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Appointments Perfect.
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Manufacturers of

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Our Brands: { RELIANCE &
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Are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion

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The Commercial

JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

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

VOL. 6.

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1887.

No. 7

The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY MONDAY

THE COMMERCIAL will be mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain at \$2.00 a year in advance.

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THE COMMERCIAL will be circulated extensively amongst wholesale and retail Merchants, Jobbers, Bankers, Brokers, Manufacturers, Hotel Keepers, Insurance and Loan Agencies throughout the entire Canadian North-west.

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Office, 4 and 6 James St. East

JAMES E. STEEN,
Publisher

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 7, 1887.

GEO. CLOKE, baker, Winnipeg, is dead.

G. P. DODDS, general storekeeper, Wolsley, is removing from this point.

W. J. FARRELL & Co., plumbers, Victoria,—stock and tools sold by auction.

McINNIS & IRWIN, grocers, Winnipeg, contemplate removing to Strathclair.

JOHNSTON & Co., tannery, Victoria,—business and premises for sale by tender.

DONAHUE & ATKINSON, barbers, Winnipeg, had shop and fixtures damaged by fire.

THE C.P.R. Company have come to the conclusion to have two excursions from Manitoba to the east this winter, one this month and one in December. The fare for return tickets has been fixed at \$40. The policy is a liberal one, and we believe it will prove a paying one.

HUTTON & Co., auctioneers, Winnipeg, have dissolved, W. H. Hutton continuing the business.

CONLIN & CAMERON, blacksmiths, Victoria, have dissolved partnership; W. Cameron retires.

THE Victoria Times reports the shipment of 49 barrels and 6 bales of raw seal skins from that place for London, England.

C. W. DAVIDSON, formerly of McIntyre & Davidson, jewelers, Portage la Prairie, is about to open up in that line at Vancouver, B.C.

UP to the end of October, the shipments of wheat of the present year's crop from Portage la Prairie, exceeded 250,000 bushels, and still there are people who talk of that town as a dead place. During the month named in has certainly been a lively corpse.

THE Gladstone Age of Oct. 28th records a transaction, the sale of a ton of first-class butter, in one lot, by a farmer near that place, to Messrs. Galloway Brothers, merchants there. Surely Manitoba must be a promising dairy country.

RECEIPTS of the Inland Revenue office for the Winnipeg division during October were as follows:

Tobacco.....	\$7,729 00
Cigars	171 39
Spirits	8,874 58
Petroleum inspection.....	38 00
Malt	1,242 69
Licenses.....	120 00
Other receipts	41 00

Total\$17,291 64

IN noticing some cars of Manitoba grain received in Victoria, B. C., the Times of that city says: It is claimed that oats, barley, wheat, peas, and even hay can be laid down in Victoria in quantities at a much lower figure than the prices asked on the mainland and on the island. It is reported that several car loads of potatoes are en route for this city. The surplus in potatoes alone this year in Manitoba will be over one million bushels. Butter, eggs and poultry are now reaching this city from Winnipeg in considerable quantities, and as a general rule are giving satisfaction.

F. C. McCARTNEY is opening up a drug store at Vancouver, B.C.

A BOARD of Trade has been organized at Rapid City, with Mr. J. A. Ovas as president, Mr. J. Hindson, vice-president and Mr. M. Turriff as secretary treasurer.

LOGGING operations are now commencing in the Keewatin Territory. The Rat Portage News reports that Cameron & Kennedy of that place had sent out three camps of men.

A FRUIT growers association for British Columbia has been formed and application for incorporation will be made at once. Mr. D. McGilvrey has been elected president and Mr. Chas. McDonough treasurer.

A MEETING of the council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade was held last Tuesday, at which instructions were given to the committee on industries to make inquiries as to the chances for a rope and twine factory location here. The secretary was also instructed to take steps to secure weekly reports as to grain exports from the province. Other matters of less moment were also attended to.

THE Algoma Miner of Oct. 29th, contains the following: There is great excitement in and around Sudbury over the reported discovery of gold. It is said that in blasting for other metals a vein of gold bearing quartz was struck of great richness and extent, and the whole neighborhood is worked to fever heat about it. It is quite possible that Sudbury wants another baby boom to replace the boomlet of which they have been so recently bereft.

