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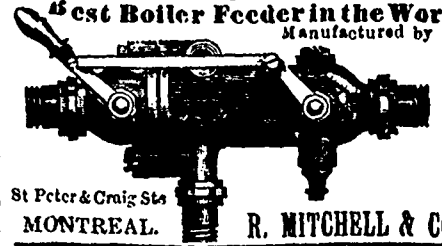
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VOL. 5.

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 21st, 1886.

No. 13.

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WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 21, 1886.

J. St. G. JELLET will open a store at Clover Bar, Alberta.

THE jewelry stock of Mrs. Perret, Winnipeg, has been taken in charge of by the sheriff.

—TIMMS, hotelkeeper, Whitewood, Assa., has disposed of his business to — Brecken.

C. F. BAILEY, of the *Vindicator*, published at Brandon, will start a paper at Rapid City.

BELL & PHILLIPS are establishing a machine shop at Selkirk, which they will have in operation in a short time.

THE Selkirk *News* has ceased to exist, and the publisher, J. McCrossan, will start a paper at Rat Portage, Ont.

S. J. ARSENAULT & Co., general storekeepers, Wapella, Assa., have dissolved partnership. G. H. Morrison, of the late firm, will wind up the business of the same.

J. R. MCKENZIE, of the firm of Allen & McKenzie, brewers, Moosejaw, will open in business at Banff, Alberta.

HUTCHINSON & HAZELL, harness-makers, Lethbridge, Alberta, have dissolve partnership. Hutchinson will continue.

THE official returns show that 649 immigrants arrived at Winnipeg last month. Total arrivals to date for the year were 13,216.

LARGE quantities of dressed beef and pork have been put on the market at Emerson by farmers, the former selling at 4½ to 5½ cents, the latter at 4½.

It is understood the *Daily Manitoban*, of Winnipeg, now published as an evening journal, will appear as a morning paper on and after the first of the new year.

THE Virden *Advance* reports wheat prices as ruling from 54c to 57c, and oats 37c to 40c; eggs and butter 20c. The top price for wheat is probably exceptional.

F. & J. SKELDING, late in the hardware business at Neepawa, evidently intend resuming business at that place, as they are making arrangements to build a store there.

THE new proprietors of the Saskatchewan coal mine are meeting with good success, and are obliged to keep constantly increasing the output to keep up with the demand.

MR. T. C. LIVINGSTON has been appointed manager for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Co. for the Northwest, and will take up his permanent residence in Winnipeg.

It is reported from New York that arrangements have been made to complete the Minneapolis and Sault Ste. Marie railway in 1887 or one year earlier than at first announced.

THE Royal Soap Manufacturing Company of Winnipeg are meeting with splendid success with their toilet soaps, which have been taken up faster than they can be manufactured.

GRANT & HORNE is the name of a new produce and commission firm which has commenced business in Winnipeg, W. S. Grant and David Horne are the partners in the new business. The gentlemen are both well known in the city, and are cheerfully recommended to the trade.

THE Manitoba Dairy Association held a meeting in the city on Monday of last week, but on account of the small attendance, owing to the provincial election contest, the meeting was adjourned until the 19th of January.

THE Mennonite reserves in Manitoba will be thrown open for general homesteading after January 1st. This refers to lands reserved for exclusive homesteading by Mennonites. There will likely be a lively scramble for these lands, owing to their location in the older settled part of the province.

THE Scandinavian Union of Winnipeg have issued a very neatly printed and comprehensive pamphlet, setting forth the advantages of this country as a field for Scandinavian immigration. The pamphlet will be extensively circulated in the Scandinavian countries.

THE roller flour mill in course of erection at Moosomin, and which has passed through several hands since construction first commenced, is again claimed by another party, who says he has bought a controlling interest in the undertaking. The last claimant wants an additional bonus before he resumes work, which the people of Moosomin very properly refuse.

THE twelfth annual report of the Bank of Ottawa has been published. The report shows net profits for the year ending 30th November to amount to \$141,804. Of this sum two dividends of \$35,000 each were paid, \$50,000 was carried to rest account, leaving a balance to credit of profit and loss of \$38,440. The rest account of the bank now amounts to \$260,000. The business of the bank is said to have shown very satisfactory progress.

It is reported that notwithstanding the decision in favor of the C.P.R., in the injunction case to prevent the company from continuing their line from Port Moody to Vancouver, the company will still be unable to make the extension. It is said that there are yet other obstacles in the way in the shape of injunctions, and that the case will probably have to go before the British privy council before a final settlement is reached. The Port Moody people seem determined to retain the terminus of the C.P.R. with them as long as possible.

THE success of the C. P. R. in its suit in the Port Moody injunction case, has given real estate at Vancouver another boom. It is said that building lots were again in active demand, and many sales were immediately closed on receipt of the news. The C. P. R. is reported to have already expended \$225,000 in improvements within the corporation limits.

A CONVENTION has lately been in session at Columbus, Ohio, composed of representatives from the trades unions of Canada and the United States. The feeling of the convention did not seem to be in favor of the Knights of Labor, but rather to the formation of a federal union of the different labor organizations which would recognize the individual integrity of each branch of such federation. The branch unions would continue to work on a basis of similarity in employment, and each would be independent in matters directly concerning its own trade. The opinion of the convention seemed to be very general in favor of an eight-hour law.

THE Hungarians who were lately taken to Medicine Hat to work in the coal mine there, are still in trouble. They lately arrived at White wood, Assiniboia, but were unable to take up land during the winter. They state that Count Esterhazy had promised them work, land, provisions, etc., before they left Hungary, but they are now without work or money, in a strange country. It is not unlikely that the government will yet be obliged to provide for these people. No matter what objections may be urged to their immigration to this country, they cannot be left to starve when they are here. Esterhazy has already hinted that the government should assume charge of his protegee, and this will likely be the result of bringing this undesirable class of people into the country.

THE movement for some time going on at Montreal, for an amalgamation of the Board of Trade and the Corn Exchange, has been brought to a successful issue. Some time since an act of Parliament was passed, providing for a union of the two bodies, but it was subsequently discovered that such an arrangement would interfere with certain official appointments under the patronage of the Board of Trade, consequently the union was never consummated. Now, however, these difficulties have been adjusted, and at a late meeting of the Board a resolution in favor of amalgamation was unanimously carried. It is hoped that the change will have the effect of producing one very strong commercial organization, instead of two weak ones. Such has been the experience in Toronto since the amalgamation of the two similar bodies, where the membership has rapidly increased to over 1,000, notwithstanding that the membership fee had been raised to \$100, and will shortly be increased to \$200. An effort will be made at Montreal to erect a building exclusively for the use of the united organization.

THE Northern Pacific Railway has been gradually extending down the Red River valley

for some time, and has now arrived at East Grand Forks, Minnesota, opposite Grand Forks, Dakota, a point about half way between Winnipeg and the main line of the N. P. railway. It is said that the company propose extending the Grand Forks branch to the Manitoba boundary at St. Vincent at an early date. Once at St. Vincent, within a couple of hours' ride of Winnipeg, it is not at all likely that the N. P. Co. would care to remain there. The road would be bound to reach this trade centre by some means. Stopping at St. Vincent would be to remain just beyond the grasp of the trade of this city, which would be the chief desideratum for any railway building northwards to the boundary in that locality. It is not likely that the N. P. would care to long rely on its great rival, the C. P. R., for connection with this city. Besides, the latter company would make it as uncomfortable as possible, for the N. P. to do business with Winnipeg, and would no doubt favor its ally, the St. Paul and Manitoba road as much as possible. As early as 1881 the Northern Pacific authorities declared their desire to build into this city, and their determination to extend their line to St. Vincent looks as though they were about to make a strenuous attempt to put that desire into force. The Northern Pacific authorities can depend upon the earnest sympathy and support of the people of this city, in any effort which they may put forth in this direction.

