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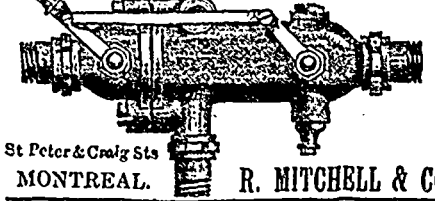
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Published by James E. Steen—Every Tuesday—Subscription, \$2 per annum.

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The Commercial

Journal devoted to keeping a comprehensive record of the transactions of the Monetary, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

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JAMES E. STEEN,
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WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 2, 1886.

J. G. WOODLAND, printer, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

JAS. OSTRANDER has opened a flour and feed store at Moosejaw, Assa.

BRECKEN has opened a butcher shop and lumber yard at Wapella, Assa.

W. ELLIOTT, Virden House, Virden Man., has admitted R. Trimbell into partnership.

LOGAN & HOWELL, lumber dealers, Wapella, Assa., have made an assignment.

J. P. TAYLOR, general storekeeper, Sintaluta, Assa., has sold out to J. C. Battiscombe.

C. CHRISTIE is erecting a building at Shoal Lake, Man., where he will open a general store.

R. FULTON, billiards; W. L. Nichol, butcher; and M. Tibb, livery; all of Moosejaw, Assa., have given up business. Jas. Gilmore, harness dealer, of the same place, contemplates selling out.

J. D. SIBBALD & Co., commission and produce dealers, Regina, have opened a branch at Lethbridge, Alberta.

HAMMOND, tailor, of Prince Albert, Sask., has given up business at that place and gone to British Columbia.

SMITH & CHATWIN, tailors, Regina, have dissolved partnership. J. N. Chatwin will continue the business.

WM. PERRETT, formerly in the jewelry business in Winnipeg, has again opened out in the same line, at 488 Main street.

BRADSHAW & BELLAMY, furniture dealers, Moosejaw, have dissolved partnership. J. Bellamy will continue the business.

G. W. McLAREN is the proprietor of the new drug business at Pitot Mound, which had been previously credited to John Hobbs.

STEPHEN NAIRS, of the Winnipeg Oatmeal Mills, has opened a supply store at 80 Princess street, where he will keep a stock of mill feed in addition to his oatmeal.

THE Regina town council have donated \$300 to the treasury of the board of trade of that town. The Regimese evidently appreciate the efforts of the board in the interest of the place.

GEO. H. SAULTS and F. W. KIRKLAND have purchased the publishing business of the Winnipeg *Siftings*. The paper is now in good hands, and its establishment upon a solid basis is assured.

MOORE & HUNTER, lessees of the Saskatchewan coal mine, at Medicine Hat, have opened their head office at 488 Main Street, Winnipeg. The coal has been placed on the market here at \$6.75 per ton, delivered.

A. McDONALD and P. J. HUNT, of this city, have formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on a pork-packing business. They have purchased the plant of the late firm of Griffin & Douglass, and commenced operations at 228 Main street. They will carry on a slaughtering and curing business. McDonald has been an extensive importer of hog products, for his large stores at Battleford and Edmonton, and for Indian contracts, but will now use his own product.

LUCAS & Co. will open a brokers' office at Calgary.

The Victoria *Colonist* has changed hands, D. W. Higgins having disposed of his interest in the paper to W. H. Ellis & Co.

RURGE & MERRILL will re-open the Travellers Hotel at Lethbridge, Alberta, closed some time ago.

LAFFERTY & SMITH, bankers, of Calgary and Regina, will open a branch at Edmonton.

THE Medicine Hat *Times* says, a large area of land in that vicinity has been leased for ranching purposes and a number of cattle will be put on the ranges the coming spring.

Although the distance from Birtle to Beulah is only eleven miles, letters posted there have to go forty miles to Moosomin, then down the C. P. R. to Elkhorn, and back thirty miles by stage, taking a week to get to a point very near the place of starting.

THE C. P. R. authorities have received advices from Yokohama that the Freida Gramph has been secured and chartered for Port Moody with a cargo of tea. This makes the seventh steamship so far this season. The Endora sailed on the 13th from Yokohama with 18,000 packages of tea for Port Moody.

THE Manitoba Packing & Provision Co. have applied to the City Council for leave to establish a pork-packing house within the city limits. Such industries are prohibited by the city by-laws, but it is likely that in this case special leave will be granted for the purpose stated.

GRIFFIN & ALLEN have formed a partnership and opened a pork packing house at 66 McDermott St., in this city. They will also do a general produce commission business. Griffin is son of Griffin, of the late firm of Griffin & Douglass, and Allen was connected with the same firm as head curer.

THE H. B. will build a steamboat at the Athabasca Landing this winter to run on the Athabasca above the Grand rapids and up Lesser Slave river and lake. They will also erect a warehouse, store and other buildings at the Landing, which will be the depot for the trade of all the country lying northward to the Arctic ocean.

BRADSTREET'S last weekly trade report notes a further decline in the volume of trade at the leading commercial centres, owing to unseasonable weather. There has been a large demand for iron at the west and south. Bank clearings have declined $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as compared with the previous week. Railway earnings show a gain of \$427,000 for the second week of October. Woollen goods hold firm, as also cottons, but raw cotton is weaker, owing to pressure to sell.

A FARMER has been complaining through the columns of a city paper, that he could get but 9c for good Leicester wool in Winnipeg. The quotations in THE COMMERCIAL show that from 14 to 16c is paid here for choice washed wool of the variety mentioned. Winnipeg prices for wool are the same as Toronto, less the freight from here to that place, which is the very best that could be expected in the absence of woollen mills in Manitoba. In time these will be established, greatly to the benefit of the wool market. Wool, like wheat and other commodities, has ruled exceptionally low at outside markets for some time past, but this should not discourage farmers from growing wool any more than from growing wheat.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London, England, *Times*, who had lately made a tour of Canada, in the interests of his journal, has given a very favorable account of the impressions received during his trip. In Winnipeg and the Northwest especially, he was greatly surprised at the rapid development of the country, from the information he was able to gather by comparing past history with present realities. A view of old Fort Garry as a companion picture to the Winnipeg of to day, forcibly illustrated the great changes which a few years have brought forth. It is to be hoped that the editorial writers of the *Thunderer*, who have so frequently shown such a surprising lack of knowledge in Canadian geography, will profit by the experience of their representative. It is proposed to republish the correspondence to the *Times* in pamphlet form, for distribution throughout Britain.

A WINNIPEG real estate man has been giving a reporter of a city daily some pointers as to the outlook in city properties. This would-be boomster says: "Next Monday I am going to put up my property 25 per cent., all around. The condition of affairs and the outlook for the future warrant it." This sounds very nice, and the real estate man may put up the price of his property 25 or 50 per cent., on paper, but that will not make it worth any more. The fact remains, that property is now valued too high, in proportion to the returns that may be had from rents, and when taxes, insurance, and other expenses are paid, there is mighty little left to pay dividends on money invested. Whilst some parties may be interested in keeping up the assessment to a high figure, many ominous mutterings are daily heard against the tax rates. Before property can advance much, rents must also advance considerably, which latter the state of business will not warrant, and which at the present time would be a calamity to the city.

THE town council of the corporation of Gladstone, Man., has resigned, owing to the financial difficulties in which the place has become entangled. The creditors of the town have been issuing writs and garnishees at such a lively rate, that civic distinction has lost its charms for the councillors. The difficulties of the town of Gladstone were referred to in a previous number of THE COMMERCIAL. The full amount of the liabilities of the town are placed at the sum of \$30,000. Of this amount, \$20,000 was raised for railway bonus debentures, and \$10,000 improvement debentures. Unless the Provincial Government grant some assistance, it is likely that the creditors will stand a poor chance of recovering. The list of Manitoba towns likely to take such action as Gladstone has done, may now be considered complete. It is to be hoped that these examples will prove a salutary lesson to the young and rising towns of the province, toward inducing caution in assuming heavy liabilities.

