

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Flour.—To-day good brands of straight rollers were offered by Ontario millers in car lots at \$1.30 on track here, while other adjacent millers wanted \$3.10 and \$3.15 laid down here. One miller offered 500 bbls. of straight rollers at \$2.95 f.o.b. west of Toronto, while another miller of the same place, whose flour is considered no better, wanted \$1.10 f.o.b. Dealers who have flour costing \$3.45 laid down here on track are jobbing it out at \$3.55 to \$1.60. Regarding best brands of strong bakers, a buyer stated openly yesterday that he could get all he wanted of that class of flour at less than \$3.90. There is a wide range of values for Manitoba strong bakers, which runs all the way from \$3.35 to \$3.90, as to quality.

Oatmeal.—The market is still unsettled owing to the cutting that is going on. In a jobbing way regular rates are quoted as follows: In bags, granulated and rolled \$1.50 to \$1.55, and standard at \$1.50 to \$1.55. Pot barley \$1.25 in bbls. and \$2 in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

Bran, etc.—Sales reported at \$14.25 and \$14.50. Shorts \$15.50 to \$16.50.

Oats.—Sales of car lots in store at 81c, 81½c and 81¾c per 32 lbs. for No. 2 white. A car lot of No. 3 was sold at 80¾c.

Barley.—Malting barley continues firm at former quotations, further sales having been made since our last report at 52 to 54c. Feed barley is quiet at 40 to 41c.

Pork, Lard, etc.—Prices are the lowest made for some time past. That we are in for a season of low prices there is no gainsaying. Lard is easy. Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$13.25 to \$14, Canada thin mess pork, per bbl., \$13, hams, per lb., 9 to 10c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 8½ to 9c, lard, compound, in pails per lb., 6½ to 7c, bacon, per lb., 9 to 10c; shoulders, per lb., 7½ to 8.

Dressed Hogs.—Car lots have been bought in the West costing \$1.75 and \$1.85 laid down here for heavy packers, but nice, fresh-killed. Light hogs, suitable for butchers, have brought \$5 to \$5.25, as to quantity, and lower prices are looked for. Sales of 2 cars just reported at \$1.90.

Butter.—The only sale reported was the late make of a well known creamery, amounting to over 100 packages at 21½c at the factory, and we quote prices here 21 to 21½c for late makers. Eastern Townships dairy is scarce, but we hear of the sale of a lot of 50 packages of fine fall ends at 19c, while a lot of straight dairy sold at 17c. In Western dairy there is very little doing and prices range from 14 to 15c, a lot of selected bringing 15½c. Roll butter 16 to 18½c, as to quality.

Cheese.—We quote prices here as follows: Finest Western 9½ to 9¾c; Finest Eastern 9 to 9½c; Undergrades 8 to 8½c; Summer goods 8 to 9c.

Eggs.—Sales of candled fresh stock have taken place at 11 to 15c, with seconds selling at 12 to 12½c. Montreal lined eggs have sold at 13 to 15c, as to quantity, a few lots of Western bringing 13 to 11c. New laid from nearby points have been placed at 20 to 22c.

Honey.—Extracted is quoted at 8 to 9c for 1895 stock, and honey in comb 12 to 13c.

Beans.—Round lots of choice hand-picked \$1.10 per bushel, and jobbing lots at \$1.15 to \$1.20. Ordinary medium beans are quoted at 90 to \$1.00.

Baled Hay.—No. 2 shipping hay is quoted here at \$11 to \$11.50, and No. 1, straight timothy \$12 to \$12.50. At country points \$10.50 to \$11.25 is quoted for No. 2 and \$11.50 to \$12 for No. 1.

Dressed Poultry.—The demand for turkeys is good, sales of about 8,000 lbs. being reported at 8 to 8½c, about 1,500 lbs. of fancy dry-

picked birds bringing 9c. Several cases of scalded turkeys sold at 7½ to 8c. Chickens, sales reported at 7 to 7½c, while old hens only brought 5½ to 6½c, as to quality. Geese sold all the way from 5 to 6½c, a lot of fancy large bringing 7c. Ducks 7 to 8c.

Hides.—Dealers are paying 6c for No. 1 light. We quote prices as follows: Light hides 6c for No. 1, 5c for No. 2, and 4c for No. 3; heavy steers 6c; calf skins 6c; lamb skins 6c. —Trade Bulletin, Nov. 29.

Comparative Values of Wheat.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News, of Nov. 12, quotes the following prices for the different varieties of wheat in that market, spot prices per 100 pounds:

Oregon	5s 4d to 5s 6d
California choice white ..	5s 5d to 5s 7d
California white	5s 2d to 5s 4d
Walla Walla	5s 4d to 5s 2d
Chilian	
Amer. Winter Western ..	5s 2d to 5s 5d
new	5s 1d to 5s 3d
American Spring No. 2 ..	none
No. 1 hard Duluth, old ..	5s 4d to 5s 6d
" " new ..	5s 3½ to 5s 5½
No. 1 Northern, new	5s 1d to 5s 4d
No. 1 hard Manitoba	none
Canadian white	none
Bombay choice white	5s 2d to 5s 4½d
Bombay No. 1 white	5s 1d to 5s 3d
Kurachee white	4s 8½ to 4s 10
River Plate, Argentine ..	4s 7d to 5s
" inferior	4s 2d to 4s 7d
Azima	4s 4d to 5s 2d
Ghirka	4s 3d to 5s 2d
Syrian	3s 7d to 4s 5d

The French Treaty.