THE British policy in Egypt seems at length to be bearing fruit. In this unfortunate country, long in a state of bankruptcy, and where annual deficits had become chronic, it has lately been announced that the financial affairs are assuming a state of solvency. Egypt appears to be a country of considerable natural wealth, and capable of great commercial and industrial resources. The land of the Pharaohs would seem to be as capable of supporting a large and wealthy population as it was in the days of antiquity, and but for a long succession of misrule, it might now be occupying an honorable position among the nations. Under British direction the commerce of the country has gone on expanding, industry has been stimulated, railways have been built, and the country bids fair to assume a respectable, if not a distinguished position. Will history repeat itself in the case of Egypt? And will that country ever attain the proud position which it held in the days when the earth was yet moist from the flood, when as the mother of arts and the mistress of nations she ruled supreme over the known world? Whether or not any such future be in store for the country, Egyptian bondholders will be the gainers by the prospect of a return of the country to a state of solvency. In the meantime France has become intensely jealous (and by the way jealousy seems to be a pervading sentiment of the French, individually and collectively) of the success of the British policy in Egypt, and has been manifesting her chagrin in a variety of ways of late. However, as France has her hands full in straining her resources to keep pace with the military expansion of Germany, Great Britain will doubtless be left to work out the Egyptian problem without molestation.

THE last of the ill-fated Northwest Central Railway scheme has not yet been heard. The directors are now about to proceed against Beatty for some of his doings in connection with the undertaking, and some nasty revelations are promised. It is even hinted that Beatty was working against the building of the road, at the same time that he was supposed to be furthering schemes for the building of the same, for some object known only to himself. It appears that Beatty was taken in by the original company on account of the influence which he was supposed to possess with the government, and which could be turned to good account in securing the land grant. Beatty subsequently managed under various pretenses to get possession of the major portion of the stock of the company, and then proceeded in such an arbitrary manner as to balk several partially matured schemes for raising funds to prosecute the work. What motive could have prompted such action, it is hard to imagine, unless, as is hinted by the directors, there was something in the line of a double retainer at the bottom of it. The latest report in connection with the Northwest Central is to the effect that Toronto capitalists have been endeavoring to secure an interest in the scheme, and that they were willing to advance a sum sufficient to construct a portion of the road. The syndicate now holding the charter are said to have refused the offer of the Toronto parties, but they were willing to sell the charter to the Toronto syndicate for \$500 per mile to cover 450 miles. However, as a portion of the Northwest Central territory is now covered by another railway, with a probability of a further extension next summer, it is unlikely that any very serious attempts will be made to construct the road.

TRACKLAYING is progressing rather slowly on the Hudson's Bay railway, in comparison with the rapid manner in which the grading was performed. This, however, is not owing to any fault of the company, but to the inability of the C. P. R. to furnish the rails as fast as they are wanted. However, the rails are being laid as fast as they arrive, and the graded portion of the road will be completed and equipped by the spring. It is stated on official authority that ten locomotives and a full complement of cars and other rolling stock has been ordered, and that early next season the company will be in a position to handle local traffic. In this respect the company expect to work up considerable local traffic as soon as the portion of the road at present under construction is completed. A traffic department will shortly be organized, and every attention will be given to ensure the successful working of the same. The timber districts which the road will tap will no doubt furnish considerable traffic in cordwood, ties, posts, telegraph poles, etc., whilst the considerable settlement already along the first fifty miles of the road will provide a good carrying trade in produce, grain, etc. The road will prove a great convenience to such settlers, whilst it will open another source of supply for this city in cordwood, and perhaps may result in materially reducing prices of wood fuel. In connection with the organization of a traffic department, it has been rumored that Mr. William Harder, manager of the Transfer Co., and formerly traffic manager for the western division of the C. P. Ry., will be offered a position in connection with the Hudson's Bay Railway. It is also understood that the management will pursue the policy as closely as possible, of appointing resident Manitobans to positions upon the official staff of the company.

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 21, 1890.

BUCKET-SHOP GAMBLING.

The Chicago Board of Trade has for some time been engaged in a struggle against bucket-shop gambling, which in that city has grown to such proportions as to threaten the legitimate grain and provision trade with destruction. The crusade against this system of gambling in margins has not come too soon, for already its baneful influence upon legitimate business has been greatly felt. Notwithstanding this, the bucket shops have found quite a number of defenders, even among the more respectable class. Several journals have devoted their energies in defence of this pernicious business, some of these latter being journals from which better might have been expected, such for instances as the Cincinnati *Price Current*, a paper widely known and extensively quoted in the commercial world.

It is said that the Chicago bucket-shops number about 800. These institutions have lived as barnacles upon the Board of Trade, and the legitimate grain and produce business of Chicago. They have been enabled to carry on their operations through the reports of prices on the regular board, which are distributed all over the continent every few seconds by the telegraph wires. The proposed mode of operating against the bucket-shops was to stop furnishing quotations. No doubt this would have the desired effect; but many were of the opinion that the remedy would prove worse than the disease, and although it would quench the bucket-shops, it would also destroy the board itself. It is known that the board depends largely upon outside orders for business, and these outside customers would not be likely to send many orders, unless they were kept fully informed as to the course of prices on the board. Attempts have been made heretofore to keep the figures out of the hands of the bucket-shops, but all such attempts have always utterly failed. So long as the quotations are allowed to go out at all, the bucket-shops will get hold of them in one way or another. The bucket-shops have gone on in increasing their business, whilst that of the board has steadily declined. It remains therefore, for the board to stop quotations entirely, or see the former thrive at the expense of the latter. The quotations

from the board form the stock-in-trade of the bucket-shops. These quotations they must have to continue their existence, but how to stop them without killing the board is the question. On the other hand it is asserted that the bucket-shops have already absorbed the major portion of the country speculative business, and that either the board must kill the shops or the shops kill the board. If this be the case, the board might as well die in the attempt to strangle the bucket-shops, as allow the latter to go on and eventually kill the board.

There is no doubt that the country is greatly the loser by this huge system of bucket-shop speculations, and it can also be made a tolerably clear case that this same system of speculation tends very greatly to depress prices. Trading that was formerly done in the exchanges is now done on blackboards, and thus the markets are deprived of their legitimate support. The bucket-shops monopolize a large portion of the buying interest, and instead of having this interest represented in actual property, it is merely staked on margins, whilst the commodities represented are left at the mercy of the bears. It is a well-known fact that the patronage of these gambling institutions comes almost entirely from the buying element, and therefore it is quite plain this patronage is just so much taken from legitimate speculation, thereby tending to depress prices. Add to the bucket shops of Chicago the thousands extending all over the country, and it will be seen what a force they exert in retarding proper speculative trading. It is to be hoped the Chicago Board of Trade will succeed in its efforts to suppress the bucket-shops of that place. Such a result would be greatly to the benefit of the legitimate grain and provision trade, and would also aid greatly in the purification of the moral atmosphere of the country. If some concerted action could be taken by the exchanges all over the country, assisted by the State governments, it should be effectual in greatly curtailing, if not entirely suppressing this evil of gambling in margins, which is so largely indulged in by people all over the country, including many who can ill afford to lose the means which they place in the hands of the bucket-shop sharks.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The present session of the United States Congress will be watched with more

than usual interest by Canadians. The proposed tariff legislation will alone be a matter of no small importance to this country, and the course of the debates upon this subject will tend to show the prospects of a change in the commercial relations between the two countries. There is also the question of extradition which will come before the present Congress, and which will directly affect the relationship of the two English-speaking countries of America to a considerable extent. So far as Canada is concerned, there can be no two opinions in regard to the proposed new extradition treaty between Great Britain and Canada on the one side, and the United States on the other. This country will welcome any extension of the extradition arrangements in the direction of a more ready exchange of criminals. The laws of the two countries are sufficiently advanced, and of such a similar nature, that absolute "free trade" in criminals could be resorted to, without fear of undue harshness being meted out to this class by the opposite country. Such an arrangement would undoubtedly have the effect of curtailing crime, especially those of a commercial nature, such as embezzlement, etc., and would therefore be in the interest of both countries.