THE movement toward granting a bonus to the Hudson's Bay Railway by this city has been brought to a sudden termination for the present, owing to the peculiarities now existing in the municipal situation. The city charter provides that bonuses may be granted to railways, after certain conditions have been complied with as to time of notice for voting on by-law, etc. The new municipal bill, passed by the Legislature at the last session, takes away the power of granting bonuses to railways by the municipalities, and as this bill takes effect on the 15th inst., the time is now too short to put through a bonus scheme before the new act comes in force. A good many objections had been raised to the granting of a large bonus by the city to the railway, owing to the fact that Winnipeg would have to bear a large portion of the provincial assistance already pledged to the road, and it is likely that had a bonus scheme been practical, it would have encountered strong opposition. However, the present phase of the question puts an end to further discussion for the present.

THERE is a good deal of political agitation going on in the territories at present. At the last session of the Parliament of Canada, a bill was passed providing for the representation of the territories in the Dominion House of Commons. Since then no steps have been taken to bring on the elections in the territories, and as the time is near for the meeting of Parliament, the people are anxious to know what is going to be done. A general election for Canada must take place next year, and it is supposed that the Government concluded that it was hardly necessary to bring on the elections for but one meeting of the house, and therefore have decided to postpone the elections for the territories until the date of the general elections. Some people in the territories fall in with this view, but the great majority claim, and justly so, that since they are entitled to representation by the passing of the bill providing for that end, they should be given representation at once, and that a single Parliament should not be allowed to pass without that representation being furnished to which the country is entitled. The importance which now attaches to the Northwest

Territories of Canada, through the rapid development of the country during the last few years, makes it imperative that there should be representation from such an important portion of the Dominion at the earliest practical moment. There is no other portion of Canada which stands in need of legislation of greater consequence than the territories, owing to their vast extent, diversified interests, and the rapid transformation going on within them. At the same time it may be said with impunity, that there is no other division of Canada which is less understood and about which Ottawa legislators require more information, than is the case in regard to the territories. Therefore to deal intelligently with questions affecting the interests of this particular portion of the country, it is necessary that well-informed territorial representatives should be at Ottawa in attendance at the next Parliament. In addition to the question of representation at Ottawa, the people of the territories are commencing to agitate for a larger measure of representative local government, and it is likely that this matter will receive considerable attention during the present session of the Northwest Council.

AFTER the failure to form the proposed company for the purpose of carrying on a slaughtering and meat curing business in this city, and the subsequent withdrawal from business of the largest packing house operating in that line here, it looked as though very little would be done in the way of packing this season. Last winter three houses were operating here in curing hog products, but the amount of the home-cured product has not been in anything like sufficient quantity to supply the demand, and imported American hams, bacon, etc., have been very largely used throughout the Northwest during the past summer. At the same time that we were importing the product, we were heavily exporting live hogs, which certainly was an anomalous condition of affairs. The prospect for next season appeared even worse a short time ago, and it seemed as though we would have to import more largely than ever for next summer. However, a change has come over the outlook during the past few weeks, and from the preparations now being made for packing and curing pork, it is likely that the days for importing hog products into Manitoba, are about numbered. Carveth & Co., and D. D. Doyle, the two remaining houses that were in the packing business last winter, have already commenced operations for the present season, and it is their intention to do a much more extensive business than ever before. Mr. Doyle commenced operations for the season two months earlier than last year, and already he has prepared about half as much of the product as he did during all of last year, doing a slaughtering business as well as purchasing the dressed hogs. Carveth & Co. have been curing all summer in small quantities, and will now greatly increase their operations. In addition to the old houses, there are three new ones already formed for the purpose of packing and curing pork, and others are talking of following suit. Some of these new firms will likely go into the business on an extensive scale, and if the supply of hogs holds out, there will be plenty of the home-cured product for next season. Owing to the large number of live hogs exported to Toronto and Montreal during the last few months, it is feared by some that the supply will not be equal to the demand here. In the event of a shortage prices might reach a figure that would prevent packing here, in competition with Chicago. The general opinion, however, is that there is a plentiful supply of hogs in the country for all purposes.

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WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 2, 1886.

OUR VACANT LANDS.

The statement has been made that over 54 per cent. of the public lands of the Province of Manitoba are not yet occupied, and as this is given on the authority of the Department of Agriculture, it must therefore be accepted as reliable. With such a large portion of the public domain lying idle and unproductive, it will at once be seen how erroneous is the idea which has gone abroad, that there is very little land in Manitoba open for settlement, and that it is necessary to go hundreds of miles beyond the boundaries of the province to secure homesteads. In addition to the unoccupied lands within the province, there is also a large amount of land which has been seized upon by speculators, and is held by them for sale. Such lands are generally most desirable and valuable for immediate settlement, being usually situated in close proximity to the principal cities and towns throughout the province. For instance, take the populous and progressive city of Winnipeg, where for a radius of twenty-five miles around the country is practically uninhabited, owing to the vast amount of land held by non residents. These lands were often acquired for a mere song by the present holders, but owing to the rapid rise in values a few years ago and the subsequent decline in prices, the owners have been holding them, hoping to realize something approximating what they once could have obtained for them. But the folly of this course is beginning to dawn upon the owners of non-resident lands around the city, and in many instances such holdings can now be purchased at really low values. These owners have seen settlers coming into the country and passing far to the westward, in order to take up Government lands; they have seen settlers come in and purchase farms in more populous districts, many miles farther from desirable markets, and paying higher prices for such, than could be obtained for the most desirable lands in the unsettled belt surrounding the largest city north of Minneapolis.

And what is the reason of this? A number of answers have been given as sufficient to cover the case, and a superficial glance over the matter would pro-

bably satisfy the owners of the lands as to the correctness of the theories or causes advanced for the steady movement of immigration to more distant portions of the country, and passing over districts more advantageously situated as to market and other conveniences. It has been said that the idea has gone abroad, that there are no lands in the eastern portion of Manitoba open for homestead settlement, and that lands in the market for sale are held at such exorbitant prices, as to utterly preclude their purchase by persons of moderate means. It is also claimed that the C.P.R. Co. which organization controls immigration to this country to a considerable extent, has used its great influence to induce settlers to locate as far westward as possible, thereby securing the advantage of the additional mileage in bringing in supplies for and carrying out the products of such settlers. These arguments appear very plausible, and such reasons may, and no doubt do, induce many settlers to pass through Winnipeg and on to more distant sections of the province and territories; but these are not the only reasons for the lack of purchasers for the vacant lands around the city, and we may look deeper for other causes than those already mentioned. These lands are given a certain nominal value, owing to their nearness to a railway centre and convenience of a large and ready market, where the highest prices can always be obtained. But what gives land real value? Unquestionably cultivation and productiveness. Vast tracts of wild land are really valueless at the moment, and their purchase and sale is transacted on a basis of their prospective value when they shall have been rendered productive. So it is with the lands around Winnipeg. Incoming settlers would prefer to purchase farms in settled districts, where the surrounding lands have been rendered valuable by cultivation, than to locate in a district the resources of which lie dormant, even though in the latter case they would have the advantage of a larger market and better prices. It is just as well that the holders of large tracts of unproductive land surrounding the city should understand this and act accordingly.

Whatever might have been true at one time, it cannot now be said that the vacant lands around Winnipeg are held at exorbitant prices. Some few holders may still value their properties at far above their real values; but as before

noted, any quantity of land can be had at short distances from the city, at really very low prices. Land can be had within a radius of twenty-five miles of the city, at from one dollar to fifteen dollars per acre, according to its adaptability for agricultural operations and to location. The speculative mania has now passed away to a great extent; owners have realized the folly of holding for "boom" prices, and properties are now offered at prices in many instances almost below what would be considered a fair price. Here, then, is an opportunity for settlers of moderate means, to purchase farms near the prosperous and rapidly-growing metropolis of an area of country as great in extent as half the continent of Europe. What is now wanted is some extensive and well-directed effort to turn a desirable portion of the stream of immigration into this district, and in a very short time the prairie solitude surrounding the city will be changed to one of animation and development. This end is likely to be achieved by the Winnipeg Board of Trade, which body has undertaken to grapple with the question, and no doubt will bring the matter to a successful issue. In a short time, therefore, we may expect to see a change in the surroundings of the city, such as shall be not only greatly to its benefit but to the advantage of the whole province.

