—We have your telegram saying that cheese can be bought at 10 to 10½¢ f. o. b. Winnipeg. This is altogether too dear for this market, as we can buy such as the very best of yours would be at 10½ to 10¾¢ f. o. b. here.

Yours truly,

A. A. AYER.

I can show you in my warehouse cheese which has been left there on commission. The owners of it offered it to every dealer in town and nobody would buy it. The cheese is a disgrace to the trade. That the quality of Manitoba cheese is not up to the mark has been fully shown by the reports of the Judges at the last provincial exhibition, which report says: "The cheese judged, as a whole, was considerably under the average. There was some sour cheese present, and the fault with most of the cheese was that it was too stiff and hard from allowing too much acid to develop in the making. Yet this was supposed to be the best made in the province of Manitoba."

Now, what about the quality of our butter? Advice from British Columbia show that our creamery butter gives fairly good satisfaction when shipped fresh; but as a rule it has no staving qualities, and we are in a position to show you that the bulk of our creamery butter, particularly that which is made in hot weather, will only grade number two in the Montreal market, and that we are in no position to take the best advantage of that market, when conditions are favorable. In July last creamery butter was worth 22¢ f. o. b. Montreal; it was worth 15¢ here for British Columbia market. We bought a car from one of the best built, equipped and managed creameries of this province on the Manitoba and Northwestern railways. In that creamery we find a first-class cold storage. The butter landed in Montreal cost about 19¢, and none of it was over a month old. Had the butter proved to be of a suitable quality it would have been shipped to England at a good profit, but unfortunately such was not the case. It was reported as No. 2 creamery, and here follows the last advice we had about it:

Montreal, Aug. 28, 1900.

S. M. Barre,

Dear Sir,—The creamery is quieter and a little lower. We have not been able to take a profit out of the car of creamery butter you sold us yet. We may be able to sell it back to you to go to Victoria and Vancouver, B. C.

Yours truly,

A. A. AYER & CO.

Montreal, Oct. 30, 1900.

S. M. Barre, Esq.,

Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—Replying to yours of the 20th, the greatest difficulty with the

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1890--1900.		LIABILITIES.	
ASSETS	Jan. 1st, 1890	Jan. 1st, 1900	Jan. 1st, 1900
Quick Assets	\$ 2,432,135.38	\$ 8,274,162.14	\$ 1,114,300.00
Loans and bills discounted	5,903,094.20	11,270,924.09	572,973.81
Other assets	44,958.41	74,669.61	1,325,270.68
Bank premises	94,975.77	18,640.59	194,238.36
	\$ 8,475,161.76	\$ 19,638,396.43	5,268,378.91
			\$ 8,475,161.76

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CHANGE OF NAME

By Act of Parliament assented to June 14th, 1900, the name of THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

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To its policy holders are largely attributable. With the same hearty co-operation of our policy holders and the same generous confidence of the assuring public, as accorded for the last 30 years, we believe THESE RESULTS WILL CONTINUE to be as satisfactory to policy holders in the future as they have been in the past.

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butter and cheese in Manitoba is that it has a peculiar flavor. The butter is inclined to be oily, in some cases fishy. We think this is brought about very largely by the want of cleanliness either in the milking or in the handling of the milk, possibly with smells about the factories.

Yours truly,

A. A. AYER & CO.

The party who describes the nature and the cause of these defects understands his business. He hits the nail on the head—for in dirt, uncleanness, poorly kept, over-ripe milk and cream received at factories, lies the main trouble in our present stage of dairy farming, and I am sorry to say nothing is being done to check the deleterious effects of those agencies. The whole thing is left to take care of itself. It may be said that this being still a young province, we are yet laboring under somewhat crude conditions, which may be true in some respects, but that does not lessen our duties and responsibilities in the matter. No doubt our present creamery system is responsible for many difficulties. The cream gathering is not the very best, but it is the only plan possible in this province. It can be much improved. Such is the true conditions of dairying in this province. We are no doubt making some good cheese and butter, but in our average production we are away behind Ontario and Quebec, and the sooner we realize it the better. Now, if we look into what has been the greatest impediments to progress, we find: A lack of interest, a lack of understanding, a want of unity of action amongst our dairymen. There has been for some years and there is to-day over one hundred persons engaged in active dairying, either as factory owners, directors of factories, butter and cheese makers, not counting dairy cheese makers, of which there are at least 50 more. In 1897 only four cheese makers, seven butter makers and 10 factory owners are found to be members of the Dairy association. In 1898, out of a membership of 72, we find seven butter makers and six cheese makers. I mean professional butter and cheese makers. In 1899 out of a membership of 59 we find about 10 members interested in factories, 7 butter makers and only three cheese makers. Another fact to which we beg leave to call your attention is this: Although during 1897-'99 about 50 per cent. on an average of the directors and other officers of the association were gentlemen without any interest whatever in factories, some without any interest whatever in dairying—we cannot find the name of a single professional butter and cheese maker amongst them. Yet if there is anyone who should have a voice in a dairymen's association, it is the man who stands beside the cheese vat and the butter worker. In 1899 and 1897 the whole cheese interest was represented by only one director. In 1898 the cheese interest had no representative at all. You may ask, why don't the cheese makers attend? Look through their reports and you will find only one address on cheese making during 1897, '98 and '99, and that was in 1897. If we wish to reach and teach these makers, we must first provide food for their thought and education. This is sufficient to show that a great lack of unity exists amongst the dairymen of this province. So far as we are concerned we can assure you that we will be most pleased to work in harmony with everyone and will strive hard to extend equal attention to every branch of the industry for the good and in the interests of the province. We have sent a special invitation to the president of the old dairymen's association requesting him to attend this meeting, we have also sent out notices to other members of the old association and would have extended our invitations to all their members if we had had a list of the membership, but we were informed that their reports was not yet printed—and we very much regret not to see a larger number of the old association members here present.

2nd.—We are using most of our energy in the wrong direction. If we look through the public accounts, we find that our provincial government has been fairly liberal in its expenditure for dairy instruction, that is comparing our revenues with those of other provinces. Ontario and Quebec are spending large sums of money for the same purpose and it would surely be advisable for the province to spend still more provided the expenditure is properly applied. In 1898 the dairy school

expenditure may be figured up as follows:

General expense	\$3,450.49
Milk	893.67
The products of which sold for	416.63

Net cost of school \$3,927.53

Total expenditure for all purposes of dairy instruction for the year, \$7,218, or from \$2,500 to \$3,900 a year for the dairy school. As the average attendance in that year was about 21 students, each student cost from \$100 to \$200 for tuition. If we are to teach dairying in that way it would be much cheaper to arrange with the province of Ontario and give a free excursion ticket to each student, that would not cost over \$10 a head and probably cheaper for transportation. This will be a saving of money, particularly when we want it to carry on a more suitable plan of dairy instruction. Allow me to state, gentlemen, that your humble servant attended a dairy school in the old country 20 years ago, organized the first dairy in Canada, conducted the first dairy school in Ontario, consequently I am fully conversant with the meanings and object of a dairy school such as we have in this province. The main object of such a dairy school is to train butter and cheese makers for factory purposes; to be sure farmers sons and daughters living in the neighborhood avail themselves of the privilege of securing a dairy course and we are much pleased to see them do so. But we are not able to reach and teach a large number of them in that way, only a few privileged ones can attend, those who can not afford the expense of board and transportation, etc., must keep out of it. A good travelling dairy in the meantime would reach a larger number, still I believe the Winnipeg dairy school has done some very good work for the province. Nearly all our butter makers and many of our cheese makers have attended one or two courses. But since the number of butter and cheese factories have been decreasing instead of increasing, and since at the present time it is not desirable to increase the number of butter and cheese factories, it stands to reason that the usefulness of the dairy school as a trainer of butter and cheese makers is about gone. This is fully corroborated by the attendance of only two or three professional butter and cheese makers during the winter of 1899 and 1900. We would, therefore, suggest that the present dairy school be abolished, as soon as convenient, and if we wish to continue the system we wish to propose a plan, which would be more efficient, and economical. Instead of one I would suggest two schools, one of butter making, etc., to be established in connection with some already established creamery, located in the central or western part of the province or in connection with the Brandon Experimental farm, and the other of cheese making, etc., to be organized in connection with a cheese factory already operating in the eastern part of the province. The fact that at present no creamery operates in the cheese district, and no cheese factory exists in the butter district, fully warrants such dispositions which offers the following advantages: (a.) The school of cheese making, would be operated in summer with such milk, and under such conditions as are generally met with during the cheese making season. There is such a wide difference in the handling of summer and winter milk for cheese making that a student, unless he has already served as an apprentice for at least one season in a factory, gets very little benefit from winter teaching. (b.) Butter making could be taught in winter and in this way one staff of teachers would attend both schools—and if desired butter and cheese making could be taught at once in both schools. (c.) Great economy would result from such a scheme: the milk or cream would be furnished by patrons of the factories in the ordinary way without expense to the school. But as it seems most desirable that these factories, to be used for dairy schools, be fitted in such a way as to be models in all respects, we respectfully suggest that the sum of money which is practically wasted in paying high rent for a building remaining idle nine months out of the year, be used for fitting up such factories as they should be. We find that such schools or illustrative stations have been established in Ontario with good results. In the meantime we should put forth every effort to improve our dairy buildings, to teach practical butter and cheese making in factories, to

show dairy farmers and factory patrons how to produce and deliver good rich pure cream. We should have a number of practical dairy teachers such as Ontario and Quebec have employed for years with much success. These teachers should spend all their time going from factory to factory inspecting the sanitary conditions, testing milk and cream, rejecting all not up to a certain standard, and when found necessary should visit any farmer who may be sending faulty cream or milk, for the purpose of instruction as to the best methods of taking care of milk or cream. I would also suggest that the laws of the province be changed so as to give these teachers the same powers as given to health officers. This gives you an idea of the magnitude of work before us. This practical instruction must go on, from year to year, so long as there will be butter and cheese factories in the province. But in order to succeed in such an undertaking it is most necessary that there should be nothing clashing or conflicting in the supervision of the work—and we would suggest that the plan followed in Ontario be adopted here, and that is as follows. The department of agriculture votes to the association a sufficient sum of money to cover all the requirements of the dairy instruction, except for experimental work, the association select and engage their teachers, controls their methods of instruction, and keep in touch with the progress of the work.

3rd. We have now reached the last but not the least impediments to progress. These are: "Want of discrimination in the purchase of dairy goods." Buying all kinds at one price, places a premium on trash, because it is an easy task to make poor cheese and butter. Many dairy farmers and even factory men do not realize the need of improvement since they can obtain such high prices for their goods they are under the impression that the quality is all right. A dairy cheese maker, living half a mile from a cheese factory, recently said to me: "You talk about the advantages of sending milk to cheese factories, why it does not require any more time to make cheese at home than to take the milk to the factory, and I always sold my cheese at a higher price than the cheese factories." Who is to blame for this condition of things? The dealers, and as the discussion of this subject requires more time and space than I have at present—I will leave it to better hands for consideration.

In summing up these remarks allow me to say. We have given you a fair idea of the present conditions of dairying in this province. We have pointed out some of the defects and difficulties, brought to your notice some of its drawbacks, and suggested some remedies, but we have by no means exhausted the subject, which will bear much further investigation, and I hope that before the end of the convention we shall arrive at some plan of acting through which we can accomplish some of the most needed improvements. We appeal to every factory man and dairy farmer in the province. Let them come to the front. We need their united efforts in order to accomplish this much needed work. We ask them to do so on account of the great bearing this matter will have on the welfare of our population.

After the president's address an animated discussion followed on the matters mentioned therein, after which the meeting adjourned.

EVENING SESSION

The evening session was largely attended principally by cheese makers from various country points.

Three standing committees were appointed as follows:—

1st. A legislation committee—S. M. Barre, D. W. Shunk, C. C. McDonald, M. J. Cluff, H. Frechette, F. Pare, J. B. Toews, J. T. Regher, Ed. Leclere, A. Houde, T. Prefontaine, and J. Precont.

2nd. Committee of arbitration, to settle differences between makers and factory men—H. Frechette, C. Mignault, S. M. Barre, E. Dubois, M. McLeod, D. W. Shunk.

3rd. Committee of trade and commerce—Composed of J. Y. Griffin & Co., R. A. Rodgers & Co., S. M. Barre, Alex. Macdonald & Co., J. P. O. Alaire, Wm. Grassick, T. Pepper, A. R. Fanning, J. T. Regher, H. Frechette. All the three committees have power to add to their number. The object of the trade and commerce committee is

to study what could be done to arrive at a better discrimination in the purchase of dairy products.

The president gave, in French, an address which was practically the same as delivered in the afternoon in English. Rev. Father LaCasse, a gentleman greatly interested in the dairy industry in Quebec, next addressed the meeting, and showed the progress which has been accomplished in Eastern Canada during the last 15 years. Rev. Father Joly, of St. Pierre, which is the largest cheese centre in the province of Manitoba, next addressed the meeting or dairying in Manitoba, showing what had been accomplished in his own parish and pointing out the fact that the parishioners would not feel very much the effects of the grain crop failure this year as they mostly depended on the cheese crop.

Next came a paper on cheese making, by D. W. Shunk, giving the most salient part of practical cheese making and all their requirements. His address was well received.

The president next called on Mr. Murray to give a lecture on the Babcock test and the importance of paying milk according to fat value, in cheese factories—which paper was very interesting.

The last session was held on Friday, the 9th, for the purpose of forming and adopting a resolution to the provincial minister of agriculture.

At 12 o'clock a large delegation, composed of butter and cheese makers waited upon the minister of agriculture and expressed their views on what should be done to improve the quality of our butter and cheese. The petition presented to the minister reads as follows:—

To the Honorable Minister of Agriculture, Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Whereas, we, the Manitoba Butter and Cheese Makers' Union, representing in cows, buildings, plants and butter and cheese an interest valued at about a million dollars, and recognizing the present and future necessities of the dairy industry, do hereby adopt the following:

Resolved:

1st.—That this association deeply regrets to note a decrease in our cheese exports to British Columbia on account of its poor quality and to learn that the B. C. trade prefer the Ontario product at an advanced price. 2nd.—That a number of Winnipeg grocers also buy the Ontario cheese in preference to Manitoba, even at a higher quotation. 3rd.—That considerable quantities of cheese are shipped from Quebec and Ontario to British Columbia, whilst our cheese remains in our factories and considerable quantities must go to Montreal to find a market. 4th.—That in the neighborhood of fifty farmers are engaged in the manufacture of dairy cheese, and that a considerable portion of it is of indifferent quality—some of it unsaleable. 5th.—That the worst quality of cheese, in many instances, is made by ex-students of the dairy school and that this matter should be looked into immediately. 6th.—That our cheese industry is in a very bad condition and that we are threatened to lose some of our most important markets, unless immediate steps are taken to improve the quality of our cheese and butter. Reports from B. C. trade, from judges at the provincial exhibition confirms these facts. 7th.—That some of our butter is of poor quality and that that best creamery made during hot weather will only grade No. 2 in the Montreal market, and that many complaints have been received regarding our butter in B. C. 8th.—That the Butter and Cheese Makers' Union understand that the worst defects found in our butter and cheese are due to faulty, tainted milk and cream sent by patrons to factories. 9th.—That the union regrets the facts that hardly any practical instruction has recently been given to factory men and factory patrons. 10th.—That this union realizes the great need of practical instruction amongst factory patrons, as well as amongst factory men and advises the holding of farmers' institute meetings throughout the coming winter. 11th.—That the butter and cheese union also advises the free use of butter and cheese factory instructors, whose duties will be to inspect the sanitary conditions of butter and cheese factories and cheese dairies and also farms supplying milk and cream thereto, rectifying defects in butter and cheese making, rejecting all tainted, over-ripe, unsound milk or cream and when found necessary visit the farmers, giving them practical instruc-

ions on the best methods of taking care of milk or cream

12th.—Whereas, it is most desirable that the primitive source of butter and cheese, and everything connected with their manufacture, should excel by its purity, we suggest that the provincial laws be changed so as to give these instructors the same power as the health officers.

13th.—Whereas, three-fourths of those engaged in cheese making understand only the French language, we suggest that factory inspectors and those appointed to address farmers' institutes meetings in the French settlements be qualified to speak fluently both English and French.

14th.—Whereas, it is most important and desirable that the butter and cheese makers' union should superintend the work of practical instruction, we would suggest that the plan followed in Ontario be adopted here. That is, the department of agriculture votes the association a sufficient sum of money to defray salaries and other expenses, the association engages instructors, who are bound to follow instructions and report progress of the work.

15th.—Whereas, it is most important that those wishing to offer or may be offering their services as dairy teachers or inspectors, should pass their examination before a board appointed by the Manitoba Cheese and Butter Union and composed of the ablest and most practical dairymen in the province. This is followed with advantages in other provinces.

16th.—That with a view to the combination of efficiency and economy the present dairy school system be suspended, and in preference the funds be devoted to the employment of at least two skilled cheese factory instructors who should also be well skilled in butter making, and one or more instructors for creameries and as can be afterwards arranged a travelling dairy school for the province at large.

17th.—That the factory system is the most important interest and that it should be fostered by all possible means.

18th.—That the cheese and butter union deeply regrets that under the present system of dairy education the largest part of the government grant, from \$2,500.00 to \$3,000.00, is spent for the benefit of a few, whilst the most important interest (butter and cheese factories) is neglected.

The McMillan Fur and Wool Co., Minneapolis, have advanced the price of Seneca root 1c this week, to 36 to 37c.

Captain Brooks superintendent of United States foreign mails, says in his annual report that there were 8,325,016 pounds of mail matter dispatched by sea to foreign countries during the last fiscal year. Of this 5,722,433 pounds were for trans-Atlantic destinations, almost two and a half millions going to Great Britain. The trans-Atlantic mails increased 429,874 pounds over the previous year. The aggregate cost of the foreign values was 2,158,033. It is estimated that 4,318,504 was received by the post office department as postage on articles exchanged with all foreign countries.

C. J. Gilden, president of the Erie Telephone & Telegraph Company, stated recently to The Electrical World and Engineer that the year 1900 would show the largest development of the telephone field since the invention of the telephone the amount invested by that time being \$200,000,000, and that next year would see some remarkable combinations of electrical properties in various sections of the United States. The growth this year in the United States would he said, be not far from 240,000 subscribers, and the investment in all properties in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000, \$38,000,000 of which would be for switch-boards, \$10,000,000 for long distance lines and \$2,000,000 for real estate. One of the latest applications is a device for the use of a telephone from a trolley car, which enables the conductor of a trolley-car to talk to the officers of the company, and is applied on the St. Louis, St. Charles & Western railroad, in Missouri. Inventors are now at work on a plan to have a photographic representation appear on a telephone plate of the person at the other end of the line.


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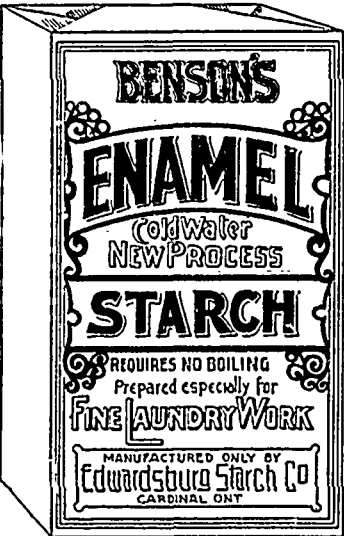
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Manual Training for the Young.

Before a recent meeting of the Winnipeg school board, Prof. Robertson, Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture, delivered the following address on "Manual Training." Prof. Robertson, on being introduced by Mr. Bole, risked said that Winnipeg's growth was being watched with much interest in the east, and that it was being considered as the educational headquarters of the west. He had had doubts at one time as to the future of the Northwest, but it was now assured. The rate of progress would be regulated by the opportunities afforded the boys and girls. Canada was well to the fore in educational matters, and he thought that perhaps too much ground was covered in the public schools. If that was so, then the educational reform should begin in the cities. To effect an improvement in the country schools a beginning must be made in the cities. The main object of education is to develop ability and to exercise it in the right directions. Men are educated along certain lines who could do nothing else; these were much more imperfectly educated than those whose faculties of sight, smell, observation and hearing were developed. A man was not educated merely because he could read well. In his (the speaker's) capacity as commissioner of agriculture, he found that the usefulness of the agricultural school was to increase intelligence, and the next object was to develop skill. The schools were lamentably deficient in this. The schools had been content with training the power of speech, but had, to an extent, neglected the hand and eye. He was acting in the manual training movement as a private citizen entirely, and had found that people had a very hazy idea of what manual training means. There was a common cry that there is a great danger of over-educating people, but he did not believe in this nonsense. A man cannot be over-educated if he is properly trained. In speaking of the "cramming" process, he said it produced entirely harmless chickens, except for the purpose of being killed. He had been a victim of this process for a time, and had taken all the mental pabulum a clever teacher could offer him for several hours a day. Cramming produced a weak, nervous child. There was a necessity for nourishing ideas in the schools. It was a place for imparting information; for conserving and giving the result of intellectual effort of the past. It should also be a place for training the faculties, and this is what the method of manual training aimed at. A trained man would observe closely and accurately before forming a conclusion; then the faculty of interpretation should be trained. The next training should be of construction, then of describing. In the schools boys were trained to describe things about which they did not know.

Manual training intends to train faculties which literary subjects leave alone. The need of manual training is greater now because of greater competition and the greater needs of humanity. It is a great thing for a man's whole body to obey his will and means much, morally in self control.

Prof. Robertson quoted the instance of a British commission appointed to inquire into the educational condition of Ireland and the conclusion reached that the progress and wealth of a country must largely depend on the quality of education received in the primary schools. Manual training aids in the development of moral conditions and has an effect on general mental development. It develops the constructive faculty and develops a sense of individuality. Prof. Robertson said that technical education could not give students what it should unless they first received manual training as a ground work. It would be especially beneficial in agriculture.

Since being started in London in 1856 as a private training it was made public in 1890, when 50 schools were open, and is used now in 5,000 schools in Great Britain. Whenever it has been used in a school it has not been taken out. Instead of being an encumbrance on the curriculum, it has been found to be an improvement.

Manual training would enable the boys to make more of the natural resources of the country and at the same time happier and better men. The system is founded on educational principles, but is not designed to train the boys as craftsmen. In conversing with Sir John Gorst, the latter said that this manual training movement was the largest educational reform of the century.

