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WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 19, 1892.

The Great Lake Channels.

The Evening News says: "The improvement of the navigable channels of the great lakes, now authorized by Congress, involves the expenditure of \$3,340,000. Work must commence by May 15, 1893, and it must be finished in three working seasons. The various projects include the cutting of channels 21 feet deep and 300 to 650 feet bottom width, through various shoals in the St. Mary's river, Mich., through small shoals at the foot of Lake Huron, and the improvement of the St. Clair flats. The total estimated excavation is about 2,400,000 cubic yards.

Silver.

The action of the silver market has represented a disappearance of the expectations created by the Brussels conference, and a general appreciation of the uselessness of looking for results from that source. Indications of an increasing agitation for the repeal of the silver purchase act and the introduction of measures for that purpose in Congress have also had an unfavorable effect. As a result of these influences a speculative liquidation took place in the London market in rupee paper and other silver values which had been bought in expectation of favorable action at Brussels. Bar silver in London declined from 39½d per ounce to 38½d, while in New York the commercial quotations fell from 85½c to 83½c, the movement being attended by a corresponding drop in silver bullion certificates from 85½c to 82½c. The fall was attended by pretty liberal foreign purchases, and by the shipment during the week of about 500,000 ounces of bars and some large consignments of Mexican dollars. It would also seem that a short interest had been created in silver, as the borrowing demand for bullion certificates became quite active, the small amount of these obligations now outstanding

being, however, sufficient to explain the matter. A decrease of apprehension in the London market in regard to the effects of failure to take action at Brussels, also contributed to the steadier influences which appeared at the close of the week.—Bradstreet, Dec 10.

The World's Annual Coal Output.

The coal pit is not inexhaustible. The bottom may not be in sight, nor its future cleaning up be of any immediate concern, but its eventuality is none the less a predetermined fact. It may or it may not be of any appreciable concern when its last contribution to human service is dumped in a coal bin, as in the unseen process of its manufacture and storage it has evidenced a creative design, in which the provision of fuel for man's use was not limited to an exhaustive article. The formation of fuel was not arrested when anthracite and bituminous coal became a mineral fact nor was the process of formulation stopped when what is known as the creative week had its Saturday night. This may qualify, but it does not annul the fact of a limit to future coal supplies.

The world's annual output of coal has, it is estimated, reached a total of 485,000,000 tons, and the countries contributing to that enormous total were as follows, together with the amounts they produced in 1890: Great Britain and Ireland, 128,000,000 tons; America, United States (estimated for 1891), 141,000,000 tons; Germany, 90,000,000 tons; France, 28,000,000 tons; Belgium, 20,000,000 tons; Austria, 9,000,000 tons; Russia (1888), 6,000,000 tons; others, 9,000,000 tons.

During the last twenty years there has been a marked increase in the consumption of coal, which was, no doubt, commensurate with increased industrial activity. Thus, comparing European countries alone, the average annual output for the period of 1881-90 was upward of 62,000,000 tons greater than during the previous decade, and that rate of increase bade fair to be maintained, so that the world's consumption of coal would soon reach 500,000,000 tons per annum, if it had not already done so.

In an investigation made by a royal commissioner as to the ascertainable sources of coal in Great Britain it was ascertained that not more than 146,773,000,000 tons were available at depths not exceeding 4,000 feet from the surface, a reserve which, at the present state of increase of population, and of coal consumption, would be practically exhausted in less than 300 years.

The law of limit in this, as in all other mineral products is, of course, without exception. It is simply a difference in tonnage. Industrial activity, to which under present conditions the use of coal is indispensable for steam and power purposes, is not only multiplying the demands of consumption, but has a widening area of use, to which the map of the two hemispheres is the only limit.

We cannot add a pound of coal to nature's deposit or build an addition to the planetary cellar, but it is possible to economize a product in the use of which civilization has been ignorantly wasteful.—Age of Steel.

Returns received at Washington by Mr. Mason, commissioner of internal revenue, show that the United States beet sugar factories have closed up for the season. There are but six factories that make beet sugar and these show an increased production this year over last year of more than 100 per cent. The figures are: 1891, 12,604,838 pounds; 1892, 25,262,000 pounds, divided by states as follows: Utah, 1892, 1,473,500; 1891, 1,093,900; California, 1892, 20,000,000; 1891, 8,175,436; Nebraska, 1892, 3,808,500; 1891, 2,734,500. Upon this sugar a bounty of from one and three-quarter to two cents per pound is paid, according to the polarization test.

The Largest Freighter Afloat.

The steel steamship Samoa, the largest vessel yet built on the Wear, and the largest cargo vessel in the world, says the London Fairplay, was launched in October from the yard of W. Daxford & Sons, at Sunderland. She is 465 feet long, 52 feet breadth, 36 feet depth of hold; has a gross register of 6,400 tons, dead weight capacity of 9,250 tons on 25 feet draught, and displacement of 13,000 tons. The engines have cylinders 30 inches, 49 inches and 78 inches, by 51 inches stroke, which are supplied with steam from three double-ended boilers, and will drive the vessel, when fully loaded, at a speed of 10½ knots. She has been built to the order of Crow, Rudolf & Co., of Liverpool, is constructed on the spardeck principle, with double bottom right, fore and aft, and is intended for general trade. She is fitted with six water tight bulkheads. This monster carrier is due at New Orleans about Jan. 1, and will be loaded for Liverpool with cotton and other products.

Prices of May and Cash Wheat.

The following is an exhibit of the price of May wheat on December 1, and the price of cash wheat on May 1 for ten years:

Price of May.		Price of Cash.	
Dec. 1.		May 1.	
1891.....	102½	1892.....	90½
1890.....	101½	1891.....	112½
1889.....	80½	1890.....	92½
1888.....	107½	1889.....	88
1887.....	89½	1888.....	89½
1886.....	87½	1887.....	84
1885.....	99½	1886.....	86½
1884.....	78	1885.....	106
1883.....	112½	1884.....	99
1882.....	93½	1883.....	114½

It will be seen from the above that in six years out of ten, buyers of May wheat in December, lost the carrying charge. Also, it will be seen that on December 1, 1884, the price of May wheat was 78c, and on May 1, the following, price of Cash wheat was \$1.06. But that don't prove much, because on Dec. 1, 1885, May wheat was 99½c and on May 1 following, wheat was 86½c. On Dec. 1, 1893, May wheat was \$1.12½, and on May 1, following, cash wheat was 99c. The useful lessons of statistics must be learned, in connection with the existing facts and influences bearing upon them at the date of occurrence.—Toledo Produce Exchange Report.

J. Ewer has bought out G. Currie's livery business at Neepawa.

T. Wallace has rented the bakery department of J. B. Mutter's business at Neepawa.

200,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped from Deloraine, Man., this fall. There are 50,000 bushels now in store, and about 75,000 bushels yet to be marketed. So says the local paper.

A. W. H. Stimpson, who has been connected with one of the best known grain firms of Winnipeg for some years, has recently embarked in business for himself, as grain commission merchant. His office is at 182 Market street, east, Winnipeg.

The Dominion revenue last month was three millions. Comparing receipts with expenditures for the first half of the current fiscal year, there is a surplus of \$3,904,976, while for the corresponding period of last year it was \$2,492,150, so that we would appear to be just \$1,412,826 better off in the matter of surplus than we were last year at this time.

Negotiations have been going on between the executors of the late James McLaren and a syndicate of capitalists, represented by Judge Collins of New Jersey for, the sale to the latter of McLaren's mills and other property at Buckingham and limits in the Lievre district. They will be closed this week. The price is stated to be \$125,000.

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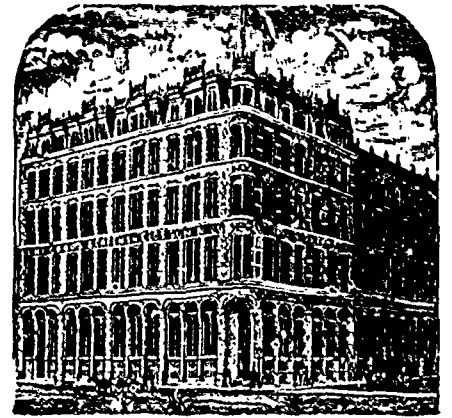
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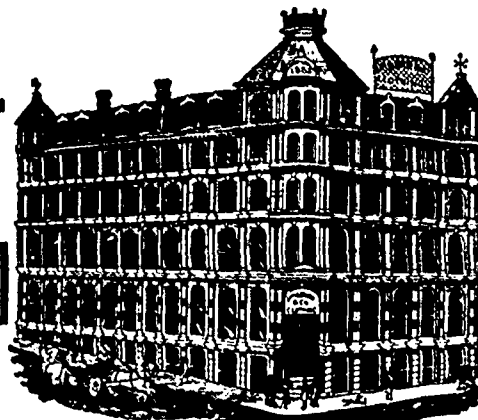
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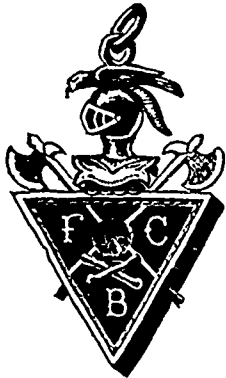


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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 10, 1892.

ASSINIBOINE WATER POWER

The Winnipeg board of trade has again called attention to a matter which is of the greatest importance to the city of Winnipeg, namely; the Assiniboine river water power project. This matter has been somewhat in the background of late, and in fact, seemed for a time to have almost dropped out of sight, until recalled to view by the action of the board. If this water power is nearly as valuable as it is believed to be (and there seems to be no reason to doubt the opinion of the engineers who have investigated the matter), it is certainly in the interests of the city that it should be utilized at once. The work is certainly a somewhat costly one, but not costly when measured by its value. It should prove a very profitable investment for either the city or any company carrying it to completion. It might just as well be understood at once, that the cost of fuel is so excessive that the city can never hope to make much progress as a manufacturing centre, as matters now stand. There are many lines of manufacture which could be carried on to good advantage here, but for the high price of fuel. At the present moment there are some important manufacturing establishments that are only kept from being located here by this question of fuel. The only hope of overcoming the great disadvantage of costly fuel, lies in the utilizing of the Assiniboine river water power at this city. It was hoped that the opening of new coal regions closer to the city, would reduce the price of fuel to such an extent as to improve the prospects for manufacturing here; but this hope shows no prospect of realization. It is doubtful if the new coal, at the price placed upon it, is any cheaper than the fuels previously obtainable. At any rate, it would require to be reduced almost one half in price before it could be considered a fairly cheap fuel, as prices are elsewhere. We are therefore forced to look to the water-power project as the only hope for relief from the excessive cost of fuel, in considering the establishment of manufacturing industries in Winnipeg.

It will be remembered that the city secured a charter from Parliament for the construction of the works necessary to utilize this water power, subsequently some effort was made by the city council to secure the construction of the works by a company, but nothing practical has yet been accomplished. The city engineer reports that the minimum horse power which would be obtained by carrying out the proposed work, would be 3,000 horse power. The same authority places the cost of steam power in Winnipeg at \$80 per horse power per annum. The water power could be rented at a fair profit at \$20 per horse power per annum. At \$20 dollars per horse power he estimates that the works would return a revenue over interest and cost of maintenance, of \$22,000. If this is approximately correct, the immense saving to the city from the construction of these works is apparent. Besides

the \$22,000 net revenue which the power would return, rented at \$20 per horse power, there would be the saving of the differences between \$20 per horse power from the water power, and \$90 per horse power from steam, on a minimum of 3,000 horse power, thus:

No revenue from 3,000 horse power at \$20	\$22,000
Saving on 3,000 water power versus steam	\$180,000
Total annual saving	\$202,000

This saving of \$202,000 would be divided between the city council and the company, firms and individuals who would rent the power from the city, instead of using steam.

According to the estimates of the city engineer, we have therefore upwards of \$200,000 running to waste every year, in the waters of the Assiniboine river passing through the city. There will certainly be a lack of enterprise in the community, if this waste is permitted to go on much longer. In view of the high cost of fuel here, there is no city in Canada which is so intensely interested in the reduction of the cost of manufacturing, yet here we have power sufficient to run a large number of factories going to waste. These figures are based on the minimum horse-power in an extremely dry season. The average horse-power which could be obtained from the river would be very much greater or say about 5,000, increasing the revenue and saving therefrom in proportion.

PRESIDENT HARRISON AND CANADA.

It is frequently said of a man that he could not stand success. Success frequently carries men off their feet. It is seen nearly every day in business. Many men are overcome by a limited measure of success. They succeed in some small undertaking, and forthwith they become inflated with overgrown ideas as to their own importance and ability. They launch out into new undertakings, or extend their operations thoughtlessly, and soon wind up in failure. While they stand on firm footing in shallow water, they are all right, but when they strike out beyond their depth, they soon find that it is easier to wade than to swim, and the consequence is they sink.

But while many men are carried away by success, there are just as many who cannot stand defeat. It is simply a feature of frail human nature, that it is seldom it can bear itself up complacently under many circumstances. Men lose their heads through success, and they also frequently lose control of their better selves in defeat. Just now we have President Harrison of the republic in our mind. What an exhibition the man has made of himself in his recent message to Congress. Human nature all over again. The man could not maintain his composure under defeat. The head of the expiring Republican administration in the United States never gave evidence of great qualification in statesmanship; but in defeat he has acted the child, and gives vent to his feelings in anything but a dignified manner. While this we say is simply human nature, and is what might be expected of many men, it is hardly what we might have expected from the head of a great nation.

President Harrison's reference to Canada in his message is the overflow of a pettish disposition, roused by defeat. His statements concerning Canada are utterly false in principle,

and are doubtless not shared by the intelligent citizens of the republic. The refusal of Canada to vote the unrestricted reciprocity programme deprived the Republican administration of a triumph which would have been a great thing for it in the recent presidential election, and would have, perhaps, turned defeat into victory. This feature was no doubt in the mind of the president when he worded his unkind reference to Canada in his message to Congress.

Just a little thought will show how false is the position taken by President Harrison in his reference to Canada. He complains that Canada has interfered in controversies between Great Britain and the United States in an unfriendly manner. He refers to the Atlantic fisheries question and the Behring Sea trouble. Now, both these questions are purely Canadian in their nature. Does the president expect that Canada should stand by like a child and allow Great Britain and the United States to settle these questions between them without a word from her. Canada has a right to be heard in these matters, or in any other matter affecting her interests. The position taken by the president, that Canada had no right to interfere in matters pertaining to her own interests, when these matters were under discussion between Great Britain and the United States, is simply childish. It is silly to claim that any action on the part of Canada to protect her own interests, is evidence of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. The fair-minded people of the republic, who believe in liberty for themselves and the right to protect their own interests, will certainly repudiate the extremely narrow selfishness of the defeated president.

There is another point in the discourteous reference of the president to this country, which should be taken into consideration by Canada. Are Canadians British subjects, or are they bondsmen. The president's reference to Canada is contemptuous, because it refers to our people as slaves. The slave was bought and sold without any reference to his own interests. Canada, according to the soured president, should not be heard at all in international questions affecting her interests. This serves to draw attention to the position this country occupies in the mind of the president and perhaps other foreigners. Canada is not considered by the president as a part of the British empire whose people have any rights. The people of the United States are supposed to have much sympathy with the alleged grievances of Ireland, but here the president whines because Canada is not forced to occupy the position of the most wretched dependency, without a word to say in her own behalf. What do the liberty-loving people of the republic think of such utterances coming from their president, and aimed at their nearest neighbors, of their own near blood relationship.

The point Canadians should think over, as drawn from the president's message, is their position as colonial British subjects. We are British subjects in the colonial sense, but not in the imperial sense, hence the ground for the president's remarks, unreasonable though they be. Should there not be some widening of

our citizenship, as subjects of the empire, which would prevent such contemptuous references to this country as that recently placed before Congress? If Canadians, and other colonial British subjects were known to be direct subjects of an imperial empire, there could be no possible ground for such nasty reference to any division of the British people.

The Commerce that Enriches Nations.

All the wealth of the commercial nations has been made in exchanging their products, and the most profitable exchanges are when the products of northern countries are given for those of the south.

Countries on the same lines of latitude usually produce the same sorts of articles, and there is then little object in making exchanges, each with the other: but the productions of northern countries are essentially different from those of the south, and it is commonly the case that each has just what the other lacks and needs. Thus it was that England became the richest nation in the world through being a northern country and conducting a vast commerce with such southern countries as India, the cotton states of the American Union, the chief parts of Africa and all the regions of southern Asia. England took their cotton, silks, jute, tea, coffee, gums and the like, and gave them in return the varied creations of her ingenious and industrious people.

This is only one example of the way wealth is accumulated by the interchanging of the articles of consumption between northern and southern countries. Another is the enrichment of the New England States by their trade in the cotton of our southern States, and the rule upon which this commerce is based will hold good in the case of all countries which carry on commerce on north and south lines.

This brings us to the necessity for a ship channel through the Central American Isthmus so that commerce can be carried directly from the mouth of the Mississippi river to all the countries bordering on or lying in the basin of the Pacific Ocean, in order that the food products of our great American granary and the cotton of our southern states may be carried to all the people who need them and have valuable material to give in return. Such a trade route down the Mississippi river and through the isthmian barrier would not only carry the food products of our temperate zone to the people of the American and Asiatic tropics, but it would connect the people of the south temperate regions with the American and Asiatic tropics. It would establish the shortest and speediest possible communication between all the countries of eastern North America and all those of western South America and of eastern Asia.

The possibilities of the trade development that would ensue would be past calculation. It would open to the largest and most advantageous commercial facilities, regions that have from the beginning of international commerce fenced out of communication with each other countries which need, above all, a mutual interchange of products. Such a consummation would be like discovering another new world. —New Orleans *Picayune*.

Traffic via "The Soo."