THE Vancouver News-Advertiser of October 29th, publishes a local market report from which we clip the following: FLOUR—Owing to the Manitoba mills being engaged in supplying the demand for shipment to the East via the Lakes before the close of navigation, the supply of flour is hardly equal to the demand. However, the commission men and agents here expect several shipments shortly and the market to resume its normal aspect.

PRODUCE.—The demand for butter and cheese is steady. Supplies now come chiefly from Manitoba and local sources, very little coming from California or the Sound.

SEEMINGLY the anti-bucket shop crusade now being carried on causes hard feelings between boards of trade and produce exchanges. The influence of the bucket shop element seems to be pretty powerful even in a board of trade which joins in the crusade. Last week we reported the President of the Chicago board of trade likely to get into trouble over the matter, but the following paragraph from the *North-western Miller* of Minneapolis, goes to show that the trouble of the Board President has been thickening of late. A report comes via New York to the effect that President Wright, of the Chicago board of trade, is now being investigated by a special committee, on charges that his firm has been regularly filling large orders from certain prominent shops on the regular board. The Chicago board has long posed before the country as the champion of the anti-bucket shop element, and as Mr. Wright is the head of the board, such charges, if proven, will ruin him. The story is a sweet morsel in the mouths of the members of the New York produce exchange, as President Wright recently characterized that institution as a "huge bucket shop," and made other remarks of a very uncomplimentary tenor concerning it.

THERE are a lot of theories being put forth to account for the present monetary stringency in the east, and many of them seem of a very hazy and speculative character. There are, however, others which bear the surface appearance of being logical. The *Monetary Times* of October 28th accounts for it in the increase of aggregate of bank discounts during the past two years, which increase amounts to \$16,000,000. Mr. Clouston, of the Bank of Montreal, says: "The demand for extra funds to handle the crop of Manitoba, the heavy calls of the lumber trade and slow collections generally, will account for it. The *Journal of Commerce* of the 28th, contains an editorial on the subject, attributing the tightening mainly to the fact that the *Journal* had prophesied this movement as far back as June last. In the two first-mentioned opinions there is no doubt much truth, but they deal only with superficial causes and endeavor to make the influences at work purely local. In our editorial columns we take a broader view of the question, and are satisfied that the causes mentioned are only some of the local features on the general wave of rising finances of this whole continent. That some of them are marked features there is no question, but amid all the opinions expressed, none accept the present tendency as foreshadowing any commercial danger.

THAT the Inter-State Commerce Law of the United States has some eccentricities connected with its workings in freight as well as passenger business, is evident from the following case reported by a correspondent to the *St. Paul Globe*. Wm. W. Sanderson, the station agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Valley City, was arrested recently and taken before a United States commissioner, upon the complaint of Edgar W. Wylie, a street buyer of wheat at this place, charged with a violation of section 3 and 10 of the inter-state commerce law, in refusing to furnish Wylie with any cars for the

purpose of transporting wheat to Duluth. At the hearing a few days ago, after several witnesses had been examined on the part of the United States, the defendant waived further examination, and was held in the sum of \$1,000 to await the action of the grand jury at the next session of the United States district court to be held at Bismark. Bail was furnished by John Russell, president of the Russell & Miller Milling Co., and Wm. W. Barton, manager of the Northern Pacific Elevator Co. Upon the hearing, the fact appears that, while Mr. Sanderson had told certain farmers that he would not furnish cars to Mr. Wylie, or any other street buyer, they or any other farmer could have all the cars they wanted. One of the farmers testified that he could haul but one load of wheat a day, and that it would take in the neighborhood of ten days for him to fill a car, while it appeared that Mr. Wylie had and could fill at least two cars per day. It is plain that the reason the railroad company refuses cars to street buyers, and allows them to farmers, is that very few farmers can avail themselves of the offer. Street buyers force the price of wheat up from 1½ to 2¢ per bushel, which the elevators are obliged to give to compete. Mr. Wylie is laying the foundation for an action against the Northern Pacific for damages, under sections 8 and 9 of the inter-state commerce law. He has made a written demand on the company for sufficient cars to ship 1,000 bushels of wheat daily, from this place to Duluth, until Jan. 1st. To avoid the point that the company may expect to make when the case comes to trial, that he did not own any wheat, and cannot prove that he could have gotten any wheat, he is making contracts with farmers.

