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 A General Banking Business Transacted.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
 Capital Paid up..... 1,954,525.00
 Reserve..... 1,152,252.00

DIRECTORS: H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres. William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayner, Hon. John Ferguson, HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO. D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.

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 Ferris..... C. Forrest..... "
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 Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "
 Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "
 Port Colborne..... E. C. F. Wood..... "
 Port Hope..... W. A. Weir..... "
 Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "
 St. Catharines..... C. M. Arnold..... "
 St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert..... "

TORONTO—
 Yonge & Queen Sts. O. F. Rice..... "
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 Fredericton. London. Quebec. Victoria.
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Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00
 Capital Paid up..... 1,478,910.00
 REST..... 843,536.75

DIRECTORS:
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 Rest..... 1,200,000

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Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Galt, Goderich, Guelph,	MAIN OFFICE, 157 St. James City B'cho 19 Chabvillez Square, 276 St. Lawrence, Orangeville, Ottawa, Paris,	HEAD OFFICE, 19-25 King W	

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UNION BANK OF CANADA.

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 Reserve Fund..... 280,000

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 Interest allowed at current rates in Savings Bank Department and on Special Deposits.

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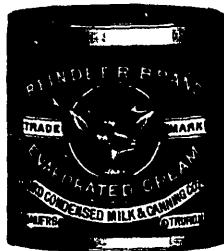
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For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.
A large stock now on hand ranging up to 96
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Single and Double Strength.

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The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, especially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the Territories.

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The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the desks of great majority of business men in the vast district described above, and including Northwest Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba, and British Columbia, and the territories of Assiniboina, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 19, 1894.

Manitoba.

Richard Spence is opening a hotel at Morris. H. Byres, is opening in hardware at McGregor.

J. W. Kastner, hotel Morris, was sold out under execution.

The Assiniboina Lumber Co., Brandon, has been incorporated.

The Tribune Publishing Co., Winnipeg, is applying for incorporation.

Samuel Evans, milk dealer, Winnipeg, has assigned to Richard Dawson.

H. Hurdman, barber, fruit &c. McGregor, is, adding groceries to his business.

Patterson & Co., livery, Winnipeg are succeeded by Davidson & Routledge.

J. W. Galbraith has opened a boot and shoe repair shop at Portage la Prairie.

C. H. Wilson & Bro., furniture, Winnipeg, are giving up their crockery business.

E. F. Codd, implement agent, Sonewall has admitted A. G. Fraser into partnership.

McCormick Bros., plaining mill, Winnipeg, burned out recently are reopening business.

Jos. Carman, Winnipeg, has been appointed agent for the Portage la Prairie catmeal mills.

Holloway Bros., furniture, Stonewall have dissolved partnership. Thomas Holloway continues.

The estate of Fox & Hubbs, general Store, Methven, has been sold to S. Copleman at 64c. on the dollar.

The estate of the late John M. Peplow, drugs &c. Selkirk, is advertised for sale by the administrators.

R. W. Woodroffe, jeweller, Winnipeg, advertises retiring from business and selling off at reduced prices at retail.

David Gibson has purchased the Bambridge block at Souris. The ground floor will be used as a show room for furniture.

We are pleased to be able to state, says the Selkirk Record, that John K. Knaus, hardware merchant, has made a satisfactory settlement with his creditors, and this week again took charge of the business.

Merrick Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, whose Princess street warehouse was burned on Friday morning, have just issued a circular to the trade saying that their stock of building paper was stored adjoining their paper mill in another part of the city, con-

sequently this department escaped the fire and they are in a position to fill all orders for paper.

At a recent meeting of Winnipeg business men the Retailers' association of Winnipeg was formed, H. H. Lang being chosen president; Geo. Craig, vice-president; Gilbert Fowler, treasurer, and L. R. Arnett, secretary. All the merchants and salesmen present enrolled themselves as members of the association and committees were appointed to visit all retail merchants and salesmen, to invite their co-operation in making a strong organization for the protection of their interests.

Assiniboina.

W. B. Smithett, general store, Salcoats, has assigned.

N. & D. Livingston, general store, Yorkton, have compromised at 60c on the dollar.

The by-law to raise \$10,000 for the erection of buildings at Regina for the Territorial exhibition of 1895 were passed almost unanimously, there being only two dissenting votes.

Reports from settlers in the Cypress Hills country say that there has been a big rush of prospectors into that locality during the past few weeks. A large number of locations have been asked. Samples of the precious metal have been sent to Montreal for assaying.

Alberca.

Geo. Wentworth has bought the Bodega restaurant at Calgary and has applied for the transfer of the license.

The Calgary Tribune says: "Of the fifty-four settlers who left Calgary last week twenty-eight went to Edmonton, twenty got off at Wetaskiwin and four at Lacombe. Forty-two of them were from the United States, and three from Sweden, seven from Hungary and two from Ontario. Of those coming from the United States seven were from Dakota, twenty from Minnesota, two from Oregon and thirteen from Washington territory.

North-Western Ontario.

Mr. Billoadeau, hotel, Norman, has leased to Brown & Kelly for six months.

The Norman Fish Co. is building an ice-house and will engage in the fish business next season.

Geo. Slipper, barber, Port Arthur, has purchased the bakery business of S. Davidson, Fort William.

Rat Portage Mining and reduction Co., Rat Portage; plant sold to an English Syndicate, who continue operations.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Duluth Market Report of November 10 says: "As the season of navigation approaches its close the market situation, especially in grain charters, cannot be characterized otherwise than very dull. There is practically no demand at present for tonnage to carry wheat to Buffalo, while the rate is held steadily at 2 1/2¢ per bushel, notwithstanding an advance during the week to 3¢ per ton on ore. No wheat has sailed for Ogdensburg during the past ten days. The last cargo that cleared was put at 4¢ per bushel. The nominal rate now is 4 1/2¢. A cargo of barley cleared yesterday for Oswego at 3 1/2¢. The week's shipments of wheat will have been 1,050,000 bushels, estimating to-day's shipments at 400,000 bushels.

The Farmers' Binder Twine company of Brantford, Ont., has declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

Grain and Milling News

The flour mill at Selkirk, Manitoba, has put in new machinery including a new boiler and engine.

The Port Arthur Board of Trade held a special meeting recently and passed resolutions endorsing the Winnipeg Grain Exchange statement of the wheat mixing conveyer.

Things do not appear to be going satisfactorily with the Farmers' Mill and Elevator Co. of Portage la Prairie. The directors have all tendered their resignation. An expert is to be secured to audit the books. It is said the enterprise has not been conducted at a profit.

C. N. Bell, of the Winnipeg grain exchange had a lengthy interview with Hon. Messrs. Bowell, Daly and Wood at Ottawa last week on the matter of Manitoba grain grading. He urged that no change be made in the standards during this crop. The Ministers say they are anxious that the grain standards should be so as to give the farmer the best possible price.

W. M. Smith's elevator at Portage la Prairie was burned on Nov. 10. The contents were about 8,000 bushels of oats and 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of wheat. The former was owned by Hon. Joseph Martin. Insurance on contents \$2,000 in Union Fire and \$3,000 in other companies. The Western Canada Loan Coy. had \$3,500 insurance on the elevator which Mr. Smith valued at about \$5,000. Its capacity was 20,000 bushels. This is the second elevator burned at Portage within a brief time.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at *Winnipeg for the weeks ended on the dates named compared with the number of cars inspected for the corresponding weeks a year ago, as reported by Inspector Horne to the Board of Trade:—

Grade.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 27.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 10.
Extra Manitoba	13	20	27	3	10
hard	2	6	4	0	1
No. 1 hard	85	87	180	13	94
No. 2 hard	7	4	6	6	4
No. 3 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 4 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Northern	8	12	10	17	26
No. 2 Northern	1	2	6	0	2
No. 1 White type	3	2	2	1	2
No. 2 White type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	1	0	1	3	2
No. 1 Rejected	10	10	8	16	5
No. 2 Rejected	16	18	10	17	7
No Grade	8	1	1	0	0
Total	139	142	211	104	143
Same week last year	236	282	199	211	167

*Wheat inspected at Emerson going out via the Northern Pacific to Duluth, is included in Winnipeg returns. A considerable portion of the wheat moving is inspected at Fort William, and does not show in these figures.

United States Exports

The chief of the bureau of statistics at Washington reports that the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1894, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding period of the preceding year were: Ten months ended Oct. 31, 1894, \$660,116,648; same period in 1893, \$690,897,854. During the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1894, the excess of exports over imports was \$99,895,682, and the excess for the corresponding period of 1893, was \$13,836,660. The excess of exports of silver over imports during the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1894, was \$28,475,147.

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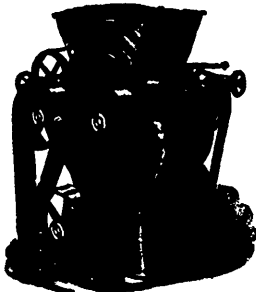
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Our importations for Fall and Xmas Trade will be complete on July 1st, and will be by far the best and most comprehensive line shown in the Dominion. Wait for Our Traveller before placing your orders. It will pay you if you want the Latest Novelties.

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Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps,
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 Agents for North American Mill Building Co.
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 TRANSMISSIONS.
 Electrical Machinery and Supplies.
 Second Hand Machinery of Every Description
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Carry the only stock of School Desks in Winnipeg ready for shipment.

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The Low Priced Furniture House. 298 Main St. and 263, 265 Fort St., Winnipeg.

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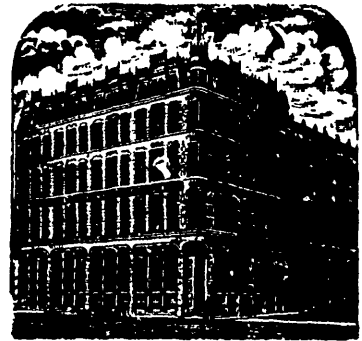
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Messrs. Briggs, Priestley & Sons guarantee their Dress Goods and Cravettes to be the very best and stamp them every five yards with their name and the length.

See that the goods you buy are stamped every five yards with Priestley's name. No others are their manufacture.

C. J. Redmond Donaldson Block, **Winnipeg.**

E. C. S. Wetmore,

—REPRESENTING—

McMaster & Co of Toronto.

Address all mail matter for Manitoba & N. W. T. care Leland House, Winnipeg, Man. British Columbia, care Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B. C.

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Write for Quotations.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 10, 1894.

THE FAST ATLANTIC LINE

Mr. Huddart does not appear to be making much progress towards floating his fast Atlantic steamship line. A late issue of the London Investors' Review makes a severe attack upon Mr. Huddart, the attack taking the line of showing up that gentleman's financial position as rather weak. The Review says he is the manager of an obscure company which is said to own two steamers, (the Miowera and Warrimoo), alleged to be plying between Canada and Australia, though the Miowera has been taking Cook's tourists to and from Norway, and has not been in the Pacific for many months. The Investors' Review further declares that the said two steamers are mortgaged for £79,000, at 6 per cent. interest, and as proof of this assertion produces the official certificates to that effect from the London Register of Shipping. With this opposition to Mr. Huddart in London, and the poor financial position of the company of which he is the manager, it is doubtful if he will be able to float the fast Atlantic steamship line. So far as Canada is concerned, The Commercial believes it will be small loss to the country if the scheme should flatten out. The subsidy which Canada has voted to this proposed fast Atlantic line, is probably altogether out of proportion to any benefit the country would receive from the establishment of the line. At any rate, if it is so difficult to float the enterprise with the large subsidies offered, the commercial outlook for the proposed line cannot be very encouraging. The people of Canada, who will have to foot the bill for the large subsidy offered, are not suffering very much for another Atlantic steamship line, especially at such an enormous cost. There are many ways in which this large sum could be invested to better advantage. One Atlantic steamship line has recently announced its retirement, on account of insufficient profitable business, and why spend millions to subsidize another competing line?

We have lately heard a good deal about the prospect of an early completion of the Hudson Bay railway. When this road is built, a steamship line will be required to connect Hudson Bay ports with Europe. As this will be a new route, a subsidy will probably be required to establish a steamship line on this route. Though the railway is not yet built, the people of the West are even now more interested in a steamship line to Hudson Bay ports than they are in this proposed fast Atlantic line, for which such a vast sum has been voted by way of subsidy.

BINDER TWINE FOR 1895.

Binder twine will be cheap next year. Prices have already been announced in the United States for 1895, and they are very low. With only 12½ per cent. duty on twine

imported into Canada, it is evident that low prices in the United States mean low prices in Canada, as home manufacturers will have to sell low enough to keep out imported twine. A Minneapolis journal, Farm Implements, has the following regarding binder twine for 1895:

The binder twine campaign in the United States for the season of 1895 has opened some months earlier this season than ever before, but it remains to be seen whether the markets will be in any wise affected by this change in tactics. At present there is little to say with regard to the situation. The United States Cordage company has fixed its schedule of prices, without reference to the independent factories, and has made them so low that there is but little margin in the business. In this particular, as in almost every other, they have pursued a policy exactly the opposite of that formerly pursued by the National Cordage company, their predecessor. If there is to be any understanding between the United States company and the independents, the advances must come from the factories outside the combination. The United States Cordage company has nothing but new twine to offer this year, having severed all connection with the bankers who hold the old National company's twines collateral. On this new twine they make the following prices, in carload lots, f.o.b. New York:

Sisal	5½c per lb.
Standard	5½c per lb.
Manilla	6¼c per lb.
Pure Manilla	7¾c per lb.

On 10-ton lots a discount of one-half cent per pound is made. By adding the freight charges it is very easy to calculate the price of twine at a given market. It is the intention of the United States company, however, to handle the twine on mill shipments, as far as possible, to avoid maintaining a large number of branches.

The old twine of the bankers will be handled by a new company next year, and the new corporation will be known as the Western Twine company. Offices are to be established in Chicago, and the manager is to be Chas. E. Borden, formerly with L. Waterbury & Co., New York. The prices of the new company will be, to start with, one-half cent a pound under the schedule established by the United States company. There are about 20,000 tons of this twine, and the sooner the market is cleared of it the better for the trade. The market will never be safe from the element of uncertainty until this stock is removed. As an indication of the stability of the twine market even now, however, we will cite the sale at auction of about \$25,000 worth of the old twine which is stored in Minneapolis, and which was damaged by water a few months ago. This stock was sold in Chicago, and netted the insurance companies over 60 cents on the dollar for the full loss. The commodity can scarcely go lower than present price, the margin being but 2½ cents a pound now, between the hemp and the manufactured article.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

JAS. FLETCHER, botanist of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa, writes The Commercial as following regarding the Indian hemp plant, which has been found growing wild in Manitoba, as reported in our issue of two weeks ago: "I have no doubt that in good soil and with cultivation during the hot months of summer, the length of the fibre might be considerably increased. At any rate, a limited experiment might be tried at small expense." Perhaps the Brandon farm

might undertake the experiment of cultivating the plant. Seed could be obtained from Mr. Mout, who discovered the plant, or from this office, from seed left by Mr. Mout.

THE traffic at the "Soo" canal is enormous this time of year. One day recently, owing to the big movement of coal and ore, 105 vessels locked through, beating the record by seven vessels. One vessel which was booked for Duluth, had to wait 48 hours for her turn. This would indicate that the new Canadian canal at the "Soo" will be needed, for commercial as well as political or national reasons.

THE exclusion of United States cattle from Germany noted in The Commercial last week, is not such a serious thing after all, as it appears that the extent of the trade is insignificant. The returns of the last fiscal year show that only 8,069 head of cattle were shipped from the United States to Germany, out of a total of 359,011 exported to all countries. In the preceding year only 419 cattle were sent to Germany. There is practically no fresh beef sent to Germany. It will therefore matter little whether or not the prohibition is continued. Out of the total of 359,011 head of cattle exported from the United States for the last fiscal year, ended June 30, 345,734, or 96 per cent. went to the United Kingdom.