The *Engineering News* says: "This season's traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal exceeds by 20 per cent the tonnage of any previous year. In October alone 1,135 steamers, 395 sailing vessels and 71 rafts passed through the Sault. The aggregate tonnage was 1,432,533, or 28,000 tons more than in October, 1891. The total for this year will reach nearly 11,000,000 tons, as compared with 9,000,000 tons for the best previous season. Shipbuilding is keeping pace with this lake traffic, and ships to the value of \$7,000,000, with a carrying

capacity of 68,000 tons, are now under contract in lake shipyards, says the Cleveland correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. Two steel ships to cost \$500,000 each are now building at Cleveland, Ohio. They will be 380 feet long, 44 feet beam, and have a speed of 20 miles per hour, and will run between Buffalo and Duluth in fifty hours. The late loss of the *Western Reserve* and the *Gilcher* has attracted attention to the weak upper hulls of some of these lake steamers, and there is a movement toward improvement in this direction. These lake steamers have unusually heavy bottoms, so as to stand the strain of heavy traffic and rapid loading and unloading. It is not an unusual thing at the Escanaba docks to unload an ore pocket of 125 tons into one hatch in five minutes. During the present summer the *Manhattan* loaded 2,010 tons of ore in forty-five minutes; the *Kaliyuga* 2,120 tons in sixty minutes, and the *Maritana* took on 4,218 tons of ore in barely three and a half hours, and the *Maryland* has been known to load 3,027 tons in three hours. As the loading is done through seven or eight hatches at a time, this rapid work is not so dangerous as the slower loading by single hatches. These ships are also severely strained at times by careless unloading. The newer boats planned are to have their upper decks, heretofore weakend by the numerous hatches, made as staunch as the bottom has long been. The sides, too, are to be made much stronger, giving the ship greater value as a beam when in rough water."

United States Crop Report.

The December statistical returns to the Washington Department of Agriculture relate to farm prices. The average value of corn is 30c. Three cents per bushel, depressed by the surplus of the previous crop and early distribution. It is 60 to 70c in the eastern states, 55 to 60c in the middle states, ranging from 42 to 60c in the cotton states, 42c in Ohio, 40c in Indiana, 37c in Illinois, 36c in Missouri, 32c in Iowa, 31c in Kansas and 28c in Nebraska. This is higher in Nebraska than in any year since 1882, except 1887 and 1890, and in Iowa in the same time the present average value has been exceeded only in the two years named.

The average price of wheat is 63 3/4c. The next lowest price was 64.5 in 1884. In 1886, '87 and '90 the average was a cent or two below 70c. Last year it was 83.9. Principal state prices are:—New York, 85c, Pennsylvania 81, Virginia 76, Georgia 90, Texas 75, Kentucky 67, Ohio 68, Michigan 69, Indiana 64, Illinois 64, Minnesota 61, Iowa 60, Missouri 58, Kansas 52, Nebraska 59c, South Dakota 51. North Dakota 52 and California 70 cents.

The average value of oats is 31.6c. Nearly the same as last year. Rye, 54.8c, barley, 47.2c, buckwheat, 53.4c, potatoes 67.3c per bushel against 37.1c last year. Hay \$8.49 per ton, nearly the same as 1891. The condition of winter wheat on the first day of December averaged 87.4 against 86.3 last year. In the Ohio Valley it ranges from 79 to 87 and is low in Kansas and Pennsylvania. It is high in New York, in the South and on the Pacific coast. In the southern states and on the Atlantic coast germination was delayed by drought and the same cause delayed both planting and growth in the Ohio valley and materially reduced the condition of the crop. The condition of winter rye is but little better, averaging 89.4.

The Wall in the Monetary Conference.

The Monetary Conference at Brussels must be absolutely fruitless. Gold has been a favorite measure of value for many thousand years because of its desirability as a possession, the reasons for which we have often given and need not here repeat. It does not derive its market value from its use as a coin. If it was never more to be minted it would still be worth over \$250 a pound. The production of gold for the

current year will be about \$120,000,000, and the average for the last ten years has been not far from \$110,000,000, so that the annual supply has not materially increased. This year's production of silver, will be about 150,000,000 fine ounces, while the average for ten years has been only about half this amount.

The coining value of the world's production of gold in 1873 is given in the *Mine* report at \$90,200,000 and in 1890 at \$116,000,000. The coining value of silver in 1873 was \$81,800,000 and in 1890 it had increased to \$100,677,000, and is much larger now, as it has been gaining every year. The world is using inscribed credits more and more every year for the settlement of trade, and the yield of gold is ample for all the practical purposes of a standard.

Silver will be used as it should be for subsidiary coins, and most of the metallic currency in circulation will consist of this metal. But there can be only one standard and this should be of gold. When this is everywhere accepted there will be no further controversy over the Divine law which prevents a continued "parity" between two commodities that in the nature of things can have no fixed relations.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

Immigration to United States.

Restrictive legislation appears to have had a good effect upon the character of the immigration coming to the United States. This is the conclusion to be derived from the annual report of Superintendent of Immigration Owen, who says that the law of March 3, 1891, has exercised a wholesome deterrent effect upon immigration, particularly of the undesirable classes, and that the character of the immigrants arriving during the last fiscal year was greatly superior to that for many previous years. The volume of immigration is, however, still large. For the ten months ending October a total of nearly 500,000 was reached, notwithstanding the severe check upon immigration imposed by the quarantine regulations adopted in consequence of the cholera. The need of further restrictive legislation is regarded as pressing, and such legislation in some form seems likely to be adopted at the present session of Congress. It is worthy of note that Senator Chandler, who has been at the head of the congressional committee which has been considering the subject of immigration, has prepared a bill suspending all immigration, except from North and South America, for one year.—*Bradstreet's*.

Orange Crop of the United States.

It is estimated by competent authorities that in Florida there are 10,000,000 trees bearing and non-bearing. In Arizona, a new section as regards orange culture, there are about 1,000,000 trees that will come into bearing within a few years. In California there are 6,000,000 trees, part of which are bearing and part will produce in a few years. As each tree barely grows less than two boxes, and sometimes reaches as high as ten, it can easily be seen that in ten years from to-day the production of oranges in the United States on the basis of the low average of two boxes to a tree will be 34,000,000 boxes, or enough to supply the whole world. It is no wonder, therefore, that the business men engaged in marketing our orange crops are casting about for favorable outlets, such as England and the continent promise to be.

Last year the crop of California and Florida combined was about 5,000,000 boxes of oranges, each box containing about 175 oranges. Prices received for these were low and hence it was clearly demonstrated that when future crops increased to the figures stated above, as might naturally be expected as now trees continue to come into bearing unless some of the surplus could be taken out of the country, orange-growing would not be a profitable pursuit.—*New York Commercial Bulletin*.

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Manitoba.

The Brandon Woolen Mills company is seeking incorporation. The applicants are Charles Lunn, Charles Adams, William F. Wilson, Andrew Whitelaw, Thomas Thompson, John McDermid, John E. Smith, Wm. M. Alexander, E. and S. Phillips. The capital stock of the said company will be \$100,000, divided into two thousand shares of \$50.

Before leaving home to deliver a series of lectures on free trade, Senator Boulton received a severe scald, and moving about has irritated the wounds; he therefore on the advice of his doctor postponed his lectures at Brandon and Carberry.

Alberta.

H. Wilson, general merchant, South Edmonton, is offering to sell out his stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., in order to go exclusively into the hardware trade. A good opening. Correspondence invited.

The last issue of the *Lothbridge News* contained a notice to the effect that the proprietor, E. T. Saunders, contemplated closing the business at the end of the year and moving the plant to some new field.

Notice is given that application will be made to parliament next session for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing and operating irrigation ditches or canals in that portion of Alberta lying south of the fifteenth parallel of latitude, where it passes through the district, with all necessary cross or branch ditches or canals; also with power to take and supply water for irrigation, manufacturing and other purposes, to municipalities, corporations and persons.

Assinaboia.

The first issue of the *Spectator*, a new paper started at Moosomin, has been received. J. J. Young, formerly of the *Regina Leader*, is the editor. The first number makes a creditable appearance, and the *Spectator* will no doubt at once take a front place among the papers of the territory. The two local papers at Moosomin, the *Courier* and the *Journal*, have been absorbed by the new paper.

Northwest Ontario.

Three conductors cabooses, two baggage, mail and smoking cars, and one first class car, all built by the Crossan company, of Cobourg, have arrived for the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western railway and are the first consignment of new rolling stock for this railway, which is now completed to the Minnesota boundary, eighty-six miles. Very few Canadians know or realize what an important road has been built during the last two years from here through the silver and iron districts of Northwestern Ontario and into the iron mines of Northern Minnesota. The shipment of ore will commence when navigation opens.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

A meeting of the council of the Winnipeg board of trade was held on Wednesday.

Chas. Castle, of Foxton, addressed the council on the question of securing an extension of the Stonewall branch railway, from Stonewall to Foxton. He submitted statistics regarding the population of the district to be traversed by the proposed extension, and quantities of grain raised there this year under the disadvantage of hauling the crop fifteen to twenty-five miles. The council had this matter in hand last year, and approached the C. P. R. Co., but it was found that all arrangements for extensions of lines, etc., for the year 1892 had already been made. The council appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Steen, Ashdown, Nairn and Scarth to wait on General

Superintendent Whyte and discuss the matter with him.

A resolution forwarded from a public meeting held in Melita referring to the railway facilities offered that town, and protesting against the service now given was read. Andrew Strang, J. H. Housser and J. H. Ashdown were appointed a committee to consider the general question of transportation facilities existing in the province, it being reported that there were several points at which several additional facilities to the business public should be given.

A committee of nine of the council was appointed to make a general inquiry into the question of chattel mortgages and loans.

There being a large amount of business remaining unfinished the council adjourned till Monday, Dec. 19.

The Monetary Conference.

The proceedings of the monetary conference during the week have not been of such a character as to encourage the expectation that the gathering would have any practical outcome. The plan which was favored in the report of the committee submitted last week does not seem to have developed any strength among the delegates, and of the other plans since submitted none seems to have engaged the serious attention of the conference. One feature of the proceedings this week was the withdrawal of the Rothschild plan at the session held on Tuesday. The conference will adjourn at the end of next week, and there appears to be some uncertainty as to when it will reassemble. According to cable advices a majority of the delegates appear to be in favor of adjourning until spring. Why they should care to have the opening of the conference delayed till then, if they have any hopes of arriving at a definite result, does not appear.

It cannot be claimed that any real alteration has occurred during the past week in the conditions relating to the financial situation in conjunction with the silver question. The withdrawal of the De Rothschild proposition at Brussels and the apparently decreased prospect of a harmonious or successful issue from that gathering are in line with general expectation. A sharp drop in the price of silver is accepted as evidence that the speculative world has lost faith in the outcome of the conference, while on this side of the Atlantic the attention of financial interest is no longer centered on the conference, but on the present session of Congress, the opening of which was marked by the introduction in both Senate and House of measures designed to repeal the silver purchase clauses of the Sherman law of 1890. It does not appear that such action is expected to be promptly adopted, though the prospective continuance of gold exports creates misgivings that the Treasury is gravitating toward the point where the exhaustion of its specie in excess of the \$100,000,000 legal tender specie reserve would justify the placing of a premium on gold, or force the Treasury to sell bonds in order to maintain the silver portion of the currency at a gold parity.

This situation has not, however, resulted in anything approximating to a "scare" in financial circles. It may be said that the speculative share market is to some extent affected by the prevalent financial uncertainty, though the existing inactivity there may justly be ascribed to a combination of causes, in which the silver and currency questions are only one important element. Statements have been made that conferences of New York bank authorities have taken place, and that a line of action involving an alleged determination to strengthen the gold reserves of the associated banks has been determined on. A basis of facts for such assertions is, however, lacking. No conferences of the kind have been held, and the only discussion of the subject is the usual informal exchange of views which occurs in the clearing house committees. So far as the strengthening of the specie holdings of the banks is concerned the process is not a new one, and no concerted action

has been necessary. It may, however, be observed that since October 1 the weekly bank statements show a net gain of \$7,000,000 in specie holdings by the New York associated banks, with a decrease of nearly \$9,000,000 in their supply of legal tenders.—*Brooklyn*.

Chicago Provision Market.

Daily Trade Bulletin, in its review for the week ended Dec 10, says.—The market for hog products was the centre of speculative attraction during the past week, and the volume of business was quite large. A material improvement in prices was gained, though the appreciation was not fully supported. The advance in prices has been quite rapid, and some parties who have been carrying quite liberal quantities of the leading articles, were disposed to realize at the extreme figures reached and accept their profits—opening up their trades before entering the market freely again. In some instances these profits were heavy. On the upward turn, "shorts" were nervous, and anxious about their outstanding contracts, and they purchased with considerable freedom, which feature added materially to the strength of the market. The great bulk of the trading was in January and May contracts—"shorts" paying particular attention to the former. At one time, January mess pork commanded 40c; January lard 90c, and January short rib sides 10 to 12½c premium over May delivery, but toward the close the differences were small—rather favoring May—excepting for lard which ruled 55 to 60c premium for January. Outside orders were quite free, though largely from the principal markets. Local operators traded very freely on both sides of the market. The supply of hogs was lighter than expected, with an advance of 20 to 30c in prices, and this factor had some effect on the market for products early in the week. The receipts of products were not very large, and the shipments quite liberal of all kinds and widely distributed. Domestic markets were somewhat unsettled and prices irregular—fluctuations following the changes in the market here. Advices from Liverpool indicated quite a strong market for bacon, due to moderate supplies and lighter slaughtering of hogs in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Some descriptions of meats were advanced. On the other hand, lard was easier, and prices receded 6d. Offerings on behalf of interior packers were moderately free, but they were slow to grant concessions in prices. Local packers offered fair quantities of most descriptions, and the record of transactions indicated a material appreciation in prices, though not fully supported to the close. The trade in the future will be watched very closely, with prospects of an active speculative business during the winter and spring months much will depend on the hog supply. Some operators anticipate that farmers will feed liberally at present prices of corn, and that the supply will be quite large in the course of two or three months. On the other hand, it is claimed that the hogs are not in the country to feed, and regard that a liberal movement of corn may be accepted as a verification of this claim. Many operators are anticipating that the present season will be a repetition of that of 1888-9, and that the aggregate packing for the winter season will not exceed 6,000,000 hogs. During the season named—November 1 to March 1—hogs sold in the Chicago market at \$1.35 to \$6.80, mess pork at \$10.87½ to \$15, lard at \$6.50 to \$8.55, and short rib sides at \$5.75 to 7.70. The packing at Chicago was only 1,774,000 hogs, and the total in the west 5,484,000. The prices during the season of 1888-9 were the highest during the early part of the season.

The statement of the affairs of H. R. Ives & Co., Montreal, shows a surplus of assets of \$150,000 over liabilities. Liabilities are \$80,000. This is a very favorable showing in comparison with most cases of financial troubles.

Dominion Travellers.

The annual meeting of the above association was held at Montreal on Dec. 10.

The eighteenth annual report, which was as follows, was taken as read:—

Herewith your directors beg to present the annual statement for the fiscal year just closed, and again congratulate the association upon the rapid and substantial progress made during the year.

Three hundred and forty-five new members have been admitted, while 247 old members have dropped out, leaving a net gain of 98, and making our present membership 2,340.

No attention is called to the accompanying duly audited financial statement. The total income for the year, it will be observed, amounts to \$20,557.10, and the expenditure \$19,080.80, which, with \$248.05 written off, leaves a net gain of \$9,028.34 carried to capital account, which now reaches the sum of \$117,611.10.

Sixteen members have been removed by death during the year. While this is about the average number, it will be noticed that the amount paid in death benefits is much above the average. This is accounted for by the fact that many of the deceased were members of long standing, and three of the deaths being the result of accident.

In the last annual report, mention was made of an important meeting with the railways early in December last, when deputations from the various associations, with many of our leading merchants, waited upon the railway representatives and pressed for further concessions. Their reply was received early in the year, granting only a very small concession, viz., the extension of the week end ticket. While the more important matters of a two cent rate and further excess baggage privileges were not granted.

An important joint letter from the railways has just been received with reference to the admission of applicants for membership whereby the "four months" clause is to be more rigidly enforced, and which will necessitate many of our present members renewing their subscription to become associate members, who will be entitled to all the privileges of the association, except railway concessions.

During the summer an excursion to Portland, under the auspices of the association, took place and proved a very enjoyable affair. The commercial travellers of Portland and the citizens generally gave us a public welcome and treated us in the most cordial and hospitable manner possible.

A benevolent fund, to provide assistance for members in destitute circumstances, has recently been established. This has been a long felt want and has often been discussed, and various ways suggested for raising a fund of this kind, but owing to opposition to the several schemes presented the matter was not taken up till recently, when it was resolved to appeal to the members for voluntary subscriptions, and we trust that the circular recently issued respecting this fund will be liberally responded to.

The monthly social entertainments, held during the past winter, were a source of pleasure to those who attended. The association is indebted to the gentlemen of the committee who arranged these entertainments at their own expense.

While the year has not been marked by any thing of unusual character the association is to be congratulated upon its gratifying progress, the good feeling which exists among its members, and the important position that the association has attained in public estimation.

The financial statement showed that the receipts for the year, including a cash balance of \$8,124.87 from 1891, had been \$53,685.31, of which membership certificates represented \$23,734; interest on investments and bank deposits \$5,774.27, and investments realized \$18,000. The disbursements had been \$38,228.55,

leaving a favorable cash balance of \$15,456.40. Of the expenditure working expenses had swallowed up \$1,210.08; assurance indemnity \$19,080.80, and investments \$18,500. The assets were put down at \$117,628.00; viz., cash \$15,456.40; investments, \$100,770; accrued interest, \$802.23, and furniture \$600.

The scrutineers reported the result of the elections for office bearers. The total votes polled was 1,827, of which 33 were rejected, leaving 1,794 valid. For the office of president G. L. Cains had received 1,121 votes, compared with 602 cast for his opponent, Lawrence Wilson, a majority of 459. For vice president, J. H. Morin had received 1,077 votes, against 640 for Geo. Forbes, a majority of 437. T. Birks had been re-elected treasurer by acclamation, and for the directorate the following five had received the largest number of votes and were, therefore, elected to office: David Watson, 844 votes; James Armstrong, 819; Max. Murdock, 674; F. X. de D. Grandpre, 601, and M. E. Lavis, 602.