THE scarcity of hogs in this province holds out in the most tantalizing manner this year, and as yet prices are being paid for them which cannot be considered as fair market quotations. A year and a half ago, or thereabouts, when live hogs were being shipped out of the province to eastern markets in thousands, no person could have foreseen the scarcity which has existed this summer and fall. But on top of these heavy exports came the drought of last summer, causing a decided shortage in root crops and rough grain products, so necessary for hog feed during the winter. The consequence was, that scores of hog-raisers, finding themselves very short of feed, rushed in their breeding stock during last fall and winter, and marketed many that they should have fed through the winter. Indeed, many a growing animal was sold, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have paid much better if fed over winter. The fabulous prices paid for fresh pork last summer was a natural result of this indiscriminate rush to market; and the recovery, or rather reduction of prices to a level at which local packers will be able to compete with imported meats, goes on very slowly. This year the yield of root crops and other hog feed products is nominally heavy, but the hogs are not in the country to feed, and it is doubtful if a few carloads of grade brood sows and a few pure blood boars from Ontario, where feed and fodder are now scarce, would not be a very profitable investment to the man or firm who would try it.

Of course there is quite a quantity of growing hogs in possession of our farmers at present, which will reach market in a fatted condition this winter. But after making the most liberal allowance for this supply, the local product will be considerably short of the local demand, and heavy imports of meats will be necessary. Our farmers too, are not, as a rule, compelled to sell this winter either from financial or feed reasons, and the number of sows they may hold over for breeding purposes next year may greatly diminish even the calculations which are now made upon a home supply. The hope that by next fall there will be sufficient meat packing and curing done in this and other cities of the province as will make an ever-ready local market for the farmers' pork products. Assuredly if we had possessed such these last two or three years, there would not have been such a hog famine as has existed during the past summer.

Business East. ONTARIO.

Thos. J. Halsted, harness dealer, Acton, has assigned.

John Plewes, flour, etc., Bracebridge, is selling out and removing to Toronto.

D. Knowlton, spring beds, Brantford, has sold out.

Daniel Gorrie, general storekeeper, Haliburton, has sold out.

Healey Bros., hotelkeepers, Kingsville, have sold out.

Jas. Kennedy, jeweller, Kingsville, has moved to Comber.

D. McIntyre, blacksmith, Manilla, has removed to Sunderland.

A. A. Hay, blacksmith, Mildmay, has assigned.

G. W. Buckborough, blacksmith, Mount Pleasant, has assigned.

Harry Coussens, manufacturer, Norwich, has assigned.

C. W. Gauthier, fish, etc., Sandwich, was burned out.

E. E. Ford, dry goods, etc., Simcoe, has assigned.

J. S. Affholder, general storekeeper, St. Clements, has removed to Dorking.

Chas. Garner, harness dealer, Thamesford, has assigned.

C. M. Green, Toronto Light King Lamp Co., Toronto, has called a meeting of creditors.

Mrs. C. Hourigan, dry goods, Toronto, has called a meeting of creditors.

J. F. Lyon, perfumery, Toronto, have assigned.

W. D. Moody & Co., manufacturers of cider, etc., Toronto, have dissolved.

Cameron, Wickett & Co., furniture, Aylmer, have dissolved; Cameron retires and firm is now Wickett, Best & Palmer.

Campbell & Co., general storekeepers, Ayton, have dissolved.

J. S. Powley, pianos, Belleville, has removed to Toronto.

R. Shannon, grain dealer, Brantford, has removed to Waterford.

J. & J. Cochrane, grocers, Colborne, have sold out.

Theo. LeP. Fi giano, dentist, Hamilton, is dead.

Wm. Gulley, pop manufacturer, Hamilton,—
bailiff in possession.

T. J. Tillinghast, tailor, Kingston, has given
up this business.

L. Verbeeck, varieties, Kingston, was burned
out.

J. A. Wiseman, harness dealer, Kingston,
was burned out.

Jos. Broadbent, builder, London, has as-
signed.

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AITKINSON**

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Grain Shippers,

SPECIALTIES: WHEAT, BARLEY & OATS

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Agents for the Dundee Sacks of the Toronto Bag Works.
All kinds of Flour and Grain Sacks, Stencilling Inks, etc.
New and improved process of Printing Flour Bags.
Agents Liverpool Salt for Packers and Dairy use.