As to the course itself there was first the equipment, the desks had two vises on them and perhaps a dozen tools for working in wood. There would also be a number of tools which would not be used so often, such as braces and bits. The course would last for three years, during which time 30 articles would be made, each of which would have a use. The boy would make these all himself and without interference and they would be always in evidence before him, so that he could detect any of his own errors. Each boy was first given a lesson in drawing, and would draw a wedge first from different views. Then he is given a wedge to make from a piece of wood, and according to his drawings. Then he is given something more difficult in drawing and making; this gives him an excellent mental training and develops his logical powers. So it goes on for three years.

A room fitted for 20 boys could put through 200 boys a week the half day being credited to him as if he went to the public school.

This movement was started in Eng-

niep agrees to entertain a proposition the expenses would be paid out of the fund and the teachers would be under the control of the board for educational purposes. Everything is assured to the board as far as the money is concerned.

The labor unions were opposed to the system in England at the first, but since then they have become its greatest friends. In England and Truro the school teachers have provided for training for the girls in domestic science.

Mr. Bole expressed the thanks of the board to Prof. Robertson and said they had been most delighted with his remarks.

It was moved by Mr. Fowler and seconded by Mr. Ross: That this board would express its appreciation of the great generosity of Sir William MacDonald in making it possible to introduce manual training in Winnipeg as well as other places in Canada. It has listened with pleasure and profit to the lucid and excellent address of Prof. Robertson and does hereby authorize the proper officials of the board to enter into an arrange-

Home, that the chairman nominate a committee of five members to consider the matter of the teaching of domestic science to girls in our schools and to report to the board. Carried.

New Fancy Goods Warehouse.

The new wholesale dry goods, fancy goods and small-ware warehouse of J. McLeod Holiday, on McDermot avenue E., Winnipeg, is now fully stocked with goods and in full working order. A cut of the building is shown herewith. It will be remembered that this house suffered a total loss of its stock a couple of months ago in the disastrous fire which destroyed a whole block of stores on Portage avenue, and Mr. Holiday has been busy ever since building up a new stock in the premises shown herewith. From the engraving it will be seen that this is a three storey building, of brick on stone foundations, and it affords fine accommodation for the business which is now being carried on in it. The building has a roomy basement, and three fine warehouses on the other floors. It is centrally located and provided with every convenience. The general business office and Mr. Holiday's private office are located at the street entrance on the ground floor. The stock on this floor consists of jewellery, pipes, smokers supplies, all sorts of fancy small wares, piece goods, overalls, smocks, furnishings, etc. On the first floor up there is a large assortment of staple and fancy lines, clocks, dolls, toys, vases, underwear, stationery, sacred images, etc. The presence of this latter line may be explained by saying that Mr. Holiday does a very large trade with the Roman Catholic people and these are much appreciated by them. On the top floor the stock consists largely of blankets and heavy goods of all kinds. Among the principal lines of goods handled by this house may be mentioned, dry goods, gent's furnishings, perfumes, soaps, brushes of all kinds, jewellery, stationery, spectacles, pipes, musical instruments, purses and pocket books, school bags, small wares, buttons, spools, tin, iron and wooden toys, and many other lines. Many of the goods kept in stock are imported direct by Mr. Holiday from the United States, Great Britain and Europe. A specialty is made of linens, which are imported direct. A comprehensive catalogue of the whole stock may be had at any time on application.

The business carried on by Mr. Holiday is in a way one of the oldest in Winnipeg, he having been manager of the Hodgson-Sumner business, which was started here in 1882. In 1890, after eight years of successful trading for them, Holiday continued on his own account selling at first on samples, and afterwards from a stock which he installed in the premises on Portage avenue recently burned. In this way Mr. Holiday's career here on his own account started in 1890, and he has had a stock of his own since 1893. His business is carried on on a strictly cash basis, and is largely done on mail orders as no travellers are employed. He has also, of course, a considerable house trade. In addition to the business described above he is a very large dealer in seneca root and raw furs.

The last two sales of memberships on the New York Stock Exchange were at an advance of \$500 from the previous sales, and were only \$1,000 below the highest price on record.

MERCHANTS
TRADERS
BUTCHERS

SHIP YOUR

Hides, Furs

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Dealer in

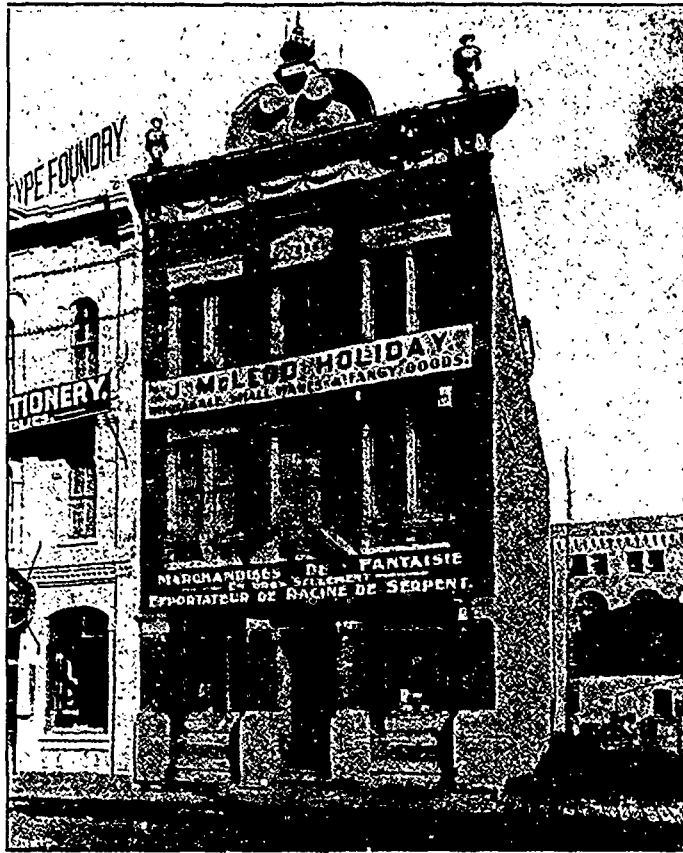
HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, SENECA ROOT,

EXPORTER OF
RAW FURS . .

Highest market prices paid for consignments and returns made promptly.

Write for circulars containing Market Reports and latest prices.

172-174 KING ST., WINNIPEG.
P. O. Box 600.



New Warehouse of J. McLeod Holiday.

land by private enterprise, and on thinking the matter over Prof. Robertson determined to have one such school in Ottawa and have a few men put up a small amount of money a year for the purpose. He had mentioned the matter once to Sir Wm. MacDonald who has given over \$2,500,000 to McGill alone. He thought this was the best thing which could be done for the public schools of Canada. Sir William had agreed to pay the expenses of the scheme and agreed to provide the money to introduce the system in every province in Canada. If any good came to Manitoba through this system it was through Sir William MacDonald's unstinted generosity. For one school in each province he agrees to pay the expenses of all the equipment, maintenance and teachers' salaries for three years.

Prof. Robertson said he had raked the best schools of England to find the best men available as teachers and they were allowed to pick their own assistants. He hoped the system would be self-supporting for teachers inside of three years. The system has been very successful in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Schools have been started in Waterloo and Montreal, Que., and Brockville and Ottawa, Ont. In all those places the parents and pupils appear to be delighted. If the school board of Win-

niep with Prof. Robertson with a view to its introduction in this city. The motion was carried unanimously.

Domestic Science.

Prof. Robertson was asked his own views on domestic science and rising thanked the board for their vote accepting the proposition and for their references to himself. He then spoke about the matter of domestic science for girls and stated that schools for this purpose had been started in several places by the school boards. He then related what he saw in one of these schools and described what was done in the laundry room. Domestic science is a course of study and training for the development of the best faculties of the girl. In the cooking school there was a lesson on pea soup. The growth of the pea plant was described and the nature of pea life. The girls were shown how to scrape a carrot and handle a knife and were then allowed to cook their part of the soup after which they wrote a lesson on what they had done.

There were also lessons on housewifery, which was the best of the course and comprised lessons on construction and ventilation. Object lessons in laundry work and the evolution of cotton and starch were also told in an interesting manner.

Mr. Fowler moved; seconded by Mr.

A Little Late

We'll Have to Hurry . . .
but we'll be there with a line of eye openers in . . .

Spring Clothing
for 1901.

Wait till you see our samples.

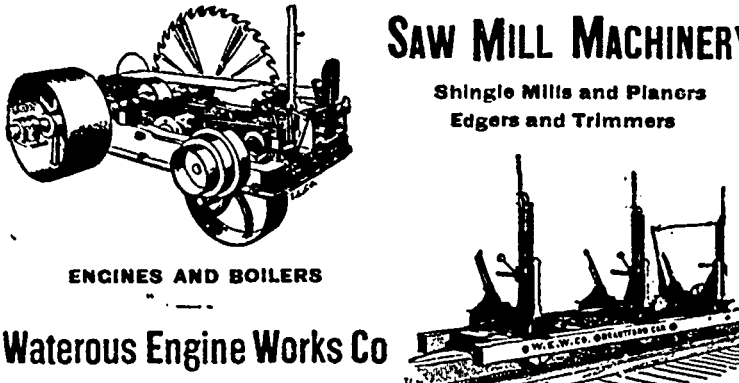
DONALD FRASER & Co.
Manufacturers of Fine Clothing

WHOLESALE

120 Princess St., Winnipeg
403 St. Paul St., Montreal

SAW MILL MACHINERY

Shingle Mills and Planers
Edgers and Trimmers



Waterous Engine Works Co
WINNIPEG, MAN. AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

ENGINES AND BOILERS

THE STUART-ARBUTHNOT MACHINERY CO., LIMITED

SUCCESSORS TO STUART & HARPER

.. 764-766 Main Street, Winnipeg

HEAVY MACHINERY MERCHANTS
ELECTRICIANS

Sole Agents for:

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

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

Hotel Ireland

The Palace Family and Commercial Hotel

RATES :
\$2.00 to \$4.00
PER DAY

SECOND TO NOTHING
IN CANADA

W. D. DOUGLAS
MANAGER

City Hall Square, Winnipeg

Rush . . .

I have now on hand a nice stock of

**GLOVES
MITTS
MOCCASINS
SOCKS**

For assorting trade.

Please order early and avoid the "RUSH."

THOS. CLEARHUE
285 Market Street, Winnipeg

Honey

We have a select stock of Comb and Strained Honey.

Write for quotations on Apples, Citrons, Tomatoes, Catsup, Chesnuts, etc., etc.

TAYLOR BROS.
Wholesale and Retail
252 Main St., Winnipeg
Phone 408.

JOHN W. PECK & CO.
MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Manufacturers of

**CLOTHING
FURS
SHIRTS**

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

The Popularity

of the T. L. Cigar is on the increase because of its real goodness.

Pure Havana filled and Sumatra wrapper.

At good dealers everywhere.

WESTERN CIGAR FACTORY
713-723 Street, WINNIPEG
THOS. LEE, Proprietor.

Western Canada Business College

THE FORUM
WINNIPEG,
MAN.

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

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

W. A. SIPPPELL, B. A., Principal.

Indian Head Flour Mills

WILSON, GEORGE & WILSON

(CENTRE OF WHEAT GROWING DISTRICTS)

We cater for an all round domestic flour combining strength with color, and invite inquiries from milling and logging camps, also from dealers in agricultural districts. Manufactured from No. 1 hard wheat with modern machinery.

INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.

Mills & Hicks

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in

**Teas, Roasted and Ground Coffees
Jams Etc.**

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

244 Princess St., Winnipeg

JAS. MCCREADY & CO.
WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers

MONTREAL, QUEBEC

W. WILLIAMS, Agent

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

"Together joined in cricket's manly toll."—Ilkov

It is true that the season for cricket is well nigh over, but the strength gained in this "manly toll" remains. Most cricketers like their glass of A.L.E. They find it a "sustainer" to this system. Ask these what they think of

The Refined Ale

"which sparkles like champagne," as a "sustainer."

Price \$2 per 3 dozen half-pint, bottles not included. Ask any hotel for a half-pint bottle of this ale.

E. L. DREWRY
Manufacturer and Importer.
Winnipeg.

Toy Sleighs

WE are now looking orders for the above mentioned goods. We expect our first shipment to arrive in a short time. We are putting in a splendid line of good sellers and trust we will be favored with a share of your esteemed orders.

SLEIGHS GAMES

TWELVE DIFFERENT LINKS


Crokinole (3 lines), Fort, Curling, Carom.

Also all the latest Board and Card Games

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 in Manitoba and N. W. T.

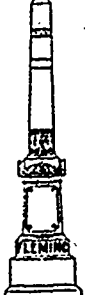


— Manufactured by —
NORTH-WEST ACETYLENE GAS CO.
312 Princess St., WINNIPEG

Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works

SOMERVILLE & Co., Props.
BRANDON, MAN.

Estimates given on every description of Monument, Headstone or Fence. This monument, 27 feet 8 inches in height, manufactured of Manitoba granite, was erected by us at Brandon cemetery during 1899.



FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

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

Week ending Nov 15, 1900 \$2,501,001
Corresponding week, 1899 2,231,530
Corresponding week, 1898 2,538,001

The monthly totals are as follows:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan ..	\$9,000,607	\$7,083,052	\$9,347,168
Feb ..	8,702,640	6,590,471	6,517,310
Mar ..	7,620,182	6,761,121	6,083,275
April ..	7,091,610	6,016,431	6,240,113
May ..	9,702,570	7,472,570	8,081,364
June ..	9,012,084	8,211,710	7,306,709
July ..	9,395,423	8,165,503	6,316,238
Aug ..	8,173,036	7,095,291	6,180,385
Sept ..	7,320,147	8,281,159	6,414,531
Oct ..	9,183,477	12,080,000	9,317,632
Nov ..	15,435,210	11,553,069	
Dec ..	12,960,000	10,708,731	
Totals ..	\$107,786,814	\$90,674,323	

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The liquidator of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba has issued another dividend to the shareholders at the rate of \$5 per share. This makes \$21 per share returned to date.

F. L. Patton, manager of the Dominion Bank, Winnipeg, left for Toronto last Sunday, to attend the annual meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association, held in the Ontario legislative buildings, Toronto, on the 15th inst.

Standard Oil stock went up to \$25 per share last week at which time the capital stock amounted to \$625,000,000, which is the highest figure it has ever reached. So far this year dividends amounting to \$48 per share have been declared.

The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation announces that it is prepared to pay four per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on debentures issued by them, which may be had for one, two or three years as desired.

The half-yearly statement of the Bank of Montreal has been issued, showing profits for the period, after making provisions for all bad and doubtful debts, of \$982,503, compared with \$653,161 for the same period last year, an increase of \$24,742. A dividend of \$600,000 will be payable on Dec. 1.

The annual report of the Montreal Street Railway Company for the year ending 30th September, 1900, shows the gross receipts for the year to have been \$1,769,904, an increase of \$109,128 over last year. The operating expenses were \$992,925, being an increase over the previous year of \$79,975. Quarterly dividends of 3 1/2 per cent. have been declared leaving a surplus of \$134,746.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Commerce will be held on Dec. 11th to ratify the agreement already made for the incorporation of the Bank of British Columbia in the Bank of Commerce. The preliminary agreement with the Bank of British Columbia was confirmed by the shareholders at the meeting held on the 20th August. This agreement contemplated the examination of the assets of the Bank of British Columbia by the Bank of Commerce officers, and this is now nearing completion. To comply with the formal requirements of the bank a second meeting of the shareholders of this bank is necessary in order that the actual deed of purchase may be confirmed.

The exciting scenes of last week on the floor of the New York stock exchange were renewed at the opening on Monday. In part this was due to the situation as foreshadowed by the early bank statement and by the advices from London which showed an advance in prices there. The conditions of last week created a demand from all quarters, and as is usually the case such demands, caused professionals to unload promptly. Buying exceeds expectations. There was less opportunity for the floor to play to the gallery. In the first 15 minutes of trading on Monday 187,000 shares of stock changed hands. Railroad stocks were thrown into the background by sensational gains of Industrials, especially iron and steel. In the latter group Tennessee coal advanced 3/4 points; federal steel 3 points; steel and wire from 1 to 2 points and tobacco 3 points.

Railway and Traffic Matters.

C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending Nov. 7 amounted to \$64,000, and for the same week last year \$683,000.

The railways are now offering round trip tickets from Winnipeg and other western points, to Eastern Canada, at reduced rates. The rates have been reduced to the same basis as west-bound rates to Winnipeg.

The Canadian Pacific railway has placed an order at the shops in Perth, Ont., which calls for 138 box cars, 100 hopper bottom gondolas, 20 refrigerators, and 100 ore cars from the Kootenay district. The cars are to be of 60,000 pounds capacity.

Part of the new machinery for the railway shops of the Rainy River section of the Canadian Northern, at Port Arthur, arrived at that place by boat on Monday. It is expected that the shops will be equipped and completed by the latter end of December.

Henry Villard, who has been prominent in American railroad and financial circles for a long time, and was known in Western Canada as president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which has numerous interests in this country, died at midnight on Sunday at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson. He was a Bavarian by birth.

The new round house for the Rainy River section of the Canadian Northern railway at Port Arthur will be practically fire proof. The frame is of very heavy timber and the walls will be of the same material. The timber, both sides, will be covered with a thick coat of asbestos, held in place by metal siding.

The steel is now laid on the Canadian Northern Rainy River section to a point only 30 miles from the Atkokan and this distance will be covered by Dec. 20. Telephone communication can now be had 96 miles from Port William over the line of the new road, and the wire is following along with the construction.

Elder, Dempster & Company have contracted for three new steamers for their Canadian trade, to run under the Beaver Line flag. The order for two of these ships is placed with C. S. Swan & Hunter, Limited, Walsend-on-Tyne, the contract for the remaining one being placed at Newcastle. The ships will be of the twin-screw type, having a cargo capacity of 19,000 tons, and of comparatively light draft for St. Lawrence navigation.

The new station which has been built at Carman for the C. P. R. reflects great credit on the company for its excellence of design, workmanship and accommodation. The building is 64 feet 10 inches long by 29 feet 2 inches wide, on a stone foundation. The ground floor contains a general waiting room, ladies and gentlemen's waiting rooms, office for staff and baggage room. The station agent's quarters are in the upper part of the building.

The decision of the International Railway Congress to meet in Washington, D. C., in 1904, is exciting considerable interest among railway men of Canada and the United States as well as in the old country and it is believed that representatives from all parts of the world will be in attendance. The Railway Congress is a permanent body in Europe, at least through its executive committee, which has offices at Brussels, where statistics are gathered and the best technical information is distributed to all the railroads connected with the organization. It is thought that much good will come from the visit of the foreign railway magnates to America.

MINING MATTERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It is reported that a 5-stamp mill is to be erected at the Lorne group in the Bridge River district.

The Gold Hills Exploration & Development Company, operating in the Lardeau, expect to be in position to commence shipping next spring.

On the Golden Eagle mine, North Fork of Kettle river, a cross-cut has been run from the 150-foot level, extending ten feet through an ore body.

Already this year the ore productions of the Boundary Creek district have amounted to nearly 60,000 tons. The Granby smelter, which has only been running for a short period, has shipped 660 tons of matte to a New York refinery. It is estimated that this will give \$105,600 returns. A matte converting plant, which will

enable the smelter to ship metallic copper will be installed within the next few months.

The Cariboo, Camp McKinney, has shipped another gold brick, valued at \$5,800, to the reduction works at New York.

The gross output for September of the Ymir mine, near Ymir, was \$47,000, being \$10,000 in excess of the previous month.

The Carmi is calling for tenders for the hauling of 1,500 tons of ore from the mine to Midway before the 15th of February next.

A rich strike has been made on the Review mine on Myers Creek, in the Boundary. Samples gave values of from \$20 to \$320 per ton.

J. C. Drewry, of Rossland, has joined the True Blue copper mine, near Kaslo, and preparations for active development work have been commenced.

Last month's output of the St. Eugene Consolidated mines, at Moyie, amounted to 3,007 tons, putting this property in the front ranks of silver-lead producers.

The Silverite group, near Sandon, has been bonded by the Queen Bees Proprietary Company. This is a silver-lead proposition on the same ridge as the Payne mine.

For the week ending 3rd inst. the Arlington, Slovan district, shipped 45 tons. Enterprise 20, Hampton 5, Last Chance 99, Payne 409, Slovan Star 40, and American Boy 10.

Although the nominal capacity of the Granby smelter is 500 tons per day a much larger output than this has been averaged and a few days ago the run for the 24 hours amounted to 624 tons.

Word comes from Fish River Camp, West Kootenay that the Imperial Development Syndicate has bonded a group of twelve free milling, gold claims on Lexington Mountain, about one mile from Cambrone.

A group of properties situated on the southeast arm of Quatsino Sound, adjoining the properties of the Quatsino Mining and Reduction Co., Ltd., has been sold to some Victoria capitalists and development work will be at once commenced.

The Robin Hood group, on Cottonwood creek, comprising the Robin Hood, Lucknow, Pearl, Minna, Hecla, Gem, Seaforth and Gold Vein claims, has been bonded to Miss R. L. Leleh Spencer, of Vancouver, for \$10,000. Development work is to be started at once.

It is announced that as soon as new furnaces can be built, the plant of the Granby smelter Grand Forks, will be increased to 1,200 tons daily capacity, the present capacity being 500 tons per day. Ore of as low a value as \$6 a ton can be treated with profit.

The Globe Mining Company, Ltd., has acquired the property of the Leviathan Gold Mining Co. on Kootenay lake, opposite Kaslo. The new company is capitalized at \$1,000,000, and assumes the liabilities of the old one. This property is 50 feet wide and nearly three miles long.

The plant for the Standard Pyritic Smelting Co.'s smelter, being erected near Midway, has been shipped, and it is expected that everything will be ready to blow in about the first of the year. At present they are only building one furnace of 300 tons' capacity, but this will be added to very shortly it is understood.