The chairman then formally declared the several officers elected, but before vacating the chair in favor of his successor he thanked the members of the association for having in the past elected him to the positions of honor in the organization. He had been particularly fortunate in this respect, having been a candidate five times and never suffered defeat.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Northern Pacific road has issued a tariff, making a rate on flour of 80c per 100 pounds from Grand Forks, Grafton and Fargo, North Dakota, and Moorhead, Minnesota, to Spokane, Washington. The minimum weight to take this rate is 20,000 pounds. The same rate is to apply to intermediate points, on shipments in the same direction.

Ocean rates are lower nearly all around, says the Minneapolis *Northwestern Miller* of Dec. 9, and the opinion generally obtains among freight men, as well as among shippers, that the bottom has not yet been touched. Rates to Glasgow appear to be the strongest, owing, it is stated, to the withdrawal of a considerable number of vessels, on account of restrictions placed on immigration. A little more tonnage is being booked for flour than for two or three weeks back, yet the volume of business is very small. This is plainly shown by the extremely light export shipments for two weeks past. Through rates from Minneapolis for immediate shipment, obtainable Wednesday, were as follows, in cents per 100 pounds: To London, 42½c; Liverpool, 41½c; Glasgow, 43c; Bristol, 42½c; Leith, 45½c; Amsterdam, 45c.

The Minneapolis *Northwestern Miller* says: "The announcement that the Soo road is to take flour across lake via Mackinaw and connect with leading lines on the opposite side, making a rate 2c less than all rail rates, the same as the Milwaukee across-lake lines do, is causing a great deal of talk in freight circles. The Soo cars are to be transferred across the lake on barges, thus largely avoiding the necessity of unloading the cars—a desideratum of no small importance to the shipping miller. The distance across the lake from Mackinaw is not over 10 miles. This route is bound to assume considerable importance and will doubtless cut heavily into the business of the Milwaukee across-lake lines. At present the Soo is making a 10c rate, Minneapolis to Mackinaw, and the rates thence to the seaboard are on the basis of 23c to New York. This is to continue until Dec 19, when it is expected that a joint tariff will be issued by the Soo and its connections. It is contended that the rate made is an unfair one, the crossing of the lake being used as a subterfuge for cutting rates on wheat is, in effect, all rail transportation. On this account there is apprehension that the move of the Soo road will bring about a fight, and that demoralization will follow."

The Chicago *Daily Trade Bulletin* of Dec. 10 says: "The railroads are having about all the traffic they can handle, but the east-bound

business is not as heavy as the west-bound, the latter being larger than usual at this season, and some of the roads find it difficult to care for it. Rates to New York remain steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs for flour and grain and 30c for provisions. Through business to Europe was slow and rates by rail and ocean were quoted at 31½ to 33½ for flour, 31½ for grain, and 130½ to 140½ for provisions. There was a good demand for vessels to load grain and hold in the harbor until spring during the early part of the week at 4½ for wheat, and 4c for corn, but the narrowing of the difference between December and May checked operations at the close and there was little inquiry, but 4c was asked for corn to Buffalo."

Wheat Situation Abroad.

Buyers continue to hold out of the market, and prices show no present sign of improving, owing to the hand-to-mouth policy which is still generally pursued both here and on the continent. Several of our readers have asked to what extent the unprecedentedly low price of silver affects the wheat market, and how far it is responsible for the present low range of values. The price of silver and its effect upon the rupee exchange affects chiefly, in fact, almost entirely, Indian wheat, which just now is conspicuous by its absence. The price of wheat, perhaps above all other articles, is governed by the law of supply and demand; for the past eighteen months—thanks to the enormous crops in America—the supply has been in excess of the demand, hence the present depressed values. The low price of silver is of course an indirect factor, since it enables the Indian grower to accept less in gold and still realize the same amount in rupees; but as we have said, Indian wheat is too scarce this year to be much affected thereby, and nobody could argue that if America this year had reaped a very deficient crop, instead of an abundant one the value of wheat would have been seriously affected by the fluctuations in the Indian exchange or in the price of silver. The fact is, wheat has no friends because it is abundant, and because of the disastrous exportation of the first half of this year. The figures give the following result compared with last year of the supplies.

	1892.	1891.
	Qrs.	Qrs.
American visible supply	12,600,000	9,000,000
U K. stocks	3,610,000	2,504,000
Afloat for the U. K.	2,632,000	2,930,000

Total 18,842,000 14,484,000

It is in this excess of nearly 4,500,000 qrs. which keeps the trade in its present despondent position, and quite overshadows the fact that the English crop this year is one of the smallest on record, that Indian wheat will now be almost unobtainable until next March or April, and that prices are depressed below a profitable producing point. In the nature of things, however, it may be expected that the American visible supply has now about reached its highest point; and that the Russian shipments will now be falling off, since very few fresh contracts have been made during the past month. Thus it seems to the writer that we have seen the worst of this profitless trading, and that we are within measurable distance of a change in public opinion, which is all that is needed to place the trade in a healthier position. Wheat is undoubtedly abundant at present, but surely that abundance has now been discounted!—*Beerlohm*, Nov. 25.

A prominent cattlemen from Northwestern New Mexico gives an interesting and creditable tale of the suffering among the cattle of the drouth stricken district. He says that for more than two years the heavens have refused to yield rain and as a result the water courses are dried up and the irrigating ditches are useless. "At a low estimate," said he, "75,000 to 100,000 head of cattle have died from starvation and lack of water."

Insolvency Law Wanted.

E. B. Greenshields, president of the Montreal board of trade, and Hugh Blain, vice president of the Toronto board of trade, were the principal speakers of the deputation from Ontario boards of trade which were at Ottawa on Dec 16, and urged the government to pass a new insolvency act. The visitors were received by Sir John Thompson, Foster and Angers. At present there is no insolvency law in the Dominion. The act of 1875 was amended from time to time, and was finally abolished in 1879. In 1880 Sir John Abbott introduced a bill on the question, but it did not pass. The matter of insolvency, as far as jurisdiction is concerned, belongs purely to the Dominion. Although the local legislatures regulate many questions which it is desired by delegates to be brought within the scope of the Dominion act. The local laws are not very satisfactory to those in trade. There is an absence of similarity between the laws of one province and those of another. In many provinces preferences are given which practically mean robbery of the wholesale trade in distributing centres. Ontario and Quebec are not so bad in this respect, but still the laws are not satisfactory.

A draft bill which has been prepared on this question and which the delegates submitted to the ministers is framed on the basis of the act of 1875 and the Abbott bill of 1880. This draft bill has been approved of by most of the boards of trade in Ontario and Quebec, although all of them were not represented here to day. The proposed bill differs from the act of 1875 in several important respects. Instead of having official assignees it is proposed that all estates shall pass into the hands of the sheriff except in cities, where the board of trade can appoint some one to act as guardian. The guardian's duty is to call a meeting of the creditors and allow them to appoint a liquidator, the guardian not being eligible. This was a feature of Abbott's bill. It is also proposed to do away with composition settlements. Creditors may give a debtor his discharge, the assets being put up to competition and sold. Instead of county courts having authority to grant discharges, it is proposed to transfer that jurisdiction the superior courts. The local courts will, of course, have jurisdiction to administer estates, but a debtor must get his discharge from the superior court.

These are important changes from the act of 1875 proposed bill. Sir John Thompson thanked the visitors and said he would be glad to meet a sub committee of the visitors shortly and discuss the proposed legislation.

Thos. Clearihue, wholesale dealer in gloves, mitts, etc., wishes his customers a Merry Christmas and prosperous New Year, through THE COMMERCIAL this week.



It is profitable to handle for it
SELLS QUICKLY.

It has wonderful washing
qualities in
HARD OR SOFT WATER.

Thousands will testify to its
ABSOLUTE PURITY.

TRY IT ROYAL SOAP CO.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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MILLS:

	DAILY CAPACITY		DAILY CAPACITY
ROYAL—Montreal	1800 Barrels	POINT DOUGLAS—Winnipeg	1000 Barrels
GLENORA	1200 "	SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont.	300 "
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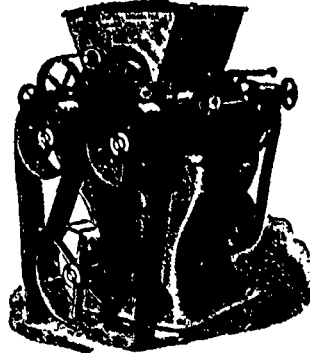
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Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps, Flour Mill and Grain Elevators, Agents for North American Mill Building Co.

Dodge Wood Split Pulleys and Rope TRANSMISSIONS.

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Second Hand Machinery of Every Description

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Office and Works, 758, 760 and 762 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Gillies' Series of Pens.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PER DOZ.
202	Railway Pen, fine point.....	40c.
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CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, **BAND SAW MILLS,** PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

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134 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, - MAN.

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DRY GOODS

343 and 345 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

Complete range of Samples with T. H. Slater, Room "K" McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

(All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are whole sale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reductions for large quantities and to cash discounts.)

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 17.

Wholesale trade is now down to the usual holiday quiet. There is little doing about the warehouses. Travellers are coming in from the road. Further declines in the price of cereals has decreased the movement in grains and rendered the situation still more unsatisfactory. There is considerable work going on which keeps labor well employed for this time of year, a large number of men having been engaged to get out cordwood, ties and saw logs in the woods, and more are wanted.

BOOTS AND SHOES AND LEATHER—Orders for the spring trade are fairly satisfactory. The eastern leather trade appears to be in better shape than it has been for some time, as regards prices obtained. The continued firmness in the price of sole has been something of a surprising feature. Canadian sole is said to be 10 higher than south of the line.

DRY FRUITS—Prunes are scarce and costing high. New layer figs are in good supply at 14 to 18c per pound as to quality for fair to good stock. Fine Eames are held at 18c, while poor stock may be had as low as 12c per lb. We quote: Dried apples 5½ to 6c; evaporated, 8½ to 9c; figs, layers, 12 to 18c; dates, 6 to 7½c; Valencia raisins, \$1.75 to \$2; London layers, \$2.75 per box; Sultan's 9½ to 10c lb. Currants, 6½ to 6c; prunes, 6 to 9c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: Apricots, 19 to 20c; peeled peaches, 17½ to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 12½c; pitted plums, 11 to 11½c; cherries, 13 to 13½c; pears, 12½ to 13c.

DRY GOODS—The strength in cottons continues, though it is claimed there has been an over-production of domestic cottons. Still advances of ¼ to ½c are asked on some lines. Woolens are affected sympathetically. In common domestic lines there is greater strength, manufacturers claiming that the profit on coarser grades of woolens was very small.

FISH—Frozen fish are being brought in from Lake Winnipeg now. The close season being over on Dec. 15th, fresh caught white fish will be offered. Prices are: Jackfish, 3c; pickerel, 4c; whitefish 6c; trout 10c; salmon 15c; smoked haddies 10c; Yarmouth hatters \$1.75 per box; oysters \$2 per gallon for standards and \$2.25 for select; can oysters 50c each for standards and 55c select.

FUEL—The sale of wood is being pressed more freely by holders, and wood delivered on track in car lots is offering quite liberally. Straight tamarac wood is scarce, but celled tamarac, containing more or less spruce and pine, is the usual quality. Poplar and oak are in usual supply. Mixed tamarac, according to quality and percentage of pine, is worth \$4 to \$4.50 in car lots on track here, and poplar \$2.50 to \$3.25. Coal is unchanged. The price of anthracite coal was again advanced 25 this week by the Pennsylvania combine. This naturally stiffens the price here, as it may be necessary to bring in further supplies from Duluth this winter. The local price, however, remains unchanged. Anthracite has now been advanced \$1.50 a ton by the combine. The new E-tovan domestic coal is meeting with a good demand. Since the opening of the mines the output has been steadily increased, and now approximates nearly 100 tons per day, but this does not meet the demand. The retail price of this coal is likely to remain at \$5 per ton this winter. The nominal price in car lots on track here is \$4, but it cannot be supplied to any extent in such quantities. In Southern Manitoba nearer the mines and where the freight costs less and other fuel is scarce, the new coal is more thoroughly appreciated than it is in this market.

GROCERIES.—There seems to be rather an

easy feeling in canned vegetables east. There is not much change in the sugar situation. At the refineries granulated is quoted at 4½ and yellow 3½ to 4c. In the Winnipeg market granulated is quoted at 5½ to 5½c, the inside price, which has been shaded, is for barrels, and a fraction higher for bags. Lumps, 5½c; icing, 6½ to 7c; sugar syrups, 2½ to 3¼c; maple sugar, 9 to 12c lb.

GREEN FRUITS.—Business has been fairly brisk in country orders, as dealers are beginning to stock up for Xmas. Apples held at steady prices, fancy stock, selected varieties, selling at \$4 per barrel, and other varieties \$3.50 to \$3.75 as to quality. Florida oranges of good quality are plentiful at \$5.50 to \$6. Lemons, new Messina, good, at \$0.50 to \$7; Malaga grapes, \$9 per keg; cranberries, \$10.50 barrel; California winter pears \$4.50 per box; Apple cider, 30 to 35c per gal.

NUTS.—Prices range as follows: Almonds per pound, 16 to 18c; walnuts, per pound, 12 to 17c; pecans, 15c to 16c; filberts, 11 to 14c; Brazils 10 to 13c; peanuts, 14 to 15c; chestnuts, 14 to 15c; coconuts, \$9 to \$10 per 100.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—Wheat has continued as depressed as ever. The bottom is apparently very deep, for prices have sagged further this week. United States markets have shown a continuous decline all out every day this week, though the total decline does not aggregate very much. It is long deferred, however, is making wheat holders sick at heart. The tendency in Manitoba markets has been in sympathy with conditions elsewhere, and values are easier. Prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets have ranged from 45 to 50c for best samples of wheat, equal to No. 2 hard and better. Deliveries are lighter at most points. Stocks are increased somewhat. Wheat in store at Fort William on Dec. 10 represented 1,575,936 bushels, being an increase of 266,101 bushels for the week.

FLOUR.—The flour market remains in much the same shape. Prices are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents \$2.05; strong makers' \$1.85; XXXX 80c to \$1; superfine 65 to 70c. Less than 100 pound sacks 5c extra per hundred. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots.

MILSTUFFS.—We quote bran selling to local dealers at \$8 to \$9 per ton, as to quality, and shorts \$10 to \$11 per ton.

OATS.—There is no improvement in this grain. Prices continue low, and slow sale at that, the eastern demand being limited. Prices have been as low as 13c per bushel of 34 pounds in some country markets, and the usual range of prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets is 14 to 15c per bushel. On the Winnipeg street market farmers get 20 to 22c according to quality, the top price for milling oats.

BARLEY.—This is about the dullest thing on the list, and is very slow sale everywhere. Feed barley will hardly bring the price of oats per bushel, though the bushel of the former is 48 pounds, as compared with 34 pounds of oats. The Winnipeg price of barley is 18 to 23c per bushel, the latter for brewing, but the quantity wanted is limited. The shipping demand is so slow, that the grain is hardly saleable in country markets. Feed barley has been offered as low as 36c per bushel at Montreal, equal to 14c on track Manitoba points.

GROUND FEED.—Best quality of grain chop brings \$13 to \$14 per ton, as to quality, and lower qualities \$11 to \$12 per ton. Some mill feed is offered as low as \$9 per ton, composed of wheat and other mixtures.

MEALS, ETC.—There is no change in oatmeal. Refined and granulated oatmeal held at about \$1.85 to \$2 per sack, according to brand, and standard meal 5c lower, these being prices to retail traders. Cornmeal \$1.05 to \$1.10 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.00.

BUTTER.—The butter market is rather easier, if any changed at all, supplies having come forward more freely of late, as holders have been shipping in to realize before the holiday season is over. We quote 16 to 17c for good choice country dairy, in round lots. With fancy and single selections 1 to 3c higher, as to quality.

EGGS.—Unchanged at 20c per dozen for lined. Cashed fresh 22c.

CURED MEATS.—Hog stuff are very firm in all the markets, primarily owing to light hog crop in western states. Chicago provisions prices have experienced a steady and rapid advance, and are higher than they have been for many a day. The corresponding week a year ago, mess pork at Chicago ranged at under \$8.50 per barrel for December option, whereas this week the price has reached well up to \$15 per barrel. Eastern Canada markets are strong in sympathy, for provisions, and the general tendency is to advance prices all around. Local prices have not responded as sharply to the advances outside, both for hogs and hog products, the price of hogs being lower here than in eastern Canada markets, which is a reversal of the former order of things, when we were able to bring in dressed hogs in car lots from Ontario points. Local prices are: Dry salt long clear, bacon, 9 to 9½c; smoked long clear, 10½c; spiced rolls 10½ to 11c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 13½c; smoked hams, 13 to 13½c; mess pork, \$16 to \$17 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 9c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb packet.

LARD.—Compound held at \$1.70 per pail. Pure at \$2.25 to \$2.30 per 20 pound pail. In tins, 12 to 12½c per pound.

DRESSED MEAT.—There is not much offering in fancy Xmas meats yet. Some western range cattle have been brought in for the Xmas market. Prices are steady for ordinary beef, at 4½ to 5c for good quality, city dressed; country dressed 3 to 4½c, as to quality. Hogs continue to come forward fairly liberally, and the local supply has been sufficient to keep packers going and supply butchers. Prices remain at 6 to 6½c. Prices for dressed hogs are high in eastern Canada, car lots of good packing hogs bringing \$7 to \$7.25 per 100 lbs at Montreal. Mutton holds at 10 to 11c for city dressed.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Supplies of dressed poultry have been brought in from the east, but have not sold as readily as usual, owing to better local supply. Dressed chickens are taken at 8 to 10c; turkeys 10 to 12½c; geese and ducks 10 to 11c per pound. A little higher is asked for eastern stock. Game in the shape of venison is plentiful, especially large deer, moose and elk being worth about 4c per pound by the carcass, and small varieties deer 3c lb. The small deer dress out much better than the moose and elk, the fore-quarters of the latter being almost useless to the butcher.