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CHENNEVILLE STREET, MONTREAL,

are prepared to execute orders for every article
required by Printers. They will be happy to
send Price Lists and Estimates, and they feel
warranted in claiming that they are in a posi-
tion to supply

TYPE,

Presses, Inks and Printers Goods

generally, ON BETTER TERMS than any other
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Sole Agents for the Johnson Type Foundry

and agents for George Bruce's Son & Co., James Connor's
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Messrs. Z. Hoe & Co., C. Potter, Jr. & Co., the Gordon and
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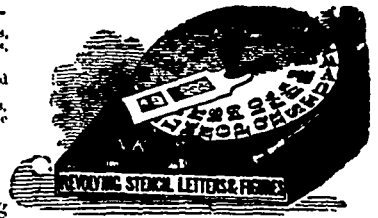
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where they will be pleased to
receive calls from all their old customers.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 7, 1887.

A BARLEY MARKET.

The production of barley of a quality fit for malting purposes has been steadily on the increase in Manitoba during the past few years, and is now far beyond what the local demand calls for, and in making this statement we confine ourselves strictly to the better grades of that grain, and do not include the great quantity which is so carelessly handled by our farmers as to be fit for nothing but food for live stock. That the proportion of high grade barley here is so small compared with that of the lower grades is due mainly to the fact, that Manitoba is badly situated for an export market. To ship our barley all the way to the cities of Ontario and Quebec at the freight rates charged on the C. P. R. certainly leaves a rather small margin for our farmers, while the "choke off" combination of that road and the St. P. M. & M. makes shipping to the omniferous markets of Chicago and Milwaukee about as unremunerative, even when the item of United States tariff is left out. The average rate from points say in Southern Manitoba to either of these cities being forty-five cents per hundred pounds, or nearly twenty-two cents a bushel. In this one article there-

ore, there is a powerful argument against railway monopoly, which notwithstanding the block that now seems to have been reached in the construction of the Red River Valley railway has nearly run its course, and will be a thing of the past ere Manitoba has another crop ready for market. But let us examine into the encouragement of barley raising when compelled to ship to an Eastern Canadian Market. First of all we pay to the C. P. R. Company from twenty to twenty-five cents a bushel for carrying our grain to this market, and then we only reach a point where the price of barley is ruled by the export demand from the United States, or in short we pay these exorbitant rates for the privilege of shipping to a second hand market, instead of being in a position to place the grain at reasonable rates direct in the market where it is required. But then this is only one of the eccentricities of the great national and political railway policy, and people in Canada are

often called upon to make heavy sacrifices for patriotic(?) leads, and must be prepared to be sneered at as disloyal annexationists, when they question the expense of such loyalty.

Under the circumstances above described it is not astonishing that our farmers make but little effort to produce high grades of barley. The watchful care and extra trouble necessary to secure a bright grain are but poorly repaid, when little else than a feed market is to be found for it, in which the poorer qualities that receive no care are almost equal in value, and all this to enrich a monopoly, that is crushing the life out of the whole Northwest.

But as already stated the days of this monopoly are numbered and very nearly counted out, and for the crop of 1888 it will be worth the trouble of our grain raisers to make a little effort to secure a better quality of barley. With reduced rates to Chicago, Milwaukee and other brewing points around Lake Michigan a practically unlimited consuming market will be opened up, where our products will bring their value first handed without being submitted to a toll charge to the middlemen of Eastern provinces.

But a word about the United States tariff on our barley exports will not be without interest, for even this obstruction can we think be overcome. The United States Customs and Inland Revenue Services are ever ready to facilitate any arrangement that will be an assistance to the manufacturing interest of that country. In flour milling, sugar refining and other branches they have a system of rebates on exports, amounting to, or nearly so, the import duty on the raw material used, which allows all the advantages of manufacturing in bond without the attendant inconveniences. There is no reason why this system cannot be applied to malting and brewing, and the obstacle of a tariff on barley practically removed. United States brewers make heavy exports of their manufactures to Canada and other countries, and year by year their demands for the barley produced in our northern latitudes are increasing. Here in the Northwest we have facilities for raising that grain which are possessed by few countries in the world, if our farmers can only get the encouragement which calls for effort at excellence, and it seems as if the day was close at hand when they will get that. Once let the brewing interest of the United States know that we have

have a mart where fine barley can be had in considerable quantities, and they have ingenuity enough to bridge over the tariff, and all other obstacles between them and the article they want. Our duty is comprised in two points, namely: break railroad monopoly, and, produce the article.