Roht. Jaffray, vice-president of the Republic Mining Co., claims that the reports from the mine do not justify the recent break in the stock which, he considers, is due to forced liquidation or to stock jobbing. Very gratifying results have been obtained from recent work. The new mill is working satisfactorily and turning out 120 tons per day, which will be increased in the near future. After paying all expenses the ore mined has realized \$15 a ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The market on the Toronto mining exchange at the end of last week was steady, but not active. Cariboo sold from 25 to 25 1/2, Canadian Gold fields at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, White Bear at 3 to 3 1/4, Athabasca down to 85, and Centre Star at 14 1/2. Harwood Reef sold at 2 1/2. Crow's Nest Coal was easier. Fairview was steady at 2. There were some inquiries from the west for Van Anda. Deer Trail was in good demand at 3. Republic was very changeable. No sales were made on the local Mining Exchange, but a Montreal lot opened with sales at 63.

sold later down to 51 and rallied at the close to 60.

The British American Corporation has purchased the Whit Horse Co.'s properties, including about eighteen concessions and mineral claims in the White Horse district, the consideration being \$1,000,000.

A coal deposit has been discovered near White Horse, Yukon Territory, from which it is said samples of a fine grade of lignite have been obtained. There are three veins, the main one being thirteen feet wide and exposed on both sides of the canyon.

Receipts of wheat at Duluth on the new crop have been barely 7,000,000 bushels. A year ago they had been 22,000,000 to this date.

Thirty-six municipalities in Ontario have already decided in favor of abolishing statute labor, and a number of other townships will vote upon the question at the coming municipal elections in January. On Wednesday, of this week, the provincial engineer of highways, A. W. Campbell, commenced to address meetings in connection with the subject of good roads at East Williams, Nelson, Nassaguawa and other places.

OVERALL CLOTHING

Overalls
Pants



Smocks
Shirts

OUR GOODS ARE WELL MADE.
They will please your customers.
You will be pleased with our effort.
Send us your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Hoover Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Maw's Block WINNIPEG.

Bakery Business for Sale.

One of the best bakery and confectionery businesses in the Northwest for sale. Rare opening for a hustler. Capital required, \$1,500.00 to \$2,000.00. Poor health cause of selling. Possession given at once. Write C. O. N., care Commercial, Winnipeg, Man.

For Sale.

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

For Sale.

A general store business, thoroughly established, in good town. Good will and lease of premises to right buyer. Address N. Y., care of Commercial.



Investigation of School Land Sales.

Notice is hereby given that, acting under the powers and authority conferred upon me by an order of His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council, appointing me a commissioner to inquire into, and report upon certain alleged fraudulent practices or irregularities at public sales of school lands in this province, I will proceed with the investigation of the said matters and hear complaints relating thereto, at the following times and places, namely:
McGregor—At or near the School House, Monday, Nov. 5th, at 1.00 p.m.
Carberry—At the Municipal Hall, Tuesday, Nov. 13th, at 10.30 a.m.
Brandon—At the Court House, Wednesday, Nov. 14th, at 10.30 a.m.
Oak Lake—At or near the School House, Thursday, Nov. 15th, at 1.00 p.m.
Virden—At or near the School House, Friday, Nov. 16th, at 1.30 p.m.
Mamfl—At or near the School House, Monday, Nov. 19th, at 3.00 p.m.
Baldur—At or near the School House, Wednesday, Nov. 21st, at 7.00 p.m.
Winnipeg—At the Court House, Nov. 27th, at 2.30 p.m.
Emerson—At the Municipal Hall, Thursday, Dec. 6th, at 4.30 p.m.
Holland—At the Municipal Hall, Tuesday, Dec. 11th, at 8.00 p.m.
Souris—At or near the School House, Thursday, Dec. 13th, at 7.30 p.m.
The inquiry will be continued at all other places where sales have taken place, concerning which further notice will follow.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 15th day of October, A. D., 1900.

JAMES E. P. PRENDERGAST,
Commissioner.

TO THE TRADE.

Our Brands

Are a guarantee of superior value. Customers know the rapid selling "Crescent" Black Dress Goods, "Seabelle" Black and Navy Serges, "Abergeldie" Costume Cloths, "Imperial" Velveteens and Hosiery, "Queen City" Cotton Goods, and all goods bearing our trade mark.

Filling Letter Orders a Specialty.

John Macdonald & Co.
Wellington and Front Sts. E.,
- TORONTO, ONT.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND CUTS OF

Reliable Air-Tight Heaters

MARSHALL-WELLS CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
WINNIPEG

Epsom Salts Heavy Chemicals Patent Medicines Glassware

We are receiving this week: One Car Epsom Salts, one car Heavy Chemicals, two Cars Patent Medicines, three cars Glassware.

We are open to fill winter orders at good prices. Write for quotations.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
P.O. Drawer 1461. WINNIPEG

S. GREENSHIELDS SON & Co.

MONTREAL.

Wholesale

DRY GOODS MEN'S FURNISHINGS CARPETS, Etc.

Winnipeg Sample Room:
412-414 McIntyre Block
Represented by:
R. B. GALLAGHER
G. M. NEWTON

SENECA

We are paying **37** cents for good dry Seneca, **36** cents for poor, delivered in Minneapolis. Will advance **25** cents on sight draft against bill of lading. We can use large quantities and urge diggers to gather it freely. Prices subject to change without notice.

McMillan Fur & Wool Co.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
WRITE FOR LATEST PRICES OF FURS, SENECA, DEERSKINS, ETC.

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The above are all standard, thoroughly tried brands, and can be had from leading jobbers.

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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

The Western Trade Sale and Commission Co. has commenced business in Winnipeg at 188 Market street east. Periodical trade auction sales of all sorts of merchandise will be held.

Moose Jaw's new flour mill building is about completed and the carpenters are now at work on the roof. The first car load of machinery arrived a few days ago and the work of installing same will be proceeded with at once. The elevator has been in operation for some days.

The annual report of the Manitoba Land Company for the year to June 30 shows total sales of land 4,100 acres for \$15,740, an average of \$3.87 per acre, compared with 4,817 acres for \$13,530, or an average of \$2.81 per acre, during the 16 months comprised in the previous accounts.

Manitoba.

F. Race, Dauphin, has opened a tobacco store.
 Chas. Perry is opening a butcher shop at Roland.
 D. G. Horn has opened a tailoring shop at Deloraine.
 George Beason is opening a blacksmith shop at Glenella.
 S. Davis, Pierson, intends erecting an implement warehouse.
 J. F. Steel has opened a tailor shop on Main street, Winnipeg.
 W. S. Peters, Cypress River, has leased his blacksmith shop to W. Wilson.

H. L. Lovering has opened a store on Main street, Winnipeg, handling fresh eggs, butter, poultry, etc.

The stock of clothing, boots and shoes of Jacob Udow, Winnipeg, were bought in by himself at 50c on the dollar.

T. Street, Portage la Prairie, has disposed of his blacksmithing business to A. G. Dowson, who takes possession at once.

James Bricklin, cigar manufacturer, Winnipeg, is reported to have skipped out, owing considerable money for wages and raw tobacco.

November 15 was the last day on which grouse of any variety, pheasants, partridges or prairie chicken can be shot in Manitoba.

T. F. Butcher, a prominent Brandon business man, and proprietor of a jewelry store there, died suddenly on Monday afternoon of paralysis.

D. McKillop, furniture dealer, Portage la Prairie, was thrown from a load of furniture and severely bruised. His injuries including a broken leg.

The stock and store fixtures of H. B. Cooper, general merchant, Rossburn, were bought by Taylor Bros., of Sols-glieth, at a rate of 50c on the dollar.

Winnipeg Building Inspector Rogers states that up to date the amount represented in the erection of buildings, alterations, and repairs totals \$1,305,000.

Wm. Scott, late manager for R. A. Lister & Co., Winnipeg, has started a dairy supply and butter business at 206 Pacific avenue, Winnipeg, to be known as the Scott Dairy Goods Co.

The general stock of R. Bullock, Selkirk, which will be sold in Winnipeg on Nov. 22, amounts to \$7,556 in value, dry goods, clothing and boots and shoes being the three principal items.

Chevrie & Son have bought the fur stock of J. H. Rodgers, Winnipeg, who recently assigned. The stock will be moved into the premises lately vacated by the Imperial Dry Goods company.

Notice is given in the Manitoba Gazette of application for letters patent incorporating Suzannah Craig, Alex. Summers, W. W. Duncan, H. B. Sittles and Geo. Craig, as the George Craig Company, Limited, of Winnipeg. The amount of the capital stock is \$50,000.

R. P. Campbell & Co., of Portage la Prairie, furniture dealers, have suffered a severe loss by fire. The main part of the building and stock was saved, the fire having been confined to the upper story, used by Mr. Campbell as a dwelling. Damage estimated at about \$1,000; insurance, \$1,500.

The board of license commissioners have refused the application of John Wardrop for a hotel license at Lac du Bonnet. The refusal was made on the grounds that a license is not necessary as the country is new and sparsely settled and there are a good many Indians in the vicinity.

In the matter of the case of A. W. Laise, convicted of selling goods by auction at Portage la Prairie, without a license, which came by appeal before Mr. Justice Balm, at Winnipeg, on Monday, leave was granted to argue the case before the court of the Queen's Bench. It is contended that the by-law under which Laise was convicted is ultra vires and calculated to restrain trade.

Assiniboia.

J. J. Smith, Yorkton, has sold his flour mill and elevator to Levi Beck.

Paid \$47,000 for a Seat.

New York, Nov. 15.—A new stock exchange seat sold to-day for \$47,000, which is \$500 higher than the price paid yesterday and the highest on record.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 1,088,000 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on Nov. 10. Receipts for the week were 382,000 bushels, and shipments were 355,000 bushels, compared with receipts of \$15,000 and shipments of \$10,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 1,798,000 bushels. Stocks in store at Keewatin, Winnipeg and interior points were estimated approximately at 3,075,000 bushels, compared with 7,250,000 bushels a year ago, and 3,500,000 bushels two years ago.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending Nov. 14 there were 741 cars of grain inspected, compared with 707 the previous week, which graded as follows:—

Wheat—1 hard, 31, 2 hard, 92, 3 hard, 332; 3 northern, 6, rejected, 8, no grade, 259 cars.

Cuts—No grade, 5 cars.

Barley—Feed, 1; no grade, 1 car.

Flax seed—Rejected, 3 cars.

The quality of grain moving shows an improvement, there being 100 cars less of no grade or damp grain than for the previous week, notwithstanding that a larger number of cars were handled this week.

For the corresponding week of last year there were 1,488 cars of grain inspected, of which 1,049 graded 1 hard.

Northern Alberta.

A correspondent from White Lake, sixty miles west of Edmonton, in the Saskatchewan valley, gives a glowing description of the country. He cultivated ten acres and made a splendid success of all kinds of vegetables. He describes the vicinity as a paradise of small fruits, with strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, blue berries, saskatoons, and cranberries indigenous and abundant. Game is plentiful and prairie chicken especially very numerous. The Indians, Stoney, the only human occupants of the country, save a few families who went in this year, are prosperous in spite of their usual improvident ways. He says there are farms and homes awaiting thousands in that portion of the Territories, and he looks for a large influx of settlers next year.

Bonus for Selling Land.

The Canadian Pacific Railway land department has decided to offer a commission to residents of the west for selling land, while they may be visiting abroad. The following from a circular issued by the department will explain the proposition:—

"The success of the arrangement of last year, whereby a commission was paid to every resident of the west who went east during the December excursions, and was instrumental in disposing of the company's land, thereby encouraging immigration and assisting us to settle the company's vacant lands, bids me hope that if the same offer is made this year the results will be equally as favorable.

"I have therefore much pleasure in announcing that if you are going east and can sell or be instrumental in selling to your eastern friends any of the company's lands within twelve miles of your residence, I will pay you a commission of \$10.00 a quarter section.

This is an easy way of defraying your expenses and possibly leaving something over, while it enables us with your kind co-operation to get your friends and other desirable settlers to the west.

"I shall have pleasure in sending maps showing the lands for sale and the prices thereof on hearing from you or will be happy to furnish same if you will call in at our immigration office in the station building, when passing through the city.

Yours faithfully,

FRED. T. GRIFFIN,
 Land Commissioner."

Paper Bags Reduced in Price.

As a result of price-cutting in paper bags in the United States large shipments have been sent into Canada at low prices and the Canadian Bag Association has now met these with the following discounts: On 300,000 and over, 35 p. c. off old list, 50 p. c. off new list; on 150,000 and under 300,000,

30 p. c. off old list, 47½ p. c. off new list; on 50,000 and under 150,000, 25 p. c. off old list, 45 p. c. off new list; on 20,000 and under 50,000, 22½ p. c. off old list, 42½ p. c. off new list; under 20,000, 20 p. c. off old list, 40 p. c. off new list.

Second-Hand Dealers Cause Crime.

At the assize court in Winnipeg this week the grand jury presentment contained the following paragraph:

"We regret to find the prevalence of juvenile crime in the city, more especially owing to the fact that most of these children have been led astray by second hand dealers and others, who, it appears, it is difficult for the police to secure sufficient evidence against to convict in the majority of cases, that not only orphan children, but those of respectable parentage are being led astray, has been amply shown to us at this present assize.

It seems strange, if the evidence is so clear as to warrant such a statement by the grand jury, that means cannot be found of suppressing the guilty parties. The charge is a very serious one, and it is a matter which should not be passed over lightly.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Montreal	251,000
Toronto	80,000
Coteau, Que.	117,000
Great Harbor, Ont.	123,000
Rimston	50,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin	1,361,000
Winnipeg	280,000
Manitoba elevators	1,425,000
Total Nov. 3	3,770,000
Total previous week	3,020,000
Total a year ago	7,581,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's, Nov. 3, were 82,238,000 bushels.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 77,195,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on Nov. 1 were 2,883,000 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. 10, was 60,703,000 bushels, being an increase of 671,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 52,562,000 bushels, two years ago 41,504,000 bushels, three years ago 31,573,000 bushels, and four years ago 61,008 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 12,842,000 bushels, compared with 6,006,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 6,743,000 bushels, compared with 11,321,000 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:

1900	169,621,000
1899	159,880,000
1898	88,551,000
1897	111,000,000
1896	162,220,000
1895	178,440,000

CROP MOVEMENT.

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

	This Crop	Last Crop
Minneapolis	28,345,410	30,517,530
Milwaukee	2,018,520	4,277,372
Duluth	7,122,188	21,003,050
Chicago	23,573,881	11,075,338
Total	61,059,999	67,873,330

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:

	This Crop	Last Crop
Toledo	6,611,894	3,633,207
St. Louis	12,222,515	6,743,457
Detroit	1,728,410	2,616,883
Kansas City	22,281,517	3,074,790
Total	42,844,336	26,068,337

Grain and Milling Notes.

Argentine news was that 50 per cent of the wheat crop has been damaged in the northern provinces by frost, which would make about one-third of the whole crop, while there has been



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

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

WHEAT

OATS

CORN

FLAX

HAY

BOUGHT
 AND
 SOLD
 ON
 COMMISSION

Money advanced on bills of lading.
 Daily market report on application.

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KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON
 MONTREAL.

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

additional damage in southern provinces by rain. The exportable estimate wheat surplus is reduced to 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 tons, that is, 41,750,000 to 56,125,000 bushels.

The stock of flax seed at Minneapolis on Nov. 3 was reported at 204,413 bushels, against 167,584 bushels for the week previous—an increase of 36,829 bushels. Stocks last year, 333,000 bushels. The stock of flax seed at Duluth on Nov. 3 was 1,513,579 bushels, compared with 773,072 bushels the week previous—an increase of 740,000 bushels. Stock last year, 2,223,000 bushels.

The yield of corn in the United States is officially estimated at 25.3 bushels per acre, compared with 23.31 last year.

The following from Bradstreet's contains a hint which, if carried out, might prove of great value: Singular as it may seem, the recent visit of Barnum & Bailey's circus to Aix-la-Chapelle was not only an edifying sight to the people of that continental city, but helped to assuage the adverse feeling toward the United States displayed by many of its people. It is needless to say that the bill-posting, erecting of tents, etc., astonished the people to such an extent that the popular verdict seemed to indicate that "anything is possible for Americans." Our consul there thinks that if agents for American goods would follow in the wake of the circus they would meet with success.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Saturday, Nov. 17.

The business situation has improved considerably since a week ago. Now that the elections are over and the country quietened down again interest in other matters has revived and there is a disposition to make the most of the more favorable conditions which prevail. The weather is colder and snow has fallen quite freely in some parts with every indication that winter will set in at once. Plowing has been stopped in the country as the ground is now frozen up and farmers have more time for marketing their wheat and other products. The wheat movement is increasing, but other grains are moving very slowly. The export movement of cattle is practically over. Jobbing merchants in the city report a better business since the advent of cold weather and they look for better trade right along now until the end of the year. There are very few changes in prices. The most important is a decline of 15c per hundred in refined sugars, due to the cut at refineries last week. Retail trade in the city is better, particularly for winter goods which are now being taken freely. Bank clearings do not show up so well as a week ago, being about \$244,000 less while as compared with a year ago they are \$781,929 less.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, Nov. 17.

(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.

A better sorting trade is now being done by jobbing houses and the situation has improved to that extent. A good heavy fall of snow would start a more active demand for winter goods, such as felts, arctics, etc. It would also make a demand for heavy goods for bush wear. Travelers are still on the road with spring samples and are meeting with better success than was expected. If this week's advices from the east and south are to be relied upon there is a prospect of higher prices prevailing for spring lines of leather goods than are now being asked. The leather and hide markets have both firmed up quite a lot lately and it is being quite freely predicted that prices of manufactured lines will have to be advanced. Whether this will be the case or not remains to be seen.

DRUGS.

Ether has advanced sharply in sympathy with outside markets and is now quoted 5 to 7c higher at 25 to 40c per ounce. This is the only change here. Business is good at local jobbing houses. Quinine is lower in the big markets and cod liver oil dull with a tendency towards lower prices. Opium still maintains its strength and advices from producing countries are of a very strong character. Powdered opium has gone up 20c at New York. The general tendency of the drug market is still towards higher prices.

FISH.

Finnan haddock are now in the market again and quoted 1c lower at 10c. Prices for all kinds of fish remain as follows. Whitefish, 5 to 6c per pound, pickerel, 4c, pike, 3c, trout, 10c, salmon, 12c, mackerel, 15c; salt cod, 7c; Labrador herring, 1/2 barrel, \$2.20, finnan haddock, 10c per pound, oysters, select, \$2.25 per gallon; standards, \$2.00.

FUEL.

The market is without change. Pennsylvania anthracite is firmer in the south and east owing to the scarcity of coal. The output of the mines for November is estimated at one third less than their capacity owing to strike influences, elections, etc. Whether there will be any actual advance in prices for this coal or not has yet to be determined. United States bituminous coal prices are demoralized at southern points owing to the heavy supply. Canadian coals are in good supply here at unchanged prices and there is a large stock of wood in the

city. Local quotations are given in another part of this issue.

GREEN FRUITS.

Fruit trade is quiet, as compared with what it has been. Apples are the principal one being handled and owing to the advancing tendency of the market for these jobbers are not anxious to sell as they look for better prices later on. Already some of the local houses are asking higher prices than we named last week, the advance amounting to about 20c per barrel. California oranges are coming forward regularly and show nice quality. Cranberries are up \$1.00 per barrel, as we predicted they would be last week. Other prices are unchanged. We quote: Apples, Spies and Kings, \$1.00, Baldwin, Ben Davis and Pippins, \$3.25, greenings, \$2.00, California navel oranges, per case, \$5.00, California lemons, per case, \$6.00, bananas, per bunch, \$3.25, cranberries, per barrel, \$10.00, California pears, per case, \$3, Malaga grapes per keg, \$5.50, onions, per lb., 3c, or in 5-case lots, 2 1/2c, Spanish onions, per crate, \$1.50, with 10c off 5-case lots, sweet potatoes, \$6.00, mince meat in 25-lb. pails, 10c per pound, cartoon dates, per package, of 1-10 10 cents.

GROCERIES.

Grocery trade is steady and there are but few price changes. The most important is a drop of 10c in granulated and yellow sugar to correspond with last week's decline at factories. Granulated is now worth \$6.00 per hundred. It may also be noted that in accordance with an agreement with remitters local jobbers have now adopted the cash system so far as sugar trade is concerned and the trade has been notified to this effect. New flax are in stock and show very nice quality. Cooking oils and tapers are worth 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c per pound, and tapers according to size and quality, are worth from 11 to 20c per pound. Stocks are now fairly complete in both Spanish and California dried fruits, and prices show no change from last week. Evaporated apples are in a much stronger position than they were, caused partly by the destruction during the big Ontario storm, but largely by the heavy export demand. It looks as though no more evaporated apples would be available at low prices of a month or six weeks ago when present stocks were bought. Local jobbers are quoting 6 to 6 1/2c for first-class stock. Inferior grades could probably be bought at from 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c. Dried apples are in the market and quoted by jobbers at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c. Eddy's matches will probably be in the market before another issue of The Commercial as the mills are running again.

HARDWARE.

There is no change in the market here. Business is better this week but there is still much room for improvement. As will be seen from our news columns iron and steel prices in the south and east are already feeling the influence of the return to power of the McKinley and Laurier governments and already higher prices are being talked of in some quarters. Winnipeg prices will be found elsewhere in this issue.

LUMBER.

In a wholesale way the demand for lumber is decidedly quiet. Country dealers have enough on hand in most cases to finish out the season with and are not anxious to buy further supplies unless they have sales in sight. Retail trade is still moving in a moderate way. Quite a lot of work remains to be finished in the city. Sash and door trade is quiet. Storm sash are selling freely. Dealers in hardwood lumber report a flatter market owing to difficulty of getting stock and on some lines higher prices are looked for when the demand sets in again. Plain oak is one of the firmest articles in the list.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Business is very quiet at local houses and the only change in prices is an advance of 1/2c in the price of castor oil. This article is very firm. Linseed oil holds the advance which it gained last week and even higher prices may be made before long. At present the outlook is strong. With a fall selling at \$1.80 per bushel in the Northwest States there does not seem to be much chance for cheaper oil. The strength in the oil market makes prepared paints very strong too and we are creditably informed that Montreal makers are about to announce a 15 or 20c advance. In

Minneapolis a 15c advance is also being made and the regular price for prepared paints there to-day is fully 15c above Winnipeg quotations. All other articles into the manufacture of which linseed oil enters as a raw material are strong in sympathy. Turpentine is steady and without special feature. Glass is very firm.

RAW FURS.

Furs are coming in slowly and are being bought on a basis of latest London sales. We hope to give a full list of Winnipeg prices next week.

SCRAP.