THE friends of tariff reform in the United States, and in fact the world over, have felt much disappointment at the wonderful sweep the Republican or high tariff party has made in the recent elections in that country. The Republicans now command a big majority in the legislative branches, though of course the executive will remain Democratic until the presidential election in 1895. How the country will go then is doubtful, notwithstanding the recent Republican victories. It is to be regretted that the Democrats have not been granted a fair chance to show what tariff reform would do. At the same time it is hardly likely that the Republicans will return to McKinleyism again, should they be given complete control two years hence.

IT is proposed to borrow \$200,000 to establish water-works for fire protection purposes in Winnipeg. The city cannot establish water-works for general purposes, because the present company has a monopoly which has five years yet to run. What the city is most urgently in need of, is an improved system of water-works for domestic and general purposes. We doubt very much the expediency of spending so large a sum, in the present state of the civic finances, for a system of water-works for fire purposes only. It is moreover hardly probable that the citizens, who feel the weight of taxation so keenly, will sanction the by-law. If the city were free to go ahead with a general system, The Commercial would be ready to vigorously support any reasonable proposals to that end, for in this case the city would undoubtedly derive a good revenue from the works. Under the circumstances of the existing monopoly, it would seem advisable to wait for say

four years, and then begin the construction of a general system for domestic and all other purposes, which would be ready to put in operation by the time the present private monopoly expires.

THE Cincinnati Price Current has been making enquiries as to the quantity of wheat which is likely to be fed to animals this season. The estimated amount so far consumed in this way is placed at 40,000,000 bushels, and it is expected that fully 75,000,000 bushels will be fed during the crop year. The feeding of wheat to animals is a very interesting feature of the wheat situation. It is a new feature and one which heretofore has not been reckoned upon. If wheat is being fed to animals at the rate estimated, it will have a very important bearing upon the position of the cereal before long. Stocks of wheat in sight are large at the moment, but if a large quantity of wheat is being fed to animals, we may look for an early reduction of available supplies.

THE early closing movement has not been working satisfactorily in Winnipeg. Some time ago, it will be remembered, the provincial act providing for the early closing of stores, was brought into force in Winnipeg. The law, however, has not been closely observed, and no effort has been made to enforce it. At the last meeting of the city council, a deputation of retailers were present, who urged the council to enforce the law. It was stated that while many of the merchants closed up at the appointed hour, others kept open later. There appears to be some doubt as to the legality of the by-law, as well as to the mode of procedure in prosecuting cases of violation of the law. The matter was dropped by the adoption of a motion requesting the police commissioners to take such action as they may think fit to enforce the by-law.

ADDITIONAL information is coming to hand all the time as to the value of wheat for feeding stock. The American Agriculturist, one of the best agricultural authorities in the United States, gives details of an experiment as to the relative value of corn and wheat in feeding hogs. The experiment was on a large scale, 10,000 bushels of corn and an equal amount of wheat being used. The cost of each food was substantially the same. The hogs fed on corn gained 14 lbs. in a given time, and those fed on wheat 17 lbs. The managers in charge of the experiment said the wheat yielded, under the worst conditions, at least 10 per cent. better than corn, and in many cases the result was 25 per cent. better. The Commercial has published much information of late, relating to the feeding value of wheat, and we are pleased to add the above experience, from the Agriculturist.

AN item has lately been going the rounds of nearly all Manitoba papers, to the effect that "the wheat crop of Europe is 120,000,000 bushels short." The farmers, and even some of the country editors are wondering how it is that wheat is so cheap, in view of this

shortage. The Commercial does not know where the item originated, but it is of course very misleading. In The Commercial of two weeks ago there appeared a table showing the wheat crops of the world for six years. This table shows that the wheat crop of Europe this year is 1,120,200,000 bushels, which amount is practically the same as the crop of last year: 53,000,000 bushels more than in 1892; 215,000,000 bushels more than in 1891; 60,000,000 bushels more than in 1890, and 204,000,000 bushels more than in 1889. In view of this statement, it is difficult to see where the shortage reported comes in. Europe of course always imports some wheat, but with a large crop secured this year the deficiency is not as great as in past years. The crop of the world this year is placed at 2,522,100,000, which is larger by about 70,000,000 bushels than the heavy crop of last year, and larger than in any previous year.

THE COMMERCIAL learns from exchanges that the United States government is introducing domesticated reindeer into Alaska. Parties experienced in handling reindeer have also been engaged to manage the experiment. An agent was sent to Lapland, who secured a number of the deer, and also succeeded in inducing a number of Laplanders to emigrate to Alaska. It is the intention to establish reindeer stations in Alaska, for the double purpose of breeding the deer and educating the natives in handling the animals. By these means it is expected that the deer will eventually be distributed all over the country. This is perhaps an idea which might be adopted to advantage by Canada. Reindeer would be of more service in our vast northern region than in Alaska, for the reason that the Arctic and bordering northern regions of the Dominion are less mountainous, and therefore more accessible by ordinary means of travel than Alaska. The present means of travel in the far north is by dog trains. Reindeer are valuable for food as well as beasts of burden, and thus they would perform a double service. We learn sometimes of great suffering among the natives of our northern regions, on account of the scarcity of food. The introduction of domesticated reindeer would be one means of providing against such calamities. The location of a few colonies of Laplanders with reindeer in our great northern regions would no doubt be an important step in the direction of utilizing the resources of the north, whatever those resources may be. They would become the pioneer guides of the country, whose services would be available for purposes of exploration or other work required of them.

Trade with the Coast.

Wm. Lough, representing Major & El-Drige, pork packers and wholesale provision merchants of Vancouver, B. C., was in Winnipeg this week. The firm handles large quantities of Manitoba and Territorial products, such as butter, eggs, cheese, etc.; also flour, grain, and feed. Live hogs are also secured from Manitoba for the packing factory. The firm has fine cold storage accommoda-

tion in Vancouver, which gives them special facilities for handling produce. A branch house has recently been opened in Victoria, which has led to an increased consumption of the Manitoba products handled by the firm. Mr. Lough reports business improving somewhat at the coast. He is over here looking up increased supplies of produce, particularly butter. The firm have been compelled to bring in creamery butter from Ontario, though they would prefer to handle the prairie product, if they could get enough of the quality required. There is plenty of dairy butter in Manitoba, but not enough creamery. Quite a number of hogs are obtained from the interior portions of British Columbia for the packing factory, but not nearly as many as are required, and they are looking for more hogs from Manitoba and the Territories. Mr. Lough had a good word to say for The Commercial. He said they always waited anxiously for the paper, and wished it could be published two or three times a week instead of once. As an advertising medium they had found The Commercial by far the most valuable journal for their business of any they had used.

Might Have Been A Millionaire

On Monday last, while a representative of The Canadian Grocer was talking to Mr. Craig, of Hogg, Craig & Co., grocers and lobster packers, Pictou, Nova Scotia, a farmer named Porter, who lives near that town, stepped into the private office. Before closing the door he looked around to see that he was not followed. When he felt safe he produced a bag containing eighty Spanish doubloons, and wanted to sell them for more modern currency. Mr. Craig, who at one time travelled for a London, Ont., biscuit house, is known all over Canada for his extensive collections of rare stamps and coins. From Porter's story the doubloons have been in an old stocking in his family for over 90 years, and the dates on them prove this. They were accumulated by his grandfather and transferred to his father, who kept them intact all his life.

When Mr. Craig and The Grocer figured what they would have amounted to had Mr. Porter's grandfather invested, instead of hoarding them, they found that he would have been more than a millionaire, which made the old man open his mouth. A doubloon was worth about \$16 a hundred years ago. Eighty of them would have been equal to \$1,280. Seven per cent is not too high a rate of interest to figure on, for twenty-five years ago ten to fifteen per cent. was not rare. A sum will double itself every ten years at seven per cent. compound interest, so that in a hundred years the eighty doubloons would have amounted to \$1,317,120. There are many others just as thoughtless as were Mr. Porter and his ancestors. That gentleman is now looking for an investment.—Canadian Grocer

Work Off Old Stock.

Most food products put up in tins will keep for many years, but it is always advisable to work off each seasons supply before disposing of the new. Many houses do not do this.

A label gets discolored or damaged through exposure and instead of disposing of the goods at once they are held to the last. Before its turn comes a new supply is received and for some years it is a back runner.

Finally the stock runs short and the old tins are sold. They are not up to the mark in quality and the grocer is blamed for keeping such goods, and the packer, whose name it bears, is listed as a man whose goods cannot be depended upon.

Always work off the old stock before offering any new. This should be an instruction to all clerks.—Canadian Grocer.

M. & L. Samuel, 26 to 28 Front St. West,

TORONTO, Ont. Benjamin & Co.

Importers and Dealers in British, Continental, American, Canadian **HARDWARE,** Metals, Tin Plates, Etc.

Tinsmiths', Steamfitters' and Plumbers, Supplies a specialty. Lamps, Lamp Goods, Gas Fixtures, etc. Prompt attention given to Letter Orders. Correspondence Solicited in connection with General Import or Export Trade.

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184 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

Shipping Office: 1 Rumford Place, Liverpool.

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BROCKVILLE, O.T. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Gloves, Mitts, Moccasins, Arctic Socks, &c.

In addition to our regular line we have the exclusive control of the Celebrated Chester & Workers Suspenders for the Dominion. Neatest, Strongest and Best Suspender in the market at popular prices.

Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines filled promptly from stock at our **Winnipeg Branch, 150 Princess St.**

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

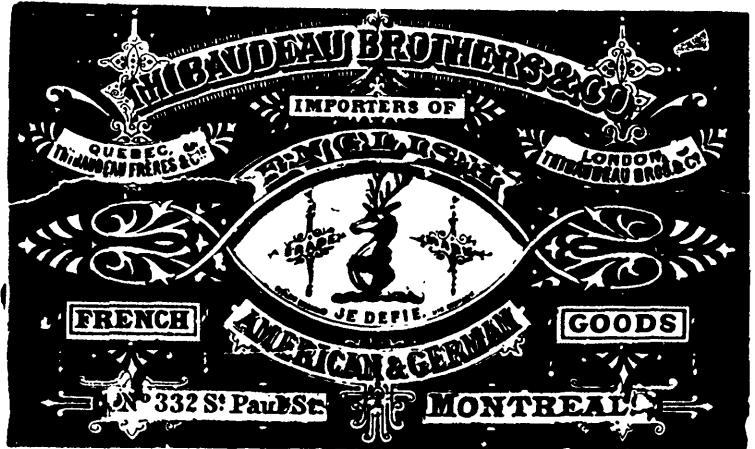
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

CLOTHING.

COR. BAY & FRONT STS., TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. REPRESENTATIVE: A. W. Leaser W. W. Armstrong.



MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

LATEST STYLES.

STOCK COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Write for Sample Order of Ties and Mufflers.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

Board of Trade Building. - **MONTREAL.**

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MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies & Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO., MONTREAL.

Established 1849. Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.

Australian Canned Meats.

A Consignment Just Received which can be had from the Wholesale Trade, viz:

The Hudson's Bay Co.,
G. F. & J. Galt,
Thompson, Codville & Co.,
Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,
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—ALSO A CAR OF—

LUCAS' CELEBRATED PALE ALE

Direct from the Brewery, Hitchin, England.
To be had from

HUDSON'S BAY CO., G. F. & J. GALT,
J. A. RICHARD.

BUCHANAN & GORDON,

SOLE AGENTS FOR MANUFACTURERS,

310 FORT STREET, Next to Molsons Bank

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Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c., address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.

J. J. PHILP,

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FRUIT SHIPPER AND BROKER.

Will buy and ship Fruit and Vegetables at lowest market prices, and handle your produce to best advantage. Special attention given to selecting fruit. Correspondence Solicited.

Unsolicited testimony, dated Oct. 5th, 1894, from my first and heaviest buyer when ordering his supply of winter apples: "I need not tell you that I am worried to death with Winnipeg agents, but having done so well for me, if you can fill this order I don't want any one else to do it."

S. A. D. BERTRAND, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg. Involvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.

Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.
Corner 2nd Avenue and 2nd St. North,
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For Sale or Exchange.

An unimproved farm in the Winnipeg district for sale very cheap, and on terms to suit a purchaser of limited means. One who would put improvements on the property could have the place on payment of a merely nominal sum. Would exchange for live stock. Address D. W. B., Commercial Office.

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Dealers in all Classes of

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GRAIN EXPORTERS,

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TORONTO, MONTREAL.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1860.

MONTREAL,

Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3) three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$10.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$2.10 Patronise home industry.

J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg,
Preparers and Packers.

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PRODUCE I

We are always open for

BUTTER

AND EGGS.

At Highest Market Value. Write for full market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY.

Broker & Commission Agent.
Financial & Real Estate Agent.

The only Commission House in Alberta. All transactions carried on under the best management. Agencies and Correspondence solicited. References: Molsons Bank, Calgary.

A. J. Ellis.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Nov. 17.

Rather a better feeling prevails in business circles. Retail dealers in the city report business good, in dry goods, clothing, furnishings, boots and shoes, etc. Even in some miscellaneous lines, outside of season goods, business is reported good. Some retail houses report the best trade they have had for two years. In the country there is considerably more business doing on a cash basis than during the last year or two. Wholesalers, however, are cautious, and are keeping down stocks as low as possible. The quantity of goods coming in for the spring trade, previous to the closing of navigation, to secure the lower freight rates, is not as heavy as in some past years. The last Canadian Pacific railway boat from Fort William will sail on November 29, and the company has now ceased to receive eastbound lake and rail freight, there being as much booked as can be handled. They are still receiving westbound freight at Montreal and Toronto, via the lake route, but will close booking freight from the east on November 22. Considerable exports of cattle and sheep were made this week, and a few more train loads will likely go through next week, but the season is about wound up.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 17.

[All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reduction on large quantities and to cash discounts.]

GROCERIES.—This has been an uneventful week as regards new features. As predicted a few weeks ago, it is now reported that later arrivals of Valencia raisins are of poor quality. About half the crop was very seriously damaged by rain, the first half having been secured before the rains set in. The last raisin steamer to arrive at Montreal last week had quite a quantity of this poor fruit. Dealers will have to be on their guard against this damaged stuff. In canned goods a firm market is looked for, though there is always more or less doubt about statements to this effect emanating from the association. It is claimed in an Eastern report that about all the pack outside of the canners' association has been disposed of, which is given as a reason that prices will be held firm, the association being in undisputed control. Goods packed by independent canners, however, have been offered freely in Winnipeg lately, which does not look as though the markets were in the hands of the associated canners just yet. Plenty of goods would probably be found in the hands of independent packers, if they were wanted. Teas continue firm. Sales have been made in Montreal lately of some round lots to go to the States. Sugars were quoted the same, eastern refiners quoting 4½ to 43-16c for granulated and yellows at 3¼ to 3½c. The last weekly sugar report from New York, gave an advance of ½ to 3-16c for refined. Samples of German granulated, beet sugars, have been shown in Eastern Canada markets, which can be sold at ½c under domestic cane sugars.

FISH.—Lower prices are looked for next week on haddies and fresh sea fish, as they will likely be coming in by freight, if the weather keeps cold. So far receipts have all been by express, at high rates, which keeps the price up. There is a little larger variety

in the market, including fresh cod, haddock, herring, etc. It is stated that boneless fish of an inferior variety, probably hake, has been sold freely in this market as codfish. Boneless codfish cannot be sold here under 7c per lb, and anything under this price is claimed to be hake, or some other inferior fish. Oysters have arrived lately and are selling well. We quote: British Columbia salmon, 14c lb; British Columbia halibut, 14c. Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 6c; pickerel 3 to 4c. Smoked whitefish, 8c lb; smoked goldeyes, 30 to 35c dozen; red herring 20c box; finen haddies, 11c lb. Oysters, \$2 for standards and \$2.25 for selects, per gallon. Shell oysters, \$7.50 per barrel; cans, selects, 48c; cans, standards, 45c each; dry cod, 7c lb; boneless cod, 7 to 7½c; boneless fish, 6c.