By the new French treaty Canadian goods are entitled to the minimum tariff on entering France, on certain lines. The following table shows the maximum and minimum tariffs, Canada being entitled to the minimum tariff on the articles named:

Articles	Maximum tariff.	Minimum tariff.
Canned meats, per kilo.	20 francs.	15 francs.
Condensed milk, pure	10 "	5 "
Fresh water cels	10 "	5 "
Fish preserved in their natural form	30 "	25 "
Lobsters and cray fish preserved in their natural form ..	30 "	25 "
Apples and pears, fresh	3 "	2 "
Apples and pears, dried and fresh	15 "	10 "
Fruits, preserved, others ..	10 "	8 "
Building timber in rough or sawn	1 to 2½ "	65c-1½ "
Wood pavement	5 "	3½ "
Staves	1½ "	75 c.
Wood pulp (cellulose), mechanical ..	75 c.	50 c.
Wood pulp, chemical	2½ francs.	2 francs.
Extract of chestnut and other tanning extracts ..	5 "	3 "
Common paper, machine made	13 "	10 "
Prep red skins, others, whole	60 "	25 "
Boots and shoes	1 to 2½ "	1-2 "
Furniture of common wood ..	6 "	5 "
Fur attire, other than chairs of solid wood, common ..	11 "	9 "
Other chairs	30 "	20 "
Wooden sea-going ships	5 "	2 "

These articles must be of Canadian origin and to be imported direct from Canada.

Under date of October 14th, the collectors of customs were notified that in all cases where a reduction of duties is claimed under the French treaty, satisfactory proof must be given at the time as to the origin of the goods. In connection with this matter it appears that since the ad valorem duty has been taken off certain wines, the packages become dutiable under the Canadian customs law at 20 per cent. Section 21 of the Customs Act enacts that where there is an ad valorem duty which includes the value of the packages, the duty on the packages shall not apply. But where there is a specific duty, which is

based merely on the contents, a tax of 2½ per cent. is collectible upon the packages.

The following is article 1 of the treaty:

Wines, sparkling and non-sparkling, common soaps, savons de Marseille (Castile soaps), and nuts, almonds, prunes and plums of French origin entering Canada shall enjoy the following advantages:—

1. Non-sparkling wines gauging 15 degrees by the centesimal alcoholometer or less, or according to the Canadian system of testing, containing 25 per cent or less of alcohol, and a sparkling wines shall be exempted from the surtaxe or ad-valorem duty of 80 per cent.

2. The present duty charged on common soaps, savons de Marseille (Castile soaps) shall be reduced by one-half.

3. The present duty charged on nuts, almonds, prunes and plums shall be reduced by one-third.

Cheese Shipments and Stocks.

The shipments of cheese from Montreal during the season of navigation closing November 25th, 1895, were 1,720,087 boxes against 1,718,466 boxes for the corresponding period of 1894, showing an increase of only 1,621 boxes. Careful estimates prepared by shippers who have agents all over the Dominion compute the amount of cheese now held in Canada between 350,000 and 400,000 boxes, which is believed to be no more than the stocks held in Canada a year ago. The very important fact, however, should not be lost sight of, that the total stock held in Canada to-day will barely cover the big shrinkage in the combined exports from the United States and Canada to great Britain for the season ending November 25th, 1895. The total shipments from Montreal and New York from May 1 to November 25, 1895 were as follows in boxes:

	1895.	1896.
From Montreal ..	1,720,087	1,718,466
From New York ..	390,532	768,177
Grand total ..	2,110,619	2,486,643
Decrease	376,024	

Now, it is pretty evident that the United States is not going to ship anything near the quantity of cheese she put out from this time last year until the following May. For instance, last week New York only exported 8,629 boxes against 7,499 boxes for the corresponding week in 1894, thus continuing to preserve the 50 per cent. decrease that has been noticed from the commencement of the season. With half the amount therefore to go forward from the United States during the next five or six months, as compared with the same period last season, and with only about the same quantity available for export from Canada, together with the probable scant supply from the Antipodes, it cannot be said that the position of cheese at the moment is not a strong one, independent of the big deficit of 376,024 boxes in the exports from this side of the Atlantic to date.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Cutting Prices.

When you see a concern doing business at closer prices than firms with two or three times their capital, no matter what the circumstances, it is safe to anticipate the time when they will call their creditors together and get a discount of fifty per cent. off their liabilities. This price business is the root of the whole matter. People may talk about bad debts, building ventures, and other things, but where one firm goes under from outside influences nine are brought down by selling their goods at too low a price. No one can compete with people who do not know what their goods cost them, and no honest man has a chance against fellows who calculate upon getting their creditors to help them