TIGHTENING FINANCES.

There always is a crowd of alarmists, who see in every phase of the money market some sign of coming danger, and it is not to be wondered at, that the upward tendency of the eastern money market should bring from such people the excited cry of "breakers ahead," and that they should estimate coming trouble, if there is really any, at a far higher figure than there is any necessity for. That there is quite too much importance placed by many upon the tightening finances which has been at work in Canada for the last month or two, is certain, and still the tendency gives clear indications of relative money values in different portions of the Dominion undergoing a readjustment in the near future.

The mistake is too common for people to imagine that the monetary interest of this continent is a collection of separate, disjointed, independent and often discordant elements, instead of its being as it really is one fabric, linked with each section more or less dependant upon the others. Some financial localists have the fixed opinion, that even provincial geographical lines are barriers sufficient, to cause a monetary tendency in one direction in one province of the Dominion and in another direction in another province, although the system of banking we have in Canada requires only a casual study to show that under it no such financial cross currents can exist, or when they do exist, they are of very short duration, so sensitive are the connecting links of financial affairs, and so quickly do they adjust themselves to a general level. Even the more general belief, that our monetary system and that of the United States are independent of each other is a fallacy. The New York field alone is far too enticing for our Canadian bankers to pass unnoticed, and as they are often in a position to place huge piles of funds at the disposal of borrowers, they are as generally relied upon in Wall Street as any other financial source, and New York is not the only city of the United States, where Canadian banking resources are freely called upon.

It is beyond doubt that American financial interests move in concert, and each purely local feature is merely the ripple on the side or crest of the one broad, rising and falling wave. Thus two years ago or so when call loans were begging in New York at two to three per cent. money was correspondingly free and plentiful in the leading cities of Canada, and now that United States monetary demands have reached a rather active state, money has tightened in the Dominion generally, and an advance of one per cent. in discount rates has gone into force, which cannot be accounted for by home tendencies although these have been inclining upwards of late. Short crops and other drawbacks in Quebec and Ontario may, and will doubtless necessitate the carrying of considerable of a load, of which banks under other circumstances would be free. But it is not at all likely, that this would have caused the sharp jump of one per cent. in discounts without any outside influences assisting.

Although the general tendency of monetary affairs is towards stiffening, it does not follow that in every locality the rise in its price will be the same, at least as far as discount rates are concerned, and if there is any portion of the Dominion which should fare well in this respect, it is the province of Manitoba. Four years ago, when monetary affairs were in a similar state, this province was in a sad plight. It was only emerging from the crash of exploded speculation, with scores of its business men weighed down with outside and unproductive investments, while in mercantile lines overstocking was the rule instead of the exception. In addition to this a damaged crop placed our farmers in a rather helpless condition, and altogether what can be recognized as banking securities were at a low ebb. Naturally our discount rates were held at an abnormally high pitch, and it was not until the fall of 1885, that the recognized rate for first-class commercial paper reached the natural level of seven per cent. in Winnipeg, at which it has since held stationery.

With a stiffening up in discount rates Manitoba is now in a totally different position to where it stood four years ago. Our merchants and other business men have freed themselves from all speculative burdens, and those who were too weak to stand the pressure have gone under with the great majority. Trade affairs are in as healthy a state as can

well be expected. Our farmers who have been for years steadily gaining solidity, are now bringing to market one of the heaviest crops of every class of products ever heard of in the history of this continent, so that the balance of exports over imports for the coming year promises to be phenomenally heavy for a new country. Every indication in the province therefore, points in the direction of trade safety and solidity. Everything that will count for a banking security has been increased greatly in value of late, while in Quebec and Ontario, with short crops and other drawbacks, such securities have been materially lessened. It is surely not expecting too much, to look for commercial discounts to be as low here, as in either of the two provinces named; and the recent advance of one per cent. there only raises money to the same level as it is held here. It is therefore only justice to this province and its business men, that during the present state of trade safety, and with our present prosperous outlook, money should be as cheap here as any portion of the Dominion, for assuredly no other portion offers greater safety at present for its investment. The mutterings we have heard of late about an advance in discount rates we hope will die away as soon as the November returns from crops get into circulation, and banks are relieved from any abnormal volume of paper they may have been handling during the past two or three months. Should an advance go into effect, we should certainly deem it an injustice to the business men of this province.