THE COLONIZATION PLAN FOR FOREIGNERS

In the report lately issued by the immigration committee of the House of Commons, in dealing with the immigration of foreigners to the Northwest, it is stated that the immigration "is of the precise kind which we have desired to promote, namely, people who have come to take up lands and to form colonies." For this purpose several townships have been set apart, in different sections of the country, to form the nucleus of settlements of foreigners. It is noted that in this way Scandinavian, Hungarian and German colonies have already been established.

The system of forming settlements or colonies of foreigners is one to which many objections may and have been raised, and some of the arguments against it are of a very plausible character. Foreigners settled in large communities will retain their distinctive characteristics of language and customs, instead of becoming assimilated with the great body politic. This undoubtedly is an objection

carrying with it considerable weight. It would of course be better to have foreigners at once adopt the language, customs and habits of our people, but this they are not always in a position to do, and a close examination of the case will show that the plan of forming settlements has many advantages, provided that the settlements are not too large. For instance, a foreigner coming into the country, without any knowledge of the customs of our people and unable to speak our language, would find his trials very greatly increased and his prospects of success correspondingly curtailed. Foreigners coming into a strange country, where everything is new to them, could hardly be expected to at once take up with the new order of things, and without the assistance of others of their own nationality, they would be called upon to put up with many trials and hardships which they would not be compelled to bear by following the plan of settling in colonies. True this system has the effect of maintaining for a time the foreign customs of the settlers, but only for a time, whilst it has the advantage of enabling the settlers to work together and mutually assist each other, until they are in a position to acquire the language and customs of the people among whom they have settled. It will appear, therefore, that the retention by the settlers from foreign countries, of their peculiarities of habits, is really an advantage to them, and no great hardship to the country in which they have come to make their home. Instead of being forced to put up with the inconveniences and tribulations consequent upon their settlement among a people of whose language and national customs they are entirely unacquainted, the foreigner coming to the Northwest can locate among a small colony of his own people. Foreigners settled in such colonies will be in a position to become acquainted with the customs of the country, and gradually adapt themselves to their new surroundings, instead of being forced to adopt habits which they were unable to comprehend.

Taking this view of the case, the plan of forming colonies of foreigners, would seem to have many advantages for such settlers. Of course care should be taken that such settlements should not be made to too great extent, so as to unnecessarily prolong the time when such foreigners would adopt the customs of the country, the greater the number of a foreign

nationality settled together, the longer will they retain their distinctive characteristics. On the other hand, a small colony of foreigners settled together, whilst proving greatly to the assistance of each other in overcoming the difficulties which must beset all new comers in a new and strange country, would not prevent the adoption by such foreigners, of the customs of the country in which they had located, but would merely allow them to acquire at leisure a knowledge of the ways of their adopted country, with the least possible inconvenience and discomfort to themselves.

IMMIGRATION.

The first report of the select standing committee on immigration and colonization of the Canadian House of Commons, has been published. The report starts out with the statement that the actual number of immigrants arriving at our ports during 1885, was less than in any year since 1881. The actual number arriving during 1885 is placed at 105,096, against 166,596 for the previous year. Of this total a number were merely passing through the country to the Western States, the number remaining in the country amounting to 79,169, against 103,824 in 1884. It is said that there were very few mechanics among the immigrants, who were, as a rule, an exceptionally good class. Work was readily obtained for all, and it is said the demand for agricultural laborers and domestic servants was never fully satisfied. Only 6,694 adults and 1,125 children availed themselves of the assisted passage regulations. The total expense incurred for immigration purposes for the year 1885 was \$310,271, against \$431,497 in 1884. Of this amount \$75,022 was expended in printing, and \$36,748 in assisted passages. The valuable return for this outlay is shown by the statement, that the incoming settlers brought with them money and effects to the amount of \$4,143,886. An interesting feature of the report is, that of the total number coming into the country, 22,266 were Canadians returning from the United States. This would indicate that many Canadians who leave their homes for new fields and pastures green, are glad to get back again. Canada cannot be such a bad country after all to live in.

The total number of people arriving at

the British Columbia ports is placed at 20,144, of whom 4,097 were Chinese. Of the whites about 50 per cent, or 8,023, were supposed to be actual settlers, though there were no accurate means of ascertaining the real number of those intending to remain in the province. The 4,097 Chinese were nearly all immigrants. In regard to British Columbia, it is probable that a considerable portion of those taken as immigrants, came for the purpose of working on the railway, and would leave the country on the completion of the road.


In regard to Manitoba, the number of immigrants coming into the country at different ports of entry is placed as follows: Port Arthur, 1,415, Emerson, 3,189; Gretna, 4,056. The total number of persons coming into the province was 21,946, and the number outward bound, 14,706, leaving a net gain of 7,240. The number of those going outward was supposed to have contained a good many railway employes.

In the report there is no distinction made between Manitoba and the territories, so that the figures would apply to the Northwest in general. It is stated that mechanics and laborers were discouraged from coming to Canada. Those obtaining assisted passages were required to make a declaration of their intention to engage in agricultural pursuits. The total expenses for all purposes of immigration amounted to a *per capita* cost of \$392 on the number of immigrants.

One of the most interesting portions of the blue book is that dealing with the Mennonite settlements in Manitoba. The loan of \$96,400 advanced by the Government to the Mennonites at the time of their settlement in this province, has been about all paid off, and although there were quite a number of very poor people among them at that time, they are now as a rule prosperous and contented. The question as to whether they should teach the English language in their schools, was a bone of contention among them for some time, but it is being gradually settled in the affirmative. Many of the younger people are settling on separate homesteads, and there is a growing tendency to relax the village system and adopt the customs of the country in which they have settled. This goes to show that in a few years the Mennonites of Manitoba will lose their distinctive peculiarities, and become assimilated with the people of the country.

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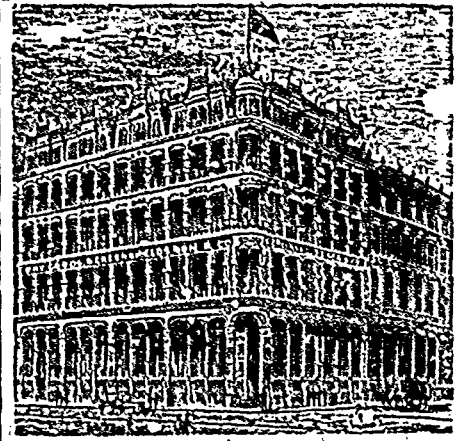
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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET

There is really very little to be said in the way of news regarding the financial situation. The only feature noticeable at the banks is a somewhat better call for money from grain circles, the movement in this direction having gradually increased and now has assumed considerable proportion. There has been a desire manifested to move out as much grain as possible before the close of navigation, which is now close at hand, insurance and lake freight rates showing considerable advance. Last week being the close of the month, commercial transactions were quieter, but the first of the week will likely show increased activity. In regard to remittances from the country, there has been considerable diversity of opinion, and whilst some have had fair to good returns, others have had a very bad week. The number finding remittances poor have been in the majority.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE

The very fine and almost summer-like weather which has continued to prevail during the past week, has had the effect of keeping trade rather quiet in some branches, and although one could hardly find fault with this, yet dry goods, clothing, boot and shoe dealers and others would prefer something different. The boot and shoe men would like to see a little more rain and slush, so that people would be compelled to cast off their old shoes and purchase something more impervious to moisture, whilst the clothing and dry goods dealers would desire a cold snap, to create an appetite for warmer clothing. Until we have a taste of winter, these last two branches will not reach a very active state in the season's sorting trade. In building lines there has been considerable activity, which is looked upon as the last effort of the season, before the winter's dulness sets in. Other branches of trade have shown about the usual demand and prices generally steady.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

Now and again a plow or harrow has been taken by parties who were going out to farms in the west, to save the trouble of coming after them in the spring. As a rule, however, business for this season is considered wound up, with the exception of what may be done in sleighs when snow flies. Collections have been coming in to some extent, but not as freely as could be desired.

BOOTS AND SHOES

This trade is just now having a very quiet time, which is attributed by dealers to the warm and dry weather. Retailers in the city are doing scarcely anything, and unless there is a change to wet weather the fall trade in this branch will be very light. This of course falls back on the wholesalers who report no sorting trade doing worth speaking of. The redeeming feature is found in collections, which show up very good for the last week or so.

