

"Minneapolis" Markets.

Compared with a week ago' flour shows an advance of 10c on firsts and seconds; corn feed an advance of 25c; corn an advance of 3-4 to 1c; No. 3 white oats an advance of 1-4c and No. 3 an advance of 3-4 to 1c; barley an advance of 1c on the inside quotation for malting and of 1 to 2c on feed; creamery butter a decline of 1-2 to 3c, and choice dairy of 1c on the outside quotation; spring chickens an advance of 1-2 to 1-1-2c, hens 1c on the outside, roosters 1c, turkeys, 1-2 to 1-1-2c and ducks 1-2c; hides an advance of 1c on No. 1 and No. 2, and of 1-4c on bulls oxen and brands, veal calf is also up 1-4c.

Flour—Prices in barrels: First patents, \$3.80 to \$3.90; second patents, \$3.55 to \$3.60.

Millfeed—Shorts in bulk, \$8.75 to \$9; bran in bulk, \$9 to \$9.25; corn feed, \$13.00 to \$14.50 per ton as to quality.

Corn—Quoted at 32-1-2c for No. 3 yellow, and 32-1-4 for No. 3.

Oats—Oats held at 28c for No. 3 white and 27-3-4 to 28c for No. 3.

Barley—Malting, 38 to 42c; feed quoted at 35 to 37c.

Flax seed—\$1.10 1-2 per bushel.

Eggs—21c for strictly fresh, including cases; held fresh, 15 to 16c; seconds, 10c.

Cheese—Choice to fancy, 10 to 12c; fair to good, 8-1-2 to 9c.

Butter—Creamery, 16-1-2 to 18-1-2c for choice to extras; seconds, 14 to 15c; dairy, 13 to 16c; for choice to fancy; seconds, 12-1-2c.

Dressed meats—Mutton, 5 to 6-1-2c; lamb, 8 to 10c; veal 5 to 7-1-2c.

Potatoes—Car loads, mixed, 25 to 33; straight varieties, 33 to 35 per bushel.

Poultry—Chickens, spring, 5 to 7-1-2c; hens, 4 to 6c; roosters, 3c; turkeys, 7 to 10c; ducks and geese, 5 to 7c.

Hides—Green salted hides, 9-1-2c for No. 1; 8-1-2c for No. 2; bulls, oxen and brands, 6-3-4 to 8c; sheepskins, 10 to 70c each; veal, calf, 9-1-2 to 11c; tallow, 21-1-4 to 31-2c; teneer root, 22 to 24c.

Wool—Unwashed, fine, 11 to 12c; medium, 13 to 14c; coarse, 14-1-2 to 15-1-2c.

Hay—\$6.00 to \$6.50 per ton timothy; mixed clover, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Partnership Dispute.

On Friday at the court house Mr Justice Bain delivered judgment in a suit of Bentley vs. Bentley. The plaintiff, George Bentley, carried on business in Winnipeg under the name of The Berlin Portrait Co., taking orders for portrait work and frames, and enlarging photographs. On 1st July, 1897, an agreement was entered into by the plaintiff with his brother, the defendant, Wesley David Bentley, by which defendant was to become an agent for the plaintiff for two years and six months to canvas and get orders for him. In May last defendant ceased handing in to the plaintiff orders for portraits which he was taking under the agreement, and it is charged that he has been attempting to secure orders for a business which he proposed to establish for himself under the name of The Bentley Portrait Co. Plaintiff asked for an account of the dealings of the defendant and that he may be ordered to pay moneys in his hands belonging to plaintiff, and for an injunction to restrain defendant from

taking orders except in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Defendant assented that plaintiff refused to perform the terms of the agreement and thereupon defendant cancelled the same and notified plaintiff thereof, that plaintiff did not fill orders taken and did not have portraits and work completed as agreed. He further states that plaintiff did not pay him the percentages agreed upon.