These two matters, however, are of minor importance, when compared with the fishery question, in their bearing upon this country. This question is nominally familiar to all newspaper readers, as it has been discussed almost continuously for the past year or two, yet it is questionable if the real points at issue are generally understood with any degree of clearness. There is a vague knowledge that some sort of a dispute is going on between Canada and the United States in regard to our fisheries, and that our Government has been endeavoring to protect our fishing banks from the free invasion of United States fisherman, but further than this the technical knowledge of the case is shrouded in mystery.

To get a clear insight into the present difficulty it is necessary to go back to the year 1818, during which year a treaty was concluded between Great Britain and the United States. Certain provisions in this treaty have never been clearly defined to the satisfaction of all parties interested, and disputes have been continually cropping up. These difficulties have several times been bridged over by temporary arrangements, only to crop up again with

renewed force on the termination of the same. One of those temporary settlements of the difficulties was the treaty of Washington, concluded in May, 1871. The portion of this treaty relating to the fisheries was abrogated by the United States on June 30th, 1885. By the abrogation of this treaty the relations of the question reverted back to the conditions of the old treaty of 1818. However, the Canadian Government continued to allow the United States fishermen to enjoy all the concessions made to them under the treaty of Washington, for six months following the abrogation of the latter treaty, hoping that in the meantime some understanding could be come to between the two countries which would do away with the necessity of enforcing the treaty of 1818. The president recommended to the Congress of 1885, and on the request of the Canadian Government, that a commission be appointed to negotiate a satisfactory arrangement of the existing fishery difficulties, including also other questions of trade relationship between the two countries. This Congress refused to do, affirming in stead, on motion of Senator Fry, that the United States wished no change made in such relationship. There was therefore nothing left for our Government but to enforce the treaty of 1818, and this it was decided to do, commencing on January 18th of the present year:

According to the provisions of the treaty of 1818, United States fishing vessels are prohibited from taking fish within three miles of our coast. Such vessels are also debarred from other privileges, and were only allowed to come within the three-mile limit for certain defined purposes, including the use of our harbors for shelter, or for repairs, obtaining wood, water, etc. Immediately upon the enforcement of this treaty during the past season by the Canadian Government, against intriguing foreign fishermen, a great howl went forth from a portion of the United States press about the invasion of commercial rights, etc., and this cry has been kept up with more or less persistency ever since. Constructions have been put upon certain clauses of the treaty of 1818 which are not admitted by the Canadian authorities. Among other things the Americans have claimed the right to purchase ship's supplies, bait, ice, etc. These claims are based on what are termed "customary commercial rights," but which our officials refuse on the

ground that fishing vessels are not merchant marine. These claims were set forth in correspondence between the United States and British Governments, the latter contending against the construction taken by the former.

There has also been a difference of opinion between the two countries regarding the exact definition of the three-mile clause. The Americans claimed the right to fish within bays and inlets at a distance of three miles from the shore within the same. On the other hand the British and Canadian authorities have contended that such waters are exclusively British, and that the Americans must not fish within three miles of a line drawn from headland to headland. The law of nations favors the interpretation held by the Canadian Government, and it is not likely that anything will be conceded on this point.

During the past year, and following the seizure by the Canadian authorities of different American fishing vessels, a number of communications were addressed to the British Government by the American authorities. In one of the first of these communications it is set forth that the treaty of 1818 having been contracted between Great Britain and the United States, the contracting parties alone can apply interpretation thereto. This was intended to exclude the Canadian authorities from taking any direct action in protecting the fisheries. The American authorities further complained that the Canadian officials were making use of mere technicalities to harass American fishermen, without due proof of their intention to fish within the three-mile limit. To this the British Minister replied that "Canada having exhausted every effort to procure an amicable arrangement, has been driven again to fall back upon the convention of 1818, the provision of which she is now enforcing and will enforce in no hostile spirit, but solely in protection of her fisheries and in vindication of rights secured to her by that treaty." This declaration would seem to indicate a full support by the British Government, of the course taken by this country in connection with the fishery dispute, notwithstanding the contention of the United States that Canada had no right to take independent action in the matter. The United States has also intimated that Great Britain will be held responsible for the loss and damage to American fishermen, by the "unwarranted" action of the Canadian authori-

ties. This is a question which, of course, will be decided upon its merits. If any "unwarranted" action has been taken by the Canadian authorities, the United States will have to be recouped, but such action will have to be substantiated before any claims for damages should be allowed. The greater number of seizures of American fishing vessels made during the past season have been for violations of the customs regulations, and not under the provisions of the treaty of 1818, one stipulation being that all such vessels report entry immediately upon coming into a Canadian port. American fishing vessels entering Canadian ports have also been held strictly to the provisions of the treaty of 1818, and have been allowed no privileges except those granted in that treaty, namely, for shelter and to obtain wood, water and repairs. They have been allowed no commercial privileges whatever generally granted to foreign trading vessels by a friendly state. This seems to be the chief ground of complaint by the American officials, who characterize such action as unfriendly on the part of the Canadians, and the President refers to it in his message to the present Congress as the "unwarrantable action of the local authorities," and a "curtailment of privileges to which American fishermen were justly entitled under commercial regulations." However, the Canadian officials would seem to be keeping within the provision of the treaty of 1818 in their action in withholding ordinary commercial privileges from the fishing vessels. That a more friendly arrangement has not been substituted, is not the fault of our government.

The interest of Canada in her great fishing industry has not decreased, but on the contrary has gradually increased. Another great source of wealth of this description lies on the Pacific coast, and these interests will be guarded as carefully as those of the Atlantic fishing banks. Hudson's Bay furnishes another great source of piscatorial wealth, and here also the Americans have been allowed to exercise full liberty in fishing and sealing. It is understood that this will be put a stop to, and that foreigners will be excluded from any privileges of this nature, the bay being undisputably an inland water. The intimation contained in the President's message of a desire on the part of the United States Government to arrive at a final settlement of the vexed question, will be earnestly seconded by all Canadians.

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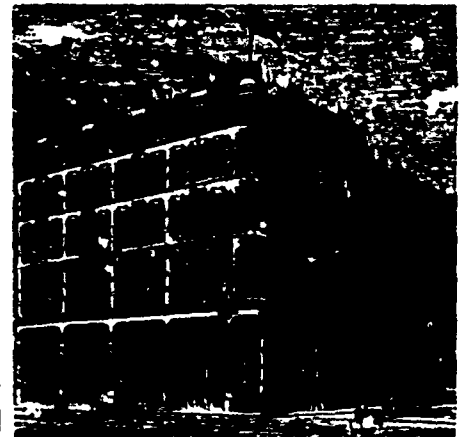
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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET

Reports from nearly all sources agree in the matter of remittances from the country, which are said to have been very good during last week, and very few complaints were heard from any quarter. Coming so soon after the provincial election contest, which took a great deal of attention from business, the report is very agreeable and satisfactory. At the banks there was nothing of an unusual nature to speak of, and matters were moving along in an even and undisturbed sort of a way, with discount rates steady at last quotations.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE

The return of colder weather with the commencement of last week, was immediately reflected upon the retail trade of the city. Business, which opened up very lively with the first spell of sharp weather, fell away to almost nothing during the warm weather of the week before last, but the return of winter has again brightened up matters. The activity in retail circles was apparent to a lesser degree in the wholesale trade. In some lines a fairly good business was done in winter goods, but the active season in such requirements is thought to be drawing near a close. The actual demand for fancy and holiday goods was considerably abated, and last week pretty well wound up this trade so far as the wholesales are concerned, this activity having now been transferred to the retailers. The next few weeks may be expected to show a quiet business all around, in keeping with the usual dullness of the holiday season in the wholesale trade.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

The rush in this branch was noticed to grow gradually less during the week though quite a number of additional orders were received, for small lots wanted in a hurry. The week would wind up the call for holiday goods in the wholesale departments. Collections good.