CLOTHING

Very much the same features have continued to rule in this branch since our last report. Of course there are always a few lots going out, but taken altogether the past week has been a quiet one. Jobbing trade has not moved yet to any extent, and an active business is not looked

for until we have something of a foretaste of winter in place of the beautiful and almost summer-like weather of the past few weeks. Collections seem rather slow.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

A fairly good movement has been going on in this line, though not by any means active, but in proportion to the demand in other lines. Fancy lines and Christmas goods have been going out to some extent.

DRY GOODS

In this leading line the dullness of the previous week has continued and if anything, has been intensified. Since the first rush of the fall trade was over, the call has gradually been growing less, and last week was at about the bottom. An occasional order comes in for small sorting lots, but the regular sorting trade has not opened yet, and the only thing relied upon to bring about an active movement of this nature is a change in the weather to something colder. Until such takes place there will be more or less of a quiet feeling. The tendency of prices in nearly all lines of woollen and cotton goods is strong and prices advancing. There is not so much change in actual prices here, but new goods coming in generally have to be marked up a notch or so, and orders placed with manufacturers for spring goods are only taken at marked advances on old prices, so that next spring there will probably be a considerable advance in prices all round. A cablegram was received from England by a local dealer on Thursday, stating that prices for Cashmeres and all fine woollen goods had advanced 25 to 50 per cent.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

In this branch trade continues steady and fairly active. Quotations are as follows: Howari's quinine, 90c to \$1; German quinine, 80 to 90c; opium, \$4 to \$4.50; morphia, \$2 to \$2.50; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 60 to 65c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 25 to 35c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.25; chlorate potash, 30 to 35c; alum, \$3 to \$3.75; coppers, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.50; sulphur, roll, \$4 to \$4.25; American blue vitrol, 6 to 8c.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES

Trade in this line, though moving to some extent, has remained rather quiet since the conclusion of sending out first orders, and in keeping with the general trade situation; though in fancies there is now some call for the Christmas trade. Collections have not yet shown much freedom.

FURS

There has been little change in the outlook for the coming season's trade in furs, and it would seem that prices will probably range very much the same as last season. Lynx will probably rule lower, and beaver somewhat firmer. Present prospects would indicate about the following quotations: Beaver, per lb, \$2.50 to \$4.00; bear, per skin, \$5.00 to \$20.00; bear, cub, per skin, \$1.00 to \$6.00; otter, per skin, \$5.00 to \$10.00; mink, per skin, 30 to 90c; martin, per skin, 60c to \$2.00; fisher, per skin, \$1.00 to \$6.00; lynx, per skin, \$1.00 to

\$3.00; racoon, per skin, 40 to 60c; skunk, per skin, 40-60-80; muskrat, per skin, 1 to 5c.

FISH AND GAME

There is still but a light supply of game in the market. Quotations are: Lake Winnipeg white, 6c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; pickerel, 3c; salmon, 18c; cod, 10c; Haddock, 10c; Halibut, 17c; Flounders, 15. Oysters, standards, 45c per can; selects, 55c per can; bulk oysters, \$2.35 to \$2.65 per gal. Cured fish are quoted; Labrador herrings, \$1.30 per pail; mackerel, \$1.30 kit; smoked haddock, 16c per pound; coiffish, 6c per pound; blasters, \$3.00 per box; salt white, 10c per pound.

FRUITS

Stocks of winter apples have been added to considerably. Some new lots of Ontario grapes have been received, but these will soon be out of the market. The season for California grapes is also well over, and fresh stocks coming to hand are not usually in good shape. Malaga lemons have made their appearance in the market, at considerably lower prices. Jamaica oranges are now received in boxes, and Florida oranges are looked for to arrive next week. Quotations are as follows: Jamaica oranges, \$8.00 per box. Winter apples, \$3.75 to \$4.50 per bbl, for good stock. California pears, \$5 to \$5.50 per box; Lemons, \$8.50 per box; \$16.00 per case, \$18.00 per chest; California, Muskat and Tokay grapes, \$6.00 to \$7.00 per crate of 40 lbs; Malaga grapes, \$8 to \$8.50 per keg; Ontario grapes 10, to 12c; Cranberries, \$12 per bbl; Figs, 50lb sacks, 12c; Golden dates, 12c; peanuts, roasted, 18c; raw, 15c; walnuts, 15 to 20c; almonds 15 to 20c; filberts 13 to 15c. Dried fruits are quoted as follows: valencia raisins \$3.15 to \$3.25; London layers \$3.75 to \$3.90; black crown \$5 to \$5.25; black baskets, 4 boxes, \$1.30. Apple cider is worth \$10 a barrel; sweet potatoes, \$8.25 per barrel.

FUEL

Quotations are as follows; Best tamarac wood, \$4.75, with some poor selling at \$4.25; sound poplar, \$3.50; poor, \$3.25. Prices for car lots on track. Coal on track sells at \$9.75 for anthracite, \$10.75 for smithy, and \$7.25 for American soft.

FURNITURE

There has been some improvement in this branch and quite a number of orders have been coming in, though usually for small amounts.

GROCERIES

About the usual steady trade doing and with the quotations unaltered, which are as follows: Canned tomatoes, at \$3.50; corn \$3.25 to \$3.50; peas, \$3.75; yellow sugar 6 1/2 to 7c; granulated 7 1/2 to 8c; lump sugar, 9 to 9 1/2c; Coffees, Rio, 12 to 13 1/2c; Government Java, 28c, other Javas, 22c; Mochas, 31 to 34c. Now season's teas are now quoted as follows: Japan season 1886-7, 25 to 45c; Congous, 1886-7, 20 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 50c. Old range, Moyune gunpowder, 25 to 70c; pan-fired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired, 25 to 40c; Ping Suey you g hys 1, 25 to 35c, Moyune young hyson, 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-6, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn \$2.00 to \$2.35; sugar, cane, \$1.85 to \$2.00; T. & B. tobacco, \$10.

HIDES

Some lots have been coming in from the far

west. Prices are unchanged and are as follows: Steers, Winnipeg inspection, No. 1 7c; No. 2, 6c; cows, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; bulls, 5c; cal, fine haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 8c. Sheep pelts, 30 to 65c. Tal low 3½c per lb.

HARDWARE AND METALS

There is no change to report in the local markets. Prices for iron and metals continue firm at first hands, and it is expected that spring stocks will show a considerable advance in prices. Quotations are as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.35 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin pla as, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 50 to 55 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 26 to 30c per lb., according to quality; bar iron \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb; shot, 6½ to 7c a lb; tarred felt, \$2.60 to \$2.85 per 100 lbs; barbed wire 7 to 7½c.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

Trade continues steady and in fair volume and prices are unchanged and as follows: Spanish sole, 23 to 32c; slaughtered sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.35 to \$1.50; Canada Calf 90 to \$1.00; French kip \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 55 to 75c; No 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 25 to 27c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings 12c.

LUMBER

The demand from the city has kept up actively right to the present time, and there does not yet appear to be any diminution in the call, though it is not expected to hold out much longer. The call from the country is light. A good many parties have already been dispatched to the woods, and it is expected that the log cut this winter will be considerably larger than that of last season.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS

There has been a livening up in this line, and the past week has shown a fairly active trade, but this is looked upon as of short-lived duration, and merely the last effort of the season. Quotations are as follows: Turpentine 75c; harness oil, \$1.10; Neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; linseed oil, raw 68c per gal., boiled 71c; seal oil steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 14c per lb; lard No. 1, \$1.25 per gal; olive, \$1.00 to \$2.00, according to quality; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 26c; headlight, 28c; water white, 30c. American oils, Eocene, 36c; water white, 33c; sunlight, 30c; Eldorado, machine, 56c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per bbl; Portland cement, \$4.75; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

The feeling has been slightly quieter, though still fairly active for the season.

STATIONERY AND PAPER

Dealers have now commenced to send out Christmas goods, such as cards, albums and fancy lines. The staple trade has been rather quiet.

WINES AND SPIRITS

A moderate business continues to be done, with prices steady as follows: Gooderam

& Wort's five year old, \$2.40; 7 year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debouche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6.50; Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4.00 to \$4.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$8.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

WOOL

There is now only an odd lot occasionally coming in. Prices have not been altered and are as follows: Leicester and Cotswold, washed, 14c to 16c; coated and broken, washed, 12c; unwashed 8c to 11c; unwashed and tags off, 10 to 12c; Montana sheep, unwashed, 11 to 12c.