GREEN FRUITS.—Business has quieted down some in this branch, owing to colder weather and the fact that the variety of fruits in the market is somewhat limited. Apples are rather firmer again. A good many have been sold at a loss, owing to the large number of persons who have dabbled in the apple trade this fall. A good many apples of inferior quality—scabby and wormy—have been received. Following are quotations for sound fruit:—Florida Oranges, \$5.50 to \$6 per box; Florida Lemons, \$6.00 to 6.50 per box; apples, \$3.00 to 3.75 per barrel; snow apples, \$1.50; California tokay grapes, full crates, \$5.50; California winter pears, \$2.50 to 3 per box; bananas, \$3 to 3.50 per bunch. Malaga grapes, \$7.50 per keg. Cranberries, \$11.50 to \$11.75 per barrel for fancy Jerseys. Spanish onions, \$1.25 per crate of 50 lbs. New layer figs, 15 to 22c per pound, as to quality and size of boxes.

NUTS.—Soft shelled almonds are quoted at 15 to 16c, walnuts, 15 to 16c, filberts, 12 to 13c. New Chestnuts, 12½ to 15c lb; Figs, new layers, 15 to 22c; Cooking figs, 8 to 9c, dates, 8 to 10c. Coconuts \$1 to \$1.20 per dozen.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 4oz., \$4.50; No. 3, 8oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.88; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.30. Staminal—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz., \$5.10; do, 8 oz., \$7.65; do, 16oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—20oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25.

CANNED MEATS:—

Corned Beef	..... 2 lb tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2 65
Roast Beef	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	2 75
Brawn	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	2 65
Pigs Feet	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	2 25
Lunch Tongue	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	7 65
	..... 1 " " " 2 " "	7 80
Ox Tongue	..... 1½ " " " 1 " "	6 70
Chipped Dried Beef	1 " " " 2 " "	5 25
Compressed Ham	1 " " " 2 " "	4 50

WOOD.—There is not much wood coming in, and there will not be much new wood in until sleighsets in, to get it out of the bush, when lower prices are looked for. Tamarack sells mostly at \$1 to 4.10 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality. Oak about \$3.60 to 3.75, mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.50. Poplar has sold at from \$2.25 to 2.60 on track as to quality. Birch, \$4.

COAL.—The indications of an advance in Pennsylvania anthracite reported last week, developed the first of the week into an advance of 50c per ton. All the city dealers have agreed to adhere to the price of \$9 per ton to consumers, and they say no cutting will be done in favor of large consumers. The drop in western anthracite, noted last week, has been very short lived. The advance in the imported coal led to an immediate restoration of prices for the native anthracite. The cut on the latter was therefore only in effect for a few days, but it is reported a lot of the coal was sold during this brief time. The advance of 50c per ton in Pennsylvania coal at the wholesale coal centres, made the

advance necessary here. At present prices in wholesale markets, Pennsylvania coal will cost \$8.25 per ton on track in Winnipeg, giving a margin of 75c per ton for cost of handling, delivering to consumers and profit. The quality of the native Souris coal is much better this year than what was placed on the market last year, and as a consequence the consumption has largely increased. We quote prices delivered to consumers in Winnipeg as follows: Imported anthracite, \$9 per ton for egg, stove or nut sizes; western anthracite, \$8.50 per ton for stove and furnace size; Lethbridge bituminous, \$7.50 per ton; Souris lignite, \$1.25 delivered or \$3.75 on cars here, and \$1.50 to \$1.75 on cars at the mines.

DRY GOODS.—The colder weather toward the close of last week gave the retail trade quite a "boom." Some city dealers report that last Saturday was the best day they have had for a long time. The city retail boot and shoe trade was also active, one dealer stating that Saturday was the best day he has had in two years. On the whole there does not appear to be very much reason to complain as to the state of trade. The Toronto Empire, in reporting on the dry goods trade says: "A brisk demand is felt for men's and women's kid gloves of Canadian manufacture. From year to year we are pleased to note that the finish and general excellence of many lines of Canadian goods are steadily improving. The effect is to change the demand from foreign goods to the domestic make. In no line has more improvement been made in than in kid gloves, and it is not surprising to learn of large sales. Knitted underwear is another line that has been greatly improved in late years, and, while quality and finish have improved, prices have been lowered. Our own people have now got into the way of adding those characteristics that have for many years made Hawick's goods famous. In prices the only notable change is in hosiery, advices from Chemnitz, Germany, reporting an advance of 10 per cent., with prices firm at the advance."

RAW FURS.—The fur market has locally not opened yet. The mild weather which has prevailed this fall will probably make it later than usual before skins become of prime quality. At any rate there is practically nothing doing yet here. The Edmonton Bulletin says: "The fur trade of the season is beginning; but only small lots of poor fur are yet offered, such as will scarcely bear the cost of shipping."

DRUGS.—There is no change locally. Advices are to the effect that opium is firm. German and English refiners of camphor have lowered quotations. Tartaric acid is firm, and cream tartar is dearer. Glycerine is expected to advance. Mace and nutmegs are firm. Holders ask more for new ergot. Gum arabic sorts continue to advance. Full supplies of heavy chemicals are about in. Linseed oil and spirits turpentine are firm. Following prices are for small parcels and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum, per pound, 3¼ to 4½c, alcohol, \$1.75; bleaching powder, per pound; 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor, ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; copperas, 3¼ to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$7.50 to \$8.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3¼ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 35 to 45c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U.S. salad, \$1.25; to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.25 to 2.75; oil,

[Continued on page 227.]

CONSIGNMENTS

Of Butter, Eggs, Poultry or any other Products of the Farm solicited, and Carefully Handled.

Try our Fresh Pork and Bologna Sausage.

Live Hogs Wanted.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., Pork Packers, Winnipeg.

Two Destructive Winnipeg Fires.

Thursday night was a bad night for Winnipeg, two destructive fires occurring during the night, and in different quarters of the city at the same time. A high wind was blowing at the time, and added to this the fact that some of the city fire apparatus was undergoing repairs and could not be used, placed the firemen in a very awkward position. With the brigade divided and the firemen short of apparatus, the fires had pretty much their own way for a time. The first fire started in the basement of the handsome Western Canada block, Main St. corner of Portage Avenue, and the interior of one of the finest blocks in the City is now a mass of ruin. The massive walls held the fire in and kept it from spreading and the damage is therefore confined to the block itself. While this fire was at its height, another fire broke out in the Grand Union hotel, completely destroying that building. Merrick, Anderson & Co.'s large wholesale warehouse across the street was next consumed, only portions of the brick walls being left. Several smaller frame buildings in proximity to the hotel and warehouses were burned or wrecked, including the stable and storage warehouse of Paulin & Co., biscuit manufacturers. Their main building, however, including the manufacturing department, was saved. The fires are the worst Winnipeg has had for years. The Western Canada Loan company's building cost \$50,000. The Grand Union hotel was a three story brick structure, covering half a block or more, on the corner of Ross and Princess Streets. It was erected in 1882, and at that time cost between \$35,000 and \$40,000. Five years ago it was purchased by James Donohue, of this city, and refurnished. His estimate of the value of building and furniture is \$35,000.

The Merrick-Anderson warehouse was a large, three story, solid brick structure, erected nearly ten years ago at a cost of between \$25,000 and \$30,000. It was owned by a Mr. Campbell, who lives at some provincial point, and was insured for \$13,000.

The following is a hurried estimate of the losses and insurance:

Western Canada Loan company's building, \$50,000; insurance, \$30,000 on building and \$10,000 on fixtures.

Grand Union Hotel, \$35,000; insurance, \$13,500.

Merrick, Anderson & Co.'s warehouse, P. Campbell, owner, \$30,000; insurance, \$13,000. Merrick, Anderson & Co.'s stock, \$50,000; insurance, \$33,000.

Wright Bros.' dry goods stock, \$51,000; insurance, \$25,000.

Mitchell's drug stock, \$61,000; insurance, \$9,500.

W. R. Johnson's stock of groceries, \$2,000; insurance, \$900.

Miss McDowell's boarding house and furniture, \$3,000.

Hunter's boarding house and furniture, \$3,000.

Paulin's and Grand Union stables, \$1,500; insurance \$500. Johnston's and Campbell's residences, \$4,000; insurance \$1500.

CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL

Mined in the Canadian Northwest, is unquestionably the CHEAPEST and BEST COAL in the Market.

Our prices per ton, delivered anywhere in Winnipeg,

Nut, \$7; Stove and Furnace, \$8.50

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at the figures quoted. By using only the Canadian Anthracite you will Encourage Home Industry and Buy the Cheapest and Best Coal. Order at once from

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LEATHER SAMPLE CASES for Grocers, Wine Merchants and Spice Merchants, for holding Syrups, Vinegars, Wines, Paints, Essences, Juices, Oils, Varnishes, etc., Powders & Liquids.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

THE INMAN OPTICAL CO. Wholesale, 518, 520 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Losses by tenants in Western Canada block and guests of the Grand Union roughly estimated, \$10,000.

Total estimate of loss, \$250,000.

Mitchell, the druggist, has saved all his books, papers, prescription file and medicines, and has already commenced to move his stock to the Queen's Hotel block. His loss is between \$3,000 or \$6,000. The Masonic fraternity, who occupied quarters in the Western Canada, had about \$2,500 insurance on their effects.

Courtesy in Business.

People buy when in good humor, and are not apt to when they feel provoked, says Cash Grocer. There is no doubt about this. We are all largely influenced by our surroundings and those we approach.

A lady stops in at her grocer's to leave an order. Perhaps she has been shopping, and is either way home, tired and disappointed in not finding on her shopping tour just exactly what she desired. Or, perhaps, there

has been some unfortunate trouble at home—a trifle, it may be, but sufficient to make her irritable. In either case, she is not in a pleasant mood, and is visibly annoyed.

Here is the retail grocer's opportunity, if he is present, and, if he also be discerning enough to observe the humor the lady is in, he will not trust her to a clerk, unless he feels sure of that clerk's ability to be equal to his own. Even so, it would perhaps be best to flatter the lady by his personal attention. A pleasant, respectful bearing—not over-obsequious—and a self-evident desire to save the lady time; the exercise of a knack of making suggestions, if it is possessed, and a cheery manner generally, will, in such cases, smooth out the furrows of irritability from the lady's fair brow, and she will be absolutely cheered and rested without exactly knowing why, but her good opinion of the grocer will be further cemented, and what is of equal importance to him, she will have left him an order, including several important items which she surely would have forgotten if the grocer's diplomatic good nature had not been hypnotically employed.

peppermint, \$4.00 to 4.50; oxalic acid, 10 to 16c; potass iodide, \$1.25 to 4.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochella, 80 to 95c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 1/2 to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 8 1/2 to 5c; soda birch, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to 4.25, sal soda, \$2.00 to 3.00 tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

PAINTS, OILS ETC.

The strong outlook for linseed oil is the principal feature. The English market is reported excited, owing to the large purchases there by United States crushers of flax seed, and there have been rumors of a corner in the seed market, which, however, may prove incorrect. At any rate the market is excited, and higher prices are looked for. The local market has advanced 3c on linseed oil, but even at the advance the price is very low in comparison with the high price of seed. In the Winnipeg market prices are as follows:

WHITE LEADS.—Pure, ground in oil, association guarantee, 80 per 100-lb kegs; white lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs., \$5.50; white lead, No. 2, \$5.00; assorted 1 to 5-lb, tin, per lb., 10c.

PREPARED PAINTS.—Pure liquid colors, per gallon, \$1.25 to \$1.85.

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb., 8c; red 1 Eng 5 1/2c; yellow ochre, 2 1/2c; golden ochre, 5c; etia Venn, red, French, 3 1/2c; Venetian, red, lish, lead, 3 1/2c; English purple oxides, 4 1/2c; American oxides, per lb., 3 to 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. 1/2c per lb. less when full kegs or barrels are taken. American vermilion, kegs, 15c; English vermilion, in 30-lb. bags, 9c per lb.; less than bags, per lb., \$1.

VARNISHES.—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$2; hard oil finish, \$2; brown Japan, \$1; goldsize Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.

SUNDRIES.—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12 1/2 to 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 17 to 18c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$3.50; benzine, per case, \$3.50; benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperial per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.50; diamond, do., \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$4; Portland cement, per barrel, \$4.25; plaster, per barrel, \$3.00; plasterer's hair, \$1.10 per bale; putty, in barrels, per lb., 3c; less than barrels, 3 1/2c; whitening, barrels, per 100 lbs., \$1.25 to 1.35; resin, in barrels, 3 to 5c lb., as to quality; pine tar, per barrel, \$7; do., pint tin, \$1.25 per dozen.

WINDOW GLASS.—1st break is quoted at \$1.80 per box of 50 feet.

LINSEED OIL.—Raw, per gal., 65c; boiled, per gal., 68c in barrels.

TURPENTINE.—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon, 65c; less than barrels, per gallon, 70c.

OILS.—Range about as follows: Black oil, 25 to 30c per gallon; clear machine oils, 30 to 40c; cylinder oil, 45 to 75c, as to quality; castor oil, 10c per lb.; lard oil, 70c per gal.; tanner's or harness oil, 65c; mackfoot oil, \$1.25; steam refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

REFINED PETROLEUM.—Refined oil has advanced 1/4 to 1c within the last two or three weeks in the East. This has not affected the local market, though prices are of course firm here. Business is active. Quotations in Winnipeg, delivered from tanks, are as follows: Silver star, 16c; crescent, 20c; oleo phene, 22c. In barrels for shipment to country points, add 2 1/2c per gallon for silver star and 1 1/2c per gallon for other grades to above prices. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 25c for cocene and 24c for sun-light.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

The principal reports in this branch are of cutting in prices in eastern markets. Bar iron and cut nails appear to be the lines which are the most demoralized. A further cut of 3c is reported from Montreal on nails, sales at \$1.50 being reported, and probably lower in car lots, with bar iron reported at cut prices under \$1.60. Wire is also reported at concessions. Prices in the Winnipeg market are as follows:

TIN.—Lamb and 56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb, 25 to 26c.

TIN PLATES.—Charcoal plates, brand Alloy, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$4.75 to \$5; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$3 to \$5.25; I. C. charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$9.50 to 9.75; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$11.50 to 11.75.

TIERNE PLATES.—I. C., 20 by 28, \$9.50 to 9.75.

IRON AND STEEL.—Bar iron, per 100 lbs., base price, \$2.75 to \$2.85; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.50; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs., \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.25 to 3.50; best cast tool steel, per lb, 12 to 13c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

SHEET IRON.—10 to 20 gauge, \$3.00; 22 to 24 and 26 gauge, \$3.25; 28 gauge, \$3.50.

CANADA PLATES.—Garth and Blain, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

IRON PIPE.—50 to 55 per cent. off list.

GALVANIZED IRON.—Queen's Head, 22 to 24 gauge, per lb., 5 1/2c; 26 gauge, per lb., 5 1/2c; 28 gauge, per lb., 5 1/2c.

CHAIN.—Best top coil, 3-16 inch, per lb., 7 to 7 1/2c; 1/2 inch, per lb., 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c; 5-16 inch, per lb., 6 to 6 1/2c; 3/4 inch, per lb., 5 1/2 to 6c; 7-16 inch, per lb., 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c; 1/2 inch, per lb., 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c.

SHEET ZINC.—In casks, 6c lb., broken lots, 4 1/2c.

LEAD.—Pig, per lb., 4 1/2c.

BOLVER.—Half and half (guar) per lb, 18 to 20c.

AMMUNITION.—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 35 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 per cent.; rim fire military, American, 5 per cent. advance; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5 1/2c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6 1/2c.

AXES.—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

WIRE.—Galvanized barb wire, plain twisted wire and staples, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

ROPE.—Sisal, per lb., 8 to 8 1/2c base; manilla, 1 1/2 lb., 11 to 11 1/2c base; cotton, 1/4 to 1/2 inch a 1/4 larger, 16c lb.

NAILS.—Cut, per keg, base price, \$2.75; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$2.85 per keg; 3 to 4 inch, \$3.27 keg; 2 1/2 inch, \$3.50 keg; 2 inch, \$3.70 keg.