VEGETABLES.—Vegetables have an advancing tendency, owing to depletion of stocks in store and cold weather. Following are prices at which dealers buy on the street market: Potatoes 30 to 35c per bushel; turnips 25c bushel; cabbage 40 to 75c dozen; celery 30 to 50c dozen. Onions 2 to 2½c per lb. Carrots 30 to 40c a bushel; beets, 30 to 40c bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c lb.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—Country frozen hides bring 3c, uninspected as they run which is a good figure in comparison with prices of inspected stock, as a large proportion will grade No. 2, and inspected No. 2 are worth only 2½c per pound. In some instances even a fraction over 3c has been paid for frozen hides. We quote: No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 2c lb. Real veal 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound, or about 40c per skin. Kips about same as hides. Sheep and lamb skins 50 to 60c each for recent take-off. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

WOOL.—Prices about nominal at 9½ to 10½c

for unwashed Manitoba fleeces, as to quality. Washed 15 to 160

HAY.—Baled hold at about \$5 per ton on track at point of shipment, equal to \$6 to \$7 here. Loose hay on the street market plentiful at about \$4 per ton.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

Below is shown the number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for five weeks:

Grade.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 19.	Nov. 26.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 10.
Extra Manitoba					
hard.....	0	3	9	1	0
No. 1 hard.....	23	30	61	50	44
No. 2 hard.....	100	140	103	157	157
No. 3 hard.....	64	63	56	67	68
No. 1 Northern..	13	10	0	26	13
No. 2 Northern..	14	6	0	14	18
No. 3 Northern..	0	2	1	0	0
No. 1 White type	1	2	1	1	4
No. 2 White type	3	1	1	3	4
No. 1 Frosted...	13	17	14	11	9
No. 2 Frosted...	4	10	12	13	14
No. 3 Frosted...	6	9	9	0	1
Rejected.....	40	43	51	70	54
No Grade.....	4	5	5	6	8
Feed Wheat ...	1	0	0	0	0
Total	276	349	312	419	384
Same week last year	617	417	722	454	561

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

(Quotations below are per bushel for regular No. 2 wheat, which grade serves as a basis for speculation to business. Corn and oats are per bushel for No. 2 grade; meat pork quoted per barrel, lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.

Wheat was quiet on Monday. Closing prices were as follows:—

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	72	73 1/2	75 1/2
Corn.....	42 1/2	43 1/2	47 1/2
Oats.....	30 1/2	31 1/2	35 1/2
Pork.....	—	15 6 1/2	15 55
Lard.....	—	9 7 1/2	9 20
Ribs.....	—	8 22 1/2	8 27 1/2

On Tuesday wheat was slow and easy, closing 3/4c lower for May option. One local operator made large purchases, taking one to one and a quarter million bushels of spot wheat. Closing prices were:—

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	71 1/2	72 1/2	75 1/2
Corn.....	42 1/2	43 1/2	47 1/2
Oats.....	30 1/2	31 1/2	35 1/2
Pork.....	—	15 70	15 50
Lard.....	—	9 6 1/2	9 20
Short Ribs.....	—	8 25	8 35

On Wednesday wheat was weak and declined 3/4c on the large increase in the available supply and easier cables. Closing prices were:—

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	71 1/2	72 1/2	77 1/2
Corn.....	42 1/2	43 1/2	47 1/2
Oats.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Pork.....	14 45	15 6 1/2	15 52 1/2
Lard.....	9 52 1/2	9 57 1/2	9 47 1/2
Short Ribs.....	8 22 1/2	8 22 1/2	8 35

On Thursday wheat was some stronger on local speculative buying, but there were no favorable features to advance prices. Closing prices were:—

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	71 1/2	72 1/2	77 1/2
Corn.....	42 1/2	43 1/2	47 1/2
Oats.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Pork.....	14 50	16 10	16 40
Lard.....	9 40	9 52 1/2	9 50
Short Ribs.....	8 47 1/2	8 47 1/2	8 57 1/2

On Friday wheat declined on heavy receipts in the Northwest and became panicky when the fact of a money squeeze in Wall street became known. Closing prices were:—

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	76 1/2
Corn.....	42	42 1/2	47 1/2
Oats.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Pork.....	14 55	16 10	16 40 1/2
Lard.....	9 31	9 50	9 50
Short Ribs.....	8 40	8 40	8 52 1/2

On Saturday May wheat opened at 70 1/2c, declined slightly, but recovered and closed at the opening price. January wheat closed at 70 1/2c per bushel.

Health authorities in Germany, finding that the refuse left after extracting the oil from peanuts contains four times the nutritive matter of wheat and rye flours, have used mixtures of peanuts and of peanut refuse with rye flour for making a very nutritious bread.

Available Supply of Breadstuffs.

The stocks of breadstuffs in the principal countries of Europe and all at the close of November, as reported by the Liverpool *Corn Trade News*, exhibits quite a substantial increase—in the aggregate about 12,400,000 bu. The quantity of flour and wheat on ocean passage to Europe shows an increase of 4,000,000 bu. The quantity en route to the United Kingdom is about 500,000 bu less than one month ago while that destined for the continent is 1,500,000 larger, and that for orders 3,000,000 bu larger—the latter to a great extent representing the speculative element in the cargo trade. The European stocks in store are 8,400,000 bu larger than on November 1. The supplies in the United Kingdom are 1,600,000 bu larger; in France, 1,000,000 bu larger, in Belgium, Germany and Holland, 2,500,000 bu larger, and in Russia 3,300,000 larger. It will be observed that the greatest increase is in countries which have received supplies from Eastern Europe. The aggregate supplies are 6,000,000 bu less than was reported one year ago. The quantity afloat is 800,000 bu more, while the stocks in store are 6,800,000 bu less. The stocks in the United Kingdom are 12,700,000 bu larger, while those on the continent are 19,500,000 bu less. One year ago, there was 5,800,000 bu more en route to the continent than Dec 1.

The supplies of flour and wheat in the leading markets of the United States and Canada—reported to the *Daily Trade Bulletin*—increased during the month of November in the aggregate about 22,904,000 bu. Outside of the Northwest and the Territories the movement has slackened somewhat, though sufficient wheat has left the farms to keep supplies nearly stationary. Millers have slightly reduced their supplies of both flour and wheat, while the larger distributing points have slightly augmented their stocks. In the Northwest the movement of wheat has been unusually heavy, and the net increase for the whole country has been gained in that quarter. The aggregate stocks of flour show a reduction of 291,846 bbls during the month of November. The stocks at the larger markets compare as follows:

	Dec. 1, '92	Nov. 1, '92	Dec. 1, '91
Philadelphs.....	185,000	19,000	35,000
New York.....	201,600	181,400	110,700
Chicago.....	79,918	75,314	62,063
St. Louis.....	100,110	78,450	57,580
Toledo.....	11,700	8,400	6,001
Baltimore.....	73,715	73,151	73,998
Detroit.....	10,603	6,800	7,000
Boston.....	143,275	127,218	109,700
Milwaukee.....	51,000	91,000	70,400
Duluth.....	13,268	259,606	14,998
Total bbls.....	869,936	1,094,999	638,439

It will be observed that the supplies at these points decreased 225,013 bbls during November, which is mainly attributable to the removal of the large supplies from Duluth. The stocks at the seaboard cities were somewhat enlarged. The supplies at these points are 231,547 bbls more than reported one year ago. In some points general slow slight reductions. Stocks in Canada were reduced about 13,000 bbls. The stocks of wheat in the United States increased 22,647,000 bu during November, all of which may be credited to New York, the Northwest, and Colorado and Utah. Supplies of wheat in Canada increased 1,526,474 bu. The aggregate supply of wheat in the United States and Canada at the points reported are 21,173,474 bu larger than one month ago. The aggregate supplies of flour and wheat at the same points are 47,235,400 bu larger than reported one year ago, of which 42,921,000 bu is at points in the United States east of the Rockies.

Looking After the Cash.

Following is an advertisement clipped from the *Globe*, published at Boiesvain, Man., which is worthy of study by many Manitoba merchants:

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Another year is drawing to a close and I

would ask those interested to consider the following facts:

Men come to me in March and April and ask for credit until after the next harvest. I agree to furnish them on this understanding, but how many keep their contracts.

The storekeeper is afraid of offending his customers and hesitates to ask for his own and sees the grain going to pay for implements, binding twine, threshing, etc., and when these are paid he is asked, in many cases, to carry the account another year.

Is it right or just to treat in this manner, the storekeeper who really provides the necessities of life?

Storekeepers of Manitoba have to carry on their books from year to year from three to six thousand dollars of such accounts—Who is to blame?

I am aware that this is an unusually hard year, owing to light crops and low prices, but I claim that I have a right to expect a settlement of my account to the end of the year, if I am asked to continue furnishing goods until another crop.

After six years' experience in Boiesvain I have decided that unless a customer makes a settlement at least once a year his account is no good to me and I will refuse credit to those who do not square up this year.

J. D. BAINK.

A hotel of Hamburg is built entirely of compressed wood, which is as hard as iron, and by chemical treatment has been made proof against fire and insects.

The *Canadian Shoe and Leather Journal* is out with a very handsome special number, devoted to spring trade matters.

Wilcox & Ramsay, general merchants of Virden, Man., are amalgamating, and early in the new year the business will be carried on under the firm name of Wilcox & Ramsay.

Stevenson & Quigley, the West Fort William lumbermen, will get out about 25,000 ties for the C. P. R. In addition to this they have contracted with the Port Arthur Electric Light Co., for the delivery of 1,200 cords of wood, which they are getting out on the line of the P. A. D. & W.

We have received a handsome daily desk calendar for 1893, with stand for the same, from the office of the *Canadian Architect and Builder*, of Toronto. A weekly edition of this journal, called the *Contract Record* is issued, which gives a list of new building projects, and is therefore valuable to contractors.

The Winnipeg Icelandic journal *Heimskringla* claims to have found an error in the recent Dominion census. The journal asserts that there are 10,000 Icelanders in this country, while the census statistics do not indicate that there is any Icelandic population in the country whatever.

Recent curious observations indicate that our appreciation of food depends largely, if not chiefly, upon the sense of smell. A student 21 years old had inherited from his mother the defect, acquired by her in childhood, of complete absence of smell, taste and other sensations being unaffected. He could detect no difference between tea, coffee and water. In three trials out of five he confused bitter almond water and water, but distinguished between ether and water and ether and ammonia. Fruit syrups were simply sweet, with no difference of flavor. Cloves and cinnamon were recognized, but mustard and pepper gave only a sharp sensation on the tongue.

It is the testimony of all men who have tried it that "Myrtle Navy" tobacco has the most delicious flavor of any tobacco on the market, and that it leaves none of the unpleasant effects in the mouth that most tobaccos do. The reason for this is the high and pure quality of the leaf, which is the finest known in Virginia, and the absence of all deleterious matter in the manufacture.

Sunflower Cultivation.

Such vogue as the sunflower has had has been mainly on aesthetic grounds, but, according to the *Calcutta Englishman*, there is an economic side to sunflower cultivation. From Russia, where the plant is much cultivated, it is learned that from the seeds of the plant is expressed a palatable oil for culinary purposes, while the residuum makes an excellent fodder for cattle, for which there is an extensive demand in Great Britain, Denmark, Germany and Sweden. The stalks, it is said, make a splendid firewood; the shells of the seed are useful for heating purposes, and even the ashes of the sunflower, which are rich in potassium, are valued as manure. The cultivation of the plant in Russia on a commercial basis was only begun fifty years ago in the province of Volonia, but it has spread to other provinces in the Volga basin which have recently been the scene of so much distress. The plant is now a prominent product in the whole of south-east Russia, and its cultivation is spreading. A mixture of black mould and sand, on low and sheltered lands, is the best soil for the plant, which thrives best in low lands near a river, where it can get plenty of warmth and moisture. There is, however, considerable difference of opinion as to the best method of cultivation. Some Russian farmers are convinced that it grows best after wheat or rye, while others hold that it should be sown after oat or clover, or after the land has lain fallow for a couple of years. The proper season for sowing in Russia is early spring, sowing in rows giving the best results. The planting and harvesting varies with the locality and the character of the soil, but the crop generally ripens between August and September, and one advantage of sunflower farming is that it does not exhaust the soil.—*Bradstreet's*.

Montreal Live Stock Market.

Prices were slightly lower on Monday, Dec. 12, in the cattle markets, although there was some very good stock on hand, and buyers were plentiful. A few of the best animals were sold here at from 4 to 4½c per lb., but they were of better quality than those selling at the same rates last week. Pretty good steers and large fat cows sold at from 3½ to 3¾c per lb., common dry cows and rough steers at from 2½ to 3½c per lb., and some of the leaner beasts sold down to about 2c per lb. There is an active demand for good veals. Some choice animals selling at from \$7 to \$9. The prices of mutton, sheep and lambs are looking up, sheep selling at from 3½ to 3¾c per lb., and lambs at from 4½ to 4¾c per lb. Fat hogs are scarce and very high in price, or about 6c per lb. Dressed hogs sell at about 7½c per lb.

At Point St. Charles there were fair receipts of cattle for the week, increasing as the week advanced; business continues good, and prices are firm. Cattle of good quality sell readily. There is some enquiry for live hogs, of which there seems a scarcity. Under a fair supply, prices steadily advanced to \$5.83 at the close. There was a generally brisk market all round. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle, butchers' good, 3½ to 4½c; do, butchers' medium, 2½ to 3c; do, butchers' culls, 2c; sheep and lambs, 4 to 4½c; hogs, \$5.75 to 4.85; calves, \$3 to 8.—*Star*, Dec 13.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Carman Farmers' Elevator company was held at Carman, Man., last week, to consider the flour mill project. There was a large turn out of shareholders and the matter was discussed in all its bearings. A majority of the shareholders were opposed to the scheme of erecting a flour mill to be run in connection with the elevator, and the matter was allowed to drop. Mr. Clendenning was present and stated that it was his intention to repair his mill, recently damaged by explosion, as soon as possible and do everything in his power for the accommodation of farmers.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Cash, 67½c; May, 73½c.
Tuesday—Cash, 66½c; May, 73½c.
Wednesday—Cash, 66c; May, 72½c.
Thursday—Cash, 66½c; May, 72½c.
Friday—Cash, 65½c; May, 71½c.
Saturday—Cash, 65c; May, 71½c.

A week ago cash wheat closed at 67½c. and May delivery at 74½c.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(This department is in charge of R. E. Gosnell, who is permanently engaged as a regular member of THE COMMERCIAL staff, to represent this journal in British Columbia. Parties in British Columbia who wish to communicate in any way with this paper, may apply directly to Mr Gosnell at Vancouver.)

British Columbia Business Review.

December 13, 1892.

The weather has brightened up much earlier than usual and the prospects for a clear Christmas seem to be good. There has been very little rain for about two weeks, and at time of writing the weather is especially fine, with a tendency to crispness. Building operations, as a consequence, have been rushed along and most of the important ones are nearing completion. Business is correspondingly brisk, the good weather and the activity of the holiday season combined towards that end.

As will have been observed by our brief business note, that a large number of changes have taken place of late, with a considerable sprinkling of small assignments. The latter, however, have been compensated for in the number of new businesses undertaken. Several things have brought about the conditions referred to. A very considerable number of failures have been brought about by lack of capital to start with. When times were good, as they were up to the present year, there was little difficulty in turning over stock, getting credit and keeping business going, but with depression and the restriction of credit came the inevitable struggle. With this in many instances were concerned too much credit and a tendency to outside investments, particularly in real estate at boom prices. Then, perhaps, the most potent cause was the overdoing of business. With a population of 100,000 people the business offering was ample for 150,000, and so necessarily the weaker concerns have gone to the wall. However, "natural selection" has pretty well accomplished its work and we may look forward to a steady progress keeping pace with the natural development of the country which is very rapid despite the recent depression, which is only regarded as temporary and common with that spread over a large area of the civilized world.

The supply in all lines of provisions, particularly flour, feed and grain, seem to be very ample. Flour has declined. Meats despite the general anticipation of a rush from the east remains firm with little prospects of a decline before the holidays are over. Butter remains steady. There is not the unusual demand for it that might be expected from the prices in the east. Eggs are slowly advancing.

The fish for sale is adequate for home supply, but the quantity for export is not large. A little more attention is being paid to the curing of fish, a legitimate enterprise which has so far been neglected, owing principally to the cost of obtaining the fresh fish for the purpose. Owing to the fishing regulations, whereby the business was thrown into the hands of a few licensed fishermen. A. Fader, fish dealer, Vancouver, has erected a curing house, and intends going extensively into the curing of herrings, salmon and other kinds. There is a good demand for these products, and the success of this enterprise on a small scale would undoubtedly lead

to the establishment on this coast of a very considerable industry.

Canned salmon is steady, with an upward tendency. For Fraser brands 23, 61 is quoted in London.

Game, with the exception of venison, is getting scarce, and poultry is simply out of reach. This state of things, however, is only very temporary, there being no less than six carloads of eastern poultry reported on the way, which will certainly overload the market.

The fresh meat market is in an uncertain condition, with a decided advantage to the consumers as a consequence. There is a double-headed fight on. In Westminster the farmers are fighting the butchers by cutting up and selling meat in the market in a retail way and have reduced the price. They say with a good deal of force that the butchers of Westminster, all having long contracts with up country ranchers will not buy from them, except at a very low price, and in order to dispose of their stock they must either sacrifice them or open a market for themselves and they prefer the latter. They say further that having raised their stock, killed, dressed and brought them to market they can only get, say, seven cents a pound from the butcher, while the latter sells it for 15c. On the other hand, the butchers say that in the first place the supply in the Westminster district is quite inadequate and they have to make contracts for a steady supply from other sources, that the farmers in the district are most unsatisfactory to deal with and that, the risk of disposing of meat, had debts, the expense of maintaining slaughter houses, retail trade and a large force of employees and delivery wagons render it necessary to sell at a price which will cover the possibility of loss. The butchers say they would sooner do a wholesale business cutting at wholesale prices than and that there is more money in it than in retailing. They say further the supply of Fraser river beef will soon be exhausted, and when meat goes up again, the consumer will have to pay through the nose for the present snap he enjoys. In Vancouver the fight is between the wholesalers butchers and some of the up country ranchers, who, dissatisfied with the prices received, have opened a stall where they sell their own meat. As a consequence, the price of meat, both wholesale and retail, has been reduced.

In fruits, apples and oranges hold the market alone. Of late, the eastern apples have improved in quality and are in good supply. California oranges are now coming in.

One pleasing feature of the mining development is the fact a number of owners of claims will continue to develop and ship ores during the winter months. This is true of both the Slovan and Southern Okanagan districts.