THE MARKETS

WINNIPEG

WHEAT

In the leading cereal there has been no change whatever in prices since last report, the slight differences occurring in outside markets not influencing prices here. Shipments have been moving out more freely, for which purpose cars have been more readily obtained. Receipts at primary provincial points have gradually increased and toward the close of the week quite an amount of wheat was being brought to market daily by farmers. One firm took in about fifty cars on Friday, aggregating the amount received at the different points where buyers were local, which was the heaviest day's receipts of the season to date. At provincial points prices paid to farmers varied from 50 to 57c for No. 1 hard, according to freight rates from point of purchase. In the city 62c was paid for No. 1 hard delivered at the mills, and 59c for No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern.

FLOUR

Prices were easier in some grades, and patents was offered 10c lower. There is also some variation from quotations by different dealers. Prices for broken lots, delivered in the city, or f.o.b. are as follows: Patents, \$2.40, with some dealers holding at \$2.45; strong bakers, \$1.90; XXXX casier at \$1.20 to \$1.30, and some holding at \$1.40; superfine, 90c to \$1.00.

BRAN AND SHORTS

have both been advanced \$1, to \$9 for bran and \$11 for shorts.

BARLEY

There do not appear to have been any transactions in this grain, and both in the city and at country points there is scarcely anything offering. One car on track here was held at 50c, at which price a purchaser would be doubtful.

OATS

Oats have kept up at the top prices, and have even gone higher, 42c having been paid for car lots on track, and 40c for loads on the market. There has been a considerable demand to fill mounted police and other western contracts. Some dealers think present prices cannot be maintained long, but others say prices will go higher.

OATMEAL

Prices given last week were outside quotations, and have not been held. Usual quotations for small lots are \$2.50 for standard and \$2.75 for granulated.

POTATOES

Prices hold steady at about last quotations,

30 to 40c being the range at which lots are laid down for here.

CHEESE

The home product appears to have been about exhausted, at least if any is yet held by factories it has not been offered in this market. The imported Ontario product sells in small lots at 13 to 14c.

EGGS

The demand has slackened up considerably owing to the advance in prices. Still all receipts of fresh have been taken as fast as they arrived in the market, and were it not that not nearly as many are wanted; there would be a great scarcity. Prices have held steady at the last quotation of 22c for fresh, though we have heard of one or two sales of single case lots at 23c. However, this was not a usual price. Some lined have been placed on the market at 20c but the sale of these is yet limited.

BUTTER

Receipts have kept up about the same and a liberal quantity has come to market. However the demand has continued good, and stocks have not accumulated to any visible extent. Prices have held steady and 18 to 19c appears to have been the usual price which good dairy has brought. Some small lots of extra choice have brought 1c advance on these quotations, and we heard of some fancy going as high as 22c. These prices, however, were unusual, and only something out of the ordinary would command such. Medium qualities were quiet at from 14 to 17c, and poor at 10 to 12c.

BACON

Prices have held steady for all grades except spiced roll, which is quoted 1c lower. Prices are: Long clear, 8½ to 9c; breakfast bacon, 12c; spiced roll, 11c.

HAMS

Have not altered in price and plain is still quoted at 15c.

LARD

Has sold in 20 lb pails at \$2.15 to \$2.25; 3 lb pails have sold at 43c each, and 5 lb pails at 65c each.

DRESSED MEATS

The demand for dressed pork holds good and prices have been strong. Nothing has sold as low as 5½c, unless very poor quality, and from 5½ to 5¾c has been readily paid. We have heard of as high as 6c being paid, but this did not seem to be a usual occurrence. Beef sides have sold at 5½ to 6½c, with 4½c to 5½c paid for country dressed. Mutton steady at 9c.

LIVE STOCK

Hoge hold firm at 4c off cars, for which price good mixed lots would be taken all around. One sale of a choice lot was reported at 4½c, but the former figure is all that could be looked for. Cattle are somewhat easier, at 3 and 5 per cent. off cars, for good butchers' stock. Some quote from 2½ to 3c. A shipment of choice cattle has been made to Liverpool, under the management of the C.P.R., as an experiment to learn what may be done in this direction.

HAY

Loads on the market sell at \$8 to \$10 per ton the latter for choice. Some timothy brought \$10 to \$12.

-MINNEAPOLIS

The little boom in wheat seems to have spent its force and prices have been falling, the past two days, though there is some show of strength at times. The bulls were terribly disappointed, Monday, by the size of the increase in the visible supply, it being three times as large as they expected, as they have since been trying to crawl from under their load as gracefully as possible. They are aided materially by the temporary blockade in the northwest, but this will soon be lifted. Winter wheat is still marketed freely, and spring wheat farmers show

no signs of a change of policy. Receipts were over a million, last week, and shipments along various lines tributary to Minneapolis, and a prominent elevator man says:

"We can't get cars in the country. We need forty a day and get about eight, on the average, so that we have to turn wheat away all the time. Duluth is nearly full and will probably have all her houses will hold by the time of navigation closes. I think wheat will go down three cents, at least, before we get a solid, substantial advance." Other elevator men talk about the same way.

The highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on change during the week ending Oct. 27 closing prices, and the prices one year ago were:

WHEAT—	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Oct. 28 1885.
No. 1 hard	78½	72	72½	89½
No. 1 northern	71½	70	70½	84½
No. 2 "	69½	68	68½	80½

Futures showed about the same fluctuations, November 1 hard closing at 72½c, December at 74c and May at 82½c. November 1 northern closed at 70½c and December at 72c. Coarse grains were quiet, corn closing at 34 to 36c, oats at 25 to 26½c, barley at 42 to 55c, and rye at 42 to 45c, all by sample.

MILLSUFF—Has been steady, bulk bran closing at \$7.75 to \$8 and shorts at \$8.50 to \$9.50 per ton.

FLOUR.—There has been some demand for flour, and millers advanced prices, while exporters have been bidding higher, but millers are slow about accepting heavy orders for future shipments, owing to uncertainty as to freights, important changes being expected soon. The market is therefore quiet, but very firm.

Quotations at the mills for car or round lots: No. 1 Patents, \$4.15 to \$4.25; straights, \$3.90 to \$4.15; first bakers', \$3.30 to \$3.50; second bakers', \$2.80 to \$3.00; low grades, \$1.70 to \$1.85, in bags; red dog, \$1.30 to \$1.40, in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as noted. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 25 and 30 lb jute bags, 20c for 38 lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49 lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24 lb cotton sacks. In half barrels, extra charge is 30c per bbl
—Northwest Miller.

Provincial Markets.

Considerable wheat was marketed at Emerson last week. On Monday 59c was the ruling price. On Tuesday it dropped to 58c and on Wednesday 57c, at which price it held steady, though in many instances 58c was paid.

During the past week the price of wheat has gone up a trifle, at Brandon, and as high as 52c was paid. Of oats the quantity coming in is large, and there seems to be a greater demand than supply. As high as 32c was paid.

A large amount of wheat was marketed at St. George la Prairie last week, notwithstanding low price. The figures paid were: No. 1 hard, 50c, No. 1 northern 47c, No. 1 regular 45c. Oats have gone up, and now bring 40c. Butter 20c.

About 1000 bushels of wheat per day are being marketed at Manitou and nearly all are No. 1 hard. Oats have advanced in price and are likely to go higher. Barley continues low. The following are the quotations: Wheat, 49 to 53c; Oats, 34c; barley, 25c.

Wheat is again up to 51c, at Virden. Oats are still rising, 33 to 35c per bushel being paid for them. Potatoes bring from 30 to 35c. Butter 17c and eggs 15c.

Stocks of Wheat.

