

wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$1.00 to \$1.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$14 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$19; v. s. o. p., \$22.

WOOL.

Prices are: Cotswold and Leicester, washed and in merchantable condition, 12 to 15c; do. unquality. Pure Southdown and Shropshire, washed and in good condition, 15 to 18c; do. unwashed, 10 to 12c. Montana and Oregon fine wools, unwashed, 13 to 15c, when in good condition.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GENERAL WHEAT REVIEW.

The past week has not given any stimulus to the condition of the markets in any feature, and the dullness is very marked for this period of the year. The opening of the Chicago board was strong and higher on expectation of the supply statement showing a less increase than was estimated, which was fulfilled, and with the strengthening influences of early cables, made an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c in November and $\frac{1}{2}$ c in May. The October government report then came in and caused a general desire to sell; some long wheat also coming out accelerated the movement and a decline was made of $\frac{1}{2}$ c to $\frac{3}{4}$ c from opening figures and of $\frac{1}{2}$ c from those of Saturday. Reports from Minneapolis are to the effect that mills are sold a long way ahead, which is about the only hopeful feature of the week. The visible supply now stands at 30,982,730 bushels, against 52,787,293 bushels one year ago, or in round numbers, 21,604,552 bushels less than one year ago. Receipts of wheat at the four principal spring wheat markets of Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth and Chicago, since the beginning of the crop year on July 1st last to date, amount to 15,557,000 bushels, against 22,532,000 bushels up to this date last year. At the four principal winter wheat markets of Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City the total receipts since the commencement of the crop year, on August 1st last, to date amount to 19,922,000 bushels, against 23,899,000 bushels up to the same date last year.

LOCAL WHEAT.

The past week has developed a larger movement in the deliveries at provincial points than the previous week particularly at points between this city and Brandon with a slightly increased bulge in the southwestern district. Dealers report a continuance of the receipt of good orders and the car blockade being in a measure removed, prospects are now brighter for a good trade. Every available point of storage throughout the Northwest is being put into condition for the receipt of grain so that if requirements for transportation become limited storage arrangements may not be lacking. Prices at the close of the week were about the same as the previous. No. 1 hard being quoted at 59c at Winnipeg, and at 51 to 54c at provincial points, No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern quoted 3c under No. 1 hard. No. 2 northern quoted 3c under No. 1 northern.

FLOUR

New wheat now keeps all the mills running and is of excellent milling quality. Exports

continue to be large and are more favorable as the quality becomes known. Local prices have firmed up some and are now quoted: Patents, \$2.15; strong bakers, \$1.90; XXX, \$1.40; superfine, \$1.25.

MILLSTUFFS

Continue as last reported, being steady at 10 to 12 for bran and \$12 for shorts, per ton; Ground feed, \$25 to \$30 per ton.

OATS.

On the market loads bring about 24c, but prices generally have been at a decline. Car lots at outside points range from 18 to 19c with no considerable interest being taken even yet by buyers, except for present local requirements. The export basis is not yet been touched, and prices will not be established for a week or so yet.

OATMEAL.

There is no change to report from the previous week, the eastern combination of millers will not affect this market. Figures now quoted are: \$2.40 for granulated, and \$2.25 for standard.

BARLEY

About as slow as previous week and quotations would be about 25 to 28c at provincial points.

POTATOES.

On the market are somewhat higher and are quoted at 30c, with 27 to 28 for quantities for export. Shipments are being made rapidly as the advent of frost would effectually check further exports.

EGGS.

The old price for case lots has moved up a shade from 15 to 17c, the quality being as poor, and receipts about the same as formerly.

BUTTER.

Export business has about ceased, higher prices and a really good article not being obtainable being the present condition of affairs. C's trade prices for extra have been at 20c, with almost no receipts, the medium qualities have ranged at 16 to 18c and is in fair supply.

CHEESE.

Quotations are not readily obtainable and the inability of manufacturers to make a price is the reason for the unsatisfactory state of quotations. S's all lots to the retail trade are quoted at about 14c.

LARD.

Unchanged at \$2.25 to \$2.30 per 20-pound pail.

PROVISIONS.

The Chicago product has again asserted its place in this market and will probably take the control for a year at least. Hogs are unobtainable in this market and home curers are trying the U.S. for a supply. As yet prices are unchanged being quoted as follows: Long clear 11c; smoked breakfast bacon, 14c; hams, 15c. Prices for the plain, salted, and canned subject to an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Eastern Canada provisions are quoted in this market at 15c for hams; long clear, 11c to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Chicago hams, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16c, etc. Long clear 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

DRESSED MEAT.

Beef continues in abundant supply at 4 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for sides; pork still scarce at 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; mutton 10c; veal 7c.

LIVE STOCK.

Beef cattle unchanged at 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c laid down, the latter price being for choice. Shipments continue to be made to the East. In hogs there is little or nothing doing, receipts being nil.

Flax Growing.

Regarding the culture of flax the United States agriculture department say: "It is essentially a pioneer crop and has never been long popular in any one locality. For new land, brought under the plow for the first time,

it is almost unequalled as a crop for subduing the natural wildness of the land, and being like wheat, a ready money crop, it is for a time in high favor with pioneer settlers. In the older areas there is a decided prejudice toward it on account of injury to fertility of the soil. Were it desired, American farmers would easily devise means to renew the elements withdrawn, so a further reason for its comparative abandonment in the older sections must be sought. Under present conditions it is not a paying crop, except on the fertile virgin soils of the trans-Mississippi states. In a few localities in the more eastern states the fibre is used in rough bagging and rope making, and there are a few establishments where it is converted into tow for upholstering, while many correspondents in Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas speak of the straw as being fed to cattle to a considerable extent as a substitute for straw and corn fodder, and others of its use as a material for thatching houses and cattle shelter, but as a general rule the straw and fibre are burned or returned to the soil as a dressing.

A Good Rule to Follow in Trade.

Cæsar made it the rule of his life to be always in advance of his enemies, so as to meet them in battle when they least expected him. This had much to do with his success. He led the age by always being in advance of it. This rule should be applied to trade as well. Be the leader in your line; keep ahead, instead of being behind. Do the thinking yourself, and not leave it to others. Exercise your own judgment in all things. The man who lays his plans carefully, and considers well everything that relates to or concerns his business, and relies upon himself to give directions, always succeeds. The one who puts off time for another that which should be done to-day, who depends upon others for suggestions and advice, rarely, if ever, succeeds.

Strong individually, self-reliance, and promptitude of decision mark the pathway of the successful merchant. When united with a clear head, quick eye to look ahead before making a move, they achieve success, create wealth, honor, and quicken the life of trade and commerce.—Toronto Merchant.

The Railroads Have Gained by It.

The extent to which the inter-state commerce law has benefitted the railroads of the country has been great. While the public has been permitted to know that railroads have been in a general way benefitted, the figures have been generally withheld, and will only come out in the reports at the end of the year. Probably in no direction has the advantage been so great as in the cutting off of free passes. The inter-state law operated as an excuse for cutting off great numbers of "dead heads," and on some of the leading lines of railroad it is said that the difference will amount to from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 a year. An officer of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad remarked the other day that their former daily reports from conductors would average about 275 passes a day. One result of the off of free passes has been to diminish the revenues of the palace car service. Men who ride on free passes almost invariably indulge in palace cars, but on being compelled to pay their fare many of them ride in the ordinary passenger coaches.—Daily Investigator.