Receipts in this market from country points are light. Iron and rubber prices are firm in the east. We quote buyers prices as follows. No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$13 to \$14 per ton, No. 2, \$5 ton; wrought iron scrap, \$5 ton, heavy copper, 10c per pound, red brass, 8c per pound; yellow brass, heavy, 7c per pound; light brass, 1/2 to 5c per pound, lead pipe or tea lead, 2 to 2 1/2c, rags, country mixed, 80c per 100 pounds; rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and arctics, 5 1/2c per pound; zinc scrap 1c per pound; bones, clean, dry and bleached, \$6 per ton.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The situation in the wheat market has developed into a gradual decline during the last few days. At the beginning of the week there was a temporary spurt, making an advance of 1c, but it was followed by a sudden break on Tuesday, losing 1 1/2c. Since then there has been a total lack of support and the decline on the week is from 2 to 2 1/2c per bushel. Advices and statistics during the week have been of a generally bearish description, beginning on Monday with the announcement of the world's shipments being upwards of 9,000,000 bushels and an increase on ocean passage of over 1,000,000 bushels. The Russian and Danubian shipments were very large, nearly 5,000,000 bushels. The American visible supply also increased 671,000 bushels, bringing the total visible supply up to 60,103,000 bushels, compared to 52,552,000 bushels the same time a year ago. Men on Tuesday Bradstreet's compilation of the world's visible supply showed an increase on the week of 7,005,000 bushels. On the same day the monthly statement of the world's visible supply compiled by the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin in conjunction with two other prominent grain trade papers was published, showing that on the 1st of November this year the aggregate stood at 200,715,000 bushels, compared to 191,191,000 bushels on Nov. 1st, 1912. Besides the foregoing, crop news has been favorable this week. There has been a let up on the damage reports from Argentine, and reports are of more favorable weather there. Yesterday Mr. Snow cabled that the prospect was improved, and that he now estimated the crop at one-fifth less than last year, and Broomhall's agent cabled that the surplus available for export would be 64,000,000 bushels, against actual shipments of 80,000,000 bushels the past season. European stocks are reported to be increasing liberally. The only item of a seemingly bullish character has been the falling off in primary receipts in the States as compared to same time last year, but owing to the inactivity and lack of demand in the flour trade, this probably does not count for as much as it otherwise would. At the present writing the situation has assumed a decidedly bearish aspect, and near-hand supplies being ample, and reserve stocks large, the future of prices would seem to depend altogether on the shaping of the coming season's crop. The local situation is unchanged as regards the character of trade. Prices are above export value, and although the movement of wheat has increased a little, there is no snap to the business. Lake navigation will be closing within two weeks or so and it is now almost too late for wheat shipping from country points to be in time to go by lake. Prices of wheat in store Fort William show a decline of 1 to 2c per bushel on the week according to grade. Yesterday's closing prices were 1 hard \$1c, 2 hard 7 1/2c, 3 hard 6 1/2c, 3 northern 6 1/2c, tough 2 hard 7 1/2c, tough 3 hard 6 1/2c, and tough 3 northern 6 1/2c, all in store Fort William. Sales have been made of 3 hard for December delivery at 6 1/2c and 6 1/2c in store Fort William.

FLOUR—Prices have declined 10c per sack on all grades but Lake of the Woods XXXX. We quote:—

Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, \$2.10, Patent, \$1.95; Medora, \$1.60; XXXX, \$1.35 per sack of 98 pounds, Oglivie Milling Co., Hungarian, \$2.10; Glenora Patent, \$1.95; Manitoba, \$1.60; and Imperial XXXX, \$1.20 per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLFEED—Bran is being quoted at \$12.50 per ton bagged, and shorts at \$14.50 per ton.

GROUND FEED—Oat chop is \$1.00 lower. We quote: Oat chop, \$25 per ton, barley chop, \$19, mixed barley and oats, \$25, corn chop, \$21, oil cake, very scarce.

COUNTRY WHEAT—Deliveries at country points by farmers have increased. Prices to the farmers are ruling around 65c at 17 1/2c points.

OATS—The movement is light owing to poor demand and inferior quality of oats. Prices are down 1c to 2c per bushel. It is stated that Ontario oats could be laid down here for about 2c or 3c over the quotation for Manitoba oats and they would be worth the difference by reason of their quality. We quote 31 to 35c for car lots on track of best oats available, inferior grades 1c to 3c less. At country points about 27c or 28c represents the best figures being paid. Street oats are of such poor quality that they do not seem to be wanted.

BARLEY—There has been no great amount offering. Carlots of barley on track here to-day are worth 31 to 36c per bushel, according to quality.

CORN—There is a good demand for corn for mixing. Carlots on track are worth 44 to 46c per bushel.

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

HAY—Fresh baled is quoted at \$7.00 to \$7.50 per ton in carlots on track and loose hay about the same.

GRAIN MEAL—Supplies are coming from Ontario. Millers there are quoting figures this week which are equivalent to \$1.55 to \$1.60 per sack of 50 pounds for carlots on track here.

BUTTER—Creamery. — Business is about over for the season. Dealers here quote 19 1/2 to 21c per pound for best.

BUTTER—Dairy—There is a good demand for really choice butter and a very light supply. That which is coming in is not of the choicest quality so far as the general run is concerned. Deliveries of rolls and prints are larger owing to cooler weather. These if really fresh will bring as high as 17c commission basis. Round lots of butter are worth 13c to 15c per pound commission basis. Seconds 10c to 12c.

CHEESE—The market is very weak. Small sizes are not worth more than 6c and larger ones about 5c.

EGGS—Receipts are light and the price is firm at, namely, 16c per dozen net for fresh case eggs here.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Potatoes, farmers' loads, 35 to 40c per bushel; lettuce, 10c per dozen; parsley, 20c; carrots and beets, 35c per bushel; turnips, 20c per bushel; cabbage, 25c to 30c per dozen; celery, 20 to 25c per dozen.

DRESSED MEATS—Hogs are weaker and some buyers now quote 6c as their top. Prices are, Choice beef 5 1/2 to 6c per lb.; inferior and medium quality, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c; veal, 5 to 6c; mutton, 8 1/2 to 9c; lamb, 10 to 11c; hogs, 6 to 6 1/2c for best weights, heavies and rough hogs according to value.

DRESSED POULTRY—Colder weather has made a better market for poultry. We quote: Dressed chickens, 8 to 10c per lb.; ducks, 9 to 10c; geese, 9c to 10c; turkeys, 11 to 13c.

GAME—Dealers pay 15 to 30c per pair for ducks, according to size and variety. Geese are selling at from 50 to 75c each, according to size.

HIDES—The market is. If anything firmer owing to improvement in outside markets and keener competition. Sheepskins are 15c higher. Calfskins are being bought on the same basis as hides. We quote: No. 1 hides, 6 1/2c. No. 2, 5 1/2c; No. 3, 4 1/2c; sheepskins, 35c each, deakins, 25 to 35c each, horsehides, 75c to \$1.25.

WOOL—Market is nominal as practically all the season's clip is already bought up. 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 — Business this week has been practically nil and it is believed that the root is now all in.

For good, clean, dry root 33c would be paid delivered here, and the market may be quoted as ranging from 32 to 33c.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—The export movement is practically over. A trainload of cattle left on Thursday for Montreal. Choice steers, best grades are worth 3½c per lb, weighed off cars, second grades, 3 to 3½c. feeders, 2½c per lb; stockers, yearlings, \$13 to \$14 each; two year-olds, \$18 to \$20; spring calves, \$8 to \$10 each.

SHEEP—Buyers quote 4 to 4½c per pound for best mutton sheep, weighed off cars here.

HOGS—Receipts are fairly liberal. Packers are paying 5c per pound for best weights, off cars here.

MILCH COWS—There is an active enquiry for milking cows, but the supply is very limited. From \$30 to \$45 is being offered for these.

HORSES—There is very little sale for horses. A few western broncos are being taken for winter breaking. These are worth from \$50 to \$90 each, according to quality.

The Weather.

The weather has held fairly wintry all this week. Yesterday snow began falling at Winnipeg and continues today, with the prospect that we will now have good sleighing. The business situation has been materially improved by the colder weather, and sleighing will further improve the outlook, permitting work in the woods to be gone on with under favorable conditions. About one hundred cars of grain per day are moving outward.

Work in the Woods.

The frosty weather this week, with bare ground, has been favorable for work in the woods. There is a great deal of water in the woods, and the frost will harden the roads so that teaming will be possible. When heavy snow comes before the roads are frozen, the snow prevents the frost from penetrating, and the water and soft earth remains untrouzen under the snow, making the roads impassable. Weather conditions this week have therefore been favorable for permitting work in the woods to go on at once. Several large parties of men started for the woods this week to begin operations in getting out cordwood, railway ties, etc.

Sugar Beets.

Through the efforts of the Winnipeg board of trade, the local government last spring distributed some seed of the sugar beet to farmers, with a view of testing the beet in this section. Samples of these beets have been sent to the experimental farm, Ottawa, for analyses. It is understood to be the intention of the government to have further experiments made next season in growing sugar beets in Manitoba.

British Live Stock Markets.

London, Nov. 12.—The trade in cattle was slow, but notwithstanding this fact, the undertone to the market was stronger and prices show an advance of ¼c to ½c since this day week. Choice States cattle sold at 12½c and Canadians at 11½c. Sheep sold at 11c.

Silver.

London quotations for bar silver were weaker, owing to the cessation of the recent Indian demand and the purchases for China by various European governments. The price fell accordingly from 29 15-16d to 29 7-16d. In New York the decline was equally marked, being from 64½c to 63½c. There was, however, a slight rally on Friday.

PRICES.

London, Nov. 3, 29 15-16d; Nov. 9, 29 7-16d.

New York, Nov. 3, 64½c, Nov. 9, 63½c.

In a few days a combination sleeper and first class coach will be put on the Prince Albert branch railway to run between Regina and Prince Albert. The berth rate (passengers being allowed to get on the night before at Prince Albert) will be \$2, and the seat rate will be as follows: Sixty-five miles or less, 25c; over 65 and up to 130 miles, 50c; over 130 and up to 195, 75c; over 195 and up to 260, \$1. This car will be continued on this run if given sufficient patronage.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 67¢ 67½c in store Fort William.
Flour—Local price per sack. Patent, \$1.00; best bakers', \$1.70.
Oatmeal—11.75 per 80 lb. sack to the retail trade.
Mills—Bran, \$11.50 per ton; shorts, \$13.50, delivered to city dealers.
Oats—Carlots on track, new oats, 25¢ 27c, according to quality.
Barley—25¢ 26c per bushel for feed grades of new, 22c for malting.
Country wheat—33¢ 37c per bushel, according to grade and freight rate.
Corn—In carlots, 41¢ 42c per bushel of 50 lb.
Flax—\$1.20 per bushel.
Butter—Dairy, 15¢ 20c per lb for best grades; creamery, 21¢ 22c at the factories.
Cheese—Regular sizes, 22c.
Eggs—18c for Manitoba fresh
Hides—No. 1 green hides 7½c per lb
Wool—74c for unwashed fleece.
Seneca root—17c per lb.
Hay—Baled, \$5.50 \$8 per ton on cars.
Potatoes—Choice new potatoes, 35¢ 40c per bushel; carlots at country points, 25c.
Poultry—Turkeys, 11¢ 12½c per lb.; fowl, 10¢ 11c per lb.; spring chickens, 10c; ducks, 10c per lb.; wild ducks, 15¢ 20c per pair.
Dressed Meats—Beef, 5¢ 6c; mutton, 5¢ 6c; lamb, 5¢ 6c; hogs, 5¢ 6c; veal, 5¢ 6c.
Live Stock—Cattle, 2¢ 3c for good to choice steers; sheep, 4c; hogs, 4½c off cars, according to weight and quality.

Minneapolis Markets.

Flour prices in barrels. First patents, \$3.90 to \$4.10, second patents, \$3.70 to \$3.90.
Millfeed—S'orts in bulk, \$31.50 per ton; bran in bulk, \$31.50 per ton; corn feed, \$14 to \$15 per ton.
Oats—No. 3, 23 to 23½c, No. 3 white, 23½c.
Barley—Feed, 35 to 50c as to quality. Malting, 40 to 52c.
Corn—Quoted at 36½c per bushel for No. 3.
Flax seed—Cash flax, \$1.76½; Dec. \$1.73½c.
Eggs—18½ to 19c for strictly fresh, including cases.
Butter—Creamery, 23 to 25c for choice to extras; seconds, 22 to 23c; dairy, 20 to 22 for choice to fancy; seconds, 19 to 20c.
Cheese—8 to 12c per pound.
Dressed poultry—Roosters, 4 to 6c, hens, 6c, spring chickens, 7 to 8c, turkeys, 6 to 9c, geese, 8c; ducks, 8c.
Dressed meats—Veal, 5 to 5c, mutton, 5 to 6c, lamb, 5c.
Vegetables—Potatoes, 27 to 33, onions, red, 50 to 60c; white, 60c per bushel.
Hides—Green salted hides, light 8½c for No. 1, 7½c for No. 2; steers over 60 lbs., No. 1, 5½c, No. 2, 7½c; sheepskins, 20 to 70c each; veal, calf, 8 to 9½c for No. 2 and No. 1; seneca root, 30 to 34c, according to quality; tallow, 3 to 4½c.
Wool—Unwashed, fine, 13½ to 14½c; medium fine, 14½ to 15; medium, 16 to 17c; coarse, 14½ to 15½c.
Hay—Timothy, \$11.50 to \$13.00 per ton, as to quality; prairie, \$8.00 to \$12.50.
Beans—Fancy hand picked, \$2.25; medium, hand picked, \$2; medium, \$1.25 to \$1.50.
Apples—\$3 to \$5 per barrel, as to variety.

An important decision, and one affecting the copyright question, was given recently by Justice Rose, in Toronto, in the action of Graves vs. Gorrie. In this case the plaintiffs, Henry Graves & Son, Limited, of Pall Mall, London, were the owners of the copyright in the famous picture by Maud Earle, "What We Have We'll Hold." The copyright was duly registered in Stationers' Hall under the Imperial Act, 25 and 26 Vic., relating to artistic copyright. They contend that this gives them copyright throughout all the colonies. The defendant, George T. Gorrie, of Adelaide street west, Toronto, a manufacturer of embossed cards and various advertising devices, has been using the picture, making copies of it, and adapting it in different forms in connection with his business. The plaintiffs applied for an injunction to restrain the defendant from making copies of or using the picture in any form. The defendant resisted the motion, and contended that the plaintiffs' copyright did not extend to and had no force or effect in the colonies. Justice Rose, after reviewing the whole question, dismissed the case with costs, ruling that the defendant's contention is correct, and that the Imperial Act, giving copyright in artistic works is limited to the United Kingdom and does not extend to Canada.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

Business at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Nov 12

The mild spring-like weather has stimulated trade in British Columbia, the retailers particularly declaring that business is good. Not a drop of rain has fallen during the week and there has been scarcely any fog, most unusual weather conditions for this time of year in British Columbia. The chief topic of conversation this week in trade circles is the scarcity of lumber ships, a state of affairs that has temporarily crippled the lumber industry here. Freight to Sydney is 60 shillings per thousand and to England 50 shillings. As an illustration of high prices prevailing it might be stated that formerly when ships were plentiful freight from San Francisco to England was 27 shillings. The ships formerly engaged in the lumber trade are now engaged in the Alaska trade, the British and United States transport service, in coal carrying to China and nitrate from Chili. In fact there are as many vessels carrying nitrate from the west coast of South America as there are engaged in carrying wheat from the west coast of North America. These conditions are a great burden to those mills which are in the hands of the mortgagees. There are abundant orders for lumber but no ships to carry it. They must settle their obligations, but they cannot go on piling up lumber in their yards under heavy expense if there is no outlet for it.

The salmon cannery continue to pack dog salmon and expect to get a good market for their product among the Japanese. The dog salmon does not look as well turned from the tin as the pink fish, being white and less firm, but it is pronounced excellent food by Japanese, and as but 7 cents is being paid per fish the tins can be sold much under the price of sockeyes. All the tins which would have been used to pack sockeyes will now be used to pack dog salmon.

Apples from Okanagan have just about crowded the American apple out of the market and in fact the British Columbia apples on exhibition at the fruit display in Vancouver initiated by the government, so pleased one of the travellers who saw them from Shanghai, that he ordered a large shipment for Shanghai from Lord Aberdeen's Coldstream ranch.

British Columbia scored twice at the Paris exhibition. The exhibition of flax cut from the forests close to Vancouver took first prize in competition with Oregon and Washington, and flax fibre from the flax grown by H. T. Thrift, of Hazelmere, receives a diploma.

The sealing schooner owners of British Columbia are rapidly agreeing to combine their interests under a stock company organization. A committee has been appointed to value the schooners, gear, etc., for the entire year. Sealing has been quite as good as the previous year.

British Columbia Markets.

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

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

(By wire to The Commercial.)

Vancouver, Nov. 17.

Prices have been very steady this week, scarcely a change in any line. Dairy products are steady at last quotations. Mill feed is firm and in good demand. Hay is easy. The weather has been wet and business in consequence quiet.
GRAIN—Oats, 25c per ton; wheat, \$3.25.
FLOUR—Delivered R. C. points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$5.20, strong bak crs, \$4.60; Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel; Ender by, R. C. patent, \$5.20.
FEED—National mill chaps, \$24 per ton; bran, \$18; shorts, \$20; oil cake meal, \$35 ton, f.o.b. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.
HAY—Per ton, \$12.
MEAT—Rolled oats, 90 lb sack, \$2.60; two 45 lb sacks, \$2.70; four 22½ lb sacks, \$2.80; ten 7 lb sacks, \$2.50; oatmeal in 10 lb sacks, per 100 lb, \$3.25; in 50 lb sacks, \$3.00 per 100 lb.
LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$3.75 per 100 lb; butchers' cows, \$3 per 100 lb; sheep, \$4.50 per 100 lb; lambs, \$4.00 \$4.50 each; hogs, \$6.00 per 100 lb.
DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 7½c; mutton, 10¢ 11c; pork, 5¢ 6c; veal, 11c.
GAME—1 per pair, venison, 8c; grouse, \$1 per pair, venison, 8c.
CURED MEATS—Ham 14¢ 14½c, breakfast bacon, 16c; backs, 15c; long clear, 13c; rolls, 11¢ 12c, smoked sides, 13½c.
LARD—Tins, 13c per lb.; pails, 12½c; tubs, 12½c.

BUTTER—Local creamery, 30c; Manitoba creamery, 24¢ 25c; govt. creamery, 26c; fresh dairy, 20¢ 21c.
EGGS—Fresh local, 40c; eastern eggs, 24¢ 25c.

CHEESE—Eastern, 13¢ 14c.
VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Fraser Valley \$12 \$16 per ton, Ashcroft potatoes, \$20 per ton; silver skin onions, 1½c per lb.; California onions, 1½c per lb.
FRUIT—Pears, 5c; apples, 5c; apricots, 4c; black currants, 6c; cod 6c per lb; cranberries, 6c per dozen.

GREEN FRUITS—Pomegranates, \$1.00; lemons, \$1.50 to \$1.50; pears, \$1.50; apples, \$1.50 \$1.75 per box; sweet potatoes, 2½c per lb.
DRIED FRUITS—Apricots, 11c; peaches, 10c; pitted plums, 11c; prunes, French, 5¢ 10c; London layer raisins, \$2.25 per lb.; Muscatel raisins, 2 crown, 8½c; 3 crown, 9c; 4 crown, 9½c; dates, 6c; black figs, 6c; white figs, 9½c; layer figs, 10¢ box, \$1.25; silver prunes, 9½c; quartered pears, 10¢ lb; half pears, 11¢ 12c; nectarines, 11c; sultanas 11¢ 14c; blackberries, 16c; raspberries, 25c; seeded raisins, 11c.

NUTS—Almonds, 17c; filberts, 12½c; pecans, 8½ 10c; Brazil, 10c; walnuts, 14c per lb.; coconuts, 30¢ \$1.

SUGARS—London, 16c; Java and bar, 7c; Paris lump, 16c; granulated, 6½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellows, 4½c; yellow, 4½c per lb.

SYRUPS—30 gal. barrels, 2½c lb; 10 gal. kegs, 2½c; 5 gal. tins, 1.75 each; 1 gal. tin, \$1.50 case of 10; ½ gal. tins, \$5.25 case of 20.

TEAS—Congo, fair, 11½c; good, 12c; choice, 20c; Ceylon and India, fair, 20c.
RICE—Chinese rice, \$74 ton; Japan rice, \$82 \$84 ton; tapioca, 5c; sago, 5c.

CANNED GOODS—Corn, \$1.05 \$1.10; peas, \$1.05 \$1.10; tomatoes, \$1.25; beans, \$1.10.

HARDWARE—Bar iron—Base, \$2.75. Horse shoe nails, discount, 40 per cent; horse shoes, kegs, \$5.25. Wire nails—Base price, \$1.00, cut, \$2.35. Rope, Manila, 15½c; bolt, oil, \$1.00. White lead, \$9. Putty, \$3.50. Barbed wire, \$4.75 per 100 lb. Glass, first break, \$4.75.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.

Special to The Commercial.
Nelson, Nov. 17.
Butter—Choice dairy, 20c; creamery, 24 to 25c.
Cheese—New cheese, 13c.
Eggs—24 to 26c.
Oats—Per ton, \$29.
Millfeed—Bran, \$20; shorts, \$22 per ton.
Flour—Manitoba patent, \$5.40.
Hay—New, per ton, \$23.
Potatoes—New, \$17 per ton.

British Columbia Notes.

The Kootenay Cigar Manufacturing Co., of Nelson, has assigned.
A J Clyde & Co., hardware merchants, Victoria, have dissolved partnership. A. J. Clyde continues.
The National Trust Company has been licensed as an extra-provincial company, the head office for British Columbia being in Victoria.
F Yuenling has been arrested in New York charged with misappropriating about \$75 belonging to the Lion Brewery Co., of Rossland.
The Excelsior Biscuit Company, Limited, has been incorporated for the purpose of taking over the biscuit factory and bakery at Victoria West, which has been carried on by William Dickson and Harry Paxton.

United States shoes are meeting with a large sale in England. According to the Daily Mail, the ability of the United States firms to compete so successfully is chiefly due to the "superiority of the American lasts, which are modelled on the human foot, and also to the large outputs of well-regulated factories, in which work is done by the piece instead of on time, as prevails in Great Britain, with the very latest machinery."