The stocks of wheat at twenty-one leading interior and seaboard markets, east of the Rocky Mountains, in transit from the West to the seaboard, and afloat on the ocean, destined for Great Britain and the Continental Europe, on dates named, were as follows:

S. East of "Rockies"	Wheat, bu. 53,820,000
Afloat on ocean for U'd K'm	16,080,000
Afloat on ocean for Europe	4,160,000
Total, Oct 18, 1886	74,049,000
Previous week	75,027,000
Total, Oct. 19, 1885	61,799,000
Total, Oct. 20, 1884	49,338,000
Total, Oct. 21, 1883	48,048,000
Total, Oct. 22, 1882	33,786,000
Total, Oct. 23, 1881	46,378,000
Total, Oct. 24, 1880	39,160,000

Includes Minneapolis and St. Paul for 1885-86. The visible supply on October 23 was 55,274,100 bushels, against 49,886,224 for the same week as last year; and an increase of 1,445,510 bushels over the previous week.

Wheat Prices.

The Toronto Mail gives the following figures, showing how present prices for wheat compare with the prices of eight years ago. On October 14th, 1878, the price of spring wheat in Toronto, Chicago, and Liverpool, stood thus:

Toronto	\$.65
Chicago78
Liverpool	1.38

Wheat in Toronto was just seventy-one cents lower than at Liverpool, and thirteen cents lower than at Chicago.

On October 14th, 1886, the prices were:	
Toronto	73 cents
Chicago	72½ "
Liverpool	97 "

Wheat in Toronto was thus but twenty-four cents lower than at Liverpool, and just half a cent higher than at Chicago. Wheat is now eight cents higher in Toronto, five and a half cents higher in Chicago, and thirty-nine cents lower in Liverpool than it was on the same date in 1878. If the prices were relatively as low in Toronto, compared with the Liverpool price, in 1886 as in 1878, spring wheat would just bring forty-eight cents in Toronto to-day.

Canadian Pottery Industry.

A special to the Philadelphia Press states that Mr. S. F. Glass, of London, Ont., was in that city en route to East Liverpool, Ohio, where he was to purchase machinery and models for the first Canadian pottery, which is soon to be established at London. No potters' clay has yet been discovered in British North America except Manitoba and the northern territory. These places, however, are too far away, and consequently people have been slow to invest money in a pottery under such disadvantages. But the fact remains that raw material can be imported into Canada free of duty, while there is a heavy duty on manufactured goods.—Brace street's.

Grain and Milling Notes

Hay Bros. are building a roller flour mill at Listowel, Ont.

SEVEN cents a bushel is the charge for threshing wheat this season at Edmonton.

THE R. C. mission authorities will establish a grist mill at Lac la Biche, Sask.

A joint stock company has been formed at Birtle for the purpose of building a grain warehouse.

The new elevator at the Hudson's Bay mill in Winnipeg, has been completed and is now in operation.

THE Alberta milling company intend erecting a grist and saw mill of forty horse-power each at Red Deer crossing, Sask., this fall and at Edmonton next season.

A dispatch from Wolseley, Assa., says: Cole & Cook have begun the erection of a hundred and fifty barrel grist mill and elevator here. The municipality of Wolseley gives them a bonus of \$6,000.

The grain storage of New York City is given at 20,950,000 bushels, or just a little more than Duluth will have a year hence. This, of course is exclusive of floating capacity, which will foot up two or three million bushels.

The M. & N. W. Ry. Co. has issued a circular advocating the frequent changing of seed wheat as tending to produce the best results. In evidence of its sincerity the company offer to deliver at the different stations along its line seed wheat to farmers at the actual cost to the company.

THE Edmonton Bulletin says: If Northwest papers having occasion to mention a shortage of crop this season would kindly speak for themselves in their remarks they would confer a favor. There has been no failure, partial or otherwise in northern Alberta. On the contrary crops in all this region are excellent both in yield and sample.

The Northwestern Miller says: The estimate of the London Miller on the world's wheat supplies and requirements, show a shortage slightly under nineteen million bushels. Since it was compiled, the report of the agricultural bureau shows that the deficiency will be made up in the country, hence, if the Miller's other figures be correct, supply and demand are for once evenly balanced. Now, if crop prospects are good, next spring, the bears will have another picnic.

The Canadian Manufacturer says: Duluth's wheat trade is making strides which are truly astonishing. Four new elevators are either contemplated or in course of erection; and Duluth has to-day, in store, six million bushels of wheat. Minneapolis has passed Chicago as a receiver of wheat, and she in turn will be compelled to divide honors with Duluth. Eastern millers will not object to have the Zenith City wax great as a wheat port. Duluth is bound to be a great factor in equalizing competition between Eastern and Western millers.

The Dominion revenue shows an increase for the first 20 days of last month of \$233,000, and from July 1st to October 20th, \$1,362,000, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

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Wheat buyers at all C.P.R. Shipping Stations

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

Wheat started on a rising market on Monday, but a weak feeling soon developed. A great deal of long wheat was thrown on the market, and cables reported dull foreign markets, under which influences prices slowly gave away. At the lowest point later cables reported wheat strong in London and prices again advanced, November going to 75c. In the afternoon prices weakened, on reports of re-selling grain at New York. Corn and oats were strong. Provisions were neglected. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	73 1/2	74 1/2
Corn	35 1/2	35 1/2
Oats	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pork	8.85	8.87 1/2
Lard	5.72 1/2	5.72 1/2

On Tuesday the wheat market opened 1/2c lower and a further decline of 3/4c occurred. Then prices firmed up and closed at the opening figures. Weakness was caused by heavy receipts in the Northwest. The general feeling, however, was firm. A great deal of wheat has been purchased on foreign account, which it is unable to move at present, owing to shortage of ocean tonnage. If prices keep firm this will be sent out in due time, but should any marked decline occur in prices, it would be thrown on the market again. Provisions were more active and opened lower, but last prices were at the top. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	72 1/2	73 1/2
Corn	34 1/2	35 1/2
Oats	25	25 1/2
Pork	8.55	8.87 1/2
Lard	5.75	5.75

On Wednesday there were several fluctuations of a range of about 3/4c. Early cables were easy, and there was free offerings and little demand. Later several heavy operators commenced buying and prices advanced 3/4c. Late cables reported a better feeling. There was no new feature in provisions, and prices were comparatively steady. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	72 1/2	73 1/2
Corn	34 1/2	35 1/2
Oats	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pork	8.82 1/2	8.85
Lard	5.75	5.75

On Thursday wheat opened 3/4c lower, but the feeling was strong and prices advanced 1c. After some weakness was caused by talk of an increase in the French duties, and an estimate of 2,500,000 bushels. Corn was active, with a sharp speculative advance. Provisions were steady and strong. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	73 1/2	73 1/2
Corn	35 1/2	35 1/2
Oats	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pork	9.07 1/2	9.07 1/2
Lard	5.82 1/2	5.82 1/2

Wheat was rather tame on Friday, and prices declined 1/2c lower, declining 3/4c from the start. Cables were weak, and the large northwestern receipts were depressing. Provisions were quiet and steady. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	73	73
Corn	35 1/2	35 1/2
Oats	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pork	8.97 1/2	8.97 1/2
Lard	5.80	5.80

On Saturday the trading in wheat was not active, and prices showed a drooping tendency, the range being to about 3/4c lower. Provisions were quiet and steady, with prices not materially altered.

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	72 1/2	73
Corn	35	35 1/2
Oats	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pork	8.95	8.95
Lard	5.80	5.80

TORONTO.

STOCKS

The condition of the stock market will be shown by the following comparative statement:

	Oct. 18.		Oct. 27.	
	ASKED.	BID.	ASKED.	BID.
Montreal rd	229 1/2	228 1/2	228 1/2	227 1/2
Ontario	119 1/2	119	120	119
Toronto	208	207	210	208 1/2
Merchants	120 1/2	120 1/2	131 1/2	129 1/2
Cominercio	126	125 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Imperial	—	137 1/2	138	137 1/2
Federal	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111
Dominion	215 1/2	215	216 1/2	216 1/2
Standard	120 1/2	120 1/2	126 1/2	126
Hamilton	—	136	—	136
Northwest Land	69 1/2	68 1/2	67	66
O.P.R. Bonds	106 1/2	104 1/2	106	104 1/2
do Stocks	—	67 1/2	—	—

WHEAT

Toward the close of the previous week there was some activity, but during the early part of the past there seemed to be little doing, and scarcely anything either offered or wanted. No. 2 fall was worth 74 to 75c, No. 2 red winter 75c, and No. 2 spring 74c.

FLOUR

Large sales of superior extra were made at \$3.50, with some choice at \$3.55. Spring extra \$3.10.