HORSE NAILS.—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above list prices, 50 to 50 and 10 per cent.

HORSE SHOES.—Per keg—\$4.50 to \$4.75; snow pattern horse shoes, \$4.75 to \$5.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—Wheat has continued to show rather an upward tendency again this week. A gain of 1/4 to 1c was made in United States markets on Monday, with favorable foreign news. Cables were higher and there was considerable export buying at New York. The visible supply statement on Monday showed an increase of 1,194,000 bushels. The corresponding week last year gave an increase of 2,465,000 bushels, and two years ago the increase was 2,916,000 bushels. The total sup-

ply at principal points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky mountains, is now 81,221,000 bushels. A year ago it was 74,052,000 bushels, and two years ago the visible supply was 67,283,000 bushels. Wheat on ocean passage decreased 112,000 bushels. The English visible supply decreased 1,300,000 bushels. The markets were quiet and easier on Tuesday, and showed a moderate decline. On Wednesday United States markets were quite active and rather excited and higher, with higher cables and good export buying. The main strength came from Liverpool, which advanced 1d in the face of lower United States markets yesterday. The gain for the day was 1 to 1 1/2c in United States markets. Bradstreet reported a decrease of 472,000 bushels in the world's visible supply. There was some strength by spells on Thursday, but the close showed a loss of 1/4 to 1/2c for the day. The markets were uneventful on Friday and closed about the same as on Thursday.

Exports of wheat from the United States and Canada, both coasts, show a sharp spurt following the declining movement of a week ago, due largely to heavy clearances from Portland, Oregon, the grand total (flour included as wheat) amounting to 2,589,000 bushels, as compared with 2,680,000 bushels the week before, 2,615,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 3,948,000 bushels in the week two years ago, and 5,384,000 bushels three years ago.

The Prairie Farmer has issued a report on wheat feeding which estimates the amount already so used at 60,000,000 bushels, with a further probable consumption of 40,000,000 bushels in this manner.

There was some selling on Berbohms' estimate of the Argentine crop, which places the yield at 95,500,000 bushels, 75,000,000 of which is said to be available for export.

The total receipts of wheat at the four principal United States winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City, from July 1 to date, are 25,841,713 bushels, against 30,853,518 bushels in 1893, and 58,222,784 bushels in 1892. The total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since August 1, the beginning of the crop year, foot up—Minneapolis, 24,349,670 bushels; Duluth, 17,258,106 bushels; Chicago, 16,472,072 bushels and Milwaukee, 2,917,258 bushels; making a total of 60,991,106 bushels, against 52,386,814 bushels during the same time last year and 80,532,979 bushels in 1892.

WHEAT LOCALLY.—Wheat locally has made quite a spurt this week, the advance here being greater proportionately than in other markets. The immediate cause of the advance is a domestic demand for hard wheat from Eastern Canada millers and dealers. The Eastern people have come in near the close of the season for their annual full supply of hard wheat, and they have had to bid up briskly to obtain what they want, the prices they have to pay being about 4c per bushel higher than quotations of three weeks ago. Shippers have been sold up well for export, and it has taken higher prices to draw the stuff out for the Eastern people. On Wednesday prices reached 5 1/2c for No. 1 hard, and sales were reported at 5 1/2c on Thursday. The feeling on Friday was a little easier, but some holders were firm and were asking 60c the balance of the week, with sales of No. 1 hard Fort William delivery, basis afloat, between 59 and 60c. At Manitoba country points prices have been stronger. The general range of prices to farmers has been from 40c per bushel at the higher freight rate points up to 48c at the lower rate points, but at a number of markets prices to farmers ranged from 43 upward to as high as 48c at one place, owing to local con-

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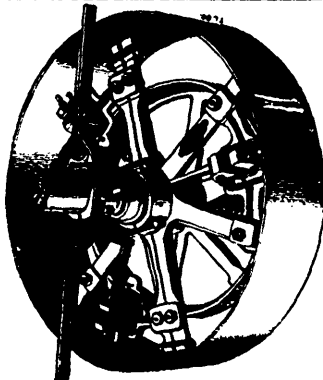
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petition. The outlook seems to indicate strong local markets, as country millers will have to buy considerable and the situation indicates strong markets for hard wheats for domestic use, exports having been unusually heavy.

FLOUR—The flour market is very strong. We expected to be able to announce a sharp advance this week, and it may possibly go into effect very soon. The decline of last week was unnatural, in the face of advancing wheat markets, and an advance may go into effect almost at once. We quote the price to the local trade, delivered in the city as follows: Patent \$1.45 strong bakers, \$1.35. Low grades 70c to \$1 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds. [LATER.—Millers are refusing orders to-day except for small lots for immediate delivery, and it is understood prices will be advanced on Monday to \$1.50 for bakers and \$1.60 for patents.]

MILLSTUFFS—Millers hold at \$10 for bran and \$12 for shorts, with small lots held at \$1 per ton higher. Prices are firm and an advance of \$2, to go into effect on Monday, has been agreed to by millers.

GROUND FEED—Prices unchanged. The range is from \$18 to \$20 per ton as to quality for pure oats and barley feed.

OATMEAL—Prices are about the same. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$1.90 to \$2 per sack in broken lots, as to quality, and offers have been made at \$1.75 in carlots. Standard and granulated meal, \$2.15 in small lots, per 100 lbs. Some very inferior standard meal is offered at lower prices.

OATS—The market is unchanged. Prices to farmers here have ranged at 22 to 23c per bushel of 34 pounds, though 25 to 26c is paid for good to choice white milling oats. Car lots have been held at about 23 to 24c on track here, but there has not been much doing for this market, the farmers' supply being liberal. In Manitoba country markets car lots are held at about 18 to 19c.

BARLEY—The market is lower. There has been very little barley moving all the season but the demand has been limited, and as local brewers are getting well supplied they are not offering as high. About 38c has been the highest paid for malting barley by local brewers, but this week they were down to 33c per bushel of 48 pounds. Farmers' loads of feed barley here brought 28 to 30c mostly though some sold as low as 23c. Prices in the country are easier, as with navigation closing, the price in Manitoba country markets, to ship east on winter freight rates, would not exceed about 22c per bushel. Farmers however, would no doubt prefer to feed their barley, rather than sell it on a shipping basis.

FEED WHEAT—Wheat for feed or local milling is worth 40 to 45c, price to farmers for loads.

FLAX SEED—Flax is about the same as a week ago. At Chicago on Wednesday cash flax seed was quoted at \$1.45 per bushel. In Manitoba prices have been about the same. The price of flax seed is very high in comparison with the value of oil and cake. The high price which has been paid for flax in Manitoba to ship to the States, has made the business unsatisfactory for the Winnipeg crushers, as prices for oil have not advanced in Canada in anything like the proportionate advance in flax seed. Manitoba growers have realized \$1 for their seed, and up to \$1.10 has been paid.

OIL CAKE—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$24 per ton in sacks, with small lots at \$25.

BUTTER—The butter market is still dull. Shipping trade is dull. Eastern markets are rather overstocked, especially for undergrades, so there is no market in that direction for

Manitoba butter unless at low prices. Choice butter will sell, however. We quote round lots of country dairy, mixed quality, at 10 to 12c as to average quality. Selections, 15c, medium qualities 8 to 10c, culls 5c.

CHEESE—Quiet. Dealers quote 11 to 11½c. At Ingersoll, Ontario, on November 13 the offerings were 3,250 boxes, the balance of the season's make, with no sales. The bids were 10½c, but salesmen were holding at 10½c. Last year at the same date 11c was bid.

EGGS—No change in eggs. Dealers are selling at 15 to 16c as to quality, and paying 14c for round country lots.

CURED MEATS—Prices have gone in the direction indicated last week, and there has been a sharp decline all around of as much as 1c in some lines. Quotations are: Hams, 12c for heavy, and 12½c for assorted sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 12c; bellies, 12½c; dry salt long clear bacon, 8 to 8½c; smoked long clear, 9 to 9½c; small smoked sides, 9½c; dry salt shoulder, 8c; dry salt backs, 9½c; spiced rolls, 8½c; mess pork, \$16, selected mess, \$18 to 18.50 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage, 7½c per pound; German sausage, 7½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half pound packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pail; pickled hocks, 3c lb; smoked jowls, 6c.

LARD—Lard has also declined sharply, as indicated last week. We quote: Pure, \$2.10 for 20 pound pails, and \$5 for 50-lb pails; compound at \$1.75 per 20-lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.00 per case of 60 pounds.

POULTRY—Prices are declining as was expected with colder weather. Prices are: 10 to 11c for turkeys dressed, per pound. Ducks, dressed, 10c lb; geese, 10c. Chickens, 8c per pound, dressed; old fowl, 7 to 8c lb dressed. Wild ducks, 20 to 25c per pair as to quality and size. Wild geese, \$1 per pair.

WOOL—Wool is dull and inclined to be easier. In the United States, owing to competition of Australian wool, fleece was sold lower. X. X. Ohio fleece has sold at 18c at Boston, which is rather lower than heretofore. We quote Manitoba fleece, 7 to 9c.

HIDES—are inclined to dullness, and other markets report rather an easier tendency, where there is any disposition to change at all. If the weather continues cold, it will now be safe to ship hides green, without salting, but care should be taken to see that hides are spread out in a cold place, and not thrown down in a heap immediately after taken-off, in a place where they will not freeze. Hides will spoil quickly even in cold weather if proper care is not given. We quote, Winnipeg inspection 2½c for No. 1 cows, 1½c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3, and 3 to 3½c for No. 1 heavy steers, and 2 to 2½c for No. 2 Steers; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. Country hides as they run 1½ to 2c. We quote: Calf, 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips about the same as hides. Sheep and lamb skins, 35c for fresh, large skins. Tallow, 5½c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

SENECA ROOT—Dull and nominal at 19 to 20c. It is doubtful if buyers would be found for a round lot at this range of quotations.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes have been sold from 40 to 50c per bushel, but only a few have gone lower than 45c, which is the usual price. Prices are: Potatoes, 40 to 50c per bushel. Onions, 2½ to 3c, per lb; cabbage, 50c to \$1.00 per dozen; celery, 20 to 30c per dozen; citrons 40 to 60c per dozen; vegetable marrow, 50c per dozen. Carrots, 40c per bushel; beets, 30 to 40c per bushel; turnips; 20 to 25c per bushel; parsnips, 2c per lb.

DRESSED MEATS—Prices are about the same all around, though tending lower for hogs. Country dressed hogs and some country beef is offering. We quote beef at 4 to 5c per lb. A good deal is selling at 4c, and very little as high as 5c. Very good beef is selling at 4½c. Hogs range from 5 to 6c, the lower quotation being about the price for country dressed, and some are talking 4½c for country dressed hogs. Dressed hogs are likely to sell lower as soon as offerings increase, as the demand from packers is not likely to be very good. Packers prefer to buy live hogs, as there is more risk in curing frozen hogs, besides the greater convenience in handling live hogs. In fact, it seems likely that in time packers will give up frozen hogs entirely. Hogs can be shipped alive all winter by using box cars, and with the facilities for handling live hogs now existing here, the winter trade in frozen country hogs is likely to wane. Mutton is quoted at 6c by city wholesale butchers, but is being sold at 5½ to 6c. Lambs the same.

HAY—Loose hay on the street market is selling about \$4 to \$5 per ton. Baled hay slow and very little wanted for city trade, and quoted at \$4.50 to 5.50 as to quality, etc.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—There has been considerable shipping business in cattle for eastern Canada and export markets this week, of Manitoba and ranche cattle, but the business is now nearly wound up for this year. There may be some more shipments next week, however. There is some figuring on cattle for the Christmas trade, and some purchases are reported made for future delivery. As beef is low, fair cattle would not bring over 2c for present demand, up to 2½ for extra good, and for fancy cattle to be delivered in time for the Christmas trade, about 3c per lb is the idea.

HOGS—Easy is the feeling in hogs. Some loads have been delivered to packers at 4c this week, which is the outside quotation now for good packer hogs, weighing 150 to 250 pounds, and reasonably fat. Heavy fats, 10 per cent, lower. Sows, about 3½c, stags 1½ to 2c.

SHEEP—The number of sheep held locally is not large, but this is a poor consuming market for mutton. However, as the quality of mutton is much better than in former years, owing to improvements in breeding sheep, and the price also much lower, it is expected that the local consumption of mutton will increase. A few loads of sheep were in this week and sold between \$2.25 and 2.40 per 100 pounds. About 800 sheep went east for export this week.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Three hundred and sixty cars of stock, about 7000 head, have been shipped from the Manitoba & North Western railway district since the first of July.

A trainload of 5,000 sheep left Pendleton, Oregon, a few days ago for Chicago. It is reported that between 4,000 and 5,000 sheep have been purchased in Oregon, at \$1 to \$2 per head, for British Columbia markets.

At Toronto on Tuesday, November 13, there was some export buying to complete shipments, at \$3.40 to 3.85 per 100 lbs, but most of the buyers are now said to be through for the season. Butchers' cattle were in excess of demand, and sold at 2½ to 3c for good steers, and 3 to 3½c for choice. Sheep were 25c lower per head. Export sheep sold at 3½c and butchers' \$2.50 to 2.75 per head. Hogs steady. Best bacon, off cars, \$1.25 to 4.30; heavy fats, \$1.25; sows and stores, \$1; stags, \$2 to 2.50.

Notwithstanding the cry of hard times, says the *Morden Herald*, Schultz & Hansen's clearing out sale, followed by those of other houses in town, has brought to light many dollars. It is said that last Saturday \$600 cash passed into the strong box of Schultz & Hansen, and on Monday from \$800 to \$1,200.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was strong on Monday, in sympathy with former foreign advices and lighter domestic arrivals. Prices advanced and were about 1/2c over Saturday, at the close. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	54 1/2	55 1/2	60 1/2	—
Corn	54 1/2	50	50 1/2	50 1/2
Oats	28 1/2	29	30 1/2	—
Mess Pork ..	—	—	18 00	12 62 1/2
Lard	—	—	7 52 1/2	7 85
Ribs	—	—	6 60	6 40

On Tuesday the situation was reversed. Wheat was weak and closed 1/2 to 3/4c lower. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	54 1/2	54 1/2	59 1/2	—
Corn	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	—
Oats	28 1/2	28 1/2	32 1/2	—
Mess Pork ..	—	—	12 60	12 22 1/2
Lard	—	—	7 80	7 12 1/2
Short Ribs ..	—	—	6 32 1/2	6 15

The strength returned to wheat again on Wednesday and quite an important advance was made. The market opened 1/2c higher and maintained a firm tone most of the day, closing with a gain of 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c. The advance at Liverpool in the face of lower United States markets on Tuesday, was the principal factor causing the strength to-day. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	55 1/2	55 1/2	61 1/2	—
Corn	51 1/2	51	50 1/2	—
Oats	29 1/2	29 1/2	32 1/2	—
Mess Pork ..	—	—	12 57 1/2	12 22 1/2
Lard	—	—	7 27 1/2	7 12 1/2
Short Ribs ..	—	—	6 37 1/2	6 17 1/2

Wheat was irregular on Thursday. May wheat ranged between 60 1/2 and 61 1/2 and the close was at the bottom. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	55 1/2	55 1/2	60 1/2	—
Corn	52	51 1/2	50 1/2	—
Oats	29 1/2	29 1/2	32 1/2	—
Mess Pork ..	—	—	12 32 1/2	12 42 1/2
Lard	—	—	7 37 1/2	7 20
Short Ribs ..	—	—	6 45	6 27 1/2

On Friday wheat was quiet, and easier tendency. Cash wheat was dull and about 1/2c per bushel lower. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat,	55 1/2	55 1/2	—	60 1/2
Corn	51 1/2	50 1/2	—	49 1/2-50
Oats	29 1/2	29 1/2	—	32 1/2
Mess Pork ..	—	—	12 30	12 16 1/2
Lard	—	—	7 15	7 32 1/2
Short Ribs ..	—	—	6 17 1/2	6 37 1/2

On Saturday, November 17, wheat closed at 55 1/2c for November, 56 1/2c for December and 61 1/2c for May. A week ago November wheat closed at 54c, December at 54 1/2c and May at 59 1/2c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 Northern wheat at Duluth closed at follows on each day of the week:

Monday—Nov. 59c; Dec. 58 1/2; May 61 1/2.
 Tuesday—Nov., —; Dec., 58 1/2; May, 61 1/2.
 Wednesday—Nov., —; Dec., 59c; May, 62 1/2.
 Thursday—Nov., 59 1/2; Dec., 59c; May, 61 1/2.
 Friday—Nov., 59c; Dec., 59 1/2; May, 62 1/2.
 Saturday—Nov., 60c; Dec., 60c; May, 63c

A week ago prices closed at 58 1/2c for Nov. delivery per bushel, 57 1/2c for December and 60 1/2 for May. A year ago November wheat closed at —; December at 58 1/2c and May at 61c. No. 1 hard is quoted at 1 to 1 1/4c over No. 1 northern. No. 2 northern 3 to 3 1/2c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, November 17, wheat closed at 59 1/2c for December. May closed at 64 1/2c. A week ago December wheat closed at 58 1/2c, and May at 62 1/2c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 59 1/2c for November. December delivery closed at 59 1/2c, and May at 61 1/2c. A week ago November wheat closed at 57 1/2c, December at 57 1/2c, and May at 59 1/2c.