CLOTHING.

In this branch there were still a good many orders received, but for smaller quantities than earlier in the season. Orders included quite a number of calls for fur over-coats. The season's trade in the last mentioned line has been very good, notwithstanding the comparatively mild weather, and con coats especially have gone off very well. Sorting trade in winter goods is now drawing near a close, and after the new year dealers will commence to look forward to spring business. Collections good.

DRY GOODS

There was quite a movement in small sorting lots, mostly in the nature of replenishing certain lines required for the holiday trade. However, the week would wind up this business. Otherwise matters were steady and unimportant. Collections are said to have shown up very good during the present month.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Business is now moving along steadily, and quotations are still unchanged as follows: Howard's quinine, 90c to \$1; German quinine, 80c to 90c; opium, \$4.50 to \$5; morphia, \$2 to \$2.50; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 50 to 65c; American camphor 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 25 to

35c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.25; chlorate potash, 30 to 35c; alum, \$3 to \$3.75; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.50; sulphur, roll, \$4 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 6 to 8c.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES

Staple small wares were in demand to some extent, but not more than seasonably active. The holiday trade in fancy goods, which is now pretty well wound up for the season, has shown up favorably in comparison with last year, though totals have not yet been made up.

FISH AND GAME

Rabbits are now offered in large quantities and are worth 15c per pair. Prairie chickens are rather scarce, but partridge are more plentiful, though the supply even of the latter is not large. The former are quoted at 35c per pair and the latter 25c per pair. Fresh lake fish are coming in very slowly. A very few Lake Manitoba white have been offered, and none whatever from Lake Winnipeg. Quotations for white are for the summer catch, refrigerator-kept Winter catch of jackfish and pickerel from the mouth of the Red River are in the market, in limited quantities. Quotations are: Whitefish, 6c; pickerel, 4c; jackfish, 2½c. Oysters are quoted at 35c for standards, and 37½ to 45c for selects, according to quality. Bulk oysters, \$1.85 to \$2.20 per gallon, according to quality.

FRUITS

Nothing new in the market and prices steady. Dealers complain of slowness on the part of country customers in forwarding remittances. Quotations are as follows: Florida oranges, \$7.50 to \$8.50; Jamaica oranges, in barrels of 300 to 360 count, \$14, or \$5.00 per 100; fancy Mexican oranges, \$8 to \$8.50. Winter apples, \$4.00 to \$4.50 per bbl, for good stock. Malaga lemons, \$8.00 to \$8.50 per box; cases, \$16.50 to \$17; Messina lemons, \$8.00 to \$8.50; California pears, \$5.00 to \$5.50 per box; Oregon pears, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Malaga grapes, \$8 to \$8.50 per keg; Cranberries, bell and bugle, \$10.50 to \$11 per bbl; Citrons, \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen; Pine-apples, \$6.50 per doz.; Figs, in 50 lb. sacks, 12½c; New Eleme figs, in layers, 18c to 20c per pound, in one lb. to ten lb. boxes; Golden dates, 12c; peanuts, roasted, 18c; peanuts, raw, 15c; walnuts, 15 to 20c; almonds 20c; filberts 13 to 15c; Texas pecans, 18c. Dried fruits quoted: valencia raisins \$3.15 to \$3.25; London layers \$3.75 to \$3.90; black crown \$5 to \$5.25; black baskets, ¼ boxes, \$1.30. Apple cider is worth \$10 a barrel, or \$7 per half-barrel. Sweet potatoes, \$9.50 per bbl; Spanish onions, cases 150 lbs., \$7.25; cases 50 lbs., \$2.50.

FUEL

Quotations are as follows; Best tamarac wood, \$4.75, with some poor selling at \$4.25; sound poplar, \$3.50; poor, \$3.25. Prices for car lots on track. Coal on track sells at \$9.75 for anthracite, \$10.75 for smithy, and \$7.25 for American soft. Lethbridge coal is quoted at \$6.50 on track, or \$7.25 delivered in the city. Saskatchewan coal, \$6.25 on track, or \$2.25 f.o.b. cars at the mine.

RAW FURS

Lots have now commenced to come in more

freely. Raccoon are reported to be firmer. Quotations are now as follows: Beaver, per lb, \$2.50 to \$4.00; bear, per skin, \$5.00 to \$20.00; bear, cub, per skin, \$1.00 to \$7.00; otter, per skin, \$5.00 to \$10.00; mink, per skin, 30 to 90c; martin, per skin, 60c to \$2.50; fisher, per skin, \$1.00 to \$6.50; lynx, per skin, \$1.00 to \$2.50, racoon, per skin, 40 to 60c; skunk, per skin, 40-60-80; muskrat, per skin, 1 to 7c. Fox, red, 25c to \$1.40; fox, cross, \$1 to \$10; wolf, timber, 25c to \$2.25; wolf, prairie, 25c to \$1.25.

GROCERIES

Trade is now quiet and prices are steady as follows: Canned tomatoes, at \$3.50; corn, at \$3.25 to \$3.75; peas, \$3.75; yellow sugar 9½c to 7c; granulated 7½c to 8c; lump sugar, 9 to 9½c; Coffees, Rios, 13 to 13½c; Government Java, 28c, other Javas, 22c; Mochas, 31 to 34c. New season's teas are now quoted as follows: Japan season 1886-7, 25 to 45c; Congous, 1886-7, 20 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 50c. Old range, Moyunc gunpowder 25 to 70c; pan-fired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired, 25 to 40c; Ping Suey young hyson, 25 to 35c; Moyunc young hyson, 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-6, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn \$2.00 to \$2.35; sugar, cane, \$1.85 to \$2.00; T. and B. tobacco, \$10.

HIDES

Prices are down from ½ to 1c all around, as follows; Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 6½c; No. 2, 5½c; bulls, 4½c; talf, fine-haired real veal, 7 to 12 pound skins, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 7c. Sheep pelts, 30 to 65c. Tallow, 3½ to 4c.

HARDWARE AND METALS

Trade quiet and prices steady as follows: Canada plates, tin plates, zinc, etc., and heavy goods generally firmer, owing to winter freight rates. Prices are as follows: Cut nails, 10l and larger \$3.35 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 45 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 26 to 30c per lb., according to quality; bar iron \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb; shot, 6½ to 7c a lb; tarred felt, \$2.60 to \$2.85 per 100 lbs; barbed wire 7 to 7½c.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Prices are unchanged and are as follows: Spanish sole, 28 to 32c; slaughtered sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.35 to \$1.50; Canada Calf 90 to \$1.00; French kip \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 55 to 75c; No 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness-leather, 33 to 35c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 25 to 27c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings 12c.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS

Business in this line is quiet and prices are unchanged as follows: Turpentine 75c; harness oil, \$1.10 Neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; linseed oil, raw 63c per gal., boiled 71c; seal oil steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 14c per lb; lard No. 1, \$1.25 per gal; olive, \$1.00 to \$2.00, according to quality; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c Coal oils, silver star, 20c; headlight, 28c; water white, 30c. American oils, Eocene, 36c; water white, 33c; sunlight, 30c; Eldorado, machine, 50c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per bbl; Portland

cement, \$4.75; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25.