During the past week, Justice McCroight gave judgment in the Northern Pacific bonus by-law, passed in Vancouver, which had been attacked in the courts. The validity of the by-law was sustained. However, the promoters, to make assurance doubly sure, introduced a new by-law, which was voted on Saturday, and carried practically without opposition. The decision of Justice McCroight has been appealed from.

One or two are making some headway in fruit growing. A local exchange says:—

"Belie Meade farm, Hall's prairie, the property of Dr. I. W. Powell, Victoria, will in a few years be one of the most extensive fruit farms in the province. Dr. Powell intends going very extensively into prune growing, and has just received at his farm 10,000 Italian prune trees, which will be set out as soon as possible. Another 10,000 trees of the same variety will be set out next year, making in all about 150 acres under this fruit. There are now set out on the farm 3,000 pear and 500 crabapple trees, and 5,000 gooseberry and currant bushes. Dr. Powell says he will have in the spring ten acres in strawberries and other small fruits. He will erect buildings for prune drying and build canning establishments."

(Continued on page 391)

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

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HATS and CAPS,

STRAW GOODS,

Etc., Etc.

Manitoba Spring Trade, 1893.

MEN'S

FURNISHINGS

Merino and Woolen Underwear

SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,

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For Prices on anything else Required.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS FROM WINNIPEG STOCK.

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FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Special attention to consignments of Furs and
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P.O. BOX 536.

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Woodstock, Ontario, Toller, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian
Washing Blue.
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butter and produce in quantities.
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence
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CHINA and JAPAN RICE,
RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY

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CROWDER & PENZER,

FEED, PRODUCE AND

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FLOUR, FEED & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER
AND DISTRICT FOR

LEITCH BROS.
CELEBRATED OAK LAKE, MANITOBA FLOUR
Wharves, False Creek, Westminster Avenue,

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130 Cordova St.

Consignments Solicited. Bank References

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The leading commercial hotel of the city.
Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steam
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(Late of Douglas, Manitoba.)

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Manitoba Consignments Solicited. Best
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Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products.
FRESH EGGS WANTED.

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—AT—

Allen's Packing House,

McDermott St., Winnipeg.

Ham, Bacon, Ro ls, Long Clear, Pure Lard,
Lard Compound, etc.

PRIME PORK SAUSAGES

W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

THE MANOR

C. EDWARDS, PROPRIETOR.

Rates, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

VANCOUVER, - B.C.

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

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GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

INDIAN TEAS

PROPRIETORS OF THE WELL KNOWN
"MONSOON" BRAND.

Agent: GEO. PARR, 521 Central Avenue.
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M. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
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Royal Dominion Mills,
TORONTO.

Milling the High Grades of Manitoba
Hard Wheat.

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VANCOUVER B. C.

Eggs and Choice Butter

Bought, also handled on commission by

F. R. Stewart,

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Shippers are invited to quote lowest prices or forward
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advantage.

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For the province of Manitoba, under the recommend-
ation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg.
Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness
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Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.
Corner 2nd Avenue and 2nd St. North,
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JAS. McCREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
SAMPLE ROOM—Room I, McIntyre Block,
MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

B. C. Market Quotations.

(Continued from page 388)

LIVE STOCK, DRESSED MEAT, ETC.—Prices have been reduced pretty well around as the result of competition, with the exception of quotations for mutton which is scarce. Quotations are: Live steers are quoted at 3 to 3½; cows, 2 to 3c; dressed beef, 7 to 7½; sheep, 5½ to 7½; mutton, 12c, hogs, 4½ to 5c, pork, 8 to 10c.

FISH.—Salmon is a little more plentiful than last week. Prices are: Salmon 8 to 10c, codfish, 6 to 7c; flounders 4c to 5c; sturgeon 4c to 5c; sole 10c.

VEGETABLES.—No change. Californian onions are 1½c; B. C. onions 1½c; carrots, beets and turnips \$15 a ton; Fraser Valley potatoes average about \$14 a ton; and Ashcroft \$18.

EGGS.—Eastern eggs are selling at 24c per dozen.

FRUITS.—Dried fruits remain high. New California oranges are selling from \$5 to \$5.50 per box; Japanese oranges are worth 75c; Loretos, \$3.50. American table apples are quoted at \$1.40 a box. B. C. apples are from \$1 to \$1.25 and eastern apples sell here at \$5.50 to \$8. Ferry's English peels are quoted: Lemon 18c; orange 20c; citrons 30c.

MEATS.—The market is strong. The usual rush of eastern meats at this season has not come about as expected. Quotations are: Wiltshire cured hams, 15½c; do backs, 15c; eastern hams, 15c; bacon 16c to 17c; rolls 13c; smoked sides 12½c; long clear 11½c; barrel pork, \$24; 3, 5 and 10 lb tins lard 13c; 20 lb pails lard 12½c; 50 lb tubs lard, 12c; tierces lard, 11½c. Commission agents quote American meats f.o.b. Victoria, duty paid as follows: Medium hams, 15½c per lb; heavy hams, 15½c; choice breakfast bacon, 16½c; short clear sides 13½c; and dry salt clear sides, 12½c. Armour's white label pure lard, 10 lb pails, 15½c per lb.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—Quotations are: Blue grouse, per pair, is worth 75c; pintails, 35c; mallards, 50c; teal, 20c; partridges, 50c; chickens, \$4.50 to \$5.50; ducks, \$6; geese, \$7; \$7; turkeys, 15 to 16 per pound, live weight. Venison, 5 to 6c per pound. Game is scarce, except venison. Poultry is very scarce and dear at present, but large consignments are on the way from the east.

LUMBER.—The lumber trade continues depressed. Nominal quotations are as follows:—Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet inclusive, per M. feet, \$9.00; deck plank, rough, average length, 35 feet, per M. \$19; dressed T. & G. flooring, per M, \$17; pickets, rough, per M, \$9; laths, 4 feet, per M, \$2.

SUGARS.—The B. C. Sugar Refinery quote sugar as follows in their weekly price list: Powdered icing and bar, 6½c; Paris lumps, 6½c; granulated, 5½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellows, 4½c; yellows, 4½c; golden C., 4½c. Above prices are for barrels or bags; half-barrels and 100 pound kegs, ½c more. No order taken for less than 100 barrels or its equivalent.

They quote syrup as follows:—Finest golden, in 30 gal. bis, 2½c; ditto, in 10 gal. kegs, 3c; ditto, in 5 gal. kegs, \$2.25 each, ditto, in 1 gal tins, \$4.50 per case of 10; ditto, in ½ gal tins, \$6 per case of 20.

These prices are subject to 2½ per cent discount for cash in fourteen days, and cover delivery in Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo, or New Westminster.

Jobbers prices are:—Dry granulated, 5½ to 5¾c; extra C, 5½c; fancy yellow, 5c; yellow, 4½c; golden C, 4½c; syrups 3c per lb.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—With the exception of a drop in the price of flour there is nothing to report specially. Quotations are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$5.50; strong bakers, \$5.20; ladies' choice, \$5.70; prairie lily, \$5.30; Oregon, \$5.50; Spokane, \$5.65; Enderby mills—

Premier \$5.65; three star \$5.50; two star \$5.25; oat meal eastern \$3.40; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria, \$4.25; rolled out eastern \$3 to \$3.25; California \$3.75; National mills \$3.65; corn meal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale. Japan rice per ton, \$17.50; China rice do \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal, do, \$17.50; chopped feed, \$31 per ton; bran \$19; shorts \$21; Man. oats, \$28; B. C. oats; \$26; wheat \$29 to \$32; oil cake, \$40; hay, \$16. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$22 to \$23 per ton; oats \$24. chop barley \$25. California malting barley, \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to \$33. The Western Milling Co. quote bran in car lots \$19.50 per ton; shorts \$20.50; mixed chop, \$25; rye, \$38; patent flour, \$4.60; strong bakers \$5.30. Graham flour, \$4.40; B. C. wheat is quoted at \$29 to \$30 per ton, and oats at \$25; beans are 4c per lb. Hay is quoted at \$12 ton on the river bank or \$12.50 placed on the scow.

DAIRY.—Dairy products continue steady. The market, however, is fairly well stocked with not a very brisk demand. Creamery is quoted at 28. Manitoba dairy is worth 22 to 23. Cheese, 13c and 13½c. Small cheese for table use 15c.

FRUITS.—R. P. Richet & Co. Ltd., in their Monthly Freight and Shipping Report, under date of 1st inst., say: Since the date of our last circular the tonnage market on the coast has under gone but little change, and after one or two spasmodic fluctuations, rates at the close of the month are found very much as they were at the beginning. We quote grain freights from San Francisco to Cork or the continent at 25s for small carriers, which are, however, in limited demand, while large carriers are unable to find business even at a concession. Freights on the Columbia river and Puget Sound are steady at previous quotations, the tendency being upward. As the lumber market is in a thoroughly lifeless condition there are naturally few charters to report. Rates are practically unchanged, and the only item of even passing interest, is the charter of a vessel for the unusual destination of Cochin China. The Frederick, chartered for salmon to U. K., at 35s, missed her cancelling date on November 1. She has since arrived and has been re-chartered at 33s, for the same voyage. We quote freights as follows:—

GRAIN.—San Francisco to Cork f.o., usual options, 25s for handy vessels; Portland to U. K., 32s 6d asked; Tacoma to U. K. 31s 3d nominal.

LUMBER.—Burrard Inlet or Puget Sound to Sedney, 27s 6d; to Melbourne, 33s; to Port Pirie, nominal; to Shanghai, 42s 6d; to Yokohama, nominal; to Valparaiso, f.o., 36s 3d.

COAL.—Departure Bay or Nanaimo to San Francisco, \$1.75 to \$2.

SHIPPING.—The volume of shipping in port is considerable, being larger than for some time. The tonnage is as follows:

Port	No.	Tonnage
Vancouver	5	11,389
Victoria	8	3,679
Nanaimo	19	14,216
Cowichan	1	1,036
Total	33	30,290

COAL.—J. W. Harrison writes, as follows in reference to the San Francisco coal market: The receipts for the past week consist of 3748 tons from the coast mines and 16,229 tons from foreign sources. The arrivals from foreign ports have been mainly of Anthracite coal from Swansea. The stormy weather is forcing housekeepers into the market, and hence jobbers and retailers are behind in their deliveries, not being able to keep up with their orders. Freights from Great Britain are still tending upward, rates from Cardiff and Liverpool being fully 2s 6d per ton higher than at this time last month. The coal market here has not as yet responded to this advance in freights, but it certainly must do so later on.

Ships for British Columbia.

Below is a list of vessels now bound for British Columbia ports, together with the ports of departure.

Br bk Lebu, 726 tons, sailed May 29 from Liverpool for Vancouver to load lumber for Valparaiso.

Br bk Sabrina, 700 tons, sailed July 7 from London to Vancouver with merchandise.

Am ship Andora, 1,670 tons, sailed July 7 from London to Vancouver via San Pedro.

Br sch Americana, 800 tons, sailed November 7 from Liverpool for Vancouver with general cargo.

Br ship Kinkora, 1,799 tons, sailed November 15 from Liverpool to Victoria to await orders.

Chil bk Eritria, 1,069 tons, sailed from Lebu for Moodyville to load lumber for Callao.

Br bk Salado, 442 tons, sailed September 13 from Newport, England, for British Columbia to await orders.

Br bk Java, 390 tons, sailed October 7 from Cardiff for Equimault with a cargo of naval stores.

Br ship B'air Athole, 1,697 tons, sailed from Java for the British Columbia Sugar Refinery.

Chil bk Eutella, 693 tons, sailed from Callao for Vancouver to load for the west coast.

Br bk Doehra, 1,016 tons, sailed November 4 from Liverpool for Victoria to await orders.

Br sch Bittarn, 399 tons, sailed from Hongkong for British Columbia to await orders.

Ger sch Katherina, 1,630 tons, sailed from Rosalia for Moodyville to load lumber for the west coast.

Br sch Cryf, 1,069 tons, sailed from Cardiff for British Columbia to await orders.

Br bk Assel, 845 tons, sailed August 9 from London to Victoria.

Br bk Mary Low, 813 tons, sailed October 5 from Liverpool for Victoria, loaded with merchandise.

Ital bk Erete, 1,069 tons, sailed from Callao to load lumber at Burrard Inlet for Valparaiso.

Haw bk Manca Ahi, 537 tons, sailed from Honolulu bound to British Columbia for orders.

Br sch Morayshire, 1,428 tons, sailed October 21 from Java for British Columbia Sugar Refinery for orders.

Br bk Valparaiso, 713 tons, sailed from Liverpool for orders.

Br br Casablanca, 569 tons, sailed from Liverpool for British Columbia for orders.

Chil bk India, 953 tons, sailed from Valparaiso for British Columbia for orders.

The Canada Paint Works, Victoria, are erecting a warehouse in Vancouver. The factory at Victoria is well under way.

Norwegian barque Forzie is loading lumber at Hastings mills.

British barque Highland has arrived to load lumber at the Hastings mills, Vancouver, for Montreal.

Chas. Arthur and Chas. Scanlan, contractors, Victoria, have dissolved partnership.

The barque George Thompson has loaded lumber at Brunette mills, Westminster, for Sidney, N. S. W. She carries 729,792 feet of rough lumber, 26,942 feet of dressed lumber, and 301,230 laths, the whole valued at \$7,844 13.

The Thomson-Houston Electric Co., of Chicago, is about to open an agency in British Columbia.

According to the assessor's returns the exemptions of property in Victoria amount to \$1,873,910. Of this sum the ecclesiastical property figures for about \$395,000, the provincial government property for \$335,000 and that of the Dominion government to \$467,000. Letters of incorporation have been taken out by the Mount Baker Hotel Co., Capital, \$80,000 in \$100 shares. The hotel will be built at Oak Bay.

Aldous Brothers, of Nelson, are starting a bakery at Kaslo, and T. A. Garland a branch of his Nelson store.

Doering & Mureland Browning Company, Vancouver, will probably become an incorporated company.

D. Johnson & Co., auctioneers, Victoria, contemplate opening a branch in Nanaimo.

R. G. Tatlow, Vancouver, has obtained the consent of the provincial government to the extension and consolidation of the leases owned by the several platinum mining companies in British Columbia. He goes to England next week to arrange for the development of these valuable mines.

The British bark *Grismer* loaded a cargo of lumber, for Valparaiso, at the Hastings mill. She has on board 670,891 feet of rough and 270,794 feet of tongued and grooved flooring, making a total of 941,685 feet, valued at \$10,370.74.

Brief Business Notes

W. A. Sprinkling, merchant tailor, Victoria, has assigned.

A. J. Verne, Kamloops, is opening a boot and shoe store at Vernon.

Jas. Edwards has sold out the Pacific hotel, Vancouver, to W. S. Spettigue.

R. Carter, hotel, Esquimaux road, Victoria, burnt out; loss \$1,500; insurance \$1,200.

G. W. Richardson and R. J. Beasley have entered into partnership as financial agents.

About twenty-five claims have been bonded on Texada Island by American capitalists.

The Kaslo Transportation Company has moved its headquarters to Bear Lake City.

O. & H. Lewis, bakers, Revelstoke, have bought out Robert Robson, baker, of same place.

A small steamer is being fitted up at Vancouver for the herding fishing by Capt. Cummins.

A. J. Quintard and P. J. Packhard have opened in Victoria in electrical fixtures and supplies.

A. G. Smith, contractor, Victoria, doing business under the style of Smith & Clark, has assigned.

John Earsman and J. M. Maurice, Victoria, have formed a partnership in real estate and insurance.

Capt. Capp, late master of the sealer *Vancouver Belle*, has opened a shipping office in Vancouver.

The firm of Pemberton & Dumbarton, barristers, Victoria, has dissolved partnership. Dumbarton continues.

H. H. Lennie & Co., late of New Westminster, have established a book and stationery store in Vancouver.

Diplock & Co., stationers and fancy goods, Vancouver, advertise closing out whole stock of fancy goods by auction.

J. B. Copeland, general manager of the Great Northern railway, says that railway will be continued to Vancouver.

The Okanagan Falls *Mining Review* is a new paper to be issued shortly by W. J. Harber, late of the Vernon News.

E. E. Coy, of Kaslo, sold ten tons of his Dardanelles ore for \$5,000, from which he nets \$3,620 at the Tacoma smelting works.

Gray & Co., grocers, Vancouver, have sold out to T. W. Clark, and the business will be carried on under the style of Clark & Son.

Barque Chili, Turner, Baeton & Co., consignors, has taken on 39,875 cases canned salmon for London. Cargo valued at \$219,312.

Ship Colorado, Capt. Gibson, is loading for Valparaiso at the Genoa sawmills, Hughitt & McIntyre. She will take about 800,000 feet.

The business men of New Denver, Slokan City, Slokan Crossing and Nelson have raised funds to build a sloop road up the Slokan river.

A contract has been awarded for a new

steamer to ply on the South Arm for the Lower Fraser Steamboat Co. Her cost will be \$8,000.

American ship O'Brien has loaded lumber at Hastings Mills for Eugaid. She has on board 1,257,695 feet of rough lumber, valued at about \$15,000.

The cargo of the *Empress of China*, which left Sunday for the Orient, included 2,000 sacks of flour manufactured by Hall, Ross & Co., Victoria.

Mr. Bower, Armstrong, has finished the sea cut, which amounted to over 800,000 feet. His logging force will start at once to take out a million feet for next year.

Haley & Sutton, dry goods merchants, Vancouver, have sold out to Gordon Drysdale, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Haley & Sutton intend returning to Manitoba.

A notice is given in the Gazette of application to the next legislature to construct a railway from Golden to the boundary, following the valleys of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers.

S. Ashfield & Co., late of Ottawa, have opened a wholesale commission house in Vancouver. Mr. Ashfield has the reputation of being a good, reliable business man with considerable capital.

C. W. Bask is surveying the Naglo Davies townsite at the head of Kootenay lake. The town will be called Lardo, and will be the landing point for parties bound to the mines on the Lardo and Duncan rivers.

Wilson & Perdue, of Nelson, will supply the mines in the Slokan country with beef for the winter. They will be driven from Kaslo to the mines and slaughtered. There is about five feet of snow at some of the mines.