OATMEAL

Unchanged at \$3.80 in car lots, and \$4 to \$4.25 in small lots.

OATS

Steady and easier at 30 1/2 to 32c, the latter for milling.

BARLEY

Quiet and held above the views of buyers. No. 2 sold at 56 to 56 1/2c; No. at 60 to 61c; extra No. 3 at 53c.

APPLES

Only offering on the street, at \$1 to \$2, the higher price for choice hand-picked.

BUTTER

Choice lots active at 15 to 16c, with extra at 17 to 18c. Medium 12 1/2 to 13c for good, and poor 8c upwards.

CHEESE

Steady at 11 to 12c for local use. No sales reported from Ingersoll.

EGGS

Hold at 17 1/2 to 18c in large lots.

PORK

Quiet and going off slowly at \$14 for small lots.

BACON

Quiet with stocks small and prices steady, long clear sold at \$4 to 8 1/2c, and new Cumberland moving at 6 1/2c for cases. Rolls 9 to 9 1/2c, and backs and bellies 10 to 10 1/2c.

HAMS

Few offered; prices easy, new smoked have seldom brought over 12 1/2c.

LARD

Firm, tins and pails selling at from 9 1/2 to 10 1/2c, and tierces held about 9 1/2c.

DRESSED HOGS

Receipts have been fair and sufficient; prices

have ranged from \$5.25 to \$6, the bulk going at \$5.60.

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs 12 1/2c lower, owing to drop at Chicago. Prices for heavy fat, \$3.80 1/2 to \$4.12 1/2; light fat, \$4.27 1/2 to \$4.37 1/2; weight of cars. Butchers' cattle, pick, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; choice, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; good, 3c; common, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c.

HIDES AND WOOL

Hides, No. 1 inspected steers, \$9; No. 1 inspected cows, \$8.50; No. 2 inspected, \$7.50; No. 3 inspected, \$5; calfskins, green, 11 to 13c; calfskins, cured, 13 to 14c; calfskins, dry, 11 to 13c; sheepskins, green, 60 to 70c; wool, super, 22 to 23c; extra super, 20 to 28c; wool pickings, 9 to 10c; tallow, rough, 2c; rendered, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET

A heavy decline occurred on Tuesday over Monday's prices, the bottom being 1 1/2c lower, caused by a report that foreigners were selling freely. However, there was large buying, and last prices were 3/4c from the bottom. On Wednesday the market was quiet at the start, but heavy unloading caused a decline of 3/4c. Export buying later on put up prices to the starting point. On Thursday and Friday the feeling was weak, though on the former day there was a speculative bulge of 3/4c. On Friday prices declined 3/4c, with a quiet feeling, though somewhat firmer at the close. Receipts of wheat have averaged about 100,000 bushels per day, with a declining tendency. On October 23, the amount of wheat in store was 7,403,305 bushels, against 1,896,360 bushels one year ago. The range of prices for the week for No. 1 hard was as follows:

	Cash	Nov.	Dec.
Monday	76	76 1/2	77 1/2
Tuesday	73 1/2	74	75 1/2
Wednesday	73 1/2	74 1/2	76 1/2
Thursday	73 1/2	74 1/2	76 1/2
Friday	73 1/2	—	76 1/2
Saturday	—	73 1/2	75 1/2

German Coal Deposits.

Every now and then some pundit or other seeks the ear of the public in order to tell of the coming time when our coal fields will be exhausted and we shall have either to burn our forests or ourselves for fuel. So far as Germany is concerned there is little room for apprehension on this score. A recent calculation shows that we may at least count on having an abundance of coal for a thousand years, and as that is a fairly long time, and as we do not know what may turn up in the meantime, there is no need to pull long faces. Silesia appears to be specially well favored. Between the surface and a depth of 600 metres no less than fifty thousand million tons of coal may be counted on, and at a further depth at least two hundred thousand million tons; or altogether 250,000,000,000 tons. Then there is the Ruhr basin, which is known to be good for fifty thousand million tons. But, in addition, it is to be remembered that a large part of the Westphalian basin is unexplored, and probably it would not be wrong to place the supply in this part of the country at a hundred milliards of tons, so that Westphalia will certainly be kept going for at least a thousand years. As few expect to live so long as that, our minds need not be disturbed.—Kuhlow's.

How strange this world is spinning round,
Its course we cannot alter;
The man without a fault is found
To be a big defaulter.

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Respectfully yours, CHASE & SANBORN.

Boston. Montreal. Chicago

General Notes.

A Mica mine has been discovered in the township of Methuen, county Peterboro.

It was reported on the Montreal stock exchange recently that the cotton manufacturers' association has resolved to advance the price of grey cotton four-and-a-half or five per cent.

The Yarmouth woolen mill is busy, having received good orders from England; according to the *Acadian Recorder*. The duck factory at the same place is well engaged and doing well.

From reliable advices just to hand from Nova Scotia, we learn that the yield of apples in that province this season, is by far the largest on record. Some authorities place it as high as 150,000 bbls.

Rothschild & Co., wholesale jewellers, Toronto, have assigned. The liabilities are about \$100,000, and the assets will be trifling. Both partners Hurrich and Bush, have absconded. The principal creditors are in England and Germany.

There has, says the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*, been fully \$100,000,000 new capital gone southward during the past nine months, and unless we much mistake the signs there is a southern boom gathering which will astonish the world, socially, politically and industrially during the next few years.

Quite an extensive refinery is being prepared for active operation at Sarnia, Ont by the Alpha Oil Company; 5,000 barrels of oil can be treated at each run. A new oil-refining process is about

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etc. etc. etc.

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to be tried, the inventor being Professor Hall, who says he can make three barrels of refined oil out of one of crude and water.

Heavy crews are being sent into the woods from all the lumber points in the Northwest States. From 700,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 feet remain over to be taken care of next year. The showing is not calculated to make prospective log-owners satisfied. There is hardly a log unsold on the Mississippi, and the mills along the river can commence early and saw late, so far as log stocks are concerned. Minneapolis and St. Paul are a thousand cars at least short on their lumber shipments by reason of the switchmen's strike, and this, added to the shortage of cars, makes it doubtful whether they can catch up before winter.

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Business East. ONTARIO.

R. Langrill, butcher, Toronto, is dead.
 Jos. Eyres, grocer, Chatham, has sold out.
 R. B. Butland, music dealer, Toronto, is dead.
 Chas. Young, plumber, Windsor, has sold out.
 S. C. Hershey, grocer, Exeter, has assigned in trust.
 T. H. Ley, boots and shoes, St. Thomas, has sold out.
 John A. Salter, druggist, London South, has sold out.
 Elliott & Co., druggists, Toronto, were burned out.
 W. O. Cook, grocer, Springfield, is moving to Watford.
 R. B. Armstrong, hotelkeeper, Parry Sound, has sold out.
 R. O. Y. Ainslie, general storekeeper, Comber, has sold out.
 F. Walden, druggist, Harriston, has moved to Stratford.
 Cable & Caswell, tin dealers, Staffordville, have sold out.
 Charles Stern, fancy goods, Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 Wm. Ament, blacksmith, Strasburg, has assigned in trust.
 Brown & Wood, pattern makers, Toronto, have dissolved.
 W. Palmer, hotelkeeper, Maple, has sold out to Richardson.
 James Osborne & Son, grocers, Hamilton—Jas. Osborne dead.
 R. G. Bredin, druggist, Toronto, has sold out to J. A. Allen.
 Alex. Grant, harness dealer, Lonsdale, has removed to Tweed.
 R. J. Stewart, dealer in tins, Keene, has removed to Norwood.
 A. R. Kerr & Co., dry goods, Hamilton, are asking an extension.
 F. Lefax, grocer, Parry Sound, has called a meeting of creditors.
 Wm. Mullett, harness-dealer, Tweed; has sold out to A. Grant.
 F. McGibbon, lumber dealer, Watford, has sold out this branch.
 James Wilson, grist and woollen mills, Ferris, was burned out.
 R. Abbs, flour and feed, Parkdale, has sold out to Watkins & Son.
 Leishman & Perry, lumber dealers, Bracebridge, have dissolved.
 J. H. Soper, saloon keeper, Guelph, has sold out to James Johnston.
 Thos. Borbridge, clothing dealer, Ottawa, is offering to compromise.
 W. J. Franco & Co., lumber dealers, Port Perry, are in liquidation.
 J. F. Lyon & Co., manufacturers of extracts, Toronto, were burned out.
 P. N. Judah, fruit dealer, Toronto, has sold out to Lumber & Glasgow.
 J. S. McDonald, provisions, Toronto, has sold out to Wm. Thompson.
 Purser & Son, plumbers, Windsor, have dissolved; Wm. Purser retires.
 J. & D. Hagerman, general storekeepers, Plym, have dissolved; G. Hagerman contin-