His lordship in delivering judgment stated that he found that it was not until June 20 that defendant notified the plaintiff's solicitors he had decided to rescind the contract, whether he was justified in rescinding or not there was no justification for defendant retaining the orders that he had taken up to that time for the plaintiff, and in the plaintiff's business name; and the plaintiff was entitled to an order of the court for the delivery of those orders. In taking the orders defendant and his travellers acted as the agents of the plaintiff, and it was the defendant's duty to hand them over to the plaintiff whose property in some sense they became as soon as they were obtained by the defendant.

His lordship refused to grant an injunction to restrain defendant from taking orders for pictures from persons other than the plaintiff. A reference to the master is directed to take the accounts.

Mr. Culver, Q. C., and Mr. E. L. Taylor for plaintiff; Mr. Munson, Q. C., for defendant.

Dairy School.

The provincial government dairy school will open for the first session of 1899 on January 4th at the school building, 191 Thistle street. The school opens with the home dairy course, which lasts from the 4th of January until the 31st. Students who cannot be present during the whole of the term are allowed to take a portion of it, the work being so arranged that those entering on the 9th, 16th or 23rd of January will be able to continue without difficulty. The home dairy course includes lectures on all branches of butter making on the farm, from milking the cows to putting the butter on the market. Farmers and farmers' wives, their sons and daughters, are eligible to take the home dairy course the instruction being given free by the government under Superintendent C. C. Macdonald. The home dairy course will be followed by a factory butter and cheesemakers' course for those wishing to take up the branch as a business.

manufacturers, involving \$40,000,000 capital, is being organized.

The Farmers' Advocate, Christmas number, is now in circulation. The number is a handsome one, profusely illustrated with half-tone engravings and most interesting in its reading matter. The cover presents a bird's-eye view of the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition grounds.

A circular has been issued by the British Columbia Mills Timber and Trading Company, containing the gratifying news that arrangements have been made to rebuild the Hastings mill at Vancouver, recently burned. The new mill will be larger than the old one, and will be equipped with the latest machinery.

Canadian Beef in England.

London; Eng.; Outlook.

A gross fraud is being daily perpetrated upon the British consumer. Go into almost any retail butcher's shop—West End or East End—and ask for "best Canadian" or "any other kind of imported meat, and you are sure to be met with the reply, "Wouldn't sell it, sir; nothing but the best English in this shop." And yet the Board of Trade returns tell us that during the eleven months ended November, we imported 527,133 head of live cattle, value £8,767,402, and 2,790,543 cwt. of fresh beef, value £5,386,075. Have all these imports vanished into thin air? Fourteen million pounds' worth of good beef have disappeared, without getting any nearer to the consumer than Smithfield and the slaughter houses.

Canada's System Praised.

New York Post.

"Can a banknote currency be established which will be adequate economical, and safe and thus serve in a better way than is now served the public need? This is the question that Mr. Gago puts to himself and to congress and the public. He points to the example of Canada and to those of other countries where the government does not undertake to supply a currency directly to the people. As regards the Canadian system he observes that "with power to issue notes as profitable employment for their use in productive industry can be found, the power has never been overtaxed or exhausted. The rates of interest have varied but little between the richer provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the sparsely settled districts of Manitoba

The text of the speech of Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk, in London, a few weeks ago, is to hand. The following extract is worth quoting in full:

There is one matter of high imperial moment to which the government of the Dominion can apply its understanding with great advantage—the question of immigration, the question of securing a new population and keeping it when secured. (Hear, hear.) We have seen what attractions and inducements there are for a young population in the more attractive states of the United States. Canada is 1-2 million square miles occupied by less than six millions of people. Here is immense scope for the struggling agricultural and working population of this country; and if I may venture a word of advice in the presence of Canadian statesmen it would be that this is a question to which they should apply themselves almost before anything else. (Hear, hear.) They are doing marvels in a way of encouraging fast communication between the two countries, but that is not all-sufficient, and I hope they will apply themselves to this question of increasing the population.

There is a Minnesota lawyer who usually succeeds in acquitting his clients, no matter how atrocious their crime or overwhelming the need of their guilt. One day his little boy, Tommy, was asked by his Sunday school teacher: "Tommy, the man who is good in this world goes to heaven. Now, what becomes of the bad men who disobey the laws of God?" "Papa gets them off," was the response.