Still at it.

Notwithstanding the abundant proof of the false position taken by the Winnipeg Free Press on the question of mixing and grading Manitoba wheat, that journal keeps on publishing little squibs, most of them clipped from Eastern papers, in opposition to the mode of handling Manitoba wheat. The Free Press appears to be with the Eastern people on this question, and opposed to the interests of Manitoba producers and shippers. The Saturday issue of that journal contains an alleged interview with A. G. Thompson of Montreal, in which Mr. Thompson says:

"The difference to-day in Liverpool between No. 1 hard Manitoba is 2 1-2d per cental, just 3 cents per bushel in favor of Duluth wheat. Sales were made to-day at the figures named."

On the strength of this alleged interview, wired from Montreal, the Free Press publishes the following editorial paragraph on another page of the same number.

"In Liverpool yesterday (Friday), No. 1 hard Duluth wheat sold for 3 cents per bushel more than No. 1 hard Manitoba. This is due to the mixing done by shippers and the Manitoba farmer suffers thereby."

Now the day the alleged interview took place in Montreal. (Friday) A. G. Thompson was in New York. A telegram from New York this morning (Saturday) says that A. G. Thompson is here to day and was offered Duluth wheat at Glasgow at the same price as Manitoba, by one of the largest New York exporters. Another telegram from a large firm of New York exporters this morning (Saturday) is as follows:

New York, November 17

To H. Crowe & Co. Winnipeg.

We cannot get any more for Duluth No. 1 hard than for Manitoba No. 1 hard in Liverpool.

Signed, SANDAY & SHEPHERD.

There is evidently something fishy about the Free Press interview, and there is every reason to believe that the assumption contained therein, as also in its editorial paragraph about Manitoba wheat selling under Duluth, is entirely false.

Late Western Trade Items.

J. Burchill, butcher, who went out of business at Brandon a year ago, will re-open there shortly.

Wm. Knox, dealer in grain, flour and feed, Brandon, has sold out to Joseph Priestly and R. McKay, who will continue the business.

J. M. Macdonald, representing McIntyre Son & Co., of Montreal, wholesale dry goods, leaves Winnipeg for the coast on Monday, with his spring samples.

A multiplicity of grain buyers seems to be good for the farmers, says the Minnedosa Tribune of Nov 15. Wheat bringing as high as 46 cents per bushel during the past week.

The stock of J. B. Abraham & Son, general dealers, of Deleau, Man., will be sold at a

rate on the dollar in Winnipeg on Nov. 26. Stock amounts to \$1,170 and \$350 book debts. Geo. Almond, of Elm Valley, proposes opening in the jewelry business at Elkhorn, Man.

Viridon Advance: The new flour mill as Viriden, Man., is all but completed and it is expected that it will commence running next Monday, although it will take a day or two to clean up before gristing can be done. James Saunders will be head miller and C. W. Wainwright chief engineer. The building has been substantially erected, and the machinery is all of the very latest improved; while the engine is one of the very best in Canada.

The wheat market was better this week than it has been for some time, says the Gladstone Age. A good deal of grain is being marketed at Gladstone, 44 cents being the ruling price, although for extra quality 45 cents has been paid. The buyers here are determined to control the local market even if they have to pay 50 cents per bushel to do it.

Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, burned out on Friday morning, have opened a temporary office in the Grain Exchange building. In addition to their stock of tar paper, which was saved from the fire, they have a large stock of goods in their warehouse on the railway track, including bags, stoves, furnaces, sheet metals, etc., so that they will be able to supply the trade with many lines, notwithstanding the destruction of their Princess St. warehouse. They expect to have a full stock again within ten days. They are fitting up offices in their track warehouse for temporary quarters.

Manitoba Wheat Exports.

The following shows the quantity of wheat carried by the Canadian Pacific to Lake Superior ports for the season, with water shipments from the same ports:

	Arrivals at lake ports.	Water Shipments.
Sept. 1	212,688	174,751
" 8	121,099	277,377
" 15	224,285	168,481
" 22	393,158	153,984
" 29	727,817	752,197
Oct. 6	838,767	448,843
" 13	1,018,702	1,007,388
" 20	991,574	851,773
" 27	893,850	890,672
Nov. 3	810,094	894,080
" 10	717,695	1,021,222
Total	6,919,740	6,640,719

Estimating receipts at Canadian lake ports this week at 700,000 bushels and allowing for about 1,000,000 bushels carried to Duluth by the Northern Pacific for the season, the total shipments out of Manitoba wheat to date would equal about 3,000,000 bushels, including balance held in store in lake ports. There has been also a considerable quantity gone out in flour. Including wheat held in store at interior points and what has been ground by the mills, there would be well on toward 12,000,000 bushels of this crop out of farmers' hands. Stocks in store at Fort William on November 10 were 1,100,483 bushels.

A Bookkeeper,

Thoroughly competent, wishes a situation. Experience in wholesale establishments and banking. For references or further information address.

"THE COMMERCIAL,"

Winnipeg.



A Common Error.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA are by many supposed to be one and the same, ONLY that one is a powder (therefore more easily cooked) and the other is not

THIS IS WRONG -
 Take the Yolk from an Egg,
 Take the Oil from the Olive,
WHAT IS LEFT?
A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.
 —IN COMPARISON—
COCOA is skimmed milk.
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A Hint To Boards of Trade.

The Truro Board of Trade has an important feature that might be adopted by many other similar organizations. The board was organized in 1889, with 80 members through the efforts of the present secretary, G. A. Hall. It was found difficult to hold the members although the assessment was only \$3 a year. Many of them were anxious to have reports on and lists of delinquent debtors. At first it was arranged that they should be sent to the secretary by each member. Some reported, but others who were always ready to have a look at their neighbors' lists, did not furnish any themselves, which is always the rule in a case of this kind, and the scheme did not work. Mr. Hall then made an arrangement with the County Registrar to supply a weekly list of mortgages, sales, judgments, etc., for \$50 a year. He also arranged for reports of judgments for small amounts by local magistrates. These were printed and sent free to members every week marked "confidential." And the scheme has been so successful that the membership has increased over the 100. All the members consider it a most profitable investment. The list has had a moral effect on low paying customers that cannot be estimated. They now go to a merchant who threatens to sue them and pray him not to do so, as their name would appear on the list. The secretary mentions one man who saved \$200 by a timely hint in their weekly report of a customer who had given a bill of sale. Other creditors who were not so informed got nothing.

The board is now grappling with the assessment question. Before their organization the city council paid no heed to representations of business men. Now they recognize them as a powerful factor, and have asked that a committee be appointed to confer with the council.

The board is wisely moving for the exemption of stocks in merchants' hands. At present a man who has an average stock of \$12,000 may be assessed for \$5,000, or vice-versa.

Nearly all the business men in town are now in the board.

Buy Turpentine by Weight.

A wrong has no right to be perpetuated, even if it have the sanction of custom. Time never makes a wrong right.

For some years it has been the custom of the wholesale dealers to sell turpentine at what may be termed its face quantity—that is, according to the figures that had been put on the barrel by the inspector who gauged the barrel in the southern market.

Now it is obvious that the retailer who buys a barrel of turpentine in this way is not getting what he pays for.

In the first place the figures put on the barrel by the inspector do not represent the actual contents of the barrel. Although his figures read, say 50 gallons, it is well known that the barrel does not contain the full quantity registered, on account of the vacancy that is always left for the expansion of the liquid. For this an outage of one gallon is allowed, so that although the barrel is registered 50 gallons, it is understood to contain but 49 gallons.

And importers when buying their oil are allowed this outage. But, as already stated, it has been the custom to say nothing about this outage to the retailer when he is making his purchases from the wholesaler.

Hence in Toronto and in the west this practice is said to more commonly obtain than in Montreal, where the oil is generally sold by actual gauge.

Even in Toronto now a reform is being inaugurated, and Hardware knows of at least two houses that are selling by weight instead of by the old system. The rule for ascer-

taining by weight the contents of a barrel is, after deducting the tare of barrel from the gross weight, to divide the product by 8.25, the number of pounds to the Imperial gallon, the remainder representing the number of gallons contained therein. Thus:

450	the gross
75	" tare
—	
375	
8.25	30
—	
45	2.3 gals.

Manifestly the only proper way, the only best way, to buy turpentine is by weight. In accepting the figures registered on the barrel, the retailer not only loses the outage gallon, but all the turpentine that may exude from the package during its two or three week's transit from the south. The loss in this way alone frequently amounts to several gallons per barrel.—Hardware Merchant

Freight Rates Commission.

The Dominion government has appointed a commission of enquiry into the alleged discrimination in freight rates in the West. The commissioners appointed are Peter S. Archibald, chief engineer of the Intercolonial railway, William Pearce, superintendent of mines, and W. N. Allison, homestead inspector. The secretary of the commission is W. Schaeffer, travelling freight agent of the Intercolonial railway. The commission will hold meetings at different points in Manitoba and the Territories to take evidence. There has been some objection to the commission on the ground that all the members are government officials.

Inexorable Carelessness

Most retailers insure their buildings and their stock to the fullest percentage possible, and see that the premiums are regularly paid and all the conditions complied with. Yet a case occurred in Toronto last week, where a building and stock valued at \$9,000 was destroyed by fire, and the insurance in force was only \$4,000. During the two previous weeks insurance to the amount \$9,000 had been allowed to expire.

But another point where gross carelessness results in disastrous loss is where the ledger and day book are not placed over night in the safe. A case was recently brought to our notice where a dry goods retailer left his books lying on his desk when he closed up at night, and next morning he fished out from the ruins a mass of burnt paper which was valueless. His customers owed him a few thousand dollars, and he must trust to their honesty to get that amount—and woe to that man that trusteth to so frail a reed as public honesty.

This is an actual occurrence, although it seems ridiculous. Another case was noticed recently in Western Ontario, where a blacksmith suffered a similar loss, and his accounts amounted to nearly \$2,000. These instances show that such gross negligence is not uncommon.

The best way to use a ledger is to burn it yourself and sell for cash. But for merchants who, under compulsion of circumstances, must use books, the best thing to have is a good fire-proof safe. The cost of one sufficiently large to contain the books of a firm doing a business of \$20,000 a year, is about \$100. The interest on this is \$7 say, and this is the amount paid as a premium for an insurance of about \$3,000, as the book debts will usually average that. Surely that is cheap insurance.

The merchant of to-day cannot afford to take risks in insurance of any kind. He must insure against fire, against loss from bad debts, against loss from careless management, and against the hundred and one possible contingencies which may ruin the structure of a lifetime.—Dry Goods Review.

Advance in Broom Corn.

The Toronto Globe says: One of our reporters, in interviewing the well known firm of H. A. Nelson & Sons, who are the largest manufacturers of broom corn and whisks in the Dominion, was informed that, on account of the scarcity of rain and the hot winds that prevailed in the far western states last summer, the crops, outside of Illinois, were almost a total failure, and, in consequence, prices have advanced \$40 to \$50 per ton. Fortunately for H. A. Nelson & Sons, before this year's crop was harvested they had secured of the 1893 crop 17 carloads at very low prices, besides which they have already received of the new crop 31 carloads, making in all 51 carloads, which, however, will not be sufficient to put them through until another harvest. This firm have now a capacity of 250 dozens per day, and are, with two or three exceptions, the largest manufacturers of brooms and whisks in the world. They state that, from the best information they can obtain, there will be a shortage of about 6,000 to 8,000 tons, and that in the near future the price of broom corn will likely be higher than it has been for many years, consequently the public must expect to pay more for their brooms.

United States Pig Iron in Montreal.

Reference has been made before to the unusual position of the pig iron market in Montreal this season. In the first place the free sale of American iron was a circumstance that many people considered impossible. That it was not so the course of the Montreal pig iron market this summer sufficiently proves. American iron was not only sold in keen competition with the domestic article, but it is still being so sold, some large lots being placed no later than last week in the vicinity of \$17.50.

Offers have been made this week of several car loads more on the same terms, so that it does not look as though the settlement of the tariff difficulty had brought about that improvement in the American iron market that many people expected.

It was predicted that as soon as the tariff question was settled there would be no more offers of American pig iron as far east as Montreal, but this prediction so far has not been fulfilled. In fact, as was pointed out in Hardware some time ago, there are good reasons for believing that the trade in Montreal has not by any means heard the last of offers of American iron.—Hardware Merchant.

Christians, Pay Your Debts.

One of our city clergymen, in a recent sermon, referred to the coming of D. L. Moody, the evangelist, and expressed the opinion that if a revival of religion in Toronto would result from Moody's efforts and the prayers of the churches, one of the first effects of it would be a great wave of debt paying all over the city. And, sure enough, among the first things Moody told his hearers on Sunday morning last at the Massey Music hall was: "Pay up what you owe, or else tell your creditor why you don't. A man has no right to be called a Christian who does not pay his debts."—Monetary Times.

The Last Boat.

The last Canadian Pacific Railway lake steamer to make the round trip between Owen Sound and Fort William before the close of navigation will sail from Owen Sound on the 26th inst. and from Fort William on the 29th.

J. & T. BELL
FINE
BOOTS & SHOES
MONTREAL.

Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and British Columbia,

L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block.

Turner, MacKeand & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

HAVE IN STORE A FULL LINE OF

Choice New Offstock, and Layer Valencias, Sultana Raisins. New Figs in 1 and 10 lb. boxes.

137 Bannatyne Street, - Winnipeg.

CONSUMERS' CORDAGE CO., LTD.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

MANILA, SISAL, RUSSIAN AND JUTE CORDAGE,
LATHIES, BED CORDS, ETC.

Head Office: New York Life Insurance Co's. Building,
Montreal.

GRANULAR **OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN** CREAMY
FLOUR. HAS NO EQUAL. HAS NO EQUAL.

STANDS unparalleled in its Distinctive Qualities and Peculiar Advantages. We are aware others are attempting to imitate our Brands, which is the Strongest Guarantee of the Superiority of
"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.
Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,
GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giving you my opinion of the two grades of flour, Patent and Bakers, you are now manufacturing. It excels all other flours that I have ever used, and makes more bread per barrel, and gives me splendid satisfaction in my business, and I am very glad to express my opinion after a number of years experience in flour. Yours is certainly the best I have ever used. H. LISTER, Baker.

— IN HANDLING —
OGILVIE'S FLOUR
YOU HAVE
THE BEST
Each bag guaranteed. Sewn with our Special Twine, Red White and Blue.
OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,
Unequaled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands unrivalled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry use little less flour than usual.



DOMINION BAG CO., LTD.
MONTREAL.