PAPER AND STATIONERY

The holiday trade in holiday goods and Xmas cards is now over, though during the week there was quite a demand for some sorts. Holiday cards have been well cleaned up, and scarcely anything has been left in these lines. Collections good.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

Dealers have had a fairly active season in filling orders from country manufacturers. The lack of sleighing interferes with local trade considerably. Collections fairly good.

WINES AND SPIRITS

There has been a considerable demand for some lines, notably wines and cordials, for the holiday trade, but this has now slackened up. Prices are steady as follows. Gooderum & Wort's five year old, \$2.40; 7 year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6.50; Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$1.00 to \$1.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

WOOL

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

THE MARKETS

WINNIPEG

WHEAT

Deliveries of wheat by farmers at provincial points have continued light since our last report, owing to the bad state of the roads. The better prices paid tended to stimulate the market some, but until there is enough snow to make sleighing, deliveries will remain light. Shipments, however, from stocks in store have been going on actively, and inspectors have been kept busy in grading grain passing through. Through shipments have been stimulated by the improvement in prices. In the local markets values have not materially changed since our last report, though at the close of the week the feeling was unsettled. Should outside markets tend to lower prices, a decline may be expected here this week, but if Chicago goes no lower, prices will be maintained on the present basis. Car lots on track here, f. o. b., were worth about 60c for No. 1 hard, for through shipment, and the same price would be paid at provincial points, f. o. b., less the extra freight charges. The average price at provincial points would therefore be about 58c for cars on track. At the mills in the city leads delivered by farmers brought 61c for No. 1 hard, and 58c for No. 2 hard and No. 1 Northern.

FLOUR

In flour local prices remained unchanged, owing to the unsettled nature of the advance

in wheat. If prices for the latter hold firm, flour should advance. Quotations for broken lots are: Patents, \$2.35; Strong bakers', \$1.80; XXXX, \$1.20 to \$1.30; super-fine, 90c to \$1.00.

BRAN AND SHORTS

Steady at \$12 for bran and \$14 for shorts.

HARLEY.

About 45c appears to be the price for malt-ing qualities, for local use, and from that downward for feeding grades. No shipments.

OATS

Prices seem a shade firmer, and cars may be quoted at 43c to 45c on track, though scarcely any moving. At western provincial points prices range from 35c to 40c.

OATMEAL

Unchanged at \$2.60 for standard, and \$2.75 for granulated.

POTATOES

Moving only in small lots at 70 to 75c. Some inquiry heard for car lots, but prices considered too high.

EGGS.

What are called fresh are moving in very small quantities and at irregular prices, quotations ranging from 22 to 25c. The difference in prices is owing to the quality of receipts, which vary considerably. Pickled are held at 22c to 23c, with some probably obtainable under quotations.

BUTTER

Continues to move in small trade lots at 20c which is about the regular quotation for what is termed good qualities. Large lots can be had at considerably under this quotation, one sale of 12,000 pounds having been reported at 17c for the same quality as is usually handled at 20c in smaller lots. Medium grades range from 12c upward.

BACON

Prices have held steady for all grades. Prices are: Long lean, 8½c to 9c; breakfast bacon, 12c; spiced roll, 11c

LARD

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

HAMS

Prices for home cured have been reduced 1c, 13½c now being the quotation for smoked. Some imported Chicago is offered at 14c to 14½c.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Country lots of chickens are still offered very freely and in excess of the present demand, though it is not likely that there will be any surplus by the close of the season. Prices continue easy, 7c now being about the ruling price though some extra choice lots bring 8c. Turkeys and geese have been imported in considerable quantity, and the market is fairly well supplied. Some lots are also coming in from the country, but in limited quantities. Prices hold steady at 15c. Geese are quoted at 11 to 12c. It is not thought likely that prices for turkeys will go above present quotations.

DRESSED MEATS.

Dressed pork holds steady at 5c for good packing qualities, which is the usual price for all such. Good beef is firmer and better prices are obtainable. Good steers, weighing about 600 pounds, and properly dressed, would bring from 5 to 5½c for sides. Light and badly dressed sides may be had at from 3½ to 4c. A great deal of meat comes on the market which is badly dressed, and consequently brings a low price when a little more care in handling would add from ½c to 1c to its value. Choice meats are hacked to pieces in a very awkward manner, and thrown carelessly into the bottom of a dirty wagon, arriving on the market covered with straw and dirt, such handling invariably resulting in knocking off a good sum from the price. Farmers should exercise more care in dressing their beef, and see that it is kept

clean, and placed upon the market in a present-able shape.

LIVE STOCK.

Good steers, suitable for Christmas beef, will bring 4 to 4½c, and choice cattle of this stamp are in demand. Ordinary beef cattle hold steady at 3c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat prices have fluctuated quite sharply, during the past week, but within a small range.

The visible supply is the largest ever reported, with millions of bushels kept out of sight at visible supply points, and it continues to increase, though the weekly additions have been small for some time. The market is in a feverish state, and there is more of a tendency among speculators to go with the crowd than for sometime past, so that if a fairly strong bull combination is made, there may come a sizable boom before the year is out. The chronic bears, however, have had so long a season of power that they consider themselves invincible and will undoubtedly make a very good fight against a material advance.

The highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on change during the week ending Dec. 16, closing prices, and the prices one year ago were:

WHEAT—	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Dec. 16 1885.
No. 1 hard	76½	75	75½	90½
" 1 northern	74½	73	73½	85
" 2 "	72½	71	71½	79½

Futures have shown about the same range, January 1 hard closing at the same price as cash, and May at 83c; May 1 Northern closed at 81c and May 2 Northern at 79c. Coarse grains have been steady, corn closing at 39½@39¾c, oats at 26½@28¾c, barley at 37@48c and rye at 48@50c, all by sample.

FLOUR.—Although there is no material change in quotations, the market is a trifle duller, though heavy sales were made Monday and Tuesday at as good prices as have been obtained at any time since the rise in wheat. Bakers' grades are higher and firm, especially abroad, while the foreign demand for patents is larger than can be filled, the domestic trade in this grade being more remunerative at present and the home demand taking all that can be produced.

Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are: Patents, \$4.40@4.60; straights, \$4.20@4.40; first bakers', \$3.60@3.80; second bakers', \$2.90@3.10; best low grades, \$1.70@1.90, in bags, red dog, \$1.30@1.40, in bags.