On the mining properties of the English syndicate at Fairview, a gang of about twenty men are preparing for the winter's operations. The Silver Crown mine and other properties owned by Andrews & Fleming will be worked during the winter.

The Zumbesi, which was wrecked, is to be succeeded on the Northern Pacific line by the *Flintshire*, a modern ship of a gross tonnage of 5,000, having an electric light plant and other modern equipments, and being capable of doing 14 knots an hour.

Duplicate samples of coal from the various mines in Vancouver Island are being collected to send to the Imperial Institute at London, England, and to the Columbian exhibition at Chicago. From the Protection Island mine and from the Wellington colliery, blocks of coal of extra large proportions will be exhibited.

The plant and stock of the *Telegram*, Vancouver, was sold by Sheriff, and purchased by Davis, Marshall & Macneil, barristers, in the interests of one or two of the principal creditors. Judgments aggregating about \$13,000 had to be satisfied with a price under the hammer of \$1,300, all of which went for wages and rent.

Some valuable finds have been made at Mary's river, less than twenty miles from Kootenay lake. The Rose-Waters and other parties have made locations on the branch that heads east of Crawford's Bay, while Tom Hall and his associates have made locations further south. The ore carries both silver and gold, assays running from \$20 in silver to \$4,000 in gold.

Among the mines working in the Kaslo and Slokan districts for the winter are: Freddy Leo, 15 men; Washington, 12; Great Western, 9; Blue Bird, 15; Young Dominion, 4; Recau, 6; Best, 6; Dardanelles, 12; Northern Bell, 4; Lucky Jim, 15; Wellington, 8; Idaho, 8; Slokan Bay, 6; Mountain Chief, 6; Montezuma, 8; Four Mile creek claims, 16. Total, 150. This means a disbursement of over \$25,000 a month for wages and supplies.

The incorporation for fifty years of the Toad Mountain Mining Co., Ltd., is announced in the last issue of the *British Columbia Gazette*.

The capital stock is \$1,500,000, divided into 1,500,000 shares of the par value of \$1 each, and the mine trustees named are A. H. Kelly, Charles Van Ness, Frank Fletcher, A. C. Muir and H. O. Brown, of this province; and R. N. McLean, E. D. Ide, F. B. Morso and J. N. Glover, of Spokane, Wash.

A visit was made last week to the new town of Okanagan Falls by Holman, Capt. Freer, W. J. Sandgrass and Capt. Cunningham, to explore the Okanagan river with a view to deciding upon the practicability of navigating by means of river boat from Pentiction to the foot of the lake. Capt. Cunningham was of opinion that the scheme was quite practicable, and for two or three thousand dollars the river could be put in position to run a boat carrying 20 tons or more of freight.

Saskatchewan.

The council of Prince Albert will be asked to submit a by-law for \$3,000 to aid in the erection of a flour mill. The Hudson's Bay company now have a mill in operation at Prince Albert.

Cotton and Cotton Goods Prices.

The Chicago *Economist* says: "Cotton goods have advanced considerably in the past few weeks in response to an unprecedented demand. The following table shows recent changes in the prices of cotton and some of the manufactures of that product:

	Sept. 1	Nov. 28	adv.
Middling uplands cotton	7 1/2c	10c	2 1/2c
Eastern standard sheeting	5 1/2 to 6	6 to 6 1/2	1/2
Southern standard sheetings	5 1/2 to 5 1/2	6 to 6 1/2	1/2
Southern 3-yard sheetings	5	6	1
Southern 4-yard sheetings	4 1/2 to 5	5 1/2 to 5 1/2	1/2
Eastern 3 7/8-yard sheetings	6	6 1/2	1/2
Eastern standard drills	5 1/2	6 1/2 to 6 1/2	1/2
Southern standard drills	5 1/2	6	1/2
Southern 3-yard drills	5 1/2	6	1/2
Printing cloths, 64x64	3 1/2	4	1/2
64 sq, 33-in, 5-15-yard cloth	4 1/2	5 1/2	1/2
Hops 36-inch bleached shirting	6 1/2	7 1/2	1/2
Lonsdale 36-in, bleached shirting	8 1/2	9 1/2	1/2
N.Y. Mills 36-in bleached shirting	11 1/2	10 1/2	1

Lepmore & Co., late merchants of Dundee, have failed with liabilities amounting to £1,250,000. The Dundee jute market is idle on account of the Lepmore failure. It is the biggest failure in the jute trade within twenty years and will probably paralyze the trade for some time. The debts are believed to amount to about £1,500,000. The firm has large South American connection.

Shortly after midnight on Dec. 15, the Michigan Lumber company's mill on False creek, Vancouver, B.C., says a telegram, was discovered on fire. An alarm was immediately sounded but the fire got good headway and the whole of the building was in flames before the water was turned on. The building was totally destroyed. The loss on the mill, lumber, etc., was about \$75,000; insurance \$30,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The mill has been shut down for the last two months. The watchman went through the building fifteen minutes before the fire. The lumber factory of the same company was burnt down mysteriously last September and has not been built up since. Incendiarism is suspected. The mill capacity was 125,000 feet per day.

SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.

There is no secret or patent in the production of "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. It could be produced by any manufacturer, but no manufacturer could make it pay at that price, unless he could purchase on a large scale and sell on a large scale. He could not sell below the present price without a loss even if he could purchase on the lowest average terms. To get a large market therefore, without which he would have no inducements to go on, would be the work of many years. That is the reason why Messrs. Tuckett & Son have the command of the market, and they are wise enough to know that they can retain it only by keeping the price down to hard pan figures.

A. W. H. STIMPSON,

Grain Commission Merchant,
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One Block from Union Railway Depot
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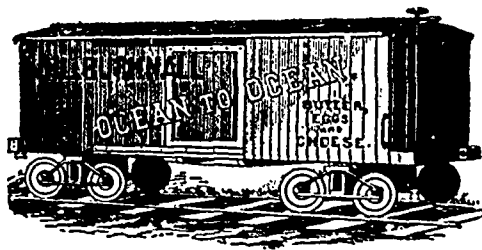
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DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR.
Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
Every requisite for the Drug Trade
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Wholesale Dealers in
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
OF THE BEST BRANDS
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MAUFACTURERS OF
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(Successor to Grant, Horn & Bucknall.)

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Creamery Butter, Dairy Butter,
Cheese and Eggs Bought for Cash or
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FIRST CLASS STORAGE.

INSURE IN THE—

Manufacturers' Accident

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AGAINST—

Accidents of all Kinds.

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W. E. SANFORD M'FG CO., Ld.

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HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.

CIGARS!

Encourage Home Manufactures by
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—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

ASK OUR TRAVELLERS FOR

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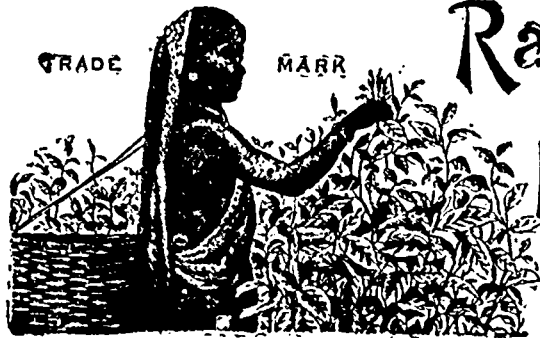
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AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
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FINE
BOOTS & SHOES
MONTREAL.**

Representative for Manitoba, N.W.T. and
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**LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.
LIMITED.**

The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 2,000 BARRELS A DAY.

Barrel Factory at the Mill and Grain Storage Capacity of 550,000 bushels in addition to which we have a system of handling Elevators throughout the Northwest.

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

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THE LOCK POCKET PATENTED Attached to our Garments only.
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S. C. MATTHEWS.

W. C. TOWERS.

Still to the Front.

We are showing an EXTRA large and WELL SELECTED range for coming Spring and Summer Trade. Our SANITARY UNDERWEAR, PATENT BRACES, (our own), TIES, etc., being specially worthy of attention.

We trust our friends will kindly wait on Mr. S. C. Matthews usual call, he being now on his journey, and oblige.

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

7 VICTORIA SQUARE,
COR. ST. JAMES STREET.

— MONTREAL.



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A large quantity of Wire always on hand. Orders filled promptly. Send for our Samples and Prices before ordering elsewhere.

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Secretary-Treasurer

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—AND THE—
TRADE GENERALLY,
A VERY HAPPY X'MAS
—AND—
PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR,
I remain,
Yours truly,
Thos. Clearihue.

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every Respect. Appointments Perfect.
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British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Dec. 12, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: The record for the past week is no brighter. English wheat sells at 27s, a price that is unprecedented within the memory of the English farmer. American and Russian wheats have each declined 1s and Indian has fallen 3d. Australian and Chilean wheats sell at previous prices, but stocks of spot grain from those sources are nearly exhausted. The stocks of foreign flour and wheat are estimated at 54,300,000 qrs. American wheat is offered in London at 23s delivered. It is difficult to see how exports continue with this price ruling. Household flour in London sells for 25s, being a decline of 10s in the year. The profit in flour has gone almost wholly to the bankers. On the 9th inst. Minnesota flours sold here for 19s.

Manitoba Crop Bulletin.

Bulletin No. 37 issued by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, is a report upon crops, live stock etc. in the province, compiled from returns received to Dec 1. There is nothing particularly new regarding the crops which has not previously been set forth in THE COMMERCIAL, but we summarize the following from the Bulletin:

"The estimates as given in Bulletin No. 36, issued August 1st have not been realized. Dry weather in some districts caused too rapid ripening, heads not filling to the top; crops were light where sown for two or three years in succession without plowing; local hail storms and slight frosts in other parts all combined caused a shrinkage from 22.07 to 16.50 per acre, as the yield for wheat.

Actual marketings of wheat throughout the province, up to the present date, would lead to an impression that correspondents have rather underestimated the actual yield. A careful estimate would show that about 8,000,000 bushels of wheat have already passed out of farmers' hands.

The following table is a brief summary showing the yield throughout the province by districts.

DISTRICT.	Wheat.	Oats	Barley.	Potatoes.	Trips.
North Western	17 40	30 43	25 70	179 60	351 25
South	14 50	32 16	27 75	193 02	279 50
North Central	18 10	41	33 90	216 25	440 00
South	16 33	35 10	26 76	192 37	592
Eastern	16 17	35 71	30 90	221 26	346 65
Province	16 50	35	29	290	400
Acres in crop	875990	332074	97614	10003	17493
Total yield	14463335	11651030	2331676	2000600	6999200

Wheat.—This crop is reported a good sample from all parts of the province. Replies are given from the majority of reports as follows: "Quality very good." "No frost." "No 1 and 2 hard." A few report slight frost, while quite a number report smut. In a number of places injury was done by a few hot days when grain was in the mill, caused a hurried ripening—the result being a smaller berry, but generally a good sample.

Oats.—This crop is reported good, no injury, heavy sample, with a few reports of rust.

Barley.—The barley crop is reported as "fair," "good," "average." In many districts there is but little grown. It is not considered an export crop. As it is only grown for feed, not much care or attention is given to see that it is saved in good order, but is left to be stacked after wheat and oats are harvested.

Peas, Rye and Flax.—The area under these crops is limited. They are sure crops, but farmers do not seem to care to handle them. From reports sent in, the average yield of peas is 22.16 bushels per acre, while rye and flax each average 20 bushels per acre.

Potatoes.—Potatoes are extra good this year. The yield is 200 bushels per acre. Reports in nearly all cases say: "Very good; big, dry, mealy potatoes; excellent quality." No attempt is made by farmers to test how many bushels would grow on an acre. Potatoes are only

raised for home consumption, and very little attention is given them after planting. The natural condition of the soil ensures a good crop.

Trips.—A satisfactory crop where grown, averaging 400 bushels per acre.

Weather.—It is reported generally as a fine season for farm work. A few brief reports include all, as follows: "Good for fall work." "The finest." "All a farmer could wish for." Several report the rain storm in middle of October as having injured unthreshed stacks.

Hay.—In a few townships the quantity cut has been less than in other years, but by far the greater number report more than an average amount put up, and with few exceptions report a much better quality than for late years.

Farm help.—Generally speaking the supply of farm help during harvest was equal to the demand, although in many cases wages paid are reported as being too high. It is evident that "putting in all the wheat crop we can" in the spring, whether the land is properly prepared for it or not, and getting thousands of men to come from the eastern provinces, paying high wages to them to help harvest our crops is not practical farming even in Manitoba.

Twine.—There has been an ample supply of twine; the average amount required per acre was 2 lbs.

Threshing.—Generally speaking, threshing was completed by December 1.

Grain marketed.—Wheat has been brought to market very promptly in all parts of the province this year, a few districts only holding back on account of low prices. Transportation to Fort William and the east has been prompt. To the question: "What are farmers doing with old wheat?" some correspondents say: "Selling what they can of it," while the majority answer: "Chopping it to feed hogs and cattle." This year's wheat is so distinctly a better grade, a brighter berry than last year's that any mixture of the two is at once detected by buyers and graders, and a low grade, with a corresponding low price, is the result.

Summer fallowing and fall plowing.—Reports indicate more summer fallowing than in past years, and fall plowing above the average. The number of acres of each are not given sufficiently to give totals for the province.

Beef cattle.—Reports are somewhat conflicting as to price paid, being quoted at 2½ to 4½c per pound, live weight. The latter price will no doubt refer to spring sales of stall fed cattle and the average for grass fed cattle may be put at about 3c per pound. The business of exporting beef cattle to eastern markets and to England has increased largely. While a greater number of beef cattle have been disposed of this season than in previous years, reports indicate an increased number still in farmers' hands, going into winter quarters to be stall fed.

This Department looking to the interests of Manitoba farmers and cattle men, regarding cattle diseases, issued the following circular to the District Veterinarians throughout the province:

Winnipeg, 14th November, 1892.

Dear Sir:

As the scheduling of Canadian cattle by the British Government, on account of the reported existence of pleuro-pneumonia, is likely to have an injurious effect upon our rapidly increasing cattle trade, and as it is my belief that no such disease exists, or has existed in this province, I am anxious to secure reliable information regarding the same from those best qualified to give it. I shall, therefore, be pleased to have the accompanying form filled out by you, giving full particulars as to your district, as well as your opinion upon the subject in full.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GREENWAY,

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.

1. How many years have you resided in the province of Manitoba?

2. How many years have you practised as a veterinary surgeon in the province?

3. Have you ever had a case of contagious pleuro pneumonia in your practice?

4. Have you known or heard of any case of contagious pleuro pneumonia in the province?

Seventeen reports have been returned to the Department from veterinarians who have been practising in the province for periods ranging from 2 to 13 years.

The answers to questions 3 and 4 are: Emphatically, "no," in every case.

To the question: "Has the season been a satisfactory one for dairying?" the answer in most cases is briefly, yes.

New buildings.—Careful compiling of reports shows an expenditure on new buildings for the year, as follows:

Northwestern district	....	\$125,000
Southwestern	.....	400,000
North Central	.....	115,000
South	.....	249,000
Eastern	.....	120,000

Total.....\$1,000,000

The extensions of the C.P.R. in the S. W. district in to the Pipestone district and westward from Melita have given an impetus to building in that part of the province.

Grain and Milling.

The erection of a 25,000 bushel elevator at Birtle is contemplated.

A company has been organized at Winnipeg for the manufacture and sale of the new automatic grain weigher, patented by Henry & Wilson, of Ardoch, Dakota, and which was recently exhibited in the Winnipeg grain exchange.

R. Muir & Co. have moved their mill from Shoal Lake to Gladstone, Man., where it has been fitted up with improved machinery, and a much better mill building has been erected. The mill will have a capacity of 125 barrels.

The Winnipeg grain exchange held its regular weekly meeting on Wednesday and transacted some routine business. Geo. A. Thompson, of Montreal, was admitted to membership on the exchange. A committee was appointed to confer with the railroad officials to exchange the order point for eastern shipments from North Bay to Fort William.

Grain Trade.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of Dec. 9, says the trade is holding up to view the large receipts of wheat and large warehouse stocks in the northwest, and figuring out a much larger production than suggested by the government data. Quite likely there is ground for some expansion of estimates—but again it is to be regarded probable that the wheat movement in the Northwest has been quite decidedly augmented by old crop wheat.

For the five months from July 1 to December 1 the exports of wheat were 90,000,000 bushels, compared with 106,000,000 last year—or 85 per cent. Is there any good reason for calculating this ratio may not be maintained during the remainder of the year, if the wheat be available? If this ratio be equalled, the current year will reach 190,000,000 bushels in exportation. The domestic requirements may conservatively be calculated at 365,000,000. This, with the 190,000,000, would imply distribution of 555,000,000 bushels for the year—covering 25,000,000 allowance for marketable surplus from the preceding year, and 530,000,000 as the 1892 crop, with the year ending with supplies 25,000,000 lower than at the beginning. This calculation admits of 30,000,000 bushels to be the official intimation that the estimate would not exceed 500,000,000. If there is any merit in this analysis and deduction it appears to point to the probability that the export demand will call for all our surplus up to the extent of a crop of 530,000,000 bushels.

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AND STEAM PRINTERS.

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Toronto Leather Prices.

Sole, slaughter, medium, heavy, per pound, 23 to 25c; Spanish, No. 1, per pound, 24 to 26c; Spanish, No. 2, per pound, 22 to 24c; Spanish, No. 3, per pound, 18 to 20c; calfskin, Canadian, light, 65 to 70c; Canadian, medium, 70 to 73c; calfskin, Canadian, heavy, 65 to 70c; calfskin, French, \$1.05 to \$1.30; upper, light, medium, 30c to 33c; split, 15 to 23c; harness, prime, 15 to 18 lbs, 24 to 26c; harness, light, per pound, 22 to 24c; buff, 14 to 16c; pebble, 14 to 15c; oak harness, American, 45 to 50c; oak harness, English, 75 to 80c; Cordovan, vamps, No. 1, \$5.50 to \$6; Cordovan vamps, No. 2, \$5 to \$5.50; Cordovan goloshes, 11 to 12c; Cordovan sides, No. 1, 16c; Cordovan sides, No. 2, 13c; Cordovan sides, No. 3, 11 to 12c; oak cup soles, \$4.50 to \$8; hemlock taps, \$3 to \$3.75; cod oil, per gallon, 45 to 50c; degrav, per pound, 4 1/2 to 5c; japonica, per pound, 6 to 6 1/2c; oak extract, 4c; hemlock extract, 3c; lampblack, 20 to 30c; sumac, per ton, \$65 to \$79; roundings, white oak, 10 to 25c; roundings, black, 15 to 20c; roundings, hemlock, 15c.