Full Stock Carried by our Manitoba and Northwestern Agents

Merrick,
Anderson & Co.,
WINNIPEG.

Prices and Samples mailed on application.

MANUFACTURERS OF —

B
A
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S

FOR WHEAT.
FOR FLOUR.
FOR BRAN.
FOR OATS.
FOR SHORTS.
FOR POTATOES.
FOR COAL.
FOR EVERYTHING.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morzen & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

Importers of Rice, Sacks, Japas, Indian and China Teas, Steel, Iron, Rope, Cement, Oils, Fruit, Canned Goods, Etc., Etc.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Business Review

November 12, 1891.

There is no change to note this week. The steamer Miowera due to-day from Australia is expected to bring a large consignment of Australian fruit as it is their summer now. Prices of fruit will consequently drop next week. Certain lines of fruit have been very scarce of late, on Saturday an order was given for ten boxes of apples and they could not be obtained for love or money. Another large quantity of apples have been seized, a part of ten carloads received from Oregon, they were affected with codlin moth. Ashcroft potatoes as fine as any grown in the Dominion are coming into the market and selling readily at \$23 per ton. Dry rot has made its appearance among the Fraser river potatoes and they scarcely bring \$14. There is not enough poultry in the market to give accurate quotations, the following sales however were reported: Fowls alive \$1 and \$5 a dozen; Ducks, alive, 50 cents, dressed, 70 cents. Wholesale men report that business is fairly steady with signs of gradual extension, particularly Vancouver, which appears to be corralling trade from other cities in the Province and would become the leading trade centre if it were not for the lack of capital. The progress of Vancouver cannot be described in any other way than "going ahead, slow by jerks."

B. C. Market Quotations.

Butter.—Australian butter, 25c; Manitoba dairy butter, 18 to 20c; Manitoba creamery, 25c; Eastern creamery, 20c; Canadian cheese, 13 to 14c.

Cured Meats.—Steady. Hams, 14½ to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15½c; backs, 13½ to 14c; long clear, 10½ to 11½c; short rolls, 11 12½c; smoked sides, 12½c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 12½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 12c; moss pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.

Fish.—Prices are: Cohoes, 6c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 4 to 5c; cod, 8c; halibut, 6c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; blotters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; cod, 6c; sturgeon, 4c; skippered herring, 10c.

Game.—Venison, 8 to 10c; bear, 6c 1b; duck, per brace, 50c; grouse, brace, 60c; prairie chickens, 75c; teal, 20c; pentail, 30c; wild geese, 75c each.

Vegetables.—New Potatoes, \$14 to \$15, peddled at \$12 per ton; Ashcroft, \$22; onions, silver skins, 1½c; cabbage, 1c; carrots, turnips, and beets, ¾ to 1c a lb; peppers, \$1.25 per box. Quantities of vegetables in market.

Eggs.—Fresh, 30 to 35c.

Fruits.—Lemons, California, scarce at \$5.75 to 6; Australian lemons, \$2.75; Australian oranges, \$2.25; peaches, \$1.25; California apples, \$1.50 to 1.75; local prunes, \$1.00; tomatoes, 5c lb; cucumbers, \$1.50; cocoanuts, per doz., 60c; pears, per box, \$1.50; grapes, \$1.50 to 1.50; sweet potatoes, 80c; Eastern grapes, basket, 60c; native apples, \$1.25.

Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at

Every Mackintosh

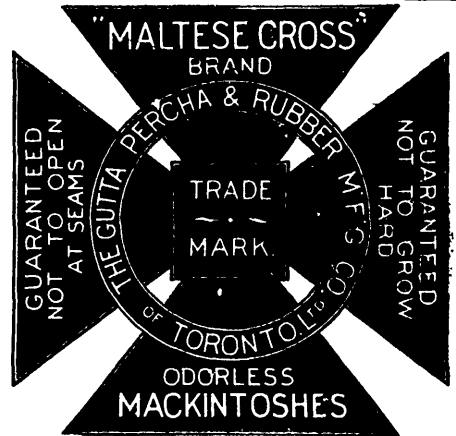
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

These are not merely "dew proof" or "shower proof" goods they are THOROUGHLY WATER PROOF and will absolutely withstand all changes of climate.

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



Victoria and Vancouver. Patent, per bbl., \$3.80; strong bakers, \$3.50; Oregon, \$2.25; Oak Lake patent, \$3.75; strong bakers, \$3.50.

Meal.—Oatmeal, National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90 lb. sacks, \$3.15. Cornmeal, per 98 lb. sacks, \$2.15; per 10-10, \$2.55.

Grain.—Manitoba oats, new, per ton, \$23; United States oats, \$21; wheat, \$19.50; hay, \$10 on bank. New local oats, \$23.

Ground Feed.—Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; chop barley, \$28; California chop, \$24; feed wheat, United States, \$12.50 per ton. Add freight and duty to the quotations on stuff from the United States.

Millstuffs.—First cost, bran, \$7.25; shorts, \$9.00; oil cake, \$39.

Dressed Meat.—Beef, 7½ to 7½c; mutton, 7½c; pork, 8 to 9c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head, \$3.00.

Live Stock.—Calves, 5 to 6c; steers, 3 to 3½c; sheep, 3½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c; cows, 2½c.

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris 1½ lb. 5½c; granulated, 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy, yellows 4½c; yellow, yellow, 4½c; golden C, 3½c.

Syrups.—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4.25 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

Business Notes

Geo. Blake, printer, Staevoston, has given up business.

J. M. Livers, drugs, Kaslo, is succeeded by the Kaslo Drug Co.

J. Beer, grocer, New Westminster, mortgages in possession.

C. A. Benson of Benson & Wylie, traders, Red Island, is dead.

W. T. Thompson, general store, Fairview, has assigned in trust.

Geo. Bell & Co., general store, Enderby; style now Bell & Hyndman.

John Morrison, butcher, Kamloops, is succeeded by John Morrison & Co.

W. R. Roberts, jeweler, Vancouver, is moving his stock to Nanaimo.

Victoria Fishing and Trading Co., Ltd., Victoria, have been incorporated.

S. F. McIntosh, coal and wood, Victoria, has sold out to Ewen Morrison.

A. J. Palmer & Co., general store, Vernon, are reported in financial difficulties.

Cunningham Hardware Co., Ltd., hardware, New Westminster, is in liquidation.

Campbell & Nevar, brewers, Chilliwack, have dissolved; W. Nevar continues.

L. A. Bogy, general store, New Denver, has disposed of his business to Bourne Bros.

Alex. McLean, boots and shoes, Kamloops, has added men's furnishings to his business.

W. H. Brown, restaurant, Kamloops, is out of business, and succeeded by J. H. Woodside.

Thorpe & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of soda water, Victoria, are damaged by fire; insured.

Cummings & Richardson, general store, Nakusp, is giving up business there and moving to New Denver.

The steamer Miowera sailed for Australia on Nov. 16. She has a full cargo, consisting of paper, salmon, lime, lumber and agricultural implements. The Everett, Wash., paper mill makes a heavy shipment of paper by her.

The large cement works erected at Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific have started up. They have a capacity of 600 barrels per week and turn out cement equal to the best imported. All necessary ingredients are obtained in the province, limestone being procured from Texada island, and clay from Wharneck. The concern is under the management of S. Warsaw, late assistant superintendent of Francis, Sons & Co., of London, Eng.

The provincial legislature was opened at Victoria on November 12. The speech from the throne amended, contains but one paragraph in reference to the British Pacific project, and it only inferentially. This is to the effect that "The subject of railway extension for the development of the resources of the province will receive consideration, and should any practical proposal be forthcoming, it will be laid before you in due course." The first measure of the session was introduced by Premier Davie: An act to facilitate the collection of workmen's wages, and the first notice of motion was given by R. P. Rithet, of Victoria City, to have the federal government memorialized re the salmon fishing regulations.

British Grain Markets.

London, November 12.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: English and foreign wheats have been weak. California cargoes have been sold at 2½ to 9d per quarter, and Manitoba at 23s 6d. Corn, beans and barley have risen 6d. To-day English and foreign wheats recorded an additional advance of 6d. Corn, barley, oats and beans were 3d higher. Flour also rose 6d and linseed 8d, and everything closed strong.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

IN STOCK AND ARRIVING . . .

Christmas Goods!

LARGE ASSORTMENT CONSISTING OF:

Celluloid and Plush Cases,
White Metal Novelties,
Leather and Plush Albums.

PHOTO STANDS . . .

Writing Desks and Cases,
Fancy Baskets, Dolls,
Toy Books, etc., etc.

Travellers now on the road with Samples. Mail orders will receive our careful and prompt attention.

WHOLESALE PAPER, STATIONERY, AND GENERAL JOBBERS AND PRINTERS

41 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Flour.—The recent advance in wheat, together with the advance in winter freight rates, which came into force on the 15th inst., has caused millers to ask higher figures by 10c per bbl. after that date. On the other hand there are more anxious sellers than there are anxious buyers, and as long as this lasts it will be difficult to establish higher prices in this market. We quote prices: Patent spring, \$3.25 to \$3.45; Ontario patent, \$2.90 to 3.25; Manitoba patents, \$3.30 to 3.35; straight roller, \$2.31 to 2.85; extra, \$2.30 to 2.51; superfine, \$2.11 to 2.25; city strong bakers, \$3.25 to 3.30; Manitoba bakers, \$3.10 to 3.25; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.25 to \$1.30; straight rollers, \$1.35 to 1.40.

Oatmeal.—Car lots are offered at \$3.70 on track there. We quote jobbing prices as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$1.00 to 4.05; standard, \$3.50 to 4.00. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.30 to 2.00, and standard at \$1.85 to 1.95. Pot barley \$3.75 in bbls. and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to 3.60.

Bran.—The market for bran is easier and lower sales of car lots of Manitoba being reported at \$14 to 14.50, and Ontario at \$15.25 to 15.50. Shorts are easier at \$15.50 to 16.50, and Moullie at \$20.00 to \$22.00 as to grade.

Wheat.—No. 1 Manitoba held here at 64 to 65c. Red winter was offered here at 53c for future delivery.

Oats.—The market remains steady, the chief business being on local account, car lots selling at 34½ to 35c for No. 2, and at 33½c to 34c for No. 3.

Barley.—The market is steady, last sales of malting barley being quoted at 52½ to 53½c. Feed barley, 4½ to 47c.

Pork, Lard, Etc.—The price of pork has undergone a further shrinkage, sales of choice heavy Canada short cut having been made at \$18, while clear pork has sold as low as \$15. In lard there is no change, car lots of compound being quoted at \$1.35 per cask of 20 lbs., and at \$1.37½ to 1.40 for smaller lots. Pure leaf lard remains steady at 8½c in tierces and 9½c in smaller packages. There is no change to note in smoked meats, as they were already pretty low before the drop occurred in mess pork. We quote: Hams, per lb, 10½ to 11c; bacon, per lb, 11 to 12c; shoulders, per lb, 9 to 9½c.

Dressed Hogs.—The much colder weather of the past few days has started quite a few cars on the way to this city, which have been sold at \$5.50 to 5.75 per 100 lbs delivered here, as to average weight and quality.

Butter.—Shippers are not buying, as they would be only too ready to sell on this market if the opportunity offered. A few lots of creamery held on English account keep going forward, but there is no new business for export. Factorymen, desirous of realizing on their September and October goods, find it difficult to place it at the prices they are holding it at. A lot of September and October creamery was offered at 20½c without finding a buyer. Most of the October goods held at 21c; but if the market were forced, 20½c would be the outside that could be got, but 20c will probably be nearer the figure. Eastern Townships dairy, 16½ to 18c; Western, 14½ to 16c. Add 1 to 2c per lb to above prices for single tubs of selected.

Cheese.—Holders of finest September and October Western goods could dispose of them at 10½c, but they are not sellers at that figure, believing in better values later on. We quote: Finest western colored, 10½ to 10¾c; do, white, 10½ to 10¾c; finest Quebec, 9½ to 9¾c; under grades, 9 to 9½c.

Eggs.—Sales during the week have been made at 13 to 14c for held fresh and pickled stock, while strictly fresh gathered boiling eggs bring 15 to 16c. Considerable quantities of eggs continue to go forward to England.

Dressed Poultry.—The few lots of turkeys received have sold in cases at 8½ to 9c on arrival for fine to choice fresh killed. Chickens are in fair demand, with sales at 6 to 7c, and geese at 5½ to 6½c. Ducks 8 to 9c.

Apples.—The winter varieties are very plentiful, and heavy receipts are reported, but sales are a good deal better this week at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per barrel for fall varieties, and \$2.00 to \$2.60 per barrel for winter varieties.

Hides.—Light hides, 4c to 4½c for No. 1 to 3½c for No. 2, and 2 to 2½c for No. 3; to tanners 5c for No. 1. Heavy hides are quoted at 5½ to 6½c; calfskins, 5 to 6c; lambskins, 60 to 70c.—Trade Bulletin, November 9.

Montreal Grocery Trade.

Dried Fruit.—There is a decided improvement in Valencia raisins this week for prime fruit, sales of 5,000 to 6,000 boxes having taken place at firm prices. The SS. "Avlona" arrived on Saturday, and the discharging of her cargo has caused a less urgent demand on part of dealers, a good portion of the cargo being poor fruit sent out here by inferior shippers. This cargo being disposed of, the trade will now have to look for their supplies to indirect sources. In currants there is very little moving. In figs grain have been reduced about 1c, and we hear of some round

lots of fine quality changing hand. We quote prices as follows:—Valencia layers, 5½ to 5¾c; fine off-stalk, 4½ to 4¾c; off-stalk, 4½ to 4c; California 3 crown loose Muscatels, 4½ to 4c, cost and freight in bond Montreal, and four crown do, 5½c. Currants, 8½c barrels, 8½c half-barrels, and 8½c to 4½c in cases. Basket and bag figs 4 to 5c, good ordinary quality in boxes 8 to 9c, fine 12c, finest 14½c.

Canned Goods.—The market is in a healthy condition for canned tomatoes and corn. We understand that nearly all the packers outside the Western Canning Association have disposed of most of this season's pack, and nearly all the stock is now held by the canners in the association, which is sure to keep up the prices as most of the grocers have only moderate supplies. We quote prices as follows:—Tomatoes, 85 to 90c; canned corn, in 2-lb tins, 87 to 90c; peas, 90 to 95c; strawberries, do, \$2.75 per dozen, and raspberries, \$1.80 to \$2.50 as to brand and quality; salmon, \$1.25 to 1.40 for best brands, and \$1.05 to 1.10 for coholes; lobsters, \$1.60 to 1.75; mackerel, \$1 to 1.05. Australian canned meats: 1-lb can boiled mutton, \$.86 to 1.00; 2-lb can, do, \$3.10 to 3.15; 1-lb can roast mutton, \$2.05 to \$2.10; 2-lb can, do, \$3.35 to 3.40; 1-lb can corned mutton, \$2.05 to 2.10; 2-lb can, do, \$3.35 to 3.40.

Tea.—The market is quiet but firm, with an upward tendency in prices. Since the sales of 900 packages of old Japans for the American market reported by us last week, further enquiries have been made for a Chicago house, but holders now ask more money, and a lot of 200 packages was sold on p.t. We also hear of the sale of 300 pkgs of gunpowder at 10 to 12c. A lot of 150 half chests of fine Japan was also placed on this market at 19½c, and a lot of 63 pkgs. of good medium at 16½c. We quote prices as follows for Japans:—Low grades, 11 to 13c; medium to good medium, 14 to 17c; fine, 18½ to 22c; and choicest, 24 to 31c.

Coffee and Spices.—A moderate amount of business has been put through in Maracaibo and Rio at steady prices, sales of the former being reported in 25 to 50 bag lots at about 19½c, with smaller lots selling at 20½ to 22c as to quality. Mochas and Javas are still in limited supply and prices are firm. Maracaibo, 19½ to 22c; Rio, 19 to 21c; Java, 26c to 30c; Mocha, 28 to 31c. Spices.—Penang black pepper, 6 to 7½c; white pepper, 10 to 12½c; cloves, 7½ to 9c, and cassia 9 to 10c; nutmegs, 60 to 65c and 70 to 90c; Jamaica ginger, 15 to 18c.