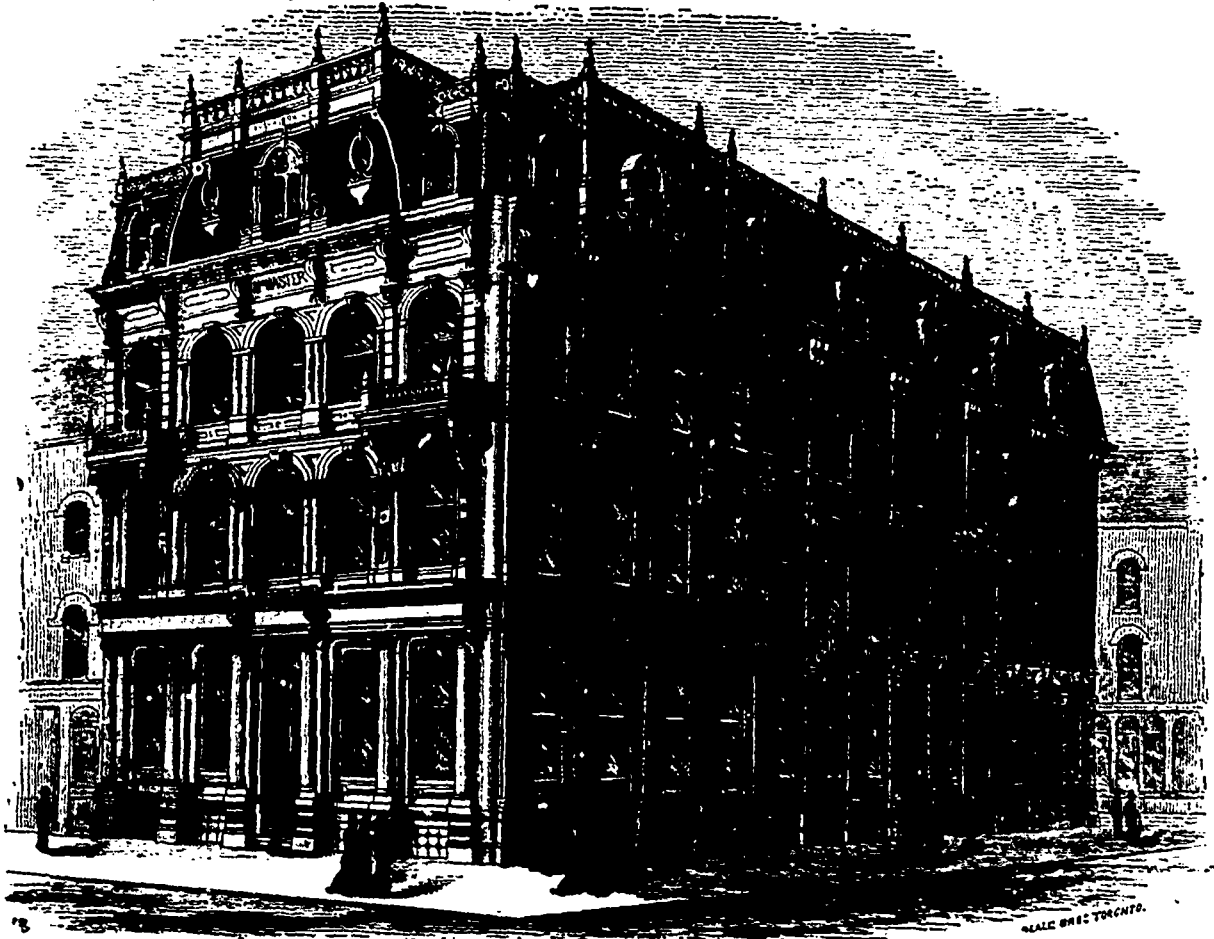
These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 280 and 140 lb jute bags, 20c for 95 lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49 lb cotton sacks, 10c for 2½ lb cotton sacks. In half barrels the extra charge is 30c per bbl.

MILLSTUFF.—The market is firm, active, and higher, bulk bran closing at \$9.75@10 and shorts at \$10.50@11 per ton.—Northwest Miller.

The following losses have been occasioned by a fire at Portage la Prairie: Thompson Bros., stationers; loss \$2,000. Ed. Spurling, grocer; loss \$300. Costigan; loss on buildings and furniture \$2,000—insurance \$1,000. Rowe, photographer; loss on building and stock \$2,000—insurance \$550. A. Laurens, merchant tailor; loss on stock \$10,000, on building \$1,500—total insurance \$2,800. Palmer, fruits; loss \$300. V. Straube, guns, etc.; loss \$1,000 by removal. A. F. Ashdown, damage \$200. W. R. Smart, lawyer; loss \$300. A. A. McLennan, lawyer; loss \$200. Doilgo's block, cost \$3,000—insurance not known.

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EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

The wheat market was rather quiet on Monday and May closed ½c lower than Saturday. The market opened at 86c, but heavy offerings caused an irregular decline to 85½c, May closing at 85½c. Corn was about ½c lower. Oats were not materially changed. Provisions were quiet and prices a shade under Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	77½	78½
Corn	36½	37
Oats	25½	26
Pork	10.87½	11.12½
Lard	6.07½	6.12½

News from cables and outside domestic markets were favorable on Tuesday. New York was bullish and Liverpool strong. These reports were looked upon with suspicion, and there was a prevailing sentiment that the "news" was cooked to suit New York operators. Heavy Northwestern receipts and tight money depressed prices. May opened at 85½c, advanced to 86c, broke to 85½c, sold down later to 84½c, closing at 85c. Pork opened 10c higher and held fairly strong. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	76½	77½
Corn	36½	37
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	11.00	11.22½
Lard	6.07½	6.15

New York stocks were the main influence in wheat on Wednesday, and the market was unsettled and nervous. The appearance of panic in Wall Street terrorized weak-kneed holders, and there was a disposition on the part of these to unload. The market held up under the load for some time, but as offerings increased, values settled back. A temporary rally put prices up ½c, but prices again went backward, closing at 1 o'clock at 84½c for May. In the afternoon a gain of ½c was made, on reports from New York that money was easier, also with a good export movement. Pork advanced 30c; ribs, 10c and lard, 7½c, with offerings limited. Prices were not far from opening figures toward the close. Receipts of live hogs are much lighter than estimated, and packers are consequently becoming alarmed. Closing prices for the day were:

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	76½	77½
Corn	36½	36½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	11.25	11.40
Lard	6.15	6.20

On Thursday wheat opened stronger. Confidence seemed to be once more restored, the New York stock scare having apparently passed over. High rates of interest on money required to carry the wheat in sight seemed to be the most depressing feature. Trading was rather light. May opened at 85½c, sold down to 84½c, advanced to 85½c, and closed at 85½c. Pork opened 10 to 25c higher. Buying was freely indulged in, on account of the light supply of live hogs. May sold up to \$12.17, closing at \$12.05. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	77	77½
Corn	36½	37
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	11.27½	11.80
Lard	6.17½	6.25

On Saturday May wheat opened at 85½c, and during the day fluctuated between that figure and 84½c, closing at the bottom. May pork opened at \$11.95 and closed at \$11.80. Last prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	76½	76½
Corn	36½	37½
Oats	—	25½
Pork	11.30	11.27½
Lard	6.20	6.25

TORONTO.

STOCKS

Stocks have shown a lower tendency, in comparison with one week ago. The following comparison of quotations on the dates named, will serve as a guide to changes:

	Dec. 8.		Dec. 15.	
	ASKED.	MD.	ASKED.	MD.
Montreal	240½	230½	238½	236½
Ontario	115½	115	115½	115
Toronto	214	212	214	212
Merchants	130½	129½	—	127½
Commerce	130½	130	—	127½
Imperial	137	136	—	134
Federal	109½	109	118½	108
Dominion	222	221	221	218½
Standard	129	128½	123	127½
Hamilton	—	134½	—	134
Northwest Land ..	64	62½	62	60½
C.P.R. Bonds	106	105	106	105

WHEAT

There has been very little movement on the spot, but considerable business was contracted with the country. An improved demand has existed throughout the week, at firm and steady prices. The close, however, was weaker. No. 2 spring sold at 79 to 80c. Red winter appeared to be worth about the same.

FLOUR

A few sales reported at \$3.45 for superior extra, and \$3.35 for extra. Some choice samples sold at 5c advance on these figures.

OATMEAL

Cars quiet at \$3.60 to \$3.65.

OATS

Quiet at 30 to 32c, the latter price for milling.

BARLEY

The market has continued very quiet and buyers scarce. No. 1 sold at 56c and later at 55c. No. 2 sold at 51c with 50c the highest bid at the close. No. 3 sold at 40c, and extra No. 3 at 45c.

APPLES

Good qualities have brought \$2.35 in car lots, with some inferior moving at \$1.80 upwards per barrel.

POULTRY

Has continued to be offered freely, but being in demand for shipment has sold well, though closing rather easier. Turkeys closed about 8 to 9c and geese 5 to 5½c per lb; ducks at 45 to 55c and fowl 30 to 35c per pair.