F W Thompson, general manager of the Ogilvie Milling Co., left on Thursday for a European trip. He will sail from Montreal on the Lake Champlain, of the Elder-Dempster line, on Nov. 22. Mr. Thompson will visit all the principal milling centres of Europe, including Budapest, Hungary with the object of studying the market conditions and methods of handling and selling grain throughout Europe. He will be accompanied by his wife and daughter in his travels.

Horrid Fear—The timid suitor had finally started his case.
"H-m-m" began the girl's father, looking at him sternly. "Young man, can you support a family?"
"Great heavens!" cried the young man, "have you lost your job?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Nov. 17

DRY GOODS—More active owing to the cold weather and snow. Finer goods are selling freely. Values firm.

HARDWARE—Trade has improved. Skates, hockey sticks, sleigh bells, cutlery, stoves, furnaces, etc., are in good demand. Range boilers are 7c lower. Painted screen doors are 5c per 100 square feet lower. Price now \$1.50. United States planes are now all quoted net list. Discount on medium and light soil pipe is now 10 and 10 instead of 50, and heavy now 10 instead of 15. Discount on Canadian escutcheons, keys and bells has been increased. Prices of galvanized wire for new season are not yet issued. Rope is firmer. Metals are in fair movement and stronger feeling. Pig iron is firmer. Bar iron is firmer and manufacturers withdraw all quotations owing to advance in raw material and scarcity. Scrap pig lead is 1/4c lower.

GROCERIES—Active. Holiday goods were advanced. Sugars steady. Ceylon, India, teas weaker. Table raisins just arrived, 25 to 50c dearer. Unshelled almonds and filberts 1/2c to 1c dearer. Shelled almonds 2c to 3c dearer. Canned goods unchanged.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Nov. 17.

Manitoba wheat is easier. Oats are 1c higher. Barley 1c higher. Millfeed is easier. Hay is dearer. Eggs are firmer. Butter is quiet and firm. Finest qualities are worth about 1c more. Creamery is firm and scarce. Sheepskins are 5c dearer. Beans are easier. Honey is 1/4c dearer. Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$1.60. Manitoba bakers, \$1.30 for carlots at Toronto. Ontario patent, \$2.00 to \$2.10.

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

Oats—No. 1 white, 25 to 26c east. 2 white, 23 1/2 to 24c, on cars north and west.

Barley—37c for No. 3 extra at country points west.

Millfeed—Shorts, \$12.50 to \$13 per ton for cars west; bran, \$11 to \$11.50. 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—17 to 18c for fresh gathered per dozen. Lined and held fresh, 15 to 16 cents.

Butter—Choice fresh dairy in tubs and pails, 17 to 19c, as to quality. Large rolls, 16 1/2 to 18c; pound rolls, 18 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, 5 3/4c, country hides 1/4c under these prices; calfskins, 8c for No. 1, and 7c for No. 2, sheepskins, 5 1/2c each, lambskins, 7 1/2c, tallow, 5 to 5 1/2c.

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

Beans—\$1.35 to \$1.45 per bushel for handpicked, job lots.

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

Honey—10 1/2 to 10 3/4c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, 30 to 50c per pair; turkeys, 8 to 10c per pound; ducks, 50 to 60c per pair; geese, 6 to 6 1/2c per pound.

Potatoes—25 to 30c per bushel for carlots.

Dressed Hogs—Car lots for future delivery here sold yesterday at \$6.25 per 100 lbs.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Nov. 14.

Receipts at the semi-weekly market yesterday were 800 cattle, 2,200 sheep and lambs, and 500 hogs.

Butchers' cattle—Choice to picked cattle are very scarce and it is almost impossible to obtain them. But heavy cattle will sell as high as \$4.40 to \$4.75 per cwt. Choice are steady at \$4 to \$4.40, and sell readily at those figures. Good cattle are worth \$3.50 to \$4. Medium are dull at \$2.50 to \$3.25 and common are listless at \$2 to \$2.50. Feeders—The offerings are large and stock are moving fairly well. Prices are easier. Short-keep are quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.80 per cwt., heavy at \$3 to \$3.50 and light at \$2.50 to \$3.

Export bulls—There is a steady demand at \$2.00 to \$3.50 for light and

heavy are firmer at \$3.50 to \$4.25. All good bulls that offer are readily picked up, but there are few offering.

Sheep and lambs—Export ewes are slightly easier, being quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.40 per cwt. They were plentiful enough to-day. Lambs are also coming in freely and the price has fallen off a little. They are now quoted at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt and \$2.50 to \$3.50 each.

Hogs—Prices have stiffened and quotations are now 12 1/2 to 25c per cwt. higher. The receipts during the past two weeks have been very light and hogs are scarce. Selects of 150 to 200 lbs. natural weight are worth \$1.87 1/2 and lights and fats are worth \$1.50.

FRIDAY'S MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 17.

Receipts at the semi-weekly market yesterday were 50 cars, including 1,500 sheep and lambs and 1,000 hogs.

Export cattle were dull at \$4.00 top. Butchers' choice were in good demand and firm. Best would bring \$1.75, good, \$1 to \$1.40. Feeders were active and unchanged. Stockers lower for 100 at \$1.50 to \$2.00. Feeding bulls are weaker at \$2.25 to \$2.75.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Nov. 17.

Demand for oats has been good, and an active business has been done at 1/2c higher prices. Barley has been dull and weak, and 1/2c to 1c lower.

Flour fairly active and steady. Oatmeal unchanged. Feed active and firm. Hay strong and 50c higher. Cheese has been quiet but firm. Prices show an advance of 1/2c over week ago. The butter market has also been firmer. Finest creamery is held 1/4c higher. Eggs have been active and firm. Honey firm. Potatoes firm. Poultry firm and active. Game steady. Hides have advanced 1/2c to 3/4c for No. 1.

Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, 73 1/2 to 74c.

Barley—40c.

Oats—2 1/2 to 2 3/4c.

Flour—in fair demand. Manitoba patent, \$4.00; seconds, do., \$3.40; Manitoba strong bakers, \$4.10 to \$4.25, straight rollers, \$3.15 to \$3.40.

Roasted oatmeal—\$3.20 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, 8 1/4 to 10 1/2c for September and October.

Butter—Finest creamery, 20 1/2 to 20 3/4c, seconds, 19 1/4 to 19 3/4c, dairy, 17 1/2 to 18c.

Eggs—Prices firm. Strictly fresh, 22c, No. 1, candled, 19 to 20c; No. 2, 16 to 17c.

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 8c.

Hides—No. 1, 9 1/2c, No. 2, 8 1/2c, No. 3, 7 1/2c calfskins, 8 and 6c, lambskins, 5 1/2c for good fresh skins.

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

Poultry—Turkeys, 9 to 10c; chickens, 7 to 8c; fowl, 6 to 7c; ducks, 8 to 9c; geese, 6 to 7c.

Game—Partridge, firsts, 60 to 75c pair, seconds, 40 to 55c, deer, carcasses, 6 to 7 1/2c per pound.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK PRICES. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Nov. 13.

Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir market yesterday were 500 cattle and 600 sheep and lambs.

Although the weather was somewhat unfavorable yet the attendance of buyers was large and, as they were all in want of beef, the demand for cattle was good. Smaller offerings caused a stronger feeling to prevail and prices were fully 1/4c per lb higher than last Thursday. Really good cattle sold at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2c; fair at 3/4 to 1c, and lower grades at 2 to 3c per lb. The supply of sheep was small, for which the demand was good and prices were maintained at 2 1/2 to 3 1/4c per lb, as to quality. The demand for lambs, was good at 4 to 4 1/4c for choice and 3 1/4 to 3 3/4c for ordinary. The supply of calves was small and sales were made at 3 to 4c per lb, as to quality. The tone of the market for live hogs was stronger and prices ruled 1/2c higher, under a good demand at 5c for straight lots and at 5 1/4c for selected weighed off cars.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

Montreal, Nov. 16.

At the East End abattoir yesterday receipts were 600 cattle, 600 sheep, 400 lambs and 450 hogs.

Trade in cattle was slow and prices were easier. Choice sold at 4 1/2c; good at 3 1/2 to 4c, fair at 3 to 3 1/2c, common 2 1/2 to 3c, and inferior at 1 1/2 to 2 1/4c. Sheep were active and steady at 2 1/2 to 3 1/4c. Lambs in good demand at 3 1/2 to 4 1/4c. Hogs sold at 5 to 5 1/2c.

MONTREAL GROCERY TRADE Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Nov. 17.

The grocery market has been steady this week. Sugars have been fairly active, at steady prices. Provisions fairly active at unchanged prices. Quotations as follows:

Sugar, granulated, \$4.85 per 100 lbs, yellows, \$4.50 to \$4.65; molasses, 40 to 41c. Valencia raisins, fine off stalks, 8 to 9 1/2c, selected, 5 1/2 to 6c, layers, 9 1/2 to 10c, currants, 11 1/2 to 13c, canned goods, tomatoes, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c, peas, 13 to 15c; corn, 80 to 90c; salmon, \$6 to \$6.75 per case, Japan teas, 1 1/2 to 20c. Provisions—Quotations are: Pork, \$19 to \$21; lard, pure, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c; hams, 10 1/2 to 14c; bacon, 13 to 15c.

MONTREAL HARDWARE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Nov. 17.

Hardware market quiet. Prices steady for hardware and metals. In paints and oils, seal oil is 2 1/2c higher, and linseed oil has advanced 3c. Turpentine has advanced 4c, compared with prices a week ago. Quotations are:

Pig iron, summer, No. 1, \$24 to \$25.00; Nova Scotia, \$18.00 to \$20.00. Bar iron, \$1.50 to \$1.60; tin plates, cokes, \$3.50 to \$4.00; charcoal, \$1.25 to \$1.50, Canada plates, \$2.50 to \$2.90;terne plates, \$7.50; Ingot tin, 29 to 30c, copper, 15 to 16c, lead, \$1.15 to \$1.25; manilla cordage, 12 to 13c; sisal, 9 to 10c; linseed oil, raw, 51 to 52c, boiled, 54 to 55c, seal oil, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c; 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, \$1 to \$1.50.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

Cheese quoted at 52s to 53s, which is a decline of 1s on the week.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

London, Nov. 16.

Beet sugar is quoted firmer at 9s 7 1/4d.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

London, Nov. 16.

Cattle unchanged at 11 to 12 1/2c, dressed weight, range cattle, 10 1/2c, sheep, 12 to 12 1/2c.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Nov. 13.—(Special)—Offerings to-day, 1,550 boxes. No sales on board, 10 1/2c offered for one lot October make. Good attendance, market fairly brisk.

HOG PRODUCTS. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Nov. 17.

Good demand and light stocks makes a firm market. Dressed hogs are less plentiful. Cars here, \$6.25 for choice weights.

CANADIAN SEALERS COMBINE.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 16.—A combination of Canadian sealing interests was effected yesterday, all but three of the schooners from this port being included. This action was taken on account of the exorbitant wages demanded by the Indian hunters.

It has been decided to bring the new Manitoba Liquor Act up before the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, Nov. 26, for argument as to its constitutionality. W. E. Perdue will be present on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Co., F. H. Philpen for the License Holders' Benefit Association, and J. A. M. Atkins on behalf of the Manitoba government.

The Commercial Men.

Thos. Bradford, of D. Fraser & Co., Winnipeg, went west this week.

R. R. Gallagher, of Greenshields Son & Co., left this week on a western trip.

Alex. Fraser, of London, Ont., was at the Leand House, Winnipeg, this week.

W. A. Walker, western representative of J. D. King & Co., was in the city this week.

P. Cooper, who has lately been appointed travelling representative of the Balfour Implement Company, Winnipeg, left this week for a trip through southern Manitoba.

J. M. Macdonald, manufacturers agent and western representative of McIntyre, Son & Co., has started on a trip to British Columbia. He will call on the Manitoba and Territorial trade later in the season.

The annual meeting of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association for the nomination of officers, will be held in Winnipeg on Saturday, Nov. 23. A full attendance of all members who can be in the city on that date is requested.

Sig. Rothschild, 2nd, was in Winnipeg this week, in the interest of a large tobacco house which carries on business at Amsterdam, Havana and New York. Winnipeg is becoming quite an extensive cigar manufacturing centre, hence the visit of Mr. Rothschild, who was greatly pleased with our new western city, on this the occasion of his first visit.

U. S. Iron and Steel Markets.

During the three days immediately preceding the election, the buying of pig iron was immense, judging from recent standards of activity. The centre of activity was in the South. It is estimated that during these three business days about 150,000 tons of Southern pig iron were sold. This represents the output of Alabama furnaces for about six weeks. One large Southern producer, who ten days ago had about a month's product sold, is now sold ahead for over four months. Northern irons have sold quite freely also, but not up to the measure of the Southern producers. This pre-election buying of pig iron was in anticipation of an advance in prices.

Trade in iron and steel this week is active. There is nothing like a boom. Anything approximating the nature of a boom is deprecated by most producers, who say that a marked rise in prices is not desired by them. The buying this week is of a steady character, and usually for the supplying of needs only a moderate period ahead. Two things co-operate against unusual activity in the immediate future. One is the quite large buying last week in anticipation of the re-election of President McKinley and the other is the naturally slow character of the business most likely to be affected by the election. New enterprises which have been held back awaiting the results of the votes will require some little time to get into the iron and steel trades.

There are indications of a quite decided activity in the building trades. Structural material is feeling the stimulus of this change already. Many building plans, held in abeyance until after last Tuesday, have been finally adopted and local architects are busy much more of this kind of work will be closed in the near future. Western makers of builders' hardware are running their works overtime and ordering to increase. There are many railroad projects that give promise of early fulfillment and in a variety of ways new activities will soon be loosed.

The tendency of prices this week is upward. Southern pig iron has an advance. Ruggedness of quotations in finished products is disappearing. Prices that were nominally held before are now actually maintained. Mills are becoming contented or more than contented at the condition of their order books.

Car material is moving with the same briskness that has been witnessed for several weeks. The present inadequate equipment of many of the railway systems is inducing heavy orders for new cars and all the western car builders are now heavily booked with business—Iron and Steel.

Five parties were fined \$75 each Neepawa, Man., for selling liquor without license. Two of them were druggists. Neepawa is a local opt town.