Sugars and Syrups.—Refined sugar is in fair enquiry, but prices are no better, sales of round quantities being reported at 4½c, and we quote 4½ to 4 8-16c, our report of last week

at 4½ being an error, as it should have read 1½ to 4 16c. Yellows are quoted at 8 3-16 to 3½c as to grade. In syrups the market is quiet but steady, with further sales of Canadian in half barrels at 1½ to 1¾c.

Molasses.—At the close of last week the sale of about 500 puncheons of Barbadoes molasses transpired at 26½c, but it is said that no more could be bought at that figure, and we quote 27 to 27½c for round quantities and 28c to 30c for small quantities. —Trade Bulletin, Nov. 9.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat.—Offerings of Ontario wheat are light. A western miller paid 53c for a car of red wheat to-day. Spring on the Midland is in demand at 4c. Manitobas are stiffer. Car lots west are held at 67c. One car sold at 67c to-day. Car lots east are held at 68c, there being only one cent difference in freights.

Flour.—Needy sellers are still willing to accept low prices, but no considerable quantity of straight rollers could likely be bought at \$2.40 or under. Some holders are asking \$2.60.

Millfeed.—In good demand at rather better figures. Bran is quoted. Toronto freights, at \$12.50 to \$18.00 and shorts at \$14.50 to \$15.00.

Oats.—Several car lots of white were taken west to-day at 27c. Mixed, west, are quoted at 26 to 26½c.

Barley.—A round lot of 10,000 bushels No. 2 offered west to-day at 41c, and odd cars of cut No. 1 sold at 44c outside.

Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights) — Manitoba patents, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.25 to \$3.30; Ontario patents, \$2.75 to \$2.90; straight rollers, \$2.40 to \$2.60; extras, \$2.20 to \$2.25; low grades, per bag, 90c to \$1. Bran—\$12.50 to \$13. Shorts—\$14.50 to \$15. Wheat (west points)—White, 52 to 58c; spring, 54c; red winter, new, 58c; goose, 50c; No. 1 hard, 67c; No. 2 hard, 65c; winter wheat, on the Northern, 53 to 58c. Peas—51 to 51½c. Barley (outside)—Feed, 88c; No. 1 at interior points, 45 to 46c. Oats—(west) 26 to 27c. Buckwheat (east) —39 to 40c. Rye (east)—40 to 42c.

Eggs.—Commission houses quote straight lots of fresh at 16c, and limed at 14c to 14½c. Case lots of strictly new laid eggs are quoted at 18c.

Poultry.—Quotations, as follows, are unchanged: Chickens, choice, 35 to 45c, and poor to medium, 25 to 30c; ducks, 40 to 70c; turkeys, 8 to 9c, and geese, 5½ to 6½c.

Honey.—Extracted is quoted at 8c for 60-lb tins, and 8½c to 9c for small tins; sections, 12½ to 14c.

Onions.—Yellow Danvers and silver skins are quoted at 1 to 1½c per lb.

Dressed Meats.—Quotations are: Beef, fore, \$4 to 5.50 per cwt.; hinds, \$5 to 8.00; lamb, carcass, 5 to 7c per lb; mutton, 4 to 5c per lb; veal, 5 to 8c; pork, \$5.50 to \$6.

Beans.—Hand-picked white beans are quoted at \$1.30 to 1.35 per bushel. Limas are quoted at 4 to 4½c.

Apples.—Evaporated job here at 7½ to 8c, and dried at 5½ to 5½c. Round lots of evaporated are held in the country at 6½ to 7½c, according to quality.

Dressed Hogs.—At \$5.65 to 5.75 for farmers' loads. Car lots are quoted at \$5.60 delivered here.

Cured Meats.—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$16.00 to 16.50; short cut, \$16.75 to \$17.00; shoulder mess, \$14.00; clear mess, \$14.50; bacon, long clear, case lots, 8½c. ton lots, 7½c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 8½c; ribs, 9c; pails, 9½c, and compounds, in pails, 7½c. and tubs, 7½c; smoked hams, 11c for large, 11½c for medium, and 12c for small; bellies, 11 to 11½c; rolls, 8½ to 8½c; green hams, 10c.

Butter.—Supplies of dairy and creamery tub and large dairy rolls are heavy and prices generally easy. Quotations are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 16½ to 17c; good to choice, 14½ to 16½c; store-packed tubs, choice, 14 to 14½c; inferior to medium, 10 to 12c. large dairy rolls, 16 to 16½c; pound rolls, 14 to 14½c; creamery pounds, 21 to 22c; creamery tubs, 19 to 20c.

Cheese.—Round lots are quoted outside at 10 to 10½c. Commission houses quote as follows: August and September makes, 10½ to 10½c, and half-sizes at 10½ to 11c. Small Stiltons are quoted at 12 to 12½c.—Empire, Nov. 10.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Little is there in trade this week of an interesting character to note. No marked changes have taken place either in regard to volume of business or prices. Although the refineries are holding prices as before, yet the wholesalers are quoting lower figures than a week ago. Canned goods continue in a fairly healthy condition, with prices steady. The shipments of dried fruits ex Avlona are arriving this week. A good many complaints are heard regarding cutting in price of Valencia raisins but dealers cannot be too careful in the fruit they buy. In teas, blacks are the kind now being most sought after. Spice trade remains fairly good. Business is picking up in oranges, but other kinds of foreign green fruits remain much as before. The butter market remains much as before, but provisions are lower. There is still room for an improvement in payments. —Canadian Grocer.

Still Cutting Prices.

Events which have transpired since the date of last writing at Montreal tend to create the belief that the trade has not witnessed the last of cutting in prices in one or two staple lines of hardware supplies.

Attempts have been made since Monday last to create the impression that the bar iron market in Montreal is becoming more settled as regards values, but some transactions that came under the notice of Hardware does not tend to endorse the belief.

In one case a sale agent offered bar iron laid down in Montreal at \$1.60 for car lots, and when the buyer assumed an indifferent air he found it worked like a charm, for the seller immediately conceded something, though what the exact basis is could not be learned.

In cut nails also prices have been cut fully 5c since our last report, and though \$1.60 to 1.65 is given as the nominal range, it is not, in view of circumstances that have occurred, a staple one at that basis, but distinctly the reverse.—Hardware Merchant.

That Molasses Tariff.

In a dilemma is still the wholesale trade regarding the tariff on molasses. The Customs Department has ruled that molasses, in order to come in under the duty of 1½c per pound, must be imported direct, at the same time specifically ruling that New Orleans molasses bought in bond in New York, although in the original package, as directed by the law, must pay a duty of 7c per gallon. When Controller of Customs Wallace was in Toronto a couple of weeks ago he was waited upon by members of the trade who entered a strong protest against the ruling, contending that it was foreign to the reading of the tariff.—Canadian Grocer.

Mr. Frankeburg, of the Globe India Rubber Works, Manchester, England, has arrived at Quebec to open a rubber factory, having been granted a bonus by the council. He will employ fifty hands the first year.

London Fur Sales.

Phillips, Politzer & Co., of London, furnish the following report of the recent fur sales, which opened on October 17:—

The fur trade, since some weeks past, shows signs of improvement. The early autumn weather in England created a good deal of activity, and quite a brisk demand for the various articles in fashion for the season. In America, also, there is a change for the better, although the progress so far is but slow. On the continent there was not much life in the trade, exports to America having fallen off, and the trade with England and France smaller, through the diminished use of Continental articles.

The sales were well attended, and prices on the whole on a higher level than last sale. The results in C. M. Lamson & Co's. sale are as follows:—

Raccoon, 33,050 skins offered (last year 60,000). Sold slowly at the low value of June.

Fox, red, 4,081 skins (last year 6,652). Advanced 10 per cent., particularly the good colored eastern skins.

Fox, gray, 2,518 skins (last year 1,002). Are neglected, and 10 per cent. below June.

Lynx, 4,478 skins (last year 697). Are unaltered.

Australian opossum, 440,000 skins (last year 532,525). Were difficult of sale, but there is hardly any change between last and present prices. Thirds were somewhat cheaper, but the small blue skins, which were bought for Russia, advanced in proportion, so that the average price is about the same.

Wombat, 32,403 skins (last year 34,066). Unaltered.

Wallaby, 22,625 skins (last year 32,595). In good demand at last prices.

Marten, 17,883 skins (last year 8,800). Advanced 15 per cent. compared with March, or 30 per cent. compared with June.

Russian sable, 3,997 skins (last year 1,851). The collection consisted of some lower grades and dyed skins; the prices are about 10 per cent. higher.

Beaver, 4,347 skins (last year 1,544). Declined 15 per cent.

Otter, 4,738 skins (last year 577). Are 10 per cent. lower.

Wolf, 3,949 skins (last year 3,052). Sold 30 per cent. below June.

Opossum, American, 38,622 skins (last year 8,031). Are unaltered.

Bear, Black, 5,200 skins (last year 2,600). Advanced 15 per cent. compared with June.

Bear brown, 710 skins (last year 250). Are 25 per cent. dearer.

Bear, grizzly, 938 skins (last year 301). Are 10 per cent. higher.

Musquash, 254,073 skins (last year 285,941). Neglected, especially the common sorts, on which the decline is about ten per cent. Prime skins are firmer and remain unaltered.

Skunk, 29,346 skins (last year 11,859). The long striped skins are 10 per cent. lower, other sorts same as in June; the demand only middling.

Minx, 20,961 skins (last year 24,000). Sold at about last sale prices.

Fox, Japanese, 23,479 skins (last year 17,676). In very fair request; sold readily at 10 per cent. advance.

Chinchilla, 13,917 skins (last year 32,016). In good demand at previous rates.

Tibet, 16,979 skins (last year 21,453). Were 10 per cent. dearer.

Monkeys, 69,220 skins (last year, 45,780). Sold at previous prices, perhaps a little lower, and a portion of these goods was withdrawn.

Opossum, Australian, 652,806 skins (last year 1,190,197). Realized June prices, a good many being bought in.

Inte for Trade of British Columbia.

The Miner, published at Nelson, in the Kootenay district of British Columbia, has been discussing the wholesale markets for that district. Considerable trade from the Kootenay district comes to Winnipeg, while the coast cities also get a share, and other merchants buy in the East. In its last article on this subject the Miner says:

"A week or two ago we published a letter from Col. Peyton saying that he had chosen to purchase certain goods in Winnipeg rather than in our own cities for two reasons, the first of which was 'the discrimination in freight rates.' From this we supposed that rates from the coast were higher than from Winnipeg. We made certain remarks in our leading columns accordingly. Since then Mr. Anderson, the freight agent here of the C. P. R., has brought under our notice the rates themselves. Of these there are ten classes for different kinds of goods. It will be sufficient if we take the first, the fifth, and the tenth as examples. The others fall into the same ratio. The rates to Trail (Creek, the objective point in Col. Peyton's transaction, are as follows:

	Class 1.	Class 5.	Class 10.
From Winnipeg.	1.95	1.18	90
From Vancouver.	1.98	1.12	78

The figures are the freight rates per hundred pounds, and, contrary to the general idea, give a discrimination in every case in favor of Vancouver, not against it. The freights from Victoria are ten cents higher than from Vancouver, which in classes one and five would give Winnipeg a little the best of it, but in the others Victoria would still be the cheapest point of shipment. It therefore follows that as far as freights are concerned the coast is in a position to run Winnipeg out of the market.

The other reason which decided Col. Peyton to go east for his supplies was that the goods he required were more expensive at the coast than at Winnipeg. Now as regards goods that are made in Canada, it is obvious that this must be the case, on account of the enormous double railway journey they have to make. But of all the objects used in this district Victoria and Vancouver ought to be able to supply nearly everything more cheaply than any other part of the Dominion, except such things as canned vegetables, bacon and hams, cheese, and preserved milk. The ports of Victoria and Vancouver are open to the world. From Great Britain they receive, by way of the Horn, hardware, crockery, glass, woollens of every grade and other soft goods, to say nothing of trifles such as pickles and sauces. From China and Japan they receive tea, sugar and rice. From Australia they can get canned meats, and from New Zealand fine woollens and the best blankets in the world. This is only a cursory list of articles, many others will doubtless occur to our readers. The merchants of British Columbia have all the world open to them and they can go forth and buy what they want in the cheapest market they can find.

There is therefore no reason whatever why our own merchants should neglect, as they do, the trade of this district. And if they turn up their noses at it now that it is comparatively small, they must not be surprised to find, by and by when it is greater, that it has drifted away and become fixed in other channels from which it cannot be diverted.

Live Stock Markets.

The cable from London on November 12 says: The receipts of Canadian and United States cattle were fair and the general supply

was heavy. This, coupled with a weak demand, caused an easier feeling to prevail, and prices show a decline of 3c per lb. since last Monday. The supply of sheep was heavy, but notwithstanding this the market was stronger and values higher. Finest steers, 11c; good to choice, 9½c; poor to medium, 8½c; inferior and bulls, 5 to 8½c; best sheep, 12c; secondary, 10 to 11c; merinos, 9½ to 10½c; inferior and rams, 7 to 8½c.

The Montreal Gazette of Nov. 18, says: The season is fast drawing to a close and the indications are at present that it is going to wind up bad and unprofitable to shippers of cattle. On the other hand the returns for sheep have been satisfactory, that is to say for those that have gone over and not been detained with the scab disease, but those have lost money for the shippers. The ocean freight market during the past week has been active and stronger, and all the space for the balance of this season has been engaged at the following rates:—Liverpool, cattle, 45s to 50s; sheep, 55s; London and Glasgow, cattle, 45s; sheep, 50s, and Bristol, cattle, 48s; sheep, 50s.

At the Montreal stock yards, Point St. Charles on Nov. 12 the feature was the continued weakness in live hogs, and prices show a further decline of fully 4c per lb., which is due to the liberal receipts, and the prospects of large arrivals of dressed hogs in the near future if this cold weather continues. Offerings met with a good demand at 4 to 4½c per lb. live weight. The supply of cattle was small, and trade was slow, owing to the fact that there was no export demand, and butchers had pretty good supplies on hand. A few sales were made at 2½ to 3c per lb. A fair supply of sheep was on the market, which met with a good demand from shippers, and sales were made at 3c per lb. off the cars and 3½c fed for choice stock. Lambs were fairly enquired for, and sold at 8 to 8½c per lb.

At the Canadian Pacific stock yard, Montreal, a fair amount of business has been transacted in live stock during the week ended Nov. 12, sales of quite a few cattle, sheep, and hogs, having taken place, both on export and local account. Gordon & Ironside received three train loads of Territory cattle which they shipped. A. S. Taylor received fourteen cars of Manitoba cattle for export and local use, and G. McIntosh five cars of cattle.

Toronto Live Stock Markets.

Export Cattle.—Apart from several cars of Manitoba cattle, there were few loads offering, but about a dozen loads got together by buying small bunches here and there. Prices are rather better, sales of good cattle being made from 3½c to \$3.62½.

Butchers' Cattle.—Offerings of choice cattle were light, and of choice loads practically nil. Poor stuff were in large supply, and low prices resulted. For the past five or six weeks there was an outlet for such as would pass muster as feeders, but this demand has flattened out. The only kind now in good request is well finished medium weight beefs for the best trade here and in Montreal. For this close on 8½ to 8¾c would be paid.

Sheep and Lambs.—Demand for export sheep, ewes and wethers was fair at from \$3.25 to 3.35 per cwt. All offerings were taken. Rams sold at 3c. A few bunches of choice lambs were taken for export at \$3.30. This had a tendency to stiffen values for butchers' sheep and lambs. Butchers' sheep were in moderate demand at \$2.75 to \$3 a head.

Hogs.—Demand was active and prices steady at \$4.25 to 4.30 for bacon hogs weighed off cars; \$4.20 to \$4.25 for thick fats; \$3.90 to \$4 for stores and cws, and \$2 to \$2.50 for stags.—Empire, Nov. 9.