Drug Prices at Toronto.

Following are the quotations:—Acid, citric, 60 to 65c per lb; acid, carbonic, white, 24 to 35c per lb; acid, salicylic, \$2.50 per lb; acid, tartaric, 40 to 45c per lb; ammonia, carbonic, 12 to 15c per lb; ammonia, liq. fort., 8 to 13c; antimony, black, 10 to 20c per lb; ether, nitrous, 37 to 46c per lb; ether sulphuric, 40 to 59 per lb; alum \$1.75 to \$3 per 100 lbs; borax, 8 to 11c per lb; camphor, English, 70 to 75c per lb; camphor, American, 65 to 70c per lb; cantharides, \$1.75 to \$2 per lb; chloroform, 70 to 80c per lb; chloral, hydrate, \$1 to \$1.10 per lb; cichonidia, sulph. of 6 to 10c per oz; arnica flowers, 15 to 20c per lb; chamomile flowers, 20 to 30c per lb; insect flowers 25 to 40c per lb; glycerine, 16 to 20c per lb; gum a'oes, Barb., 25 to 30c per lb; gum aloe, Cape, 15 to 16c per lb; gum arabic, picked, 60c to \$1 per lb; gum arabic, E.I., 25 to 35c per lb; gum shellac, orange, 25 to 32c per lb; leaves, sensa, 12 to 25c per lb; lime, chloride, 3 to 4c per lb; liquorice, sticks, 30 to 45c per lb; lyc. concentrated, \$9 gross, mercury, 70 to 80c per lb; morphia, \$1.50 to \$1.50 per oz; oil, bergamot, \$4.75 to \$5 per lb; oil, cassia, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per lb; oil, castor, Italian, 11 to 13c per lb; oil, castor, E. I., 8 1/2 to 10c per lb; oil, cod liver, Norway, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per lb; oil, lem-n, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per lb; oil, peppermint, \$3.75 to \$4 per lb; oil, sassafras, 60 to 75c per lb; opium \$3.25 to \$3.50; opium, powd. \$5.00 to \$5.50 per lb; potass, bromide, 40 to 45c per lb; cream of tartar, 23 to 24c per lb; potass, iodide, \$3.75 to \$4; quinine, Howard's, 33 to 37c per oz; quinine, German, 22 to 29c per oz; root, gentian, 10 to 12c per lb; root hellebore, white, 14 to 16c per lb; root, rhubarb, \$1 to \$2 per lb; seed, anise, 10 to 12c per lb; seed, canary, 5 to 6c per lb; seed, caraway,

10 to 12c per lb; seed, fenugreek, 5 to 6c per lb; seed, flax, ground, 3 1/2 to 4c per lb; seed, hemp, 4 to 5c per lb; seed, rape, 8 to 10c per lb; soda, bicarb., \$2.90 to \$3.10 per cwt; soda, caustic, 3 to 4c per lb; soda, crystals, 1 1/2 to 2c per lb; salt, Epsom, 1 1/2 to 3c per lb; saltpetre, 8 to 10c per lb; sauntonine \$3 to \$3.50 per lb; strychnine, crystals, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per oz; sulphur, roll, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c per lb; sulphur, sublimed, 3 1/2 to 4c per lb; whitening 50 to 75c per 100 lbs; putty, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c per lb; linseed oil, raw, 57 to 58c per gal; linseed oil, boiled, 60 to 61c per gal; spirits turpentine, 47 to 50c per gal. Dye-stuffs—Cochineal, 45 to 50c per lb; copperas, 1 to 2c per lb; fustic, 2 1/2 to 3c per lb; blue vitriol, 5 to 5 1/2c per lb; indigo, 70 to 85c per lb; logwood, chip, 2 to 2 1/2c per lb; logwood, extract, 12 to 16c per lb.

Toronto Grocery Market.

SUGARS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Sugars—Granulated, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Paris lump, boxes, 5 1/2c; extra ground, bbls, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; powdered, bbls, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; refined, dark to bright, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c; Demerara, 4 1/2c; Trinidad, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c; Barbados, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c. Syrups—D., 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c; M., 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; B., 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; V.B., 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; E.V.B., 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; ex super, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; N.X., 2 1/2 to 3c; N.X.N. and special, 3 to 3 1/2c. Molasses—West Indian, bbls, 30 to 50c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; Centrifugals, 30 to 40c; inferior low grades, 25 to 28c.

Teas and Coffees—Jobbers have experienced more enquiry for, and have made a good many sales of, medium blacks from 15 to 25c. Japans continues firm, with a good business in mediums at 18 to 22c. Greens unchanged; fine have sold well at 32 to 38c. Prices are: Rios, 19 to 21c; Jamaica, 19 to 20c; Java, 25 to 31c; Mocha, 28 to 32 1/2; Porto Rico, 23 to 25c.

Dried Fruits and Nuts—New nuts of all kinds have arrived and are selling freely at 14 1/2 to 16c for Grenoble walnuts; marbots, 12c; filberts, 9 1/2 to 10c; Tarragona almonds, 15 1/2 to 17c; Formigetta, 14 1/2 to 15. In Malaga fruits there is an active movement at steady prices. Dates are in ample supply. Figs easy at quotations. Currants—Barrels, 5 1/2c; half-barrels, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c; cases, 6 to 7c; Vostizza, cases, 7 1/2 to 9 1/2c; Patras, bbls, 6 1/2c; cases, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c. Raisins—Valencias, 5 1/2 to 6c; layers, 7 to 8c; Sultans, 7 1/2 to 11c; loose Muscates, \$2.25 to \$2.40; London layers, \$2.30 to \$3; black baskets, \$4.25 to \$4.50; do 1/2 boxes, \$1.30 to \$1.40; blue baskets, \$4.75 to \$5; 1/4 boxes, \$1.50 to \$1.60. Figs—Elomes, 10 lbs and up, 9 1/2 to 13c; white Malaga figs, 6 1/2 to 7c in, 25-lb boxes; natural do in bags, 4 1/2c; mats do, 4 1/2c; 14oz, 9 to 9 1/2c. Dates—Hallowee, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c. Prunes—Cases, 8 to 8 1/2c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona, 15 1/2 to 17c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do, shelled Valencia, 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily, 9 1/2 to 10c; walnuts, Grenoble, 14 1/2 to 17c; Marbots, 12c.

Canned Goods—Demand for canned goods has been more active, but there has been no im-

provement in prices. Equal quantities of corn, peas and tomatoes have been going at 85c to \$1, but the inside price has been reduced to 50c, in some instances, for second quality goods. Packers have been offering rather more freely, but they do not appear to have met any extensive sales. Beans are fairly active at 90c to \$1, and pumpkins at 85 to 95c. Fruits are neglected. Fish, firm but quiet. Salmon is selling at \$1.50 to 1.65 for tails. Stocks of fruits and vegetables are heavier than usual, and holders are endeavouring to make sales in Great Britain. One of the largest western packers is on his way there now. There is some hope for a business being done in tomatoes, as the prices are so high in the States that they cannot export this year, while Canadian prices are the lowest they have yet touched. Fish—Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.60 to 1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.45 to 1.55; lobster Clover Leaf, \$2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to 2.25; mackerel, \$1 to 1.25; finnan haddie, \$1.40 to 1.50; sardines, French, 1's, 40c; sardines, French, 1/2's, 17c; sardines, American, 1/2's 6 to 8c; sardines, American 1/2's, 9c. Fruits and Vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 85c to \$1; corn, 2's, 85c to \$1.05; peas, 2's, 90c to \$1.10; beans, 90c to \$1; pumpkins, 75c to \$1; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$2.00; apples, gala, \$1.75 to \$2; 3's, 85c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$2.00 to \$2.75; peaches, 3's, \$3.25 to \$3.75; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to 1.75; 3's, \$2.65; pears, 2's, \$1.60 to \$1.75; 3's, \$1.75 to \$2.10.

Spices, Rice, etc.—Rice, bags, 3 1/2 to 4c; do, off grades, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c; do, patna, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c; do, Japan, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c; sago, 4 1/2 to 5c; tapioca, 4 1/2 to 5c; pepper, black, 11 1/2 to 12c; do, white 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 18 to 20c; cloves, 10 to 15c; allspice, 10 to 12c; nutmeg, 90c to \$1.10 cream tartar, 28 to 35c.

Peels.—The market is steady at unchanged prices at 16 to 17c for lemon, 17 to 18c for orange and 26 to 28c for citron.—*Empire*, Dec. 9.

The Wheat Supply.

From present appearances it seems not improbable that Australasia may have 16,000,000 bu to spare for Europe, besides supplying South African and inter-Colonial wants. That Argentine may ship to Western Europe one half more than she has done in the past twelve months, say, approximately, 24,000,000 bu rice 16,000,000 bu, and that Chili may contribute 4,000,000 bu. One effect of heavy wheat shipments from the Southern Hemisphere is to swell unduly the quantity afloat, and seeing that there is every likelihood of the quantity of Californian and Oregon breadstuffs reaching 16,000,000 bu by the turn of the year, it is not improbable, should prices prove sufficiently tempting, that another record may be broken next spring by the quantity on passage, increased by a collection of sailing vessel cargoes from Australasia, Argentine and Chili, exceeding all previous bounds.—*Liverpool Corn Trade News*, Nov. 30.

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—AND—

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Is worn by the most fashionable ladies in eastern cities for ulsters with deep military capes. These are an elegant garment and serve the double purpose of an ordinary ulster and waterproof combined. We are showing very handsome patterns in checks and plain effects all in six quarter goods. Sample clipping will be sent on application,

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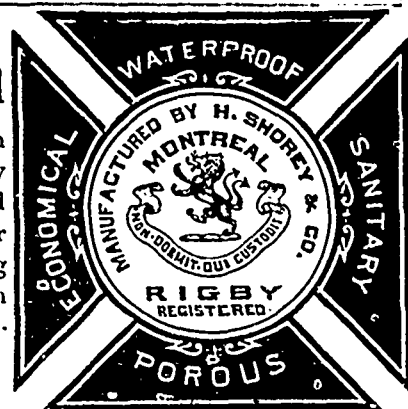
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In a great variety of Patterns

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H. SHOREY & CO.,
MONTREAL.



It began and ended in Smoke.

Cholly, ever smoke two cigars at once? No deah boy, what for? Too expensive for me, don't cher know. Why to distinguish between the flavahs. Ah; nevah though of that—did you? No Choley, Tasse, Wood & Co., gave me the wrinkle. I was lighting an ordinary ten center don't cher know when my friend handed me one of theirs, same price, and told me to smoke them alternately. Well, did you smoke them alter—go on. Yes—did and Tasse's cigar lasted over an hour and tasted sweet to the end. And the other bloomin weed? Burnt crooked and was used up in twenty minutes.

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"EXTRA" BRAND.
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO. *

FLOUR.

Patent Hungarian,
Strong Bakers. Straight Bakers
Superfine.

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CHOPPED FEED.

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Correspondence from Cash Buyers Solicited.

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GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE O.P.R.
PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG

Toronto Markets.

Flour—Business was rather more active today. Straight roller sold at \$2.90 to 3.15 Toronto freights.

Millfeed—Quiet, and easy. Bran offered to arrive here at \$11.50, with buyers at \$11.25.

Wheat—Quieter and easy. Red offered at 63c to 64c outside, with buyers at 62c to 63c; white at 64c to 65c, with buyers at 1c less. Spring offered west at 60c. Goose sold north and west at 55½ and 57c. No. 1 hard sold North Bay at 82c. No. 2 hard offered on call at 78c North Bay, with 77c bid; off the board one car sold at 79c North Bay, and a lot via Sarnia at 81c. No. 3 hard sold grinding in transit at 74c and 75c, with more offered at the top figure. No. 2 frosted was enquired for on change at 50c, and No. 3 at 45c. No. 2 Northern offered at 75c grinding in transit.

Barley—Dull and slow. For No. 1 f.o.c. east 46½c was paid. For No. 2 43c was bid here, with sellers at 45c, and on the Northern at 41c. A bid of 32c was made for a lot of dark two-rowed.

Oats.—Were rather more active. There were sales here at 30 to 30½c, and mixed were bought to arrive at 29c. Manitoba sold east at 32c. White sold west at 26½c to 27c, and round lots on the Midland at 27½c and 28c. A bid of 35c was made for No. 2 at Halifax.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.35 to \$5.45; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.90 to \$4.10; Ontario patents, \$3.40 to \$3.50; straight roller, \$2.95 to \$3.00; extra, \$2.80 to \$2.90; low grades per bag, \$1 to \$1.30. Bran—\$11.50 to \$13.00. Shorts—\$12.50 to \$13. Wheat—straight west and north points)—White, 63 to 65c; spring, 69 to 62c; red winter, 62 to 64c; goose, 55 to 56c; spring Midland, 63 to 65c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 81 to 82c; No. 2 hard, 77 to 78c; No. 3 hard, 71 to 73c; No. 1 frosted, 63c; No. 2, 53; No. 3, 47 to 48c. Peas (Outside) 54 to 55c. Barley—No. 1, 50 to 51c. No. 2, 44 to 45; No. 3 extra, 39 to 40c; No. 3, 38 to 39c; two-rowed, 51 pounds, averaging about No. 3, extra color (outside), 40 to 45c. Corn—57 to 58c. Buckwheat—Outside 40 to 42c. Rye—56 to 57c. Oats—29½ to 31c.

Produce—There is little change to note in any line of produce. Poultry was slightly firmer, owing to the moderate offerings and more reasonable weather, but prices were not notably high. Potatoes continue firm; one car of good stock sold yesterday at 72c on spot. A Barrie dealer offered a car here today at 70c, but we did not hear of it selling. Dressed meats were in good supply, but a scarcity of real good beef is reported. Lamb sold a little better on the street at \$7 to \$8 per cwt. New Canadian hogs are moving slowly at 18 to 21c. Fresh eggs are in good demand and firm at 18 to 19½c; limed sell at 15½ to 16c. Quotations are: Beans, per bush, out of store, \$1.30 to \$1.35. Dressed meats, per lb.—Beef, fore, 4 to 5c; hinds, 7 to 8c; veal, 6½ to 8c; mutton, 5½ to 6c; lamb, 7 to 8c. Dried apples—Jobbing at 4½c. Eggs—Fresh, 18 to 18½c; limed, 15 to 16c. Hay—Timothy, on track, new, \$9 to 9.25. Straw—\$5.50 to \$6. Hides—cured—5 to 5½; green, No. 1 cows, 4½c. Skins—Sheepskins, 90c; calf, 5 to 7c. Hops Canadian, 1892 crop, 18 to 21c; yearlings 12c to 15c. Honey—Extracted, 8 to 10c; comb 12 to 13c. Potatoes—Per bag, out of store, 75c to 80c; on track, 70c per bag. Poultry—Chickens, per pair, 25 to 35c; geese, per lb. 5 to 5½c; ducks, per pair, 40 to 60c; turkeys, 7 to 8c per lb.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Dressed hogs firm. Receipts were larger than yesterday, and packers paid an average of \$6.75 for good packing weights. Three cars were purchased to arrive at \$6.70 to \$6.75 delivered. Products were quiet, but firm. Long clear strong, 8½c being paid for 10,000 lb lot. For lard 10½c was freely paid for tubs and pails. Quotations are: Meas pork, Canadian, \$17 to \$18; short cut, \$18 to \$18.50; bacon, long clear, per lb, 8½ to 9½c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 9½ to 10c; tubs and pails, 10½ to 10½; compound do, 7½ to 9c; tierces, 9½c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb,

11½ to 12½c; bellies, 11½ to 12c; rolls, per lb, 9 to 9½c; backs per lb, 11 to 11½c.

Dairy produce. Butter.—The market is easy, owing to the liberal offerings, the bulk of which have been of late box lots of large rolls. These are held at 15 to 17c for the best, with common selling at 13 to 15c, bakers being active buyers of the latter. Dairy tub butter is scarce; prices range from 16 to 18c, the latter for extra choice. Cheese.—Firm; local dealers are jobbing at 11 to 11½c, the outside price being generally obtained for choice late makes. Quotations are: Butter, good to choice selected dairy, tubs, 16 to 17c; medium do, 13 to 15c; large rolls, good to choice, 16 to 17c; creamery, in tubs and crocks, 24 to 25c. Cheese, choice colored, jobbing at 11 to 11½c.

Apples.—Apples are meeting with a better demand especially fancy stock. Apples, per bbl, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Cattle.—There was a good brisk demand for the best cattle at somewhat better prices than were paid at the beginning of the week. Common thin cows and rough oxen, however, were dull at unchanged prices. Prices were not notably higher than on Tuesday, but sales of really choice heaves were more frequent at 4c per lb, this being due no doubt to the scarcity. Good to choice hinds sold at 3½ to 3¾c; common to good do, at 3 to 3½c, and inferior and culls at 2½c per lb up. Three of four loads of butcher's cattle were picked up for Montreal at about 3½c per lb. The market closed steady with most of the stuff sold. Only a few stockers were offered. These sold with a fair demand at 3 to 3½c per lb generally. Among the principal sales were: 22 butchers' cattle, averaging 1,025 lbs at \$36.50 per head; 21 do, 925 lbs, at \$31 per head; 20 do, 1,052 lbs, at \$32.50 per head; 14 do, 950 lbs, at \$30 per head; 21 do, 1,075 lbs at \$37 per head; 22 do, 1,025 lbs at \$33 per head; 3 bulls, 1,400 lbs. at 2½c per lb.

Sheep and lambs.—There was not much enquiry for sheep; they sold at \$4 to \$5 per head. Lambs were in good demand and firm at \$3.25 to \$4.25 per head. There was a good demand for the latter from local butchers.