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

ANVILS—Per lb. 10¢; 2 1/2 ton and less combined, each, \$144.50. AUGERS—Post hole, Vaughan's, each, 35¢. AXES—Beach, 30 and 40 per cent; chopping axes, per dozen, \$7.50; double bit, per dozen, \$7.50. BARS—Crow, \$1.50 per 100 lb. BILLOWNS—20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, 76, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, 100. BOLTING—Agricultural, 65 per cent; No. 1, 40 per cent; extra, 50 per cent off new list. BILLS, AUGER—American, 50 per cent; Jennings, Excelsior, 45 per cent. BOLTS—Carriage, 4 1/2 per cent; machine, 4 1/2 per cent; pipe, 40 per cent; high shoe, 60 per cent; stove, 55 per cent; tire, 55 per cent. BUILDING PAPER—Anchor, Cyclone and Jubilee, plain, 60¢; Cyclone and Jubilee, tarred, 80¢; Anchor, plain, 60¢ per roll; Anchor, tarred, 70¢; Shield, tarred, 60¢. BUTTS—Cast, loose pin, com. 60 per cent; Petroleum, 33 1/3 per cent; wrought steel, narrow, 60 per cent; loose pin, 60 per cent; bronze, 45¢ up. CARTRIDGES—Rim fire, American discount 20 per cent; Dumfries, 50 and 5 per cent central fire, pistol, American discount 5 per cent; military and sporting, American, 5 per cent advance on list, Dumfries 15 per cent. CHIMNEY—Portland, barrel, \$1.25; \$1.50. CHAIN—Coll, proved, 3-16 in. per 100 lb. \$11; do. 1/2 in. \$8; do. 5-16 in. \$6.25; 3/4 in. \$5; 7-16 in. \$5.75; 1/2 in. and up, \$5.75. Jack, iron, single, per dozen yards, 15¢; 75¢ double, per dozen yards, 25¢; 81. For 5-16, \$8.50; 3/4, \$8. Traces, per dozen pair, \$3.75; \$3.50. CHAIRS—B. Steel frame, 55 per cent; wood frame, 20 cents less net. COPPER—Tinned sheets, 23¢; planished 23¢; boiler and T. K. plate, planished, per lb. 2¢; spun, 3¢. FILLS—Com. 70 and 10 per cent; Nicholson's and Black Diamond, 60 per cent. GLUE—Sheets, 1 1/2 lb. broken, 12 1/2¢; glue, white, for bookbinding, 15¢; 25¢. GLASS—ANNE—Presser, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. HARVEST TOOLS—55 per cent. HORSESHOES—Iron shoes, Reg. 0 and 1, \$4.40; 2 and larger, \$4.65; Less than 1 1/2 in. \$3.50; 2 and larger, \$4.95. HINGES—Heavy T and strap, per 100 lb. \$2.50; light do. 60 per cent; screw hook and hinge, 6 to 10 in. 5¢ per lb.; 12 in. up, per lb. 3¢. IRON—Bar iron, 100 lb. base price, \$2.75. Round iron, 100 lb. \$3.05 base. Swedish iron 100 lb. \$3 base. Sheet, black 100 lb. \$2.50; galvanized, \$2.75; 28 gauge \$2.25; 30 gauge \$2.10; 32 gauge \$2.00; 34 gauge \$1.90; 36 gauge \$1.80; 38 gauge \$1.70; 40 gauge \$1.60; 42 gauge \$1.50; 44 gauge \$1.40; 46 gauge \$1.30; 48 gauge \$1.20; 50 gauge \$1.10; 52 gauge \$1.00; 54 gauge \$0.90; 56 gauge \$0.80; 58 gauge \$0.70; 60 gauge \$0.60; 62 gauge \$0.50; 64 gauge \$0.40; 66 gauge \$0.30; 68 gauge \$0.20; 70 gauge \$0.10. QUEEN'S HEAD, 25¢ advance on American prices. Canada plates, Galva and Galva, \$1. Imitation Russian sheets, 70¢; genuine Russian sheets, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. NAILS—Cut—20d, \$3.00; 16d, \$2.80; 12d, \$2.60; 10d, \$2.40; 8d, \$2.20; 6d, \$2.00; 4d, \$1.75; 3d, \$1.50; 2d, \$1.30; Wire nails—1/2 in. up, \$2.75; 3/4 in. \$2.80; 1 in. \$2.85; 1 1/4 in. \$2.90; 1 1/2 in. \$2.95; 1 3/4 in. \$3.00; 2 in. \$3.05; 2 1/2 in. \$3.10; 3 in. \$3.15; 3 1/2 in. \$3.20; 4 in. \$3.25; 4 1/2 in. \$3.30; 5 in. \$3.35; 5 1/2 in. \$3.40; 6 in. \$3.45; 6 1/2 in. \$3.50; 7 in. \$3.55; 7 1/2 in. \$3.60; 8 in. \$3.65; 8 1/2 in. \$3.70; 9 in. \$3.75; 9 1/2 in. \$3.80; 10 in. \$3.85; 10 1/2 in. \$3.90; 11 in. \$3.95; 11 1/2 in. \$4.00; 12 in. \$4.05; 12 1/2 in. \$4.10; 13 in. \$4.15; 13 1/2 in. \$4.20; 14 in. \$4.25; 14 1/2 in. \$4.30; 15 in. \$4.35; 15 1/2 in. \$4.40; 16 in. \$4.45; 16 1/2 in. \$4.50; 17 in. \$4.55; 17 1/2 in. \$4.60; 18 in. \$4.65; 18 1/2 in. \$4.70; 19 in. \$4.75; 19 1/2 in. \$4.80; 20 in. \$4.85; 20 1/2 in. \$4.90; 21 in. \$4.95; 21 1/2 in. \$5.00; 22 in. \$5.05; 22 1/2 in. \$5.10; 23 in. \$5.15; 23 1/2 in. \$5.20; 24 in. \$5.25; 24 1/2 in. \$5.30; 25 in. \$5.35; 25 1/2 in. \$5.40; 26 in. \$5.45; 26 1/2 in. \$5.50; 27 in. \$5.55; 27 1/2 in. \$5.60; 28 in. \$5.65; 28 1/2 in. \$5.70; 29 in. \$5.75; 29 1/2 in. \$5.80; 30 in. \$5.85; 30 1/2 in. \$5.90; 31 in. \$5.95; 31 1/2 in. \$6.00; 32 in. \$6.05; 32 1/2 in. \$6.10; 33 in. \$6.15; 33 1/2 in. \$6.20; 34 in. \$6.25; 34 1/2 in. \$6.30; 35 in. \$6.35; 35 1/2 in. \$6.40; 36 in. \$6.45; 36 1/2 in. \$6.50; 37 in. \$6.55; 37 1/2 in. \$6.60; 38 in. \$6.65; 38 1/2 in. \$6.70; 39 in. \$6.75; 39 1/2 in. \$6.80; 40 in. \$6.85; 40 1/2 in. \$6.90; 41 in. \$6.95; 41 1/2 in. \$7.00; 42 in. \$7.05; 42 1/2 in. \$7.10; 43 in. \$7.15; 43 1/2 in. \$7.20; 44 in. \$7.25; 44 1/2 in. \$7.30; 45 in. \$7.35; 45 1/2 in. \$7.40; 46 in. \$7.45; 46 1/2 in. \$7.50; 47 in. \$7.55; 47 1/2 in. \$7.60; 48 in. \$7.65; 48 1/2 in. \$7.70; 49 in. \$7.75; 49 1/2 in. \$7.80; 50 in. \$7.85; 50 1/2 in. \$7.90; 51 in. \$7.95; 51 1/2 in. \$8.00; 52 in. \$8.05; 52 1/2 in. \$8.10; 53 in. \$8.15; 53 1/2 in. \$8.20; 54 in. \$8.25; 54 1/2 in. \$8.30; 55 in. \$8.35; 55 1/2 in. \$8.40; 56 in. \$8.45; 56 1/2 in. \$8.50; 57 in. \$8.55; 57 1/2 in. \$8.60; 58 in. \$8.65; 58 1/2 in. \$8.70; 59 in. \$8.75; 59 1/2 in. \$8.80; 60 in. \$8.85; 60 1/2 in. \$8.90; 61 in. \$8.95; 61 1/2 in. \$9.00; 62 in. \$9.05; 62 1/2 in. \$9.10; 63 in. \$9.15; 63 1/2 in. \$9.20; 64 in. \$9.25; 64 1/2 in. \$9.30; 65 in. \$9.35; 65 1/2 in. \$9.40; 66 in. \$9.45; 66 1/2 in. \$9.50; 67 in. \$9.55; 67 1/2 in. \$9.60; 68 in. \$9.65; 68 1/2 in. \$9.70; 69 in. \$9.75; 69 1/2 in. \$9.80; 70 in. \$9.85; 70 1/2 in. \$9.90; 71 in. \$9.95; 71 1/2 in. \$10.00; 72 in. \$10.05; 72 1/2 in. \$10.10; 73 in. \$10.15; 73 1/2 in. \$10.20; 74 in. \$10.25; 74 1/2 in. \$10.30; 75 in. \$10.35; 75 1/2 in. \$10.40; 76 in. \$10.45; 76 1/2 in. \$10.50; 77 in. \$10.55; 77 1/2 in. \$10.60; 78 in. \$10.65; 78 1/2 in. \$10.70; 79 in. \$10.75; 79 1/2 in. \$10.80; 80 in. \$10.85; 80 1/2 in. \$10.90; 81 in. \$10.95; 81 1/2 in. \$11.00; 82 in. \$11.05; 82 1/2 in. \$11.10; 83 in. \$11.15; 83 1/2 in. \$11.20; 84 in. \$11.25; 84 1/2 in. \$11.30; 85 in. \$11.35; 85 1/2 in. \$11.40; 86 in. \$11.45; 86 1/2 in. \$11.50; 87 in. \$11.55; 87 1/2 in. \$11.60; 88 in. \$11.65; 88 1/2 in. \$11.70; 89 in. \$11.75; 89 1/2 in. \$11.80; 90 in. \$11.85; 90 1/2 in. \$11.90; 91 in. \$11.95; 91 1/2 in. \$12.00; 92 in. \$12.05; 92 1/2 in. \$12.10; 93 in. \$12.15; 93 1/2 in. \$12.20; 94 in. \$12.25; 94 1/2 in. \$12.30; 95 in. \$12.35; 95 1/2 in. \$12.40; 96 in. \$12.45; 96 1/2 in. \$12.50; 97 in. \$12.55; 97 1/2 in. \$12.60; 98 in. \$12.65; 98 1/2 in. \$12.70; 99 in. \$12.75; 99 1/2 in. \$12.80; 100 in. \$12.85; 100 1/2 in. \$12.90; 101 in. \$12.95; 101 1/2 in. \$13.00; 102 in. \$13.05; 102 1/2 in. \$13.10; 103 in. \$13.15; 103 1/2 in. \$13.20; 104 in. \$13.25; 104 1/2 in. \$13.30; 105 in. \$13.35; 105 1/2 in. \$13.40; 106 in. \$13.45; 106 1/2 in. \$13.50; 107 in. \$13.55; 107 1/2 in. \$13.60; 108 in. \$13.65; 108 1/2 in. \$13.70; 109 in. \$13.75; 109 1/2 in. \$13.80; 110 in. \$13.85; 110 1/2 in. \$13.90; 111 in. \$13.95; 111 1/2 in. \$14.00; 112 in. \$14.05; 112 1/2 in. \$14.10; 113 in. \$14.15; 113 1/2 in. \$14.20; 114 in. \$14.25; 114 1/2 in. \$14.30; 115 in. \$14.35; 115 1/2 in. \$14.40; 116 in. \$14.45; 116 1/2 in. \$14.50; 117 in. \$14.55; 117 1/2 in. \$14.60; 118 in. \$14.65; 118 1/2 in. \$14.70; 119 in. \$14.75; 119 1/2 in. \$14.80; 120 in. \$14.85; 120 1/2 in. \$14.90; 121 in. \$14.95; 121 1/2 in. \$15.00; 122 in. \$15.05; 122 1/2 in. \$15.10; 123 in. \$15.15; 123 1/2 in. \$15.20; 124 in. \$15.25; 124 1/2 in. \$15.30; 125 in. \$15.35; 125 1/2 in. \$15.40; 126 in. \$15.45; 126 1/2 in. \$15.50; 127 in. \$15.55; 127 1/2 in. \$15.60; 128 in. \$15.65; 128 1/2 in. \$15.70; 129 in. \$15.75; 129 1/2 in. \$15.80; 130 in. \$15.85; 130 1/2 in. \$15.90; 131 in. \$15.95; 131 1/2 in. \$16.00; 132 in. \$16.05; 132 1/2 in. \$16.10; 133 in. \$16.15; 133 1/2 in. \$16.20; 134 in. \$16.25; 134 1/2 in. \$16.30; 135 in. \$16.35; 135 1/2 in. \$16.40; 136 in. \$16.45; 136 1/2 in. \$16.50; 137 in. \$16.55; 137 1/2 in. \$16.60; 138 in. \$16.65; 138 1/2 in. \$16.70; 139 in. \$16.75; 139 1/2 in. \$16.80; 140 in. \$16.85; 140 1/2 in. \$16.90; 141 in. \$16.95; 141 1/2 in. \$17.00; 142 in. \$17.05; 142 1/2 in. \$17.10; 143 in. \$17.15; 143 1/2 in. \$17.20; 144 in. \$17.25; 144 1/2 in. \$17.30; 145 in. \$17.35; 145 1/2 in. \$17.40; 146 in. \$17.45; 146 1/2 in. \$17.50; 147 in. \$17.55; 147 1/2 in. \$17.60; 148 in. \$17.65; 148 1/2 in. \$17.70; 149 in. \$17.75; 149 1/2 in. \$17.80; 150 in. \$17.85; 150 1/2 in. \$17.90; 151 in. \$17.95; 151 1/2 in. \$18.00; 152 in. \$18.05; 152 1/2 in. \$18.10; 153 in. \$18.15; 153 1/2 in. \$18.20; 154 in. \$18.25; 154 1/2 in. \$18.30; 155 in. \$18.35; 155 1/2 in. \$18.40; 156 in. \$18.45; 156 1/2 in. \$18.50; 157 in. \$18.55; 157 1/2 in. \$18.60; 158 in. \$18.65; 158 1/2 in. \$18.70; 159 in. \$18.75; 159 1/2 in. \$18.80; 160 in. \$18.85; 160 1/2 in. \$18.90; 161 in. \$18.95; 161 1/2 in. \$19.00; 162 in. \$19.05; 162 1/2 in. \$19.10; 163 in. \$19.15; 163 1/2 in. \$19.20; 164 in. \$19.25; 164 1/2 in. \$19.30; 165 in. \$19.35; 165 1/2 in. \$19.40; 166 in. \$19.45; 166 1/2 in. \$19.50; 167 in. \$19.55; 167 1/2 in. \$19.60; 168 in. \$19.65; 168 1/2 in. \$19.70; 169 in. \$19.75; 169 1/2 in. \$19.80; 170 in. \$19.85; 170 1/2 in. \$19.90; 171 in. \$19.95; 171 1/2 in. \$20.00; 172 in. \$20.05; 172 1/2 in. \$20.10; 173 in. \$20.15; 173 1/2 in. \$20.20; 174 in. \$20.25; 174 1/2 in. \$20.30; 175 in. \$20.35; 175 1/2 in. \$20.40; 176 in. \$20.45; 176 1/2 in. \$20.50; 177 in. \$20.55; 177 1/2 in. \$20.60; 178 in. \$20.65; 178 1/2 in. \$20.70; 179 in. \$20.75; 179 1/2 in. \$20.80; 180 in. \$20.85; 180 1/2 in. \$20.90; 181 in. \$20.95; 181 1/2 in. \$21.00; 182 in. \$21.05; 182 1/2 in. \$21.10; 183 in. \$21.15; 183 1/2 in. \$21.20; 184 in. \$21.25; 184 1/2 in. \$21.30; 185 in. \$21.35; 185 1/2 in. \$21.40; 186 in. \$21.45; 186 1/2 in. \$21.50; 187 in. \$21.55; 187 1/2 in. \$21.60; 188 in. \$21.65; 188 1/2 in. \$21.70; 189 in. \$21.75; 189 1/2 in. \$21.80; 190 in. \$21.85; 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Are famous the world over. On October 15th the Factory were 87,000 pairs behind on this season's orders.

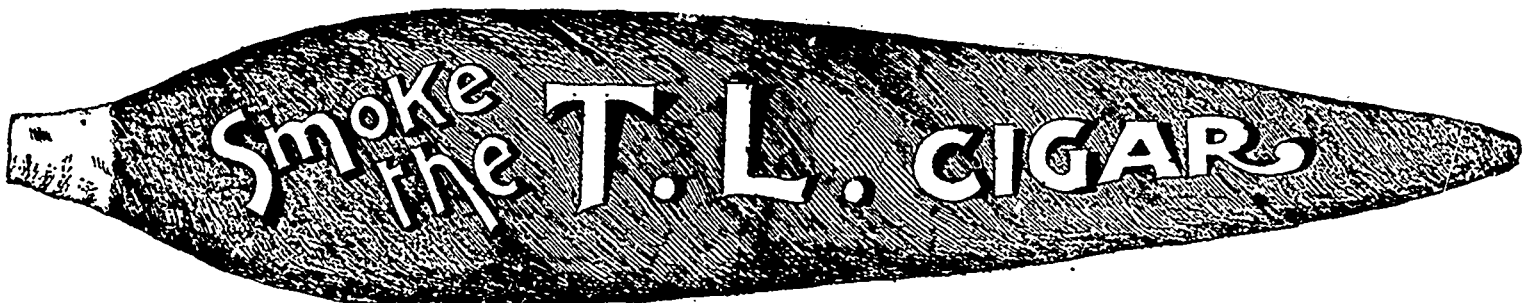
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We are prepared for rush orders for **Alfred Dolge Felt Shoes and Slippers, Boston Rubbers, Moccasins, Arctic Sox**, all kinds of **Canadian Made Felt Footwear**, Mitts and Gloves. Your patronage is appreciated and your orders will be handled quick. We make a specialty of **Warm Footwear** and prices are correct.

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"FLOR DE TOM LEE," ROSA LINDA and GORDON

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

The total number of sea-going vessels arriving at the port of Montreal up to the end of October, this year, was 457 with a total tonnage of 1,300,344. Last year the total number of vessels was 746, and the tonnage 1,118,876.

Twenty years ago cotton seed was thrown away as useless in the United States. Now there are more than 500 cotton seed oil mills in the South that represent an investment of probably \$25,000,000, while the value of the products of these mills is in excess of \$50,000,000 per year.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Mills in Quebec, which have at present a daily capacity of 100 tons, are to be enlarged to 300 tons a day. At present the product of the mills is wet pulp which is shipped to England but special machinery is to be installed by which 340 tons of dry pulp for the French market will be produced daily.

JUST TO HAND—A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

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INCLUDING ENSIGNS, JACKS AND STARS AND STRIPES.

Special Lines for Christmas Trade

Peper Lanterns, Masks, War Tapers, Taper Holders, Tree Ornaments, Santa Claus Figures, Mechanical Attractions, Magic Lanterns, Zo-no-phones, &c.

Your orders solicited for Dolls, Toys, Fancy Goods, Books, Christmas Cards, Calendars, Pipes, Pouches, &c., &c. Assorted Cases Flags and Fancy Goods—\$10, \$15, \$25. Order early.

The Consolidated Stationery Co. Ltd. WINNIPEG

Interesting Address for Business Men.

At the recent banquet following the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the following interesting address was delivered by Mr. B. E. Walker, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce:—

"In one of the many articles published lately regarding China, the writer emphasizes in an unusually clear manner the difference between the Oriental and the Occidental nations in the matter of progress. The Western nations are chiefly concerned in improving their mental and material conditions, and accept unreservedly the doctrine that we must progress or fall in the purpose for which we were placed on earth. The Eastern nations are neither concerned about mental conditions nor about material conditions beyond the never-ending struggle for the daily bread or rice, and they not only do not accept the doctrine of progress—they hate progress. It is, therefore, somewhat startling when we reflect that the nations averse to progress constitute the overwhelming majority of mankind, while the nations who believe in progress are but a trifling remnant, and one might consider for a moment whether the philosophy of evolution, of which progress in the social condition of man is but a part, is after all a mistake. Progress, however, is a matter of energy, and an energetic nation is of more value than all the inert nations put together.

"When, therefore, one regards the varying degrees of energy, the Oriental calm; the Latin nations who represented the energy of the Renaissance, but who are now decaying; old England in the plenitude of power, but along certain lines of national life, at or past her prime; the United States with a splendid future but already struggling with some of the troublesome features incident to a century of amazing progress; how exhilarating must it be to a Canadian to feel that we have just enough of history to make us sure of our future. We have all the vivid pleasures of the prospect with few regrets in the retrospect. Canada is like young Orlando. It has wrestled with and thrown the giant necessity and is only now well-breathed for the great trade contest in which the nations are struggling. We often have occasion to remember that in talking to those who are not Canadians about the resources we are destined to exploit, it is well to keep a long measure within the boundaries of truth, because the precise truth is not likely to be believed. This is not strange when we consider how slow we have been ourselves in accepting the truth about our northern country. But, in speaking as a Canadian to Canadians, we need not be afraid to say that in the woods of our forests, the grain fields and grazing lands and the vast unbroken areas fit for such use, the mines, the water-powers, and the life in all the seas of the three oceans that wash our shores, we have possibilities so great that no one can guess the outcome in national progress. Let us not fail to remember that we did not create these resources. We have been, however, allowed by some fortunate accident to enter upon and possess them, and we had better bear steadily in mind that we shall be called upon to account for our stewardship.

"Some parts of Canada are 250 years old, but, for practical purposes, the country is not 50 years old. The political organization of the Dominion is, nominally, 33 years old, but it again is practically less than 25 years old. In 1800 we were still only fur-traders; in 1840 we exported a little timber; in 1860 we had a little grain to spare. Fifty years ago the export of all kinds of farm produce from Upper Canada was only \$5,000,000 in a year. Now the foreign trade of Canada, exports and imports, amounts to \$1,000,000 a day. I will not, however, indulge in statistics, as the Hon. Mr. Paterson has spoken fully on this point, but I will ask you to let me say a few words as to what we may reasonably expect in building up a foreign market for our manufactures. How did England build up her present enormous trade? Not hastily, as we seem to expect, but by over 300 years, in which failure seemed often to overbalance success. If we look back to those Bristol Antonios sending their ships out into the uncharted seas, bearing the fortune or ruin which resulted without the protection of insurance companies; if we think of

later men like Cook and Vancouver charting the wide seas; if we think of that gigantic navy—the envy of all nations—policeing the seven seas in the interest of British commerce, should we expect that foreign trade will come to us for the asking?

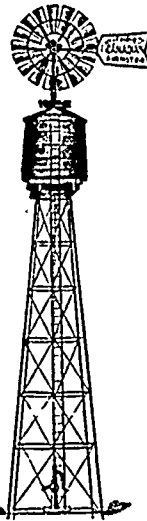
"I was living in New York when Blaine, having accomplished his treaties, hoped to capture for the United States the trade of the South-American Republics, and I remember that a New York merchant asked me if it was not fair to suppose that the United States would now take the bulk of this trade from Great Britain and Europe. I answered that if the United States could make any particular article much cheaper than other nations she could have the trade in that article without legislation, but, other things being reasonably equal, she must alter many of the conditions of her foreign trade before Europe would lose the commerce of South America. She must be able to send her mails to South America without the letters going to London first. She must own her own ships, so that the freight paid to foreign ships would not constitute such a tax upon the trade of the United States as it then did. She must be able to insure her own goods, so that Europe would not take most of the under-writers' profit. She must have her own banks, with international relations, so as not to pay a prompt to London on the settlement of every transaction. And, finally, she must be ready to buy a good many of those public and private securities which, in a new country, importing more than it exports, are really the source by which the balance of trade is settled.

"Some of these disadvantages are being rapidly removed, not however that of inadequate banking facilities, which the United States still labors under, but which facilities we do not lack. Many of the other disadvantages confront Canada and it is well to honestly recognize this, especially when questions of ocean transportation come up for discussion. But even if we are able to produce some article here which is wanted abroad and which we are able to sell at the right price what may we expect in the matter of building up a trade in that particular article? In 1866 I remember that the banker with whom I was employed took for collection from the old Sawyer firm in Hamilton, a draft for about £100 on a commission merchant in Australia who had been enterprising enough to order from the Sawyers some agricultural implements. He had not been able to sell the machines and when the draft came back the protest fees were \$27. The commission merchant had moved two or three times and the notaries were quite willing to follow him about if they could earn the high fee paid in those days. That was rather a gloomy outlook for the implement business in Australia, but it is now a business of splendid proportions and I have no doubt that Mr. Walter Massey, when he speaks to you, will tell you just how much the present business with Australia amounts to. The history of their foreign business is like that of others which in recent years have been conspicuously successful. We must plant the seed, and if it grows at all at first we must be satisfied. If it grows so slowly as even after a few years to be but a trifling matter, when compared with a manufacturer's home business, he must not be so foolish as to abandon it when his trade at home seems to demand his entire output. This has been the case often in the United States. If he is true to the seed he has planted, and if it grows, no matter how slowly, time will do all the rest.

"Our part as Canadians is to make our goods always up to the sample. Let us make them better than anyone else in the world if we can. We all know the farmer who thinks it clever to fill a barrel with bad fruit and cover it with three layers of his best greenings. We all know the manufacturer who does not finish goods for South Africa quite as carefully as if they were going, say, to Hamilton. We all know the city paving contractor who thinks his chief interest in life is to lay his pavement as badly as the inspector will permit. These are types we all recognize, but types of what? Types of fools! No matter how clever they may think themselves, every experienced business man knows that they are fools. But, unfortunately, they are worse than fools; they are traitors to Canada. It takes the good work of a hundred honest Canadians

to undo the mischief of each fool of this kind. It is the fool who does not quite believe that only honesty pays. "We should all feel very thankful that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has been able to bring about this fine gathering of Canadians interested in our foreign trade. It has a great work ahead of it and if it steers clear of politics it can exert a great

influence in such legislation as may affect our foreign trade conditions. If it does its part, if our manufacturers, our bankers, our legislators, our journalists, if indeed each Canadian does his part, we cannot fail to grow until we are one of the four or five nations who lead in the commerce of the world."



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THE FAMOUS WESTERN KING WAGONS AND FARM SLEIGHS, made by The Woodstock Wagon and Manufacturing Co'y

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, CUTTERS and SLEIGHS, manufactured expressly for the Western Trade.

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C. R. DIXON, CALGARY.

Grocery Trade Notes.

It is probable that Sir Thomas Lipton will establish branches of his business at Montreal and Toronto.

An advance in price of Valencia raisins is probable owing to the stock of these in Spain being practically closed.

The E. B. Eddy Company's match factory, sawmill, and ground-wood mill, in Hull, have resumed operations, and the paper mills will do so shortly.

Advices received estimate the receipts of coffee at Santos during November at 700,000 bags and at Rio 250,000 bags. Last year the receipts during November were 900,000 bags. It is estimated that the yield of the Rio coffee crop of 1901-1902 would be about 4,500,000 bags.

It is estimated that the new crop of beet sugar will amount to 5,800,000 tons or 30,000 tons over that of last year and that cane sugar will also show an increase of 300,000 tons. Even with this increased production it is claimed that the supply will fall 350,000 tons short of the demand and it is expected that January will see a rallying market.

The National Salt Company, of Chicago, put up the price of common salt of a fair quality to \$2.50 per 100 pounds on Monday. The price before was \$1.10 per 100 for the same grade. The National Salt Company controls nearly 45 per cent of the salt output of the country and is able indirectly to dominate the remaining 5 per cent. of the production.

A cut of 10c per cwt all round in the price of sugar has just been announced. The quotations for granulated delivered in Toronto are now \$4.98 to \$5.03 per cwt, and for yellow \$4.23 to \$4.33. The reason for the cut has not been made known and it occasioned some surprise in the trade. Two cuts of 10c per cwt were made in rapid succession about a month ago, and since that time the price has remained steady. In October beets for future delivery were quoted lower, and there was some slight expectation that a drop in the price of sugar would come during November. It was not thought, however, that it would come until the end of the month. A dispatch from New York to-day states that refined sugar declined 10 points in San Francisco and New Orleans below New York cut prices. The present cut by the Canadian refiners is probably in sympathy with the drop in American sugars.

Dry Goods Trade Notes.

Canadian wholesale houses have bought large stocks of linens for next season's trade in Ireland.

The price of wool has shown a decided decline during the past few months, and recent reports from England show some failures in the wool trade due to the severe shrinkage in price, one firm having lost \$200,000.

In the way of spring dress goods chevots are to be largely worn next year. They are being offered to the trade in pastel shades, and military colors. Greys and wedgewood blue will also be greatly worn.

Swiss embroidery buyers have been keeping back their orders for the spring unusually late this year. It seems that prices are now as low as they are likely to be and if the cost of bleaching goes up, which looks probable, prices will become somewhat firmer at once.

The directors of J. & P. Coats, Limited, have declared a dividend of 10 per cent for the past four months, making 30 per cent for the year, which is the same as for the previous twelve months. They also announce a bonus distribution of 20 per cent, comparing with 10 per cent last year.

The low prices which prevailed at the recent London wool sales caused a decline in prices of finished goods which was fully taken advantage of by Canadian buyers then in the old country with the result that consumers in this country will get some exceedingly good values in woollens in the early future.

Wool is just commencing to recover the loss of 10 to 15c a scoured pound registered during the last nine months. Silk has already recovered 10 to 20 per cent of the radical decline of the last ten months. Flax is 60 per cent above prices ruling fifteen months ago, and jute is steadily advancing to the high price basis attained last season. Here is strong support for any advance in goods.

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prices that may be stimulated by a more active demand.—New York Commercial.

Eastern dry goods houses report their payments of the 6th of November to have been unusually large and satisfactory.

Raw silk is again advancing, and the slight decline registered last week has been recovered and a further advance established that carries prices 10 to 20 per cent above the low record prices for the season reached the first of last month. The present movement is plainly speculative and stimulated by dealers' and speculators' operations in Canton and Yokohama.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

PROOF OF COERCION.