Two-Mannered People.

People who have two sets of manners, one for those arrayed in "soft raiment," and one for the wearers of homespun, often involve themselves in much difficulty and embarrassment, says an exchange. In their estimates of the lofty and the lowly they are constantly making mistakes and displaying the wrong set of manners before the wrong people.

A carriage dealer in the city had this fashion and was especially gruff towards those whom he suspected of shallow purses and yet who were presuming enough to come and look at his wares.

He was standing in his door one day, when a stout man walked up, with a rough overcoat buttoned to his chin, and a pair of heavy unpolished boots on his feet.

"Good day," said the stranger, civilly.

"Are you the owner of this establishment?"

"Well, I am," was the curt reply.

"Have you any fine carriages for sale?"

"Well, I have."

"Can I look at them..."

"You can do as you please; there they are."

The man must have wished to buy a carriage very much to have accepted such an ungracious permission. However, he seemed to take no notice of the dealer's boorishness, but examined the carriages carefully, and finally picked out one that pleased him. Its price was two hundred dollars, and he said he would call next day and inform him of his decision.

"Oh, yes," said the carriage dealer, "you will call to-morrow, certainly," and he walked away whistling.

To his surprise he did call, and counted out his bills in payment. Greatly disturbed, the dealer looked him over from hat to boots, and then examined each bill with care to see that it was all right. He was now in a fever to learn his customer's name. "Perhaps he would like a receipt?"

"It might be as well," said the other.

"What name?"

"Washington Irving."

What a thunderbolt it was to the admirer of the great and the despiser of the lowly. His apologies began to rain down, but Irving waved them aside. He was, to such a gentleman to take pleasure in his discomfiture, as a narrow mind would surely have done, and bidding him a courteous "good-day," he left him to recover from his chagrin at his leisure.

No doubt Dickens would have made a good point of him in his next story, but Irving was too genial and kindly, and probably felt a sincere regret for his mortification, justly as it was merited.

A true gentleman is not one who puts on politeness as a mask. It is his true face that you see, and it never deceives you. It is a very unfavorable world for masks. The best art cannot keep them often from dropping in most inopportune places, and in most conspicuous noontide light.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending November 15. were \$1,492,242, balances, \$282,899. For the previous week clearings were \$1,650,810.

Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses for the weeks ended on the dates given:

	Clearings.	
	Nov. 1st	Nov. 8th.
Montreal	\$10,183,286	\$14,198,293
Toronto	5,117,886	6,149,448
Halifax	1,043,423	1,295,422
Winnipeg	1,483,150	1,650,810
Hamilton		908,396
Total	\$71,824,748	\$24,195,869

The Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty.

The settlement of this question, which has been in suspense for at least the last eleven years, will be a matter of great importance to those who have business connections with Japan. As far back as 1893 the London Chamber was consulted, confidentially, by the Foreign Office in regard to the proposals for tariff and treaty provision, which were then being suggested by the Japanese. Students of the idiosyncrasies of the Japanese nation may be interested to know, what may now be said without indiscretion, that the original draft of the treaty submitted in 1893 differed very little, at all events in its main contents, from that which has now been ratified. It is clear then that eleven years ago the Japanese were already aspiring to national independence, and were seeking by means amongst others of this treaty, to obtain the entire control of both their financial and judicial systems. It was natural, perhaps, that some hesitation should be shown, at all events at the period to which we allude, in subjecting Europeans to the uncontrolled jurisdiction of native courts, without, as the proposal then was, the possibility of appeal to even a mixed tribunal. The general progress, however, of Japan, has since that time been so rapid and on the whole so steady, notwithstanding that rapidity, that it is possible to seriously entertain now proposals which at that time hardly seemed to come within the sphere of serious consideration. By its adoption, and considerable development of railways, its postal and telegraphic services, and its adhesion to the Postal Union, as well as by its successful imitation of modern methods both in internal and external commerce and shipping, Japan has shown that it is in earnest in its desire to rank amongst those countries who are progressing rapidly towards the position which will have to be reckoned with both in Asia and in other quarters of the globe. The present treaty is but the recognition by one power, and that one of those which from the earliest has been connected and identified with Japanese commerce, of the position which Japan has made for itself. It is hardly to be expected under these circumstances that the treaty should in all respects be one giving rise to unqualified satisfaction.

The financial portion under which there is an increase of the import duties, amounting to double and occasionally treble the duties previously enforced, is not one which from the economical attitude of this country can be regarded as unalloyed progress; but, it is hardly surprising when our own Colonies have had the necessity of resorting to indirect taxation in the guise of a customs tariff, the Japanese Government should also be similarly disposed to replenish an exchequer which has been to some extent beyond the control of its new parliament. In one sense at least Britons will not suffer under these duties, inasmuch as, in regard to the fiscal as also to all other methods of treatment, British interests will throughout the duration of the treaty benefit from the favored nation clause. Moreover, the prescriptions of the treaty which deal with the matters of native jurisdiction only, come into operation five years after the date of signature, and then only in the event of one year's previous notice having been given by the Japanese. In the latter case the treaty will enter into force for twelve years.

The underlying principle of the treaty is to be found in its provision for absolute equality of treatment in both countries of the subjects of each, with the single exception apparently of the ownership of land. This provision is made by the first article in the following language:—

The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have fully liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the do-

main and possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property. They shall have free and easy access to the courts of justice in pursuit and defence of their rights: they shall be at liberty equally with native subjects to choose and employ lawyers, advocates, and representatives, to pursue and defend their right before such courts, and in all other matters connected with the administration of justice they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed by native subjects.

Notwithstanding the novelty of this experiment, it may be hoped, both from the fulness of the provisions of the treaty, and from the understood desire of the Japanese to generously interpret its provisions and intentions, that neither party will in future have reason to regret its conclusion.—London Chamber of Commerce Journal.

Canadian Mutton.

What are we to with the Canadian farmer? The point is really one of serious comment. Mr. Gardner has done his feeble worst to keep out Canadian stock; but, despite his forcible feeblity, the Canadian farmer has, during the nine expired months of the year, sent live sheep to British markets to the value of £121,668. Within a few weeks 1,800 sheep have been landed at Islington, and sold for 4s a stone, or 6d per pound, including offal. This is a portent—a serious, ominous portent. These 1,800 sheep indicate that the vast prairie regions of the Northwest have entered the arena of competition against the English farmers. We are told by those engaged in the sheep trade that these prairie animals will prove more popular than frozen Australian mutton.—The above is from the London Mark Lane Express. The words in brackets are added by The Commercial to complete the sense of the sentence.

The Bank of Montreal.

The half yearly statement of the Bank of Montreal to October 31st was issued on November 14th. The balance of profit and loss to April 30th, 1894, was \$804,715.33. The profits for the half year to October 31st, after deducting the charges of management and making full provision for bad and doubted debts is \$304,832.10. A dividend of 5 per cent. is declared, which amounts to \$630,000. The balance of profit and loss carried forward is therefore \$809,577.43.

It will be noticed that the profits after a dividend of \$600,000 will have been paid in December show a balance of but \$1,882.10 as against \$30,148.76 for the half year ending October 31st last year, and a surplus of \$78,278.94 for the half year ending April, 1894. In order to make as good showing next April a surplus of \$100,000 has yet to be made. The total liabilities of the bank for 1894 are \$55,750,456.07, as against \$52,823,246.00 in 1893, accounted for largely by the increased interest bearing, and non-interest bearing deposits. The assets for the first named amount show increase in gold and silver coin on hand, increased balances due by agents of the bank as well as other banks in Great Britain. New Holdings in United States railways, gold bonds, and local accounts secured by mortgages and otherwise. The holdings of government bonds and India stock by the bank has decreased \$634,000.

A recent order-in-council at Ottawa forms the greater part of the Northwest Territories into a new inland revenue division, it having been found impracticable to govern so large an extent of territory from Winnipeg. The headquarters of the new division will be Calgary, with T. Gosnell, now of the Winnipeg staff, in charge.

The Drummer and His Grip.

Though the rain and sleet are falling,
And the roads are "awful muddy,"
Though all men "hard times" are howling,
Though a fellow's nose gets ruddy,
Though the rivers may be frozen,
And the frost may bite and nip,
They can never stop the advent
Of the drummer and his grip.

Though the trains may all be smashing,
Though the horse, all go lame,
The drummer, like the belbug,
Will get there just the same,
And, when his time is over,
Will come smiling from his trip,
For he always "makes connection,"
Does the drummer with his grip.

Ah, he teaches us a lesson,
With his energy and grit,
Things that "paralyze" most people
Don't astonish him a bit,
And he's ever bright and cheerful,
And a smile is on his lip;
He's a daisy from away back,
Is the drummer with his grip.

Give him a kind word always,
He'll give you back the same;
For the doings of some "black sheep"
Don't give the whole tribe blame.
For down, clear down to Hades,
Some so-called "good men" slip,
While along the road to Heaven
Goes the drummer (w. d. his grip).

Oregon Prunes

Oregonian of Portland, says, "A train load of prunes started out from Portland last night for the east. This is the first large prune shipment ever made from the state. The train consisted of 18 cars, and the lot was shipped by the Northern Pacific to St. Paul, where the Burlington takes it to St. Louis. Another shipment of eight cars to the Atlantic seaboard will be made in a few days, and later a few cars will be sent to the Sound cities. The output of prunes in Oregon and Washington this year is estimated at 60 carloads. These prunes were heretofore all taken by Portland merchants and sold under Oregon brands. In part of fact they were all raised in the vicinity of Vancouver, Clarke county, Wash., which is the great section for prune growing on the coast.

An Invitation to Return

A Toronto merchant has a good scheme for inviting his customers to return. It is a printed card which is enclosed in every parcel sent out. Here is the card:

**If Your Purchase Is Satisfactory
Kindly Favor us with a Call Again.**

If not satisfactory, please let us know, and we will gladly make it right. This store belongs to the people of Toronto for trading quarters, and we want every transaction to be pleasant and profitable to you.

Some of the grocers in Ontario are bringing in raw sugar from London, England, to sell in competition with the domestic refined article. They are doing this because they cannot get all the grades of refined they require from the Canadian refiners. Furthermore, the raw sugars are about as cheap as the refined, while many people prefer their character.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Winter Excursions

To Eastern Points.

- \$40 -

Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Windsor, and other Eastern points.

Correspondingly Low Rates to points East of Montreal.

TICKETS ON SALE

NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 31.

Good for Three Months with stop over privileges,

Upholstered Tourist Cars in charge of competent porters on all trains

ROBERT KERR.

General Passenger Agent, WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Wednesday, June 29, 1894.

Read Up		MAIN LINE		Read Down	
St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107	Miles from Winnipeg	STATIONS.	St. Paul No. 108	St. Paul No. 104	St. Paul No. 104
1:20 p	3:00 p	Winnipeg	11:30 a	5:30 a	
1:05 p	2:40 p	Portage Junction	11:42 a	5:47 a	
12:43 p	2:36 p	St. Norbert	11:58 a	6:07 a	
12:23 p	2:23 p	Carleton Place	12:08 p	6:24 a	
11:58 a	2:05 p	St. Agathe	12:24 p	6:51 a	
11:31 a	1:57 p	Union Point	12:33 p	7:02 a	
11:07 a	1:46 p	Silver Plains	12:43 p	7:19 a	
10:31 a	1:29 p	Morris	1:00 p	7:46 a	
10:05 a	1:15 p	St. Jean	1:15 p	8:25 a	
9:22 a	1:03 p	St. Leger	1:34 p	9:18 a	
8:00 a	12:30 p	Emerson	1:55 p	10:15 a	
7:00 a	12:15 p	Pembina	2:05 p	11:15 a	
11:05 p	8:30 a	Grand Forks	5:4 p	8:25 p	
1:30 p	4:55 a	Winnipeg Junction	9:25 p	1:27 p	
	3:45 p	Duluth			
	4:30 p	Minneapolis			
	8:00 a	St. Paul			
	10:30 p	Chicago			

MORRIS-BRANLON BRANCH.

East Bound.		STATIONS.		West Bound	
Ex. No. 128	Miles from Morris	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127	Ex. No. 129	Miles from West
1:20 p	3:00 p	Winnipeg	11:30 a	5:30 p	
7:50 p	12:55 p	Morris	1:35 p	8:00 p	
6:53 p	12:32 p	Lower Farm	2:00 p	8:44 p	
6:49 p	12:07 a	Myrtle	2:28 p	9:21 a	
5:23 p	11:50 a	Holland	2:59 p	9:50 a	
4:20 p	11:33 a	Rosebank	2:58 p	9:53 a	
3:58 p	11:24 a	Miam	3:15 p	10:54 a	
3:14 p	11:02 a	Deerwood	3:38 p	11:44 a	
2:51 p	10:50 a	Altamont	3:49	12:10 p	
2:15 p	10:33 a	Somers	4:08	12:51 p	
1:47 p	10:18 a	Swan Lake	4:23 p	1:24 p	
1:19 p	10:01 a	Indian Springs	4:38 p	1:54 p	
12:57 p	9:53 a	Maricopolis	4:50 p	2:19 p	
12:27 p	9:38 a	Greenway	5:07 p	2:52 p	
11:57 a	9:24 a	Balder	5:21 p	3:25 p	
11:12 a	9:07 a	Belmont	5:41 p	4:10 p	
10:37 a	8:45 a	Hilton	6:04 p	4:53 p	
10:13 a	8:29 a	Ashdown	6:21 p	5:23 p	
9:48 a	8:22 a	Wawanesa	6:30 p	5:47 p	
9:33 a	8:14 a	Elliott	6:40 p	6:04 p	
9:05 a	8:01 a	Nounthwaite	6:53 p	6:37 p	
8:28 a	7:43 a	Martinville	7:11 p	7:18 p	
7:50 a	7:25 a	Brandon	7:30 p	8:00 p	

Number 127 stops at Balder for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		STATIONS.		W. End	
Read up Mixed No. 144, every day ex. Sun	Miles from Winn. per.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 143 every day ex. Sun		
12:00 noon	0	Winnipeg	4:00 p.m.		
11:43 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	4:15 p.m.		
11:30 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles	4:40 p.m.		
11:00 a.m.	13.5	Headingley	4:46 p.m.		
10:30 a.m.	21.0	White Plains	5:10 p.m.		
9:32 a.m.	35.2	Rustace	5:55 p.m.		
9:05 a.m.	42.1	Oakville	6:25 a.m.		
8:20 a.m.	65.5	Portage la Prairie	7:30 a.m.		

Stations marked † have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Pullman Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

For rates and full information concerning connection with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company or

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg

H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.

Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

TIME TABLE NO. 5.

In effect Monday, Aug. 29th, 1894.

Revelstoke Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway (main line) for all points east and west.

Leaves Revelstoke on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 a.m. Leaves Kelowna on Wednesdays and Sundays at 8 p.m.

Northport Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting at Northport for points on the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway.

Leaves Robson Saturdays at 4 a.m. Leaves Northport Saturdays at 1:30 p.m.

Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.

Leaves Nelson— Mondays at 4 p.m. Leaves Kaslo for Nelson— Sunday at 8 a.m.

Wednesdays at 5:40 p.m. Tuesdays at 3 a.m.

Thursdays at 4 p.m. Thursdays at 8 a.m.

Saturdays at 5:40 p.m. Fridays at 3 a.m.

Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Port Sheppard Railway for Kaslo and lake points.

Bonner's Ferry Route—Steamer Nelson.

Connecting with Great Northern railway for all points east and west.

Leaves Nelson Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. Leaves Kaslo Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 a.m.

Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Nelson and Kaslo at 3 a.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.

For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the company's office, Nelson, B.C.

T. ALLAN, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.

The Great Northern Ry.

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SOUTH

AND

WEST.

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For further information apply to J. A. DONALDSON, Gen. Agent

508 Main St., Winnipeg. or F. I. WHITNEY, G.P. & T.A., St. Paul.