The argument of bankers, that limited resources may necessitate advanced discount rates finds an answer in the advice to banks to choose their customers. This province is now in a state where a little conservative banking would do it more good, than it did when applied during our depths of depression, and after a speculative crash, which was mainly due to the recklessness of banks themselves. We can stand that now a great deal better than we could four years ago, and we can stand it a great deal better than we can stand an advance in discount rates, besides banks by exercising their conservatism now in prosperity can do much to check the growth of speculation, of which all new and undeveloped countries are so much in danger.

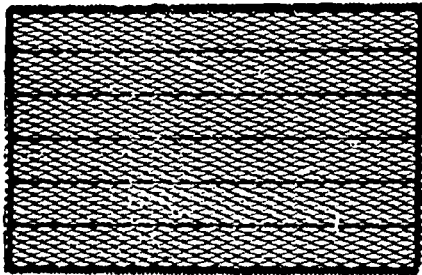
THE R. R. V. RAILWAY.

The report of the citizen's delegates who waited upon the Local Government and Mr. Holt, contractor, regarding Winnipeg furnishing \$300,000 towards the completion of the R. R. V. railway will be found elsewhere in our columns, and is as explicit as a meagre statement can be made.

It may now be considered beyond a doubt, that there will be no railway finished to the boundary this year, although some of our leading citizens are still hoping against hope, and trying to reach a reconciliation which will ensure the completion of the work before 1887 comes to an end. That they will be successful there is but little reason to hope, and the most tantalizing circumstance in connection with the delay is that it is not now caused by outside enemies, but by a want of confidence amongst ourselves.

There can be no question that the present deadlock in the progress of the R. R. V. railway is the result of political party feeling, although no representative of any party dare openly avow hostility to the undertaking. All are openly in favor of the immediate construction of the road, and yet it is doubtful if the leaders of either party would not block the whole enterprise for years, if by so doing they could secure any decided advantage over their opponents. It is to be deeply regretted, that at such a period in the affairs of the province we have in power a Government, which is far from possessing the confidence of the people at large, and does not receive an implicit confidence from many of its own following. With a Government in power possessing such a confidence a delegation of citizens would be justified in relying upon promises, but the record of Mr. Norquay's administration is such that a delegation who did so, without the most binding guarantees, would be considered crazy.

We have no hesitation in saying, that we do not doubt the honest intention of the Government to push the construction of the R. R. V. road to completion this year, and we discredit the stories of treachery so industriously circulated by partizans of the opposition. But we must admit that the mistrust they now have to contend with, is only the natural results of the years of a time serving and vacillating policy which they have pursued. Once more the interests of the province are test between two antagonistic parties, one with an aim to hold power at all costs, and the other with an aim to reach power at any costs.



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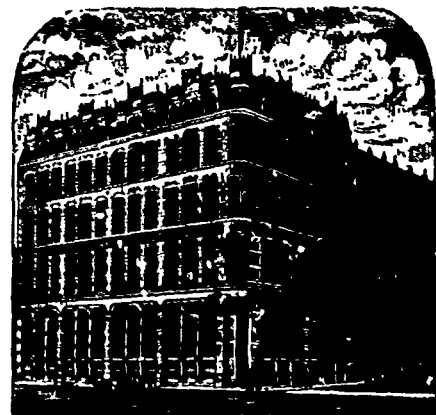
WHOLESALE GROCERS

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DRIED FRUITS, Etc.

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WINNIPEG, MAN



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732, 734 and 736 Craig Street, MONTREAL

Complete Set of Samples with

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Metals, Window Glass, Paints & Oils, etc.

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Wholesale Shelf Hardware,

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Varnishes, etc. Importers of PLATE GLASS and
Belgian Window Glass.