From News and Hardware Reporter: An illustration of trust methods in the making of prices has been shown by the recent course in the price of linseed oil. On Thursday of last week The American Linseed Oil Company marked up their product at the rate of ten cents per gallon. The advance was made without any previous warning and produced a flurry of excitement among the entire trade. It came at a time when the movement of the new crop of flax seed was beginning and the trade was expecting a material reduction in price because of a heavy yield, consequently buyers of oil had held off from the market and their stocks were unusually light. Manufacturers in every line in which linseed oil is used as a raw material are affected by the advance, which is unprecedented in the history of the industry, and among the markets influenced adversely by this action of the trust is that of paints and varnishes. All interests concede that the situation is controlled by the trust and that it can do what it pleases in the making of prices, which is the one great reason why this combination and others like it should be dissolved.

HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.

Advices from New York of Thursday last state that it had been learned from a trustworthy source that a meeting of representatives of the steel companies has just been held in that city. Steps were taken some time ago to perfect the proposed steel billet pool, and two meetings for drawing up and adopting agreements under which the pool could be formed have now been held. What action was taken at this latest meeting could not be learned. Rumors have been current for some time that the price of steel billets would be advanced to \$30 per ton. The present price is \$18.50.

The McClary Manufacturing Co. of London, Ont., are now making a nickel plated tea-kettle which they claim is superior in many respects to any kettle made in Canada or the United States. The spout by being double seamed into the body, is prevented from dropping off should the water in the kettle run dry. The connections of the breast to the body are also seamed together. The handle is made of one piece of round iron heavily tinned so that it cannot fall apart as so frequently happens with those made in two pieces, and by the use of offset ears it is prevented from falling on the breast and thus bruising it. The body is made of one piece of metal so that there are no seams on the bottom to leak. These are made in four sizes for base-burners and in three sizes for cook stoves.

THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

THE FIBER MARKET.

The hemp situation as reported by Lent & Rukenbrod is as follows:

The manila market may be quoted slightly easier since our last report, with less inquiry. The strike among the lightermen in London seems to have deterred buyers from taking any United Kingdom parcels, fearing a delay in getting the hemp shipped from the other side. Mail advices from London, however, state that most of the lightering firms have acceded to the demands of the union, and are getting the hemp off as usual; while others are trucking their goods to the various steamers, which, we understand, can be done about as cheaply as lightering. Some of the manufacturers in this country have bought New York and Boston hemp in place of London hemp, owing to the above mentioned strike; but we are inclined to believe that the repeated rumors of

the seriousness of this strike have been very much exaggerated. To a manufacturer who is not in need of hemp for immediate consumption, i. e., one to whom deliveries three to six weeks further off would be equally satisfactory, the London market at present offers opportunities which buyers in this country should take advantage of. Several small parcels on the spot and afloat to United Kingdom have changed hands during the past week. The sisal market is strong and prices continue to advance. Sales of current quality, to the amount of 1,500 bales, have been made for November-January steamer, and 500 bales on the spot have also changed hands.

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

A Chicago maker is reported to have placed an automobile baby carriage to be operated by a nurse maid in the market.

The annual meeting of the Canada Cycle and Motor Company will take place Nov. 22, when the project of amalgamating with the National Cycle Company will be considered. The plan has been well received by shareholders in both concerns. The Canada company is very strong in the home field, but would be placed in a much better position by amalgamation owing to the valuable American patents controlled by the other company.

Lumber Trade Notes.

The mill owners of Northern Ontario are making extensive preparations for shipping their stocks of lumber so as to be ready for the winter's work in the woods. There has been a heavy demand for export lumber and a large proportion of these shipments will be to England.

Word is received, under date of the 12th inst., from San Bernardino, Cal., that a forest fire destroyed Brookling's mill in Fredalbra park, and burned over 10,000,000 feet of lumber. This mill is the largest in Southern California, and gave employment to 250 men. The damage is estimated at \$400,000.

The Hanbury Manufacturing Company, Brandon, have had a very successful season, cutting about 10,000,000 feet of logs. This company now owns 230 square miles of limits on which there is a lot of fine poplar and it is intended to cut several thousand feet of this as an experiment, as this wood has proved very successful in pump manufacture. This summer they have had a gang of men in the bush grading roads, cutting hay and in other ways preparing for this season's operations, which will be the largest in the history of the concern.

A large and representative gathering of Western Ontario sawmill men met at Palmerston on October 23 and formed an association to be called the Huron, Bruce, Grey and Wellington Hardwood Lumberman's Association. J. P. Newman, of Wlarton, was elected president. The object of the association is to promote the interests of the mill men by keeping members of the association posted as to stocks on hand and general information as to the trade. The association find from reliable information that the stocks of hardwood lumber at the mills are not large, especially at this season of the year, and believe that prices have reached bottom and are sure to advance. They also learn that the stocks of hardwood lumber held by the manufacturers are not as large as represented.

The American Lumberman says: "Some saw mills in Michigan which had been depending upon the logs cut on crown lands in Canada have been obliged to shut down since the application of the \$2 duty on lumber imported into this country and the retaliatory act of the Canadian authorities in prohibiting the exportation of crown land logs. A great cry has been sent up about this matter and it has appreciably affected a few towns. But those who have looked into the matter say that the very sections adversely affected by this condition are much more than compensated for the damage by the increased number of plants interested in the development of other than pine timber. Hardwood and hemlock mills and cedar plants have been springing up all over eastern Michigan and it is asserted by those who should know that the number of men employed is much larger than three years ago and that the output is probably larger. Not only so, but land formerly worthless has been given a value and rich farms are replacing the wastes. A good many public spirited and well informed citizens believe that the cutting off of the Canadian log supply was an actual blessing."

O'Brien & Macaulay, hotel keepers, White Horse, Yukon Territory, have dissolved partnership. The business will be carried on by L. O'Brien.

At the last meeting of the White Horse board of trade it was decided that the board should meet once a month and that any emergency matters which might arise should be dealt with by a council, consisting of seven members. Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Robert Lowe; first vice-president, J. P. Whitney; second vice-president, H. Chambers; secretary-treasurer, Arthur Copeland; council, H. M. Lay, J. W. Nay, Frank Richardson and the officers already mentioned.

Death of R. G. Dun.

New York, Nov. 10.—R. G. Dun, head of the mercantile firm of R. G. Dun & Co., died in this city this morning of cirrhosis of the liver.

Mr. Dun has been a prominent figure in the business world for nearly half a century. He became a partner in the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., in 1854 and in 1859 purchased the entire interest. His ancestors were Scotch. His grandfather was the Rev. James Dun, for twenty years a minister of the Free Church in Glasgow. Mr. Dun was 74 years of age, having been born in Ohio in 1826. He began his business career in a country store at a salary of two dollars a week at the age of sixteen and by reason of his application to business, his energy and practical ways soon became a partner. When Mr. Dun first became the head of the mercantile agency firm there were 17 branch offices and this number increased until in the year 1900 there is a total of 150 offices in 150 cities in America, Europe, Australia and Cuba. The organization has under salary several thousand employees and its reference book contain the names of over 1,300,000 traders. Mr. James Scroggie is the Winnipeg agent of the firm.

Typhoid and Milk.

W. S. Grant, a resident of Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, has traced fourteen cases of typhoid fever in that section of the city to a milk dairy. On investigating the cause of fever, Mr. Grant was surprised to learn that in every case the patient had been procuring milk from the same dairy, and he also found that two cases of fever had developed among those connected with the dairy. Mr. Grant's work is mainly of value in showing what could be accomplished by the proper officials if these matters were looked after sharply by officials appointed for the purpose. If on the appearance of a few cases of disease in any locality a thorough investigation were made, much sickness and many valuable lives would be saved. It is generally asserted by medical men and scientists that milk is a frequent cause of spreading disease, and this again is usually traced to impure water. Cows which have their run about the outskirts of the city, may often be seen drinking water from filthy pools, or feeding on refuse thrown out from the houses of residents.

A. S. and W. H. Masterman, pork packers, Montreal, have assigned, liabilities about \$200,000.

The total number of failures in Canada last week was 18, against 23 last week and 28 this week last year.

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HOTEL MANITOBA
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British Columbia Boundary District.

At Grand Forks, B. C. recently bank bills to the value of \$3,000 were stolen from the post office. These had been remitted to the local branch of the Eastern Townships' bank by other banks and had been permitted to remain in the post office overnight. As this was the second robbery that had taken place at this office in twelve months, an endeavor is being made to induce the Dominion government to erect in the town a substantial building and to provide fire and burglar proof safes. At a public meeting held to deal with this proposal the following statements, among others, were submitted in support of the request to be preferred:— That the town has become a thriving commercial and financial centre, the importance of which cannot fairly be measured by its population of 2,000, as compared with an eastern town of a similar population; that one local industry consisting of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Ltd., which is operating a smelter here—is reducing 900 tons of ore daily, this being valued at \$5,000, or at the rate of \$1,500,000 per year, with a prospect of an early considerable enlargement of its operations; that the customs collections at Grand Forks have during the 15 months last past totalled \$130,000; that the business of the local post office has largely increased, as shown by the following figures: For twelve months to June 30, 1899, money order department, \$30,007.58, and postage stamp sales, \$1,490.65; for twelve months to June 30, 1900, money orders, \$68,800.36, and postage stamps, \$1,717.72. For the business for the respective years, \$38,058.22 and \$67,471.94.

In a same issue of the Grand Forks newspaper which published the above quoted figures, the following statements relating to the works of the Granby smelter appear: On August 21st last the first furnace was blown in and since that time, barely two months ago, the works have sent out 22 cars of matte, each of 30 tons, or 660 tons in all. Each case of this matte nets the Granby Syndicate \$160 in New York. This is at the rate of \$4,800 per car, or \$105,000 to date. And this practically from one furnace with a nominal capacity of only 250 tons per day. With the second furnace now running, the shipments will be doubled, or at the rate of \$211,200 every 60 days. This would give the smelter, without enlargement, a production of \$1,267,000 a year. The local officials are of the opinion that to state whether or not the values here given are correct, but they admit the daily output of matte to be 25 to 30 tons. Although the nominal capacity of the furnaces is but 250 tons each, owing to the fine character of the ore the Granby Syndicate's mines are sending in, they have together treated a total of 626 tons in one day of 24 hours. It is stated that the manager, J. P. Graves, who is now in the Eastern States, is making arrangements for the purchase of a converter, to convert the matte into metallic copper and thus effect a large saving in freighting the smelter's product to market.

The Nelson Tribune states that the freight department of the Canadian Pacific railway in the Kootenay and Boundary districts, towards the end of the month of October made a new record. The returns for the week then under review indicated a record in tons of freight that week, making the business of that week the largest since the railroad was put in. The largest increase was in the Boundary section, where ore shipments were heavier than during any previous week in the history of that part of the company's system. It may be added to the foregoing that there is good reason to look for a considerable increase in this class of freight early in the new year.

It is announced that the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Co. has filed at Olympia, the capital of the state of Washington, a notice to the effect that it proposes to construct a railway from Wenatchee, on the Columbia river, northwesterly to the international boundary line, with one branch eastwards to the republic and another in a northwesterly direction. The latter is regarded in the district concerned as intended to eventually tap the Stikine country, situated in British Columbia and west of the Boundary District. As this line would be a branch of the Great North-

ern its construction would give the boundary and Similkameen a competing trans-continental railway, which is deemed by many to be essential to the progress of these districts.

A resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Greenwood Trades and Labor Council authorizing the publication of the name of two local hotels which do not employ union labor. These are the Armstrong and the Imperial hotels, the leading hotels in the town. It seems that owing to the difficulty they have experienced in obtaining suitable white help in their kitchens, these houses, in common with others, in the town, employ Chinese helpers, but usually have white cooks and waiters, who are at liberty to join a newly-formed Cooks and Waiters' union if they feel so disposed. The labor newspaper which is warning people not to patronize these hotels publishes the statement that because they do not employ union labor they are therefore defying the labor unions of Greenwood. The hotelkeepers state that they have never been asked to employ only union labor and that they are not concerned as to whether their employees are union men or not so long as they do their work to the satisfaction of their employers and the comfort of the hotel guests. The class of trade these hotels look to for nearly all their business other than their bar trade, includes commercial travellers, most of whom visiting Greenwood find themselves well cared for at one or other of these houses, so are not likely to go elsewhere simply to please the local labor unions.

Last year the Columbia Telephone Company entered into competition with the Vernon & Nelson Telephone Co., which had previously extended its telephone system to the larger towns of the Boundary district. The new company made Grand Forks its headquarters, and quickly put in a first-class line which provided an excellent service. Later, the Columbia system was extended westwards to Camp McKinney and south-west to Bolster, a new town on the Colville Indian reservation, Washington. During the past three months the North Western Telephone and Telegraph Co., under another name, operating in the neighboring state of Washington, continued the line from Bolster, 134 miles south through Molson, Oro, Loomis and Conwally to Brewster. The Boundary district now has two telegraph and two telephone systems affording communication with Rossland, Spokane, Republic and other outside points east and south, and one telephone system, as above outlined, with the principal towns west and south-west.

Louis Blue and J. S. Deschamps, of Rossland, and Adolph Fisher, of Greenwood, are arranging to put in a sawmill and do a general sawmilling business at Rendell, a new town on the West Fork on Kettle River, at the junction of Beaver Creek with that stream. The new firm will trade under the style of the Beaver Creek Milling Company. They are also starting a new sawmilling business at Rossland, West Kootenay. Messrs. Blue and Fisher were the pioneer sawmillers at Greenwood, in the Boundary District and were for years in the same line of business at Rossland, where they were burnt out. Last year they amalgamated their mill business with those of Genelle Bros., well known sawmill men operating in the Kootenay. Lately they retired from the combination, which was known as the Yale-Columbia Lumber Co., Ltd., and are now starting afresh as stated above.

A joint stock company, to be called Russell-Law-Caulfield Company, Ltd., is proposed with the object of acquiring and consolidating the business of the three existing Greenwood firms of the Russell Hardware Co., W. M. Law & Co., general merchants, and Caulfield & Lamont, hardware merchants. It is proposed to make the capital of the new company \$100,000 in shares of \$1 each, \$60,000 to be fully paid up. The three firms named will subscribe for \$30,000, or one-half of the paid-up stock and the remaining \$30,000 is being offered to the public at par. If sufficient stock be applied for the new company will be organized in December and commence business on January 1, 1901. The present management of the existing firms will be on the directorate of the new company, and all having been in business in Greenwood for about four years it is anticipated that they will make a success of the larger organization. Each of the old firms will connect its own debts and discharge its own obligations. It is stated that these three firms did business during 1899 totalling \$225,000.

Rendell & Co., of Greenwood, have opened a branch store at Boundary Falls, where the recent starting up of a sawmill and the erection of a pyritic smelter are together providing a payroll that promises business. A. B. Jensen, general blacksmith, of Greenwood, has given up business and sold out to Palmer and Munro, already in the same line in that town. F. W. Hart, at one time proprietor of the old Vancouver Opera house, and later of the Rossland Opera house, has taken W. S. Fletcher's Auditorium hotel and theatre, Greenwood.

Dr. C. M. Kingston has removed from Eholt to Grand Forks.

F. W. Filtzgerald, of Toronto, secretary and manager of the Canadian Birkbeck Investment & Savings Co., is now in the Boundary District examining the properties upon which the company has made loans through local agencies.

Nearly every town of commercial importance in the interior of British Columbia has its local board of trade. These several organizations in 1898 formed what is known as the Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia, and this central body meets annually in one of the larger towns. It is attended by duly appointed delegates from the respective boards of which it is composed, and much business, some of it of considerable importance, is transacted at its annual conventions. The first meeting was held at Rossland, the second at Nelson and it was decided to hold the next at Greenwood, this to take place in January, 1901. At a meeting of the council of the Greenwood board, held recently, two communications from the Vancouver board, requesting co-operation in certain matters, were favorably considered. Afterwards the suggestion was made to endeavor to induce the boards of the coast cities to join with those of the interior in establishing an organization embracing the boards of the whole province. With this end in view the council of the Greenwood board resolved to request the executive of the Associated boards to permit the Greenwood board to invite representatives of the coast boards to attend the annual meeting in January, with the object of discussing this suggestion. It was also decided to ascertain whether the members of the coast boards would join in an excursion to Greenwood at the time of the annual meeting to see for themselves the substantial progress the mining and commercial industries of the Boundary district are making. Should their reply be favorable the members of the Chamber of Commerce, of Spokane, Washington, will be invited to come in at the same time.

The communications from the Vancouver board of trade above referred to were upon two subjects of general interest in the province. The first was a request to co-operate in making representations to the Dominion government urging the passing of legislation that will better protect the interests of creditors in case of bankruptcy of debtors. This need is so widely recognized throughout the Dominion that there should be no further delay in remedying existing evils in this connection. The other matter was one of provincial rather than more extended interest. It appears that years ago the board of trade organized in the capital city of Victoria adopted the title of "British Columbia Board of Trade." Now that there are numerous other boards in the province, this name is misleading, so it is felt to be only reasonable that the Victoria board shall no longer continue the use of a name to which it is not now fairly entitled. The other boards established in the province are therefore co-operating to endeavor to induce the Victoria board to see the reasonableness of their view and to act accordingly. There is little doubt that the Victoria board will recognize the force of the position taken by the other boards and so relieve them of the disagreeable necessity of taking steps to widely publish the fact that there is no one board in the province that can now justly claim to be entitled to the use of so comprehensive a name as one that conveys the idea that the board using it is the principal, if not the only, board in the province.

Hon. J. H. Turner, provincial minister of finance, spent four or five days of this week in the district, visiting the towns of Grand Forks, Phoenix, and Greenwood. In the last named town he was interviewed by a number of the leading members of the local board of trade, who brought under his notice the existing urgent necessity

for the subdivision of the present judicial district of Yale, which includes the Boundary district, and which, now that towns and population have become so much more numerous, can not possibly be done justice to by one county court judge. The creation of a new judicial district and the appointment of another county court judge were therefore asked for and, too, the inclusion of Greenwood in the circuit of the supreme court judge and the consequent holding in the town of courts of assize and civil sittings of the supreme court were strongly advocated. Facts and statistics in support of these requests were submitted and the minister, in reply, promised to lay the information before his colleague, the hon. the attorney-general upon his return to Victoria. Other matters to which Mr. Turner's attention was directed were the desirability of the province being more adequately represented in England, to ensure which a thoroughly well-informed and responsible agent general should be appointed and be furnished with suitable offices in London. The establishment of a permanent exhibit representing the mineral resources of the province, in charge of a man kept well posted as to the condition of its mining industry, and the making of a comprehensive display of mineral specimens at the exhibition to be held in Glasgow, Scotland, next year, were both spoken of by the members of the board as very desirable in the interests of the mining industry of the province. Another matter to which reference was made was the railway project known as the Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern railway, the projectors of which, four or five years ago, obtained a charter authorizing the construction of a line of railway from the coast through the Hope Mountains and the Similkameen country to the Lower Okanagan and thence through the Boundary district to the Kootenay. Mr. Turner stated in this connection that it is the intention of the provincial government to bring before the legislature at its next session a measure to provide for the construction of a railway from the terminus of the Columbia and Western railway, at Midway, Boundary Creek, to Pentleton, with a line of fast steamers up Okanagan Lake to Okanagan Landing, the southern terminus of the Shushwap and Okanagan railway (now under lease to the C. P. R. Co.) and thence to the coast over the latter railway and the C. P. R. main line. This would, he said, give the Boundary shorter and speedier rail communication with the coast.

B. C. Sealing News.

Collector Milne, of Victoria, has forwarded to Ottawa a statement of the sealing catch during the past year. He places the total number of skins at 35,480, as against 35,346 skins last year, a difference of 134 skins being on the side of this season's figures. These are made up as follows: B. C. Coast, 16,438 skins, Indian catch, 1,321, Copper Island, 208, and Behring Sea, 17,513. Thirty-four vessels hunted along the coast, and thirty-six in Behring Sea, while in all twenty-six went out last year. Although the total catch is larger, the catch per schooner is smaller this year than last, the reason being bad weather, for sealing men report that the little fur animal is as plentiful now as ever. An official detailed statement of the catch has not yet been completed as there is still one schooner to return, the Viva, which has been spoken several times on the coast.

The Vancouver correspondent of the New York Fur Trade Review writes as follows to that paper regarding the seal catch and other matters: It is asserted that this season's catch of fur seals in Behring Sea will be rather small, two Indians who recently returned from the sea report the following total—3,514; vessels to arrive have 3,332 skins. Only two branded skins were found in the lot. Captains of sealing schooners agree that most branded seals die; those that live are in a most pitiable condition. The weather was extremely bad, and though seals were seen in large numbers, it was very difficult to secure them; there were only fourteen hunting days when the boats could be lowered. As in former seasons, Indians are slaughtering deer in British Columbia, regardless of extinction of the animals, the killing this year really being far in excess of previous years, owing to the fact that the skins are bringing somewhat higher prices than

formerly. Bear and deer are both numerous this year, the former being shot within the city limits of Vancouver.

The Victoria Colonist, of Nov. 1, furnishes the following information regarding the proposed amalgamation of the British Columbia sealing fleet interests: "The owners of sealing schooners held another meeting in the board of trade rooms yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of forming a joint stock company to control and operate the sealing fleet. In fact, to bring the whole industry under the management of a company, the stockholders of which are to be the owners of the individual schooners. The meeting was largely attended, the representatives or owners of no less than thirty-two schooners of the fleet being present. Owners of eleven other vessels are yet to be heard from. The proposed combination of sealing interests was discussed at length by the sixteen or seventeen owners present, and a committee was appointed consisting of Captains Sprott, Balcom, H. Seward and J. W. Peppett, to interview the owners of the other eleven schooners not represented at the meeting. In regard to their inclusion in the scheme for the formation of the company. The appointment of the committee was, though, about all the business done at yesterday's meeting. Other meetings are to be held shortly, when, if the owners of the other vessels can be brought in, committees will be appointed to appraise the value of the schooners, gear, etc., in fact, to appraise the value of the stock in kind that each owner turns into the combination, and award him a pro rata number of shares. About forty-five schooners will be brought into the combination, which will control the entire industry.

Holiday Fancy Goods and Stationery.