BUTTER

There has been little doing in large lots. Some common for shipment sold at 8 to 11c. Mixed lots of dairy have sold at 14 to 16c, and selections from the same at 18 to 19c. Good rolls have sold at 14 to 16c, with extra good at 17c.

EGGS

Fresh have held steady at 19c, and pickled at 17 to 17½c.

CHEESE

Fine has sold steadily at 12½c, with common obtainable at 11c.

PORK

More active and firmer at \$14.

BACON

Sales few and in small lots. Long clear

could probably have been bought in round lots at 7½c, and in cars has sold usually at 8c. Cumberland very quiet, at 7½c; rolls easy, at 8½ to 8¾c, with backs and bellies 10c.

HAMS

Unchanged, at 11c for small lots of smoked.

LARD

Easier, at 9 to 9½c for tinnets and 9½c for pails.

DRESSED HOGS

Offerings of car lots have been on the increase and have been sufficient to supply the demand. Sales were made during the week, the best price being \$5.65. Market receipts very small, and prices closing at from \$5.75 to \$6.00.

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs are almost nominal; the enquiry is good for mixed branches at \$4 to \$4.25 per owt. A bunch was offered at the close at \$4.50, but buyers would not exceed \$4.25, and it was shipped east.

HIDES AND WOOL.

Following are quotations:—Hides, No. 1 inspected steers, \$9; No. 1 inspected cows, \$8.25; No. 2 inspected, \$7.25; No. 3 inspected, \$5; calfskins, green, 11 to 13c; calfskins, cured, 13 to 14c; calfskins, dry, 11 to 13c; sheepskins, green, 65 to \$1; wool, super, 23 to 24c; extra super, 28c; wool pickings, 9 to 10c; tallow, rough, 2c; rendered, 4½ to 4¾c.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET

The market ruled weak on Monday, owing to a big increase in receipts. Trading was quiet. On Tuesday receipts were again large, and over 1,000 cars were on track. It is said that there are on the Manitoba road at least 8,000,000 bushels of wheat to go to Duluth, and half as much more on the Northern Pacific. Wednesday and Thursday continued dull and easy, with the New York stock market the leading outside influence on the latter day. On Friday there was more active trading for a brief season, but local operators were generally inclined to hold off. Receipts were considerably reduced on the last days of the week, the average for the week being about 250 cars daily. The closing prices for No. 1 hard on each day of the week were as follows:

	Cash	Dec.	May
Monday	78	—	86½
Tuesday	77½	—	85½
Wednesday	—	77½	86½
Thursday	77½	—	86½
Friday	77½	—	85½
Saturday	—	—	86½

Grain and Milling News.

According to the returns made by the commission there are in Dakota 344 elevators, and 306 warehouses, having an aggregate capacity of 13,843,000 bushels.

Chas. H. Pillsbury is thus quoted by an interviewer: "Unusually about the close of navigation millers shut down or store most of the flour, as it will not stand advanced rates, but none of the millers or their correspondents in America or Europe have any stock of flour, and consequently all mills are running as far as their water power or steam adjuncts will permit; and instead of their being an immense stock of flour on hand, as is usual at this time of year, I don't think there is a miller in Minneapolis who has not more orders on his books than he has flour."

Business East.**ONTARIO.**

H. Parker, grain dealer, Woodstock, is dead.
Jas. Isbestor, contractor, Ottawa, was burned out.

Damase Noel, shoemaker, Ottawa, was burned out.

Omer Camerle, fancy goods, Ottawa, has assigned.

A. Tow, shoe dealer, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

Martha Traver, grocer, Dresden, has assigned in trust.

Jas. Stark, general storekeeper, Ayr, was burned out.

O. & T. Drake, fruit dryers, Byng, have assigned in trust.

Wm. Brough, grist mill, Gananoque, has assigned in trust.

Paul Ingles, lumber dealer, Walkerton, has assigned in trust.

Mrs. J. J. Malone, grocer, Cheeley, has sold out to S. Johnstone.

J. W. Casseday, carriages, St. Catherines, has assigned in trust.

Robinson & Shaw, hardware, Almonte, is offering to compromise.

Mrs. H. Ruthven, shoe dealer, Leamington, has assigned in trust.

Mrs. E. Quinlan, confectionery, Trenton, has sold out to L. S. Perkins.

Wm. Short, general storekeeper, Dereham Centre, has assigned in trust.

Charlesworth & Co., shoes, Toronto; stock advertised for sale by auction.

Wm. L. Smith, physician and drugs, Hamilton, has sold out drug business.

Wright & Vanstone, grocers, Brantford, have dissolved; A. L. Vanstone continues.

Thorold Woollen and Cotton Manufacturing Co., Thorold; R. B. Macpherson dead.

M. R. Detenbeck, general storekeeper, Stevensville, has sold out to Esther A. Detenbeck.

Wm. Erb & Son, general storekeepers and cabinet factory, Bloomingdale, have sold out general store to J. G. Peppler.

Henderson & Callias, general store and woollen mill, Mildmay, have dissolved; Henderson continues in woollen mill and Callias in general store.

QUEBEC.

N. O. Lebrun, hats, etc., Sorel, has assigned.
Jos. Fontaine, paints, etc., Montreal, is dead.
Mrs. E. Halley, millinery, Montreal, has assigned.

Smith, Wade & Co., lumber dealers, Quebec, have dissolved.

F. X. Brazeau & Co., Indian goods, Montreal, have assigned.

Bernard & Hurlbise, hay and grain, Montreal, have dissolved.

D. P. Morin, sash and door factory, Montreal, was burned out.

C. A. St. Pierre, grocer, St. Germain de Rimouski, has assigned.

Chas. Lenoif & Bro., manufacturers of shoes, Montreal, have dissolved.

Dougall & Co., lamps and oils, Montreal; Jas. S. N. Dougall has ceased doing business under this style, and Wm. Fenwick registers as the only member.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Ed. Bowers, general store, fish, etc., Westport, has assigned.

A. W. Drisdale, druggist, Dartmouth, has removed to Halifax.

Henry Cook, pork, etc., Halifax; business transferred to his wife, Mrs. Eliza Cook.

The Visible Supply.

The amount of wheat in store at the principal points of accumulation in Canada and the United States (east of the Rocky Mountains), on the dates named, with corresponding week last year, was as follows:

	Bush. 1886.	Bush. 1885.
November 27th	59,572,340	55,539,993
December 4th	59,539,331	56,783,410
December 11th	59,989,660	57,981,156

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS.

The following return shows the extent of the imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom during the first twelve weeks of the season, with the average price for wheat:—

	1886.	1895.	1884.
Wheat. .cwt. 12,534,419	14,156,489	13,166,047	
Flour.	3,826,644	2,973,239	3,596,740
	1886.	1885.	1884.
Av. price. . . week. 31s 4d	30s 10d	31s 1d	
Av. price .season. 30s 10d	31s 0d	32s 7d	

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The following shows the exports of wheat, including wheat in flour, from all American ports and Montreal from September 1 to November 20, for the years named:—

	WHEAT, bu.
1886	37,826,000
1885	17,165,000
1884	33,283,000
1883	29,848,000
1882	42,524,000
1881	31,449,000
1880	47,348,000

RECEIPTS AT PRIMARY MARKETS.

Receipts at primary markets (crop movement) from July 24, 1886, to Nov. 20, 1886, as compared with the previous two years, for the United States:

	1885-6.	1884-5.	1883-4.
Flour, bbls.	3,854,694	3,214,059	3,913,658
Wheat, bus.	50,220,047	33,625,567	59,969,699

British Columbia.

Wm. Raydould, milliner, Nanaimo, is dead.

Geo. Miller, general storekeeper, Nanaimo, was burned out.