R. J. Quigley, general storekeeper, Centralia, has sold out to B. P. Quarry.
 W. S. Meddowcroft, tailor and dry goods dealer, London, has assigned.
 Guggisberg Bros. & Co., furniture manufacturers, Preston, have dissolved.
 Allan Huffman, hotelkeeper, Stratford, has sold out to Walter Homewood.
 R. S. McCrea, general storekeeper, Glen Williams, is moving to Chelsea.
 W. H. Simpson, fancy goods dealer, Clinton, has sold out to A. Worthington.
 Shier & Brown, shingle mill, Bracebridge, have dissolved; Shier continues.
 R. Ritchie, general storekeeper, Pakenham, has called a meeting of creditors.
 Brown, Bird & Co., woollen manufacturers, Windsor, have sold out this branch.
 A. M. Newland, manufacturer of glove linings, Preston, has removed to Galt.
 Schuyler, Smith & Co., book publishers, London—style now McDermid & Logan.
 John Jewell, general storekeeper, Harriston, has sold out to Simmons & Cummings.
 F. McHardy & Co., wholesale grocers, Toronto—stock advertised for sale by tender.
 Alex. Weir, shoe dealer, Toronto, has assigned in trust and stock advertised for sale.
 A. M. Forster, Brass worker, Hamilton—T. J. Carroll admitted under style A. M. Forster & Co.
 Powell & Jones Manufacturing Co., Peterboro—style changed to Peterboro Stove Manufacturing Co.
 Bradfield & Bro., hardware, Morrisburg, have dissolved; each (R. H. and Frederick) continues on his own account.
 Wortman & Ward, foundry and patent hay forks, London, have dissolved, and style now is the Wortman & Ward Manufacturing Co.

QUEBEC.

A. E. Desilets, dry goods, Three Rivers, has assigned.
 McCrory & Cloran, brewers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Harris, Heenan & Co., belting, Montreal, have dissolved.
 A. Chartrand & Co., carpenters, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Association Manufacture du Canada, Boucherville, has dissolved.
 Octave Girard, dealer in casket and coffin metals, Three Rivers, is dead.
 Z. Vaudry & Son, plumbers, Quebec, have dissolved; Z. Vaudry continues.
 Sharpe & McKinnon, manufacturers of Berlin felt boots and shoes, Montreal, are asking an extension.

Items of Interest.

Shoal Lake has been stocked with young black bass.
 A hook and ladder company has been organized at Birtle.
 The M. & N. W. Ry. Co. has received another first-class coach from Cobourg, Ont.
 The new post office at New Sweden, sec. 7, tp. 18, r. 17, to be called Scandinavia, was opened on the first of the month.
 Many farmers who lost their hay by the prairie fires were last week busily engaged put-

ting up more, and hoped to be able to get sufficient for the winter.

The assessment of the town of Birtle, as finally revised, is \$128,000. The rate for all purposes, including interest and sinking fund on debentures, is 1½¢ on the dollar.

The Indian department at Regina has received a car load of blankets and other material for winter clothing, which will be distributed among the Indians of the Northwest.

A grant of \$400 has been given for the improvement of the road from Minnedosa to the Swedish settlement, and a number of contracts have been let to the settlers for the work.

The Cattle Ranch Company who are embarking in the cattle business at Wilton Bunch south of Moosejaw have brought in a number of well bred Galloway bulls to be used on their ranch.

B. Beaupre, of Fort. Saskatchewan, grows tobacco for his own use. A stalk of this year's growth four feet six inches high was sent to Calgary to be exhibited at the agricultural show.

A number of citizens of Regina have organized under the name of the "Assiniboia Stock Grower's Association." Edward Carss was elected president, and Mr. McNichal secretary. Major Logan was appointed delegate to the International Range Association which meets at Denver in February.

On the 1st of January last there were 48 Protestant and 11 Roman Catholic schools established in the territories in all, 59 schools. To-day there are 76 Protestant and 14 Roman Catholic, in all 90, showing an increase of 31 schools. The 76 Protestant schools represent a school population of 2,253 and the Roman Catholic 533, in all, 2,786 pupils. In addition five petitions are now pending for the erection of new districts with an estimated school population of 140.

The following absurd paragraph has been going the rounds of the Canadian press, both eastern and western: "Shipments of buffalo bones from the Northwest are growing larger. From twenty to twenty-five Canadian Pacific cars loaded with this class of freight arrive at Fort Benton, M. T., every week, consigned to fertilizing works in the east." The mistake has occurred through misplacing the word "Canadian" for Northern Pacific. Buffalo bones are being shipped from the Northwest in considerable quantities, but not through Montana. The item doubtless refers to the shipment of bones from the American Northwest, which is also done to a great extent.

A prominent lumber merchant of this city who also takes a lively interest in sheep ranching, was recently taking a load of stock through on the C.P.R. Whilst at Cartier he telegraphed to the end of the division making arrangements to be rushed through, and the answer received by the operator had tacked to the end "make the fool pay for this." The ranchers' telegraphic knowledge immediately put him on to the ticker's sound and to the operator's surprise he called over the counter "toll him I pay enough on those four car loads of stock to pay for these d—d telegrams." He reached Carberry without any further attempts of extortion.

British Columbia.

The *Evening Register* was lately started at Vancouver, but succumbed after two issues.

Over 200 Chinese left Vancouver on board the Alden Besse, which sailed for China.

The Queen of the Pacific has arrived at Port Moody from San Francisco, loaded with canned goods and tea, for shipment over the C. P. R.

Thompson Bros., stationers, etc., of Portage la Prairie and Calgary, are erecting a building at Vancouver, where they will open in the same line.

A "Mammoth Marble Head" cabbage weighing 25 pounds and grown by Wm. Phillips, of Sooke, was recently left at the Victoria *Standard* office

Sir George Stephen and his associates have determined to proceed at once, with the six brick and stone buildings at Vancouver, for which plans were prepared some weeks ago.

A rumor in Victoria is to the effect that a party of surveyors have been sent out to survey a line for a railroad along the Columbia River, from the Canadian Pacific into Portland. Mackay is said to be at the back of the scheme

Selections.

"Just throw me half a dozen of the biggest of those trout," said a citizen to a fish dealer. "Throw them" queried the dealer. "Yes, and then I'll go home and tell my wife I caught 'em. I may be a poor fisherman, but I'm no liar."

There is a class of women in Boston who impose upon dealers in the finer goods by having jewellery, rugs, books, pottery, etc., "sent on approval," which, after they are used for an occasion, are returned. These fashionable spongers are now classed into a "black list" by the retail merchants as rapidly as they are discovered.

Whatever may be the extent of Mr. Robert Ingersoll's heterodoxy, he is certainly quite sound on some subjects. This is the way he expresses himself in regard to the alleged struggle between labor and capital:—"Here is a shoe shop. One man in the shop is always busy at work during the day—always industrious. In the evening he goes courting some good, nice girl. There are five other men in the shop who don't do any such thing. These spend half their working evenings in dissipation. The first young man cuts out these others and gets a boot and shoe store of his own. Then he marries the girl. Soon he is able to take his wife out to a ride on an evening. The five laborers, his former companions, who see him indulging in this luxury, retire to a neighboring saloon and pass a resolution that there is an eternal struggle between labor and capital."

"Gentlemen," explained a New England merchant to his creditors as the found the sheriff in charge, "this failure is not my fault. No man ever worked harder or made closer bargains."

"But we are told," replied one "that your wife has one silk dress which cost \$480."

"That is true, sir, but it is one of the evidences of my economy. I made the dressmaker knock \$20 off the bill before I would pay it."—*Wall Street News.*

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