days or 3 per cent., for 4 months' terms. Turpentine, one to four barrels, 55c., five to nine barrels, 54c., net 30 days. Olive oil, machinery, 90c.; Cod oil, 34 to 36c. per gal.; steam refined seal, 37½ to 40c. per gallon. Castor oil, 8½ to 9c. in quantity, tins, 9½c.; machinery castor oil, 7½ to 8c.; Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only), $5.62½; No. 1, $5.25; No. 2, $4.92½; No. 3, $4.50; No. 4, $4.12½; dry white lead, 5c.; genuine red do., 4¾ to 5c.; No. 1 red lead, 4½ to 4¾c.; Putty in bulk, bbls., $1.65; kegs, $1.80; bladder putty, in bbls., $1.80; smaller quantities, $1.95; 25-lb. tins, $2.05; 12½-lb tins, $2.30. London washed whiting, 35 to 40c.; Paris, white, 85 to 90c.; Venetian red, $1.50 to $1.75; yellow ochre, $1.25 to $1.50; spruce ochre, $1.75 to $2. Window glass, $1.70 per 50 feet for first break; $1.80 for second break; third break, $3.70.

WOOL.—Business in raw wool has been rather better this past fortnight, one house reporting sales of 250 to 300 bales, principally Capes, at about 15c. per lb. Local stocks are much reduced, but some fair supplies are near at hand. There are no Australians or Natals here, and B.A. scoured well sold up, nothing under 34 to 36c. being available. In Capes, the range is from 14½ to 16c. per pound.

## NOVA SCOTIA FISHERIES.

A despatch of Saturday, November 5th, from Halifax, says: The Nova Scotia shore fisheries this season are by long odds the worst for years. This is true alike on the western coast and on the east, except in parts of Cape Breton, and it is true both of herring and cod. Notwithstanding this, receipts just now at this port are fair, but this is probably because all the fish available are being hurried in to market. The close of the season ends next month, and will show a decided shortage. Cod are bringing one dollar per quintal more than a year ago. Hard selected salted shore cod, ex-vessel, are worth $3.75 per quintal. Though the herring fishery, both in fat and poor, is a failure, not half an average, prices are about the same this year as last, $3 to $3.25. The bank catch, it is estimated, will be 1,300 quintals less than last season's. The Porto Rico market has been very good recently. Zewicker, of Lunenburg, is said to have done better in shipments there since the war than for the past seven years. It is not probable these high prices will continue. In the British Islands the same high prices do not rule. In fact, Halifax merchants think them low, compared with cost of fish here. The Magdalen Islands mackerel catch is the best for two years, but in Nova Scotia little has been done.

## STRIKES IN GERMANY IN 1897.

Consul Monaghan writes to Washington from Chemnitz, September 2nd: "In spite of the Empire's numerous and almost paternal efforts to advance the material interests of Germany's working-classes, discontent with existing conditions is increasing. This is evident in the enormous and steady growth of socialism; but it is more particularly localized in the increased number of strikes. In 1896, there were 483 strikes in this Empire, with 128,808 persons actively participating. They lasted, altogether, 1,923 weeks, and cost, in actual expenditures out of labor-organization funds, to say nothing of the losses in wages, 3,042,950 marks (about $714,000). In 1897, there were 578 strikes, actively participated in by 63,119 persons. They lasted 1,921 weeks, and consumed, exclusive of wages, etc., about $362,000. Thus the number of strikes was 95 less, the number of persons participating less by 65,789; the duration was about the same, and the expenditures smaller by about $361,000. This difference is due to the strikes by the dock-laborers and textile-workers, in 1896, in which 55,510 persons took part. Among the trades, workers in wood led with 64 strikes, 12,036 persons participating, and the expenses being about $42,364. Shoemakers follow with 52 strikes, 6,193 participants; formers, with 50 strikes, and 2,132 persons; metal workers, 29 strikes and 2,023 persons; workers in tobacco, 24 strikes and 625 persons. Participants, as a rule, seek employment in other places, and are supported out of the funds till work is found. Workers in the same branch, if enrolled in a labor organization, are not allowed to go into a boycotted shop.

## FIRES IN PARIS.

According to the report of the Paris fire department for 1897, there were 1,190 fires in the twelve months, causing a loss of 5,515,611 francs, or, roughly speaking, $1,103,000. Of these figures only thirteen were "important," and rank in the 237 that caused losses of over 1,000f. each, averaging about 22,685f.; 953 caused losses of less than 1,000f. each, averaging about 146f. each. The firemen were also called to 1,316 chimney fires, but in only 931 of these cases were their services required. The fire service employs 51 officers and 1,700 men, divided into 12 companies, and serves a population of 2,530,000, being one man to every 1,492 citizens. The proportion in 1879 was one to every 1,258 citizens. The budget for 1897 was 2,567,182 francs, which at five francs to the dollar, is $513,000, or more.

## THE HARD-WOOD SITUATION.

"The hard-wood market has been especially free all season of a burdensome surplus of dry lumber, and green stock as well," according to the North-western Lumberman. "Prices have considerably advanced since last winter, and present and prospective conditions seem to indicate further advances. If the fall weather had been favorable for getting logs to the mills and drying lumber, the stress for dry stocks would have been somewhat relieved; but frequent and heavy rains have made it almost impossible to haul logs to the mills throughout the lower Mississippi river valley, and there will be a consequent shortage of fall-sawed lumber. Mill operators now say that good logging conditions cannot be expected before next spring, and many who have orders for lumber will find it difficult to fill them within contract time. The yellow-fever scare has come in as another seriously hindering factor. Some of the railroads in the lower valley have suspended operations until the quarantine shall have been removed. At many points the mill and logging forces have quit work, and the mills have been shut down. The result will be that the intended cut will be much curtailed. The weather and the fever have intensified the shortage of stock that was felt before those influences had become pronounced.

At the same time, consumption at northern manufacturing points is going steadily forward, showing but slight, if any, sign of abatement before the end of the year. Holders of hard-wood lumber can confidently count on no relaxation of market strength before accumulations shall have developed next year. The scarcity of southern hard-wood lumber will have a reflex influence on conditions in respect to northern hard-woods, which, in many instances, and where possible, will be substituted for southern lumber. In the east dealers are making up to the shortage in supply of oak, ash, poplar and cottonwood in the south-west, and are beginning to manifest increased interest in the market. They will find that they procrastinated stocking up too long, for prices are already higher than early in the season, and promise to go still higher before winter. In any event, the seller at the mill will have the advantage in determining prices."

## LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool, November 10th, 12.30 p. m.

| | s. | d |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, Spring | 6 | 3½ |
| Red Winter | 0 | 0 |
| No. 1 Cal | 7 | 0 |
| Corn | 3 | 11 |
| Peas | 5 | 11 |
| Lard | 27 | 3 |
| Pork | 50 | 0 |
| Bacon, heavy | 31 | 0 |
| Bacon, light | 30 | 0 |
| Tallow | 19 | 6 |
| Cheese, new white | 42 | 0 |
| Cheese, new colored | 44 | 0 |