Clark Bros. & Co., wholesale stationers and fancy goods dealers, Winnipeg, have been showing a very fine range of goods for the holiday trade this year. Everything in the way of toys, fancy goods, books, Christmas cards and specialties may be seen in their fine new warehouses on Bannatyne avenue, in seemingly endless profusion. No less than 175 different kinds of dolls are shown, ranging all the way from the largest to the smallest and of every kind of material. In the way of toys they have wooden toys, tin toys and iron toys of all sorts and sizes, from the most expensive mechanical kinds to the little tin rattles to sell at two or three cents each. Tops, drums, trumpets, guns, etc., are great favorites again this year and a large trade has been done in them. The military fivers of the year are showing themselves in the demand for toy arms and soldier equipments. Blocks and games are other lines which seem to be as popular as ever this year and this firm have handled large quantities. Magic lanterns are shown in all sizes and kinds.

In the way of fancy goods they have a full range of Land mirrors, picture frames, particularly the more durable and expensive sorts, which sell at from \$7 to \$24 per dozen, plain and fancy baskets and wicker work, Italian heads, busts and figures, albums, writing cases, glove and handkerchief boxes, fancy toilet trinkets and utensils of all kinds, celluloid goods, dressing cases, musical instruments, graphophones, etc. A fine range of Christmas cards and novelties, most of them of the best English manufacture and copyrighted, has been much appreciated by the trade. Calendars have been a prominent line again this year and have sold well. Perhaps the most attractive of these have been the patriotic kinds.

In the more staple lines Clark Bros. are showing some particularly attractive goods. A fine make of stationery is a leader with them and has met with large sale. Office supplies of all kinds are also shown such as letter boxes and files, cash boxes, letter presses, blank books, etc. A full stock of flat papers, wrapping paper, printers' supplies and specialties completes the stock.

It is understood that Scott, Peter & Co., commission brokers, Winnipeg, will succeed the late John E. Dingman in the agencies which he held here, and arrangements are now about completed to this effect. Two of the principal lines involved are Boeckh's brushes and Comfort soap.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

GROCERIES
Prices to retail dealers for ordinary lot, with usual discounts for cash or large lots.
Canned Goods
Apples, 3 1/2 doz., 15 3/4
Apples, preserved, 3 1/2 doz., 15 3/4
Apples, Gallons, (per doz.), 70 3/4
Black or Lawton berries, 25 3/4
Beans, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Corn, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Cherries, red, pitted, 25, 3 doz., 45 3/4
Peas, Marrowfat, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Peas, sifted, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Pears, Bartlett, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Pears, California, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Pears, Bartlett, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Pineapple, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Pineapple, imported, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Pineapple, whole, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Peaches, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Peaches, California, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Peaches, Canadian, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Plums, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Pumpkins, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Raspberries, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Strawberries, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Strawberries, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Tomatoes, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Salmon, Lilla, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Salmon, Cohoets talls, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Sardines, domestic, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Sardines, imported, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Sardines, imported, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Sardines, imp. 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Sardines, Dom. mustard 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Imported Fresh Herring, 15, 1 doz., 15 3/4
Imp. Herring, 15, 1 doz., 15 3/4
Imp. Herrings, Tom. Sauce 15, 1 doz., 15 3/4
Imp. "Auch. Sauce 15, 1 doz., 15 3/4
Imp. "Shrimp Sauce 15, 1 doz., 15 3/4
Canned Meats
Corn Beef, 15, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Corn Beef, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Lunch Beef, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Lunch Tongue, 15, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Lunch Tongue, U.S., 15, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Lunch Tongue, Can., 15, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Hrawn, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Pigs Feet, 15, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Roast Beef, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Chicken, Duck or Turkey, 15, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Potted Ham, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Devilled Ham, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Potted Tongue, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Potted Ham, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Devilled Ham, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Potted Tongue, 25, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Green Rio, 15, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Inferior grades, 15, 3 doz., 30 3/4
Cereals
Split Peas, sack 95, 3 25 3/4
Pot Barley, sack 95, 3 25 3/4
Pearl Barley, sack 95, 3 25 3/4
Rolled Oatmeal, sack 95, 3 25 3/4
Standard Oatmeal, sack 95, 3 25 3/4
Granulated Oatmeal, sack 95, 3 25 3/4
Beans (per bushel), 1 60 3/4
Cornmeal, sack 95, 3 25 3/4
Cornmeal, 1/2 sack 49 (per 1/2 sack) 3 25 3/4
Rice, B., 4 40 3/4
Pains, 4 40 3/4
Rice, Japan, 5 40 3/4
Sago, 4 40 3/4
Tapioca, 5 40 3/4
Cigarettes
Old Judge, 5 50 3/4
Athlete, 5 50 3/4
Sweet Caporal, 5 50 3/4
Sweet Sixteen, 5 50 3/4
Derby, 5 50 3/4
T. & B., 5 50 3/4
Cured Fish
Boneless Hake, per lb., 05 05 3/4
Codfish, whole cases, 100 lbs., 60 60 3/4
Codfish, Pure per lb., 7 7 3/4
Herrings, in half-barrels, 3 75 3/4
Digby chicks, 3 16 3/4
Dried Fruits
Currants, Finestrain, bbls., 13 13 3/4
" half-bbls 13 13 3/4
" case, 13 13 3/4
" half-case 13 13 3/4
" cleaned, in cases 14 14 3/4
Dates, Cases, about 10 lb box, 07 07 3/4
Figs, Glove Box, per lb., 13 13 3/4
Figs, Cooking, per lb., 04 04 3/4
Sultana Raisins, 12 12 3/4

Dried Fruits
Raisins, Val., fine, off stalk, 2 95
Raisins, Selected, off stalk, 2 95
Raisins, Val. Layers, per box, 25 3 40
Clusters, 3 Crown, 25 3 40
Loose Muscatels, 2 crown, 09 09 3/4
Loose Muscatels, 3 crown, 09 09 3/4
Loose Muscatels, 4 crown, 10 10 3/4
London Layers, 20 lb boxes, 09 09 3/4
Apples, Dried, 05 05 3/4
Evap Apples, finest quality, 05 05 3/4
California Evaporated Fruits
Peaches, peeled, 15 16
Peaches, unpeeled, 15 16
Pears, 12 13
Apricots, Choice, 12 13
" Standard, 10 11
Pitted Plums, 11 11 3/4
Nectarines, 10 11
Prunes, 100 to 100, 4 1/2 5 3/4
Prunes, 100 to 100, 5 1/2 6 3/4
Prunes, 70 to 90, 5 1/2 6 3/4
Prunes, 60 to 70, 5 1/2 6 3/4
Prunes, 40 to 50, 10 11 3/4
Matches
Telephone, 3 50
Telephone, 4 35
Tixer, 4 25
Cable, 4 25
Parlor Matches, Eagle, 1 75
Nuts
Brazil, 11 12 1/4
Paragon Almonds, 11 12 1/4
Peanuts, roasted, 11 11 1/4
Peanuts, green, 9 10
Grenoble Walnuts, 14 15 1/2
French Walnuts, 13 14
Sicily Filberts, 13 14
Shelled Almonds, 18 40
Syrup
Extra Bright, per lb., 3 3/4
Medium, per lb., 3 1/4
Maple, case 1 doz. 1/2 gal. tins, 75 70
Glucose, 7 30
Molasses, per gal. (New Or.), 35 38
" Porto Rico, 45 46
" Barbadoes, 50 53
Sugar
Standard Gran., 5 60
Ext. a ground, 5 60
Powdered, 6 1/2
Lumps, 7 30
Bright Yellow Sugar, 4 50
Maple Sugar, 1 1/2 1 1/2
Salt
Rock Salt, 1 1/2 1 1/2
Common, fine, 2 00
Common, coarse, 2 00
Dairy, 100 3 25
Dairy, 60-5, 3 15
Dairy, white duck sack, 00 43
Common, fine lute sack, 00 43
Spices
Assorted Herbs, 1/2 lb tins, 75 90
Allspice, whole, 18 20
Allspice, pure ground, 18 20
Allspice, compound, 18 20
Cassa, half ground, 18 20
Cassa, pure ground, 20 25
Cassa, compound, 13 18
Cloves, whole, 17 20
Cloves, pure ground, 25 30
Cloves, compound, 18 20
Pepper, black, whole, 16 20
Pepper, black, pure ground, 18 20
Pepper, black, compound, 18 20
Pepper, white, whole, 23 25
Pepper, white, pure ground, 28 30
Pepper, white, compound, 18 20
Pepper, Cayenne, 25 30
Ginger, whole, Jamaica, 25 30
Ginger, whole, Cochin, 20 25
Ginger, pure ground, 25 25
Ginger, compound, 15 25
Nutmegs, (per pound), 55 80
Mace (per pound), 75 80
Teas
China Blacks
Choice, 35 40
Medium, 25 35
Common, 13 20
Indian and Ceylon
Choice, 33 40
Medium, 25 35
Common, 16 22
Young Hysons
Choice, 35 45
Medium, 28 35
Common, 22 30
Japan
Finest May Picking, 35 40
Choice, 30 35
Fine, 25 30
Good Medium, 20 25
Common, 15 20

Tobacco
T. & B., 15, 45, and 95 Cads., 00 71
Lilly, 55, Cads., 00 62
Crecent, 85, Cads., 00 59
T. & B. Black Chewing, 00 64 1/2
T. & B. Mahogany Chewing, 00 64 1/2
T. & B., 1 1/2 pkgs. cut, 00 85
T. & B., 1 1/2 pkgs. cut, 00 85
T. & B. in pouches, 1-4, 00 86
T. & B. in 1 1/2 tins, 00 86
T. & B. in 1 1/2 tins, 00 86
Orinoco, 1-12 pkg., 00 81
T. & B. in 1 1/2 tins, 00 80
C. 1 1/2 Cherub Cigarette, 00 80
Bric, 35, Cads., 00 64
Derby, 35, and 45, Cads., 00 64
Derby, 35, Cads., 00 66
P. & W. Chewing, Cads., 00 66
P. & W. Chewing, Butts, 00 66
Tonka, 1/2 tin, 00 66
Tonka, 1-12 pkg., 00 66
Canadian Leaf, 50 lb bales, 21
Lower grades, 12 1/2 15
Dominion Tobacco Co.'s List
BRIGHT CHEWING FLUG.
Pomery, 10 1/2 s., 72
Smlax, Hars 5 s., 63
Caramel, Bars, 75, 48
Black Chew, 45 FLUG.
Black Hars, 6 s. and 5 s., 40
Black Hars, 6 s. and 5 s., 43
BRIGHT SMOKING FLUG.
Virgin Gold, 3 1/2 s., 68
Bulls Eye, 3 1/2 s. and 5 s., 65
Bulls Eye, 3 1/2 s. and 5 s., 40
Empire Tobacco Co.'s List
SMOKING.
Empire, 15 @ 4 1/2, 37
Golden Plug, 35, 53
Royal Oak, 35, 51
Something Good, 75, 51
CHEWING.
Currency, Bars, 10 1/2 s., 40
Currency, 6 s., 40
Free Trade, 8 s., 45
Snowshoe, Bars, 12 s., 45
Wooden Ware
Pails, a hoop clear, 1 95 2 00
Pails, wire hoop, 2 20 2 25
Pails, Star fibre, 3 50
Tubs, No. 1 common, 10 10 10 50
Tubs, No. 2 common, 8 00 8 50
Tubs, No. 3 common, 6 75 7 25
Tubs, nests (3), 1 20 2 00
Tubs, wire hoop (3), 2 25 2 40
Tubs, fibre, No. 0, 12 50
Tubs, fibre, No. 1, 12 50
Tubs, fibre, No. 2, 12 50
Tubs, fibre, No. 3, 10 50
Tubs, fibre, (3), 3 20
Butter Tubs, wire hoop (3), 57
Butter Tubs, wire hoop (3), 2 00
Washboards, Globe, per doz., 2 20 2 25
" Perfection, per doz., 2 20 2 25
CURED MEATS, ETC.
Lard, pure leaf, steam rend., 2 10
Lard, pure, in 5, 5 and 10 lb tins, per case of 60 lbs, 6 50
Lard, 60 lb tins, 9 1/2
Lard, Compound, 20 lb pails, 10
Lard, Compound, 3 and 5 lb tins, case 60 lbs., 10
Smoked Meats
Hams
Breakfast bacon, bellies, 13 1/2
Breakfast bacon, backs, 11
Spiced rolls, 10
Shoulders, 9
Solic-Hams, 10
Dry Salt Meats
Long clear bacon, 10
Shoulders, 9 1/2
Smoked Long Clear, 11
Backs, 10 1/2
Barrel Pork
Heavy meat, 18 00
Shortcut, 10 1/2
Meat Sundries
Fresh pork sausage, lb, 8
Bologna sausage, lb, 7
Pickled pigs feet, kits, \$ 25
Sausage casings, lb., 30

DRUGS
Following are prices for parcel lots with usual reductions for unbrokered packages.
Alum, lb., 3 1/4 1/4
Alcohol, gal., 5 25 5 50
Bleaching Powder, lb., 05 07
Bluestone, lb., 09 10
Borax, 09 10
Borax total, 09 10
Camphor, 75 90
Camphor, ounces, 85 90
Carbolic Acid, 45 50
Castor Oil, 13 20
Chlorate Potash, 18 20
Citric Acid, 55 60
Copperas, 01 01
Creosote, 75 80
Cream Tartar, lb., 25 30
Clove, 20 25
Epsom Salts, 03 04
Extract Logwood, bulk, 12 11
Extract Logwood, boxes, 17 24
Formalin, per lb., 40 41
German Quinine, 13 14
Glycerine, lb., 30 35
Ginger, Jamaica, 30 35
Ginger, African, 15 20
Howard's Quinine, oz., 61 66
Iodine, 4 75 5 00
Insect Powder, 30 35
Morphia, sul., 3 00 3 25
Potash, 5 25 5 50
Oil, olive, pure, 10 15
Oil, U.S. Salad, 1 20 1 50
Oil, lemon, super, 1 60 1 80
Oil, peppermint, 1 80 2 00
Oil, cod liver, gal., 40 1 25
Oxalic Acid, 14 16
Potass Iodide, 3 75 4 00
Paris Green, lb., 10 15
Saltpetre, lb., 05 10
Sal Rochelle, 25 30
Shellac, 23 17
Sulphur Flowers, 3 1/2 04
Sulphur Roll, keg, 3 1/2 04
Soda Bicarb, keg of 112 lbs., 3 75 4 00
Sal Soda, 3 00 3 00
Strychnine, pure crystals, oz., 40 45 35 35
LEATHER
Harness, oak, Per pound 44
Harness, union oak No. 1, 13
Harness, union oak No. 2, 13
Harness, hemlock No. 1, anchor brand, 33
Harness, hemlock No. 1, R anchor brand, 33
Harness, hemlock country tannage, No. 1, R, 31
Russel collar leather, per foot, 20
American Oak Sole, 40
Sole, union oak, 40
Listowel, sole, 47
Gytone, sole, 27 29
Acton Sole, per foot, 25 30
R. F. French calf, 25 30
R. F. French kip, 95 1 11
Canada calf, 65 80
Canada calf, Niagara, 80 90
Virginia Brand Kip, 65 77
Wax upper, 42 46
Karoo, per foot, 30 40
Dolgora, per foot, 25 40
Dolgora, bright, 25 40
Bag sheepskins, per doz., 5 00
FUEL
Coal
These are retail prices, delivered to consumers in the city, or 50c per ton less at the yards.
Pennsylvania anthracite—
Stove, nut or lump, 10 00
Pea size, 8 00
Canadian anthracite, stove, 8 00
Canadian anthracite, nut, 8 10
Lethbridge bituminous, 9 25
Crow's Nest bituminous, 9 25
U. S. bituminous, 7 50 8 00
Souris Lignite, 4 50
Souris, car lots F.O.B. mines, 1 50
Smithing, 9 50 10 00
Cordwood
These are prices for car lots, on track.
Winnipeg, Per cord
Tamarac, 4 10 4 25
Pine, 3 75 3 80
Spruce, 3 25 3 25
Poplar, green or dead, cut, 2 60 3 00
Manitoba Oak, 4 25 4 50
Birch, 4 75
Minnesota Hard Maple, 4 75
Minnesota Oak, 3 85
Slabs, 2 85 3 00

The Travellers at Home.
Winnipeg Council of United Commercial Travellers inaugurated what they intend to be the first of a series of social evenings, in their council room, Eureka hall, on Saturday evening last. The travellers and their friends to the number of 60 or 70 gathered at the hall on this occasion, and passed a very pleasant evening at Progressive Pedro and in other ways. Mayor Wilson welcomed the guests, on behalf of the council, and after Secretary Cox had stated the rules of the game, the company settled down to an hour or two of progressive pedro. At the end of this period several prizes were awarded—Mrs. J. F. C. Cox securing the ladies' first, while Mr. Grundy claimed Kent's first. Mrs. Buchanan and W. A. Cavanaugh secured the "booby" prizes for the poorest score. During the evening musical selections were rendered by Miss Connor and Miss Grundy and Messrs. Cox and Hargreaves. After the pedro, a dainty repast was served, which added much to the pleasure of the evening. Before the gathering broke up, a vote of thanks was passed, on motion of L. C. McIntyre and J. M. Lamb, to the officers and members of the council for the pleasant entertainment they had provided. The warbling of "God Save the Queen," as it has seldom been sung before, brought the happy evening's enjoyment to a close, all agreeing that the travellers know something more than how to sell goods, when they set their minds to it. It is the intention of Winnipeg Council U. C. T. to hold a social evening monthly during the winter season.

Boot and Shoe Trade Notes.
The boot and shoe manufacturers of Quebec have prepared an agreement for the men to sign before resuming work. The boot and shoe store of A. Paul on the corner of Main street and Portage avenue, was damaged by fire Wednesday morning to the extent of about \$100. In styles of shoes for the coming season there is a decided tendency towards black in kid. Patent kid is rapidly becoming a favorite. A medium full toe is selling best. Oxfords in men's light and medium tans will be good sellers next season. The stronger feeling which has developed in the hide and fur market is making the market for spring lines of boots and shoes firmer and in some quarters there is talk of higher prices. The trade here, however, do not regard the situation as warranting any advance as yet. Over two hundred head of fat cattle were shipped at Qu'Appelle for Gordon & Ironsides last week. The animals were brought from the ranches in Touchwood Hills.

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.

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Corinthian Dec 1 Direct.
DOMINION LINE— From Portland
Vancouver Nov. 21
Dominion Dec. 5
DOMINION LINE— From Boston
Commonwealth Nov. 12
New England Dec. 5
BEAVER LINE— From Montreal
Montfort Nov. 16
Lake Champlain Nov. 22
ALLAN STATE LINE— From New York
State of Nebraska Nov. 17
Callifonian 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
Umbrla 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 to 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.

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The new Transcontinental Train, "North Coast Limited," the finest train in America, has been inaugurated, making two daily trains east and west.
J. T. McKENNEY, City Pas. Agt., Win. H. SWINFORM, Gen. Agent, Winnipeg. CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.

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In bulk or shell. Choicest stock obtainable. We will be able to fill orders for had-ties shortly. Have an order in for first shipment. **Send Us Your Poultry**

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Best quality, price \$4.50 per 100 lbs., f.o.b. Winnipeg, or \$3.25 f.o.b. St. Catharines. "Hahn" Burners ½ and 1 foot \$3.00 per dozen.

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<h1 style="margin: 0;">D. E. ADAMS</h1> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <h2 style="margin: 0;">COAL</h2> </div> <p style="margin: 0;">369 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG</p> <p style="margin: 0; font-size: small;">TEL. 481</p> <p style="margin: 0; font-size: x-small;">Agents Wanted at points not now represented.</p>	<p style="font-size: x-small; margin: 0;">SHIPPER AND DEALER IN</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Lehigh Valley Anthracite Coal</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Hassard Mine Souris Coal</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Special Grade Smithing Coal</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Sunday Creek Hocking Coal</p> <p style="font-size: x-small; margin: 0;">Shipments to all R.R. points.</p> <p style="margin: 0;">D. E. ADAMS 369 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG</p>
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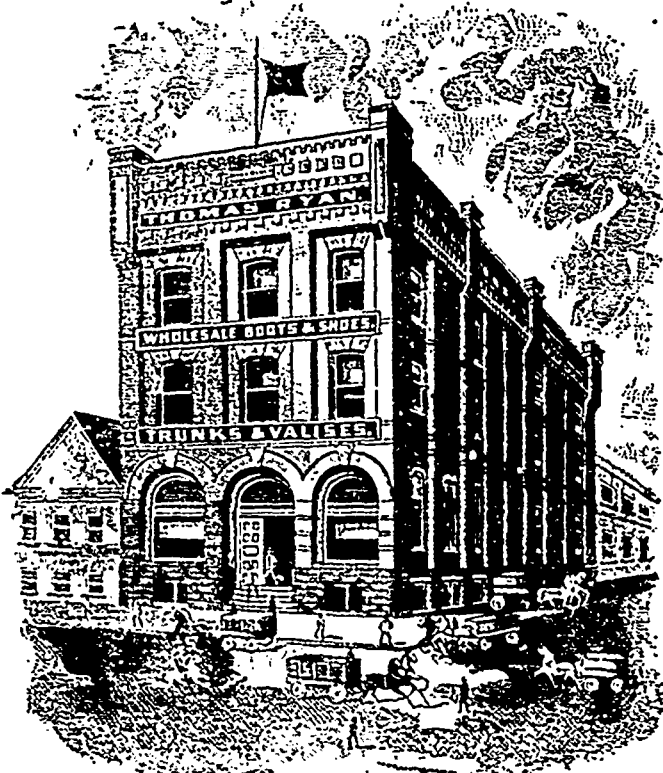
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By the arrangement of the damper at the top of stove and the position of smoke pipe collar, the smoke is made to pass through the fire, and thus be consumed. A ventilator in front of stove keeps gas from accumulating.

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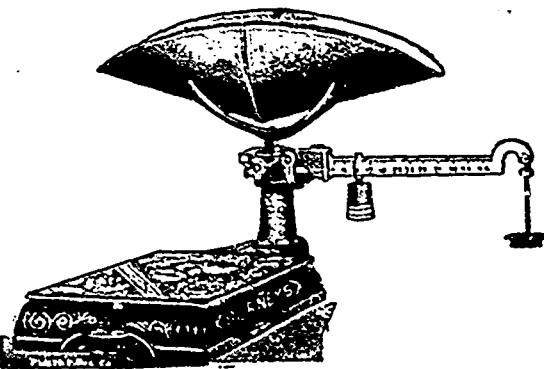
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