N. A. White, clothing and furnishings, New Westminster, has assigned.

Moses Lenz, wholesale dry goods, Victoria, has admitted Gustav Leiser into partnership, under the style of Lenz & Leiser.

A car load of British Columbia lumber, from New Westminster, has arrived at Montreal, consisting of Douglas fir and cedar.

UNTIL recently almost the whole of the oil cake produced in Canada has been shipped to England and Scotland, where it is highly valued as an indispensable article of feed for all kinds of stock. An effort is now being made to introduce it into general use among the farmers and dairymen of this country.

General Notes.

The Eau Claire Lumber Co., of Calgary, have let a contract for cutting about a million feet of logs on their limit on the bow river. The mill will be completed in time to commence operations in the spring.

Three thousand deer hides have been taken from the head waters of the North Coos river, Oregon, this year; about 5,000 elk and deer hides were obtained from the same place last year.

Mr. Bell, Hudson's Bay Inspector, who has returned from a trip to the North Saskatchewan, reports a great falling off in the capture of musk-rats and estimates that 100,000 of these animals were smothered last spring in the Saskatchewan through the sinking of the ice in low water. The output this season in all lines will be considerably lower than usual.

Cattle on the Montana ranges are reported, as a general thing, in excellent condition, but the feed is unusually short for winter; there will probably not be much loss unless deep snow comes. The late rains neither improved nor damaged the ranges. They were too late to make the grass grow, and the rainfall on the ranges was not sufficient to damage the grass that was already cured.

Compared with 1876, the decline in the British consumption of foreign wines totals a serious amount, and the falling-off is participated in by all descriptions. Sherry is the largest sufferer; but ten years since its consumption showed far ahead of the wine of any other country. Until more profitable employment for industry and capital can be found than at present exists, it is highly improbable that the wine trade will improve.

Taking the Western tobacco crop as a whole, a probable yield is indicated this year of about 135,000 hogsheads. Of this amount from 10 to 15 per cent. was damaged by frost. In the States of Virginia and North Carolina a heavily decreased acreage has been attended by such unfavorable conditions as to point to a yield fully 30 per cent. less than last year. The crop of 1885 was a short one also. The Maryland crop will likewise be a short one, due to decreased acreage and bad weather.

THE Calgary Tribune says: "The government of British Columbia has assessed for taxation the whole of the C.P.R. line, including all buildings and rolling stock, from Donald to the summit of the Rockies (the dividing line between British Columbia and Alberta). This is the part of the road running through Kootenay. There will likely be a fight before the C.P.R. submits to such an assessment, and the result will be awaited as testing the power of other provincial governments to tax railways, running within their boundaries.

ABOUT 400,000 bushels of wheat have been marketed at Brandon up to date this season, and it is estimated that in the neighborhood of 200,000 bushels is still held by farmers. The total amount of wheat expected to be delivered at Brandon for the season will, therefore, fall considerably short of last year, probably about 200,000 bushels. This is partly owing to lighter crops, and partly to the building of the railway to Rapid City, together with the extension

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of the Southwestern railways. All these railways have tended to draw grain which formerly went to Brandon. About 15,000 bushels were marketed during last week, 55c being about the usual price for No. 1 hard, which was about 2c higher than the previous week. Oats scarce, and worth from 35c to 40c, the latter for choice seed.

THE Macleod Gazette reports the following customs seizure of live stock: "On the 27th of June last Messrs. Howry & Judd, bankers, of East Saginaw, Michigan, drove into the Cypress Hills country some 1,300 head of cattle, a few horses and a general ranche outfit. The cattle when brought in were reported by the mounted police, and were said to be inspected shortly afterwards by Dr. McEachran, government veterinarian, and by Major Jarvis, N.W.M.P. At the time the cattle were brought in, Messrs. Howry & Judd had no lease nor have they yet obtained one, although application, we understand, has been made to the Department of Interior. Owing to some misunderstanding no customs entry has been made, and on the 7th November the cattle and the outfit were seized by the superintendent of customs, acting under instructions from the department at Ottawa. The matter is now in the hands of the government, but what action will be taken is not yet known. If the government decide to sell the cattle timely notice will be given."

THOMPSON & BOYER have just issued a book descriptive of the city of Winnipeg, which is by far the most complete and valuable work of this nature ever yet published. The book con-

tains 200 pages, is elegant in workmanship, and profusely illustrated, among the engravings being a number of original street scenes prepared specially for the occasion. The front cover presents a very handsome lithographic design, showing Winnipeg as the natural metropolis of an immense stretch of territory. The contents of the book are fully up to the standard of excellence maintained in its mechanical appearance. A complete history is given of the growth of the city, from the early days of the fur trading industry up to the present stage of commercial and industrial development. Its advantages are set forth as a point for the location of manufactories, the concentration of railways, financial institutions, etc. Valuable reference is also made to the vacant lands of the province, surrounding the city. Altogether the work is one which redounds to the credit of the publishers, and should result in much good to the city.

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The rates of storage in Montreal are as follows: On grain ex craft—elevating and weighing in, 3c per bushel, 10 per cent. off; transhipping from one vessel to another (each vessel), 3c per bushel, 10 per cent. off; storage for each term of 10 days, 3c per bushel. On grain ex cars and carters Storage for first term of 10 days, 1c per bushel; each succeeding 10 days, 3c per bush.; loading on cars, \$1 per car. No extra charge for weighing out and delivering grain in bulk on board craft, or in hoppers for bagging. On flour and meal—Storage for 48 hours, 1c per bbl. and 1c per bag of 100 lbs.; storage for 10 days, 2c per bbl. and 1 1/2c per bag of 100 lbs.; storage for first month, 3c per bbl. and 2c per of 100 lbs.; storage for succeeding months, 2c per bbl. and 1 1/2c per bag of 100 lbs. delivery to craft, 1 1/2c per bbl. and 1 1/2c per bag of 100 lbs; up-ending or re-piling, 1/2c per bbl. and 1/2c per bag of 100 lbs.; loading on cars, \$1 per car. The cooperage on flour 1 1/2c per bbl. On short weight there is a fine of 2c per bbl. on flour. The inspection of flour is 2c per bbl. or bag.

THE Montreal agent for a firm of Manitoba millers has been giving evidence before the railway commission, to the effect that the C. P. Ry. Co. have given the Ogilvie Milling Co. special rates on their shipments of flour, as against other manufacturers. The witness stated before the commission that this discrimination in favor of the Ogilvie Company amounted to 13c, between Winnipeg and Montreal. It can hardly be that this agent was as ignorant of the traffic arrangements in regard to wheat and flour as his statements would lead one to believe, and some other motive must have prompted him to give such evidence before the commission. The arrangement between the C. P. R. and the millers in regard to grinding wheat in transit is quite simple, and is understood by all grain and commission agents and dealers. Moreover, the arrangement is not a concession to the firm named, but applies to all flour manufacturers. The explanation of the alleged discrimination is as follows: A Winnipeg miller who purchases a car of wheat at say Brandon, will pay the local rate between the latter place and Winnipeg. Here the wheat is transformed into flour and shipped on to Montreal, at the same rate as if shipped direct from Brandon to Montreal, a rebate being allowed to cover the excess in the local rate between Winnipeg and Brandon, as compared with the proportionate through rate for that part of the distance. Millers who avail themselves of these provisions are obliged to pay from one to two cents extra for stop-over charges, the two cents being charged where mills are not connected with the railway by a siding. As this arrangement is open to millers generally in provincial towns as well as in Winnipeg, there can be no discrimination about it, and the agent who charges it as such has shown himself ignorant of ordinary shipping regulations.

The Royal City Planing Mill Company, of Vancouver, B.C., have started the construction of a sash and door factory, adjoining their mills, the dimensions of which are 50x125 feet. The factory will be running by the middle of January, and will employ about 30 men.

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