Hogs.—Market firm and higher. Best hogs weighed off car sold at \$5.40 to \$5.60 per cwt. Stores were in demand at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. Rough and heavy animals sold at around \$4.50 per cwt. All were wanted and the market closed firm. *Empire*, Dec. 10.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—Apart from the local trade there is very little to report, and this keeps fairly active, as dealers do not confine their operations as strictly to a hand-to-mouth character as formerly, as they recognize that there is little or nothing to be lost in buying at present abnormally low prices. There is still considerable flour going forward from the Ontario mills to Quebec and the maritime provinces, but at very low prices, sales of straight rollers having been made at one of the mills west of Toronto at \$3.37½ to \$3.40 delivered at Quebec. These prices, however, are said to be 15 to 20c per barrel below what the majority of millers will sell at. In fact, millers are picking up all the cheap flour they can lay their hands on. Here car lots of Ontario straight rollers are quoted at \$3.45 to \$3.50 on track and \$3.60 to \$3.65 for 90 per cent. There is no particular change in spring wheat flour, round lots of choice city strong bakers being reported at \$4, a shade below that figure having been accepted for one lot, and we quote \$4 to \$4.10 as to quantity Manitoba round bakers range all the way from \$3.40 to \$4 as to quality. Plenty of flour is offering on consignment, but dealers are not anxious for it when drafts are attached to bills of lading. Prices are quoted as follows: Patent, spring, \$4.20 to \$4.35; patent, winter, \$3.95 to \$4.15; straight roller, \$3.50 to \$3.75; extra, \$3.10 to \$3.20; superfine, \$2.75 to \$2.95; fine, \$2.45 to \$2.60; city strong bakers, \$4.00 to \$4.10; Manitoba bakers, \$3.45 to \$4.00; Ontario, bags, extra, \$1.50 to \$1.55; straight

rollers, \$1.00 to \$2.00; superfine, \$1.30 to \$1.45; fine, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Oatmeal—The market is steady, and car lots of rolled and granulated it is said cannot be laid down under \$3.95 or \$4 here. There is a fair jobbing business at the following quotations: Rolled and granulated \$4.05 to \$4.15; standard \$3.90 to \$4.05. In bags, granulated \$2.05 to \$2.10, and standard \$1.95 to \$2.

Mill Feed—The demand for bran is good, with business reported at \$13.50, although it is said that figure has been shaded, and we quote \$13 to \$13.50. In the west sales have taken place at \$10.50 to \$11 and shorts have sold at \$12 to \$13. In this market shorts are quoted at \$14 to \$15, and moultries at \$19 to \$24 as to grade.

Wheat—Prices here continue nominal, No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat for May shipment being quoted at 80 to 82c afloat here; No. 3 hard 72 to 73c afloat, No. 1 frosted 59 to 60c; No. 2 do 53 to 55c; and No. 3 do 49 to 50c. These prices are of course more or less nominal. In Ontario prices have dropped 2 to 3c, red and white winter being now quoted at 61 to 64c, and spring 59 to 60c; goose wheat selling as low as 56c f.o.b.

Oats.—The market is quiet but steady at 32 to 33c per 34 lbs, some holders asking more money. The sale is reported of 3 cars at 32½c. There is some demand in the west for export, and freight has been taken there at 30c per 100 lbs through to Liverpool.

Barley.—There is very little doing at the moment, brewers having satisfied their wants for the time being. Quite a lot has changed hands of late at 48c to 53c for malting as to quality. Feed barley is quoted at 38 to 43c as to quality.

Dressed Hogs.—The market is firm, and sales of car lots are reported all the way from \$6.75 up to \$7.25 delivered at Montreal. The inside figure is quoted for coarse heavy hogs and \$7.10 to \$7.25 for choice light averages. High prices are asked in the west owing to light receipts.

Pork and lard.—Hog products are strong and advancing, sales of Canada short cut having been made at \$18.50 to \$19.00, and choice heavy Canada short cut mess pork at \$19.50 to \$20.00 per bbl. American new regular mess pork is more or less nominal in the present excited state of the market. Lard is also strong and higher at \$1.65 to \$1.75 per pail for compound as to quantity, and Canadian pure leaf lard at \$2.00 to \$2.15 per pail. In smoked meats there is a good demand for hams which sell at 11c to 11½c for large size, and at 12 to 12½c per lb for choice selected small and medium sized. Bacon is still scarce and prices are advancing, sales being reported at 11 to 12c. Dry salted flanks and bellies 9c; and long clear bacon 9c. Extra plate beef is quoted at \$12.50 per bbl.

Eggs.—The complaints regarding western limed eggs continue, quite a number of lots that were sold at 15c having been returned. Montreal limed are selling at 16 to 17c, and fresh held being from 18 to 20c. Now laid are quoted at 22 to 24c and in small packages even more is obtainable. Cable advices within the past few days are more favorable, sales of Montreal limed having been made in London at 8s per long hundred of 120, which is satisfactory.

Beans.—Sales have been made in the Chat ham district at \$1.25 to \$1.30 f.o.b. for good to choice handpicked stock, and business here has transpired at \$1.35 to \$1.40 for handpicked, underpriced goods being quoted at \$1.15 to \$1.25.

Butter.—The features of the butter market are about the same as those reported last week, the demand being confined to the local trade. Factory men are more anxious to sell, as they want to close the season's business and settle up with their patrons. A round lot of late made creamery was reported sold at 22½c, but dealers ask 23c for round lots. Dairy butter is by no means plentiful, most of the western having been bought for the Maritime provinces and Newfoundland. Statistically, the butter situation is stronger than it was at this

time last year; but if there is no more export demand, there will undoubtedly be enough for the home trade between now and the new make. We quote prices as follows:—Creamery, choice fall, 22½ to 23c; do, good to fine, 21½ to 22c; eastern townships dairy, choice fall, 20½ to 21c; do, good, 20c, Morrisburg and Brockville, 19 to 21c; western, 17 to 19c. About 1c may be added to above prices for choice selection of single tubs. Roll butter.—The market is fairly active, and western meets with good enquiry at 18 to 20c and Morrisburg at 20½ to 21c per lb.

Cheese.—The market remains quiet but very firm, with a decidedly upward tendency. The short English make which we persisted in claiming during the past two or three months is now an admitted fact, which accounts for the absorption of our heavy make on the other side, the large surplus having already gone forward. Sales have been made in this market during the past week of finest western Septembers and Octobers at 10½ to 10¾c, but it is said that no more Septembers can be had under 11c. Sales of under priced goods are also reported at 10 to 10¾c. The cheese is now all in second hands, with the exception of a few small straggling lots.

Dried Fruit.—Sales have been made at the following quotations: Dried apples, 5 to 6c; evaporated, 6 to 7½c; dried peaches steady and meeting with good demand at 14 to 15c. Apricots, demand good at 14 to 14½c. Evaporated vegetables in large cases at \$4.00. Evaporated peaches are selling at from 13 to 14½c per lb.

Hides.—The supply continues good, but the demand is quite equal to it, everything being picked up pretty well on arrival. A number of sales have transpired for account of tanners at 5½c, and butchers are getting from 4½ to 5c. We quote:—Hides, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; tanners are paying ½c more; lambskins, 75c; calfskins, 5c.—*Trade Bulletin*, D. c. 9.

Fur Trade News.

Mink will continue to meet with general favor says the *Fur Trade Review*, and the consumption at home will increase. Neck scarfs will undoubtedly continue in favor for some time to come, and will be generally worn in early autumn and late in the spring. Seal fully maintains its leading place in favor with the Four Hundred, and is selling well in all stylish garments of moderate proportions.

The London correspondent of the *New York Fur Trade Review*, writing on Nov. 10 says: "The good report of trade we made in our last, we are happy to say, is fully maintained up to date, and all our houses are still pretty full of orders, and it certainly looks as though the season would run on for at least another month yet, although we generally reckon that about the 9th or 10th of November sees the end of the tether. The principal article that has made the trade so busy is Nutria, which is still selling very freely indeed, and this of course accounts to a very large extent why so few beaver are in demand. American marten, which was very sluggish during August and September, has picked up wonderfully during the last few weeks, and stocks of this article have been greatly reduced in consequence. These with good dark mink have been largely used in whole skin ties—that is, the head is stuffed, showing its teeth, and forms the fastening for the tie. We have not much faith in this, but still it is a novelty, and at present the demand is pretty brisk. The next best article to-day is bear, both boas and idalias are still selling very well, indeed. Our mantle houses are still very busy, fur lined cleaks being more in request this year than ever. The trimmings that these houses are using are largely from dyed blue Japanese fox, which has had a very good sale. Skunk, which has fallen off somewhat lately, and is certainly not the favorite that it was at the commencement

of the season. Sable also is being used rather largely by some of the houses on their best work. Otter has been very much neglected at late, and we have not much faith in it for the future. Beaver will certainly have to come down in price before it will do any use in this market again. Dyed fur seals are in very good demand, especially the northwest pups, which can be sold at about 70 shillings. No doubt the prices realized in the small sale of Culverwell, Brooks & Co. last week has had something to do with this. If we may judge by this sale what is likely to take place at C. M. Lompson & Co.'s sale, shippers are to be congratulated."

The Leipzig correspondent of the *Fur Trade Review*, writing on Nov. 10, says: "Musquash is offered here in large quantities, but sales are not gratifying; seal colored skins sell somewhat better than in the summer; speculators have taken advantage of low prices on linings, and have made various purchases. It is not certain whether black Musquash will again be in fashion, and we would advise shippers not to buy at higher than spring prices. Mink has been a favorite article, and has been taken for England, Germany and France, England taking quantities of cheap mink linings; mink tails are very dear, one Mark and more each. Marton sells slowly. Transactions in skunk not important, but we expect the article to be used in various ways, and especially for those in mourning in towns where the mortality has been very great of late. Very few white skins are being dyed at present. Raccoon meets with more favor than at the beginning of the year, but the demand is not brisk. Otter has not sold nearly as well as usual. Beaver is only in moderate request. Black and dark brown bear sell fairly well for rugs with mounted heads. Blue fox of medium and lower sorts has been in demand for Russia, and superior sorts for France; we believe the latter should be lower in price in the spring. Only moderate prices should rule for grey fox in the spring sales. American opossum is scarce here, but not much required, as the skunk imitation is not now in general request. Some transactions have been noted in Australian opossum; sheared seal-colored skins have been in good demand. Leipzig firms have purchased considerable parcels of nutria; the cheapest grades of dressed skins sell well to Berlin and London, and more moderately to Paris. Japanese foxes sell slowly, and we do not think former prices can be maintained.

There has been a continuous demand, largely from France, for black Persian lambs. Leipzig dyers also continue their purchases of raw skins; Russian owners hold the goods at firm rates and have advanced prices. There is a new demand for broadtails from French furriers, and the article has rapidly advanced in price. Black Astrakhan sells very slowly; only the best curled skins are now taken for America; a few moire skins have been purchased for France. Parcels of gray Krimmer lambs have been ordered for Canada; the quality this year is better than of late, and prices are a little higher than in summer. Dyers have purchased white foxes from importers; wolverine is in demand for England, but is scarce. In German dressed squirrel linings the cheaper grades now sell best; dark raw skins have been purchased for America; the Russian-dressed squirrel sacs are neglected, the usual demand is observed for Ermine linings. French firms have taken small supplies of Siberian sable; there is a smaller demand for tails. Thibet skins and best coats sell well in white, black and fancy colors; brown moufflons have again been freely purchased for England, and prices have advanced. Kolinsky is taken to some extent for linings; prices are moderate. Russian wolves sell fairly; brown bear has been taken for England; a few parcels of Russian badger have been exported to France for brush manufacture. There is very little change in Europe on furs, but with an improvement in the rate of exchange we will soon close out this year's stock of foxes; stone-marten is taken in limited quan-

tity or America; white coney has sold fairly; dyed coney is in moderate demand, and would probably sell more readily if prices were as low as in former years.

Winter Fashions in Furs.

Fur garments for the winter season of 1892-3 include a varied range in shapes and proportion, from the large full depth cloak to the smaller cape, wraps of medium size, graceful mantles, storm collars, fluffy boas, popular cravats, and muffs considerably larger than the prevailing mode of past seasons.

Seal of the finest quality retains its popularity, and it is worn plain or in association with other furs; a stylish long coat has the lapel fronts reversed from the neck to the bust, and below these lapels the garment is closed, double-breasted, with fine large tortoise shell buttons; the back, from the waist line, flares in three plaits, the sleeves are high-shouldered, the collar is in Henri Deux style, and the lining is of brocaded satin. A full depth cloak is cut bell-shape, with flaring plaits; the fronts fall in jabots to the bust, and are double-breasted from that point; sleeves increase in width downward from the shoulder. A dressy coat, of medium length, is made of seal in combination with Persianer; the skirt is full and open at the back below the waist; the high collar is of choice Persianer; the sleeves, finished with cuffs, are exceptionally full; bands, of the same fur as the collar and cuffs, are set on the front; the same garment may be produced in seal, or seal and otter. An exquisite mantle, forty-six inches in depth, in seal is made with a pointed yoke, the fronts being provided with openings for the hands; the collar is of extreme height; the same mantle is provided in selected seal and fine sable. New designs in manties and opera wear are shown in depths varying from forty to forty-six inches, and they are very generally admired. Silken Persian is a new favorite with many ladies of fashion selecting black in furs. It is made up in garments of varied designs, including very stylish conceptions with loose fronts and backs, high shoulders and collars; some of the fronts have large triangular lapels that are extremely attractive. Elegant capes are shown in plain seal, superior mink, stone marten, black fox, astrakhan, black marten, fitch and other leading furs, and also in unusually effective combinations, noticeably seal and Persian lamb, seal and Hudson's Bay sable, seal and mink tail. Coats are rather short, falling just below the waist; linings of silk correspond in color with the furs. Hand some cloaks, in other materials than furs, are lined with fur or are fur trimmed; linings comprise mandarin lamb for cloth and silk cloaks and wraps; other rich garments are lined with durable minks; trimming furs include silver fox, Persian lamb, seal, mink, chinchilla, sable, Astrakhan, mink tail, Krimmer, mandarin lamb, black marten and sable tail. Cravats are produced in the more dressy furs, such as mink, seal, Astrakhan, fitch and sable.

Rugs are in fashionable favor, and are made up for the hall, parlor, library and other apartments. These rugs are finished with full heads, and with heads having the mouths closed. Elegant examples are in full sized royal Bengal tiger, black bear, musk ox, grizzly bear, Mongolian tiger, Polar bear, African lion, leopards, wolves, panthers, foxes, and other large and small animals. Dining room rugs are composed of Australian opossum tails and various pleasing combinations. Robes of fur are favored for sleigh and carriage use and for service on ocean voyages. The popular skins embrace specimens of extreme and moderate size, particularly black bear, Hudson's Bay wolf, wolverine, lynx, musk ox, natural seal, wild cat, and various other suitable light and dark furs of extreme and moderate weight. Stylish mats are shown for sleigh and carriage service, and are made up in Iceland sheep, bear, black goat and leopard.

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Taking effect on Sunday, Nov. 20, 1892.

(Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.
2.55p	4.10p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.45a	1.00p
2.45p	4.00p	8 0	Portage Junction.....	11.54a	1.10p
2.30p	3.45p	9 3	St. Norbert.....	12.09p	1.24p
2.17p	3.31p	15 3	Cartier.....	12.23p	1.37p
1.50p	3.15p	23 5	St. Agathe.....	12.41p	1.55p
1.50p	3.04p	27 4	Union Point.....	12.49p	2.02p
1.39p	2.61p	32 5	Silver Plains.....	1.01p	2.13p
1.20p	2.33p	40 4	Morris.....	1.30p	2.36p
	2.18p	46 8	St. Jean.....	1.35p	
	1.57p	56 0	Letellier.....	1.57p	
	1.25p	65 0	Emerson.....	2.15p	
	1.15p	68 1	Pembina.....	2.25p	
	9.35a	103	Grand Forks.....	6.00p	
	5.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction.....	9.55p	
	3.35p	470	Minneapolis.....	8.30a	
	3.00p	481	St. Paul.....	7.05a	
	9.00a	833	Chicago.....	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. Thurs. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues. Thurs. & Sat.
11.40a	2.55p	0	Winnipeg.....	1.00p	3.00a
7.30p	1.15p	0	Morris.....	2.30p	7.30a
6.40p	12.53p	10 0	Low Farm.....	3.09p	8.15a
5.40p	12.27p	21 2	Myrtle.....	3.31p	9.05a
6.24p	12.15p	25 9	Roland.....	3.43p	9.25a
4.40p	11.57a	33 7	Rosebank.....	4.02p	9.58a
4.10p	11.43a	38 6	Miami.....	4.15p	10.25a
3.23p	11.20a	49 0	Deerwood.....	4.33p	11.15a
2.53p	11.08a	54 1	Aitامت.....	4.50p	11.48a
2.18p	10.49a	62 1	Somerset.....	5.10p	12.23p
1.43p	10.33a	68 4	Swan Lake.....	5.24p	1.00p
1.15p	10.19a	74 0	Indian Springs.....	5.39p	1.30p
12.57p	10.07a	79 4	Mariapolis.....	5.50p	1.55p
12.27p	9.50a	83 8	Greenway.....	6.06p	2.23p
11.51a	9.35a	92 3	Balder.....	6.21p	3.00p
10.26a	9.12a	102 7	Belmont.....	6.45p	3.50p
9.49a	8.55a	109 7	Hilton.....	7.21p	4.29p
9.55a	8.40a	117 1	Ashdown.....	7.35p	5.03p
8.43a	8.30a	120 0	Wawanesa.....	7.47p	5.16p
8.10a	8.06a	129 5	Rounthwaite.....	8.14p	6.09p
7.30a	7.48a	137 2	Martinville.....	8.25p	6.48p
	7.30a	145 1	Brandon.....	8.55p	7.30p

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.		W. Bd.	
Axd. dly except Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	daily except Sunday.
12.10p	0	Winnipeg.....	3.40p
11.50a	3.0	Portage Junction.....	3.55p
11.18a	11.5	St. Charles.....	4.20p
11.08a	14.7	Headingley.....	4.35p
10.40a	21.0	White Plains.....	5.00p
9.45a	35.2	Eustace.....	5.49p
9.18a	42.1	Oakville.....	6.13p
8.25a	55.5	Portage la Prairie.....	7.00p

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains. Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily.

Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California. Close connections at Chicago with Eastern lines.

For farther particulars apply to

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.
H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 463 Main St., Winnipeg.