Wholesale Agents for the Dominion for Wine and New-
ton's Artists' Materials.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Monetary affairs have been moving steadily towards improvement during the past week, and the result has been somewhat of a relief from the extra pressure of paper carried by the banks. Friday, being the 4th, was looked forward to with some interest, not on account of the heavy array of payments due on that day, as the commercial payments for November are scattered pretty well over the month, and altogether will make a phenomenally heavy aggregate. The results of Friday were highly satisfactory, showing fully seventy-five per cent. of commercial paper retired and less than \$200 worth of that class of paper gone to protest, thus furnishing a very encouraging index to the balance of the month. Banks still talk about money being tight, but no change in discount rates is reported, first-class commercial paper being held at 7 to 8 per cent. Anything outside of regular customers paper the banks keep shy of. In real estate mortgage loans, new business is still slow, and promises to be for a week or two longer. Arrears of interest are coming in freely, and causing renewed confidence on the part of loan companies, whose agents still confidently expect a good and profitable new business before the year closes. Interests stands steady at 8 per cent. all but first class city loans.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There seems to have been but little change in the state of the wholesale trade of the city since our last report, and what little has taken place has been for the better. In most lines of season goods there has been a steady and liberal demand for sorts, which has kept business rather active in some instances and in others has prevented the dullness which often succeeds the first rush of a season's business. Travelers in these lines are as a rule out on the road, and returns from them are very satisfactory so far as sorts for fall and winter are concerned, but orders from samples of spring goods are still slow to move, although more of that class of business has been done than in the week previous to our last report. In lines dependant upon building operations the closing press of the season still continues, and another week or two of activity is generally looked forward to. In staple every day lines there has been a little increase in activity, or as some houses put it, they are receiving the first taste of what is expected during the latter half of November and the month of December. In almost all lines a slight improvement in cash returns is reported, and last Friday being the fourth of the month, the proportion of mercantile paper retired was the heaviest since last spring, if not during this year. Altogether the wholesale report for the week is very satisfactory, and if the season is long in opening into its full volume of business doing, indications are that once it does so the general activity will be all that was anticipated.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Although the return of mild weather has had a quieting effect in this branch, the sorting trade has reached a very satisfactory aggregate for the week. In the city spring samples are being opened up, but retailers are slow in purchasing so far ahead. A very marked improvement in country collections is reported.

CLOTHING.

Buyers are beginning to get more interested in spring samples, and a start has been made in sales for delivery in February and March. Sorting up in winter goods is keeping up, and adding considerably to the volume of business.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

The only change to note in this branch is an improvement in collections. Sales have not changed any in volume since our last report, and the proportion of staple and fancy lines included remain much the same.

DRY GOODS.

In this staple branch business has been steady but not over active, the sorting trade in winter lines being the only sales made. Although some eastern travelers are out with spring samples, the local houses are not yet in the field, and buying for spring cannot be said to have commenced. A very marked improvement in country collections is reported.

DRESS AND CHEMICALS.

There is nothing of any moment to report in this trade. Business keeps in its usual steady move, and no change in prices of goods are reported. Quotations are: Howard's quinine, 75 to 90c; German quinine, 65 to 75c; morphia, \$2.75 to \$3.25; iodide of potassium, 65 to 75c; bromide of potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5.00; coppers, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5.00; sulphur, roll, \$4.50 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 6 to 9c.

FURNITURE

Business holds moderately active, but has not increased in volume as was expected. Scarcity of supplies from the factories is still complained of. Collections are reported fairly free.

FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

There is no change to note in connection with these goods, except that the sale of apples have been very heavy owing no doubt to retailers filling up before frost gets to be too severe. Nonew varieties are reported on the market. Quotations are: Winter apples, \$3.50 with \$4 asked for some very choice lots; Florida oranges, \$8 to \$9.50 a box; lemons, steady at \$6.50 to \$7.50; California pears are still offered at \$4.50 to \$5 a box; Malaga grapes in kegs are quoted at \$8.50 to \$9. Winter is threatened and soft fruits are gradually disappearing. Southern onions are held at \$3 per 100 lbs, and Egyptian onions at \$7 for cases of that weight. Native onions are higher and quoted at \$2 per cwt.

FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

There is no change to report in these goods, except that the first arrivals of new Valencia raisins have reached the market, but the quantity is yet too small for quotations to supercede those of the old, and prices remain as follows: Figs, Turkey, in boxes, 10 to 11c, new Eleme, figs, in layers, 15c per lb., or \$2 per dozen in 1 lb. boxes; golden dates 10c; Valencia raisins, \$3.25; London layers, \$3.50; Patras currants 8 cents per pound; evaporated apples, 14c; dried apples, 8 to 8½c; new

Turkey prunes, 6½ to 7c. Nuts are quoted: Peanuts, roasted, 17 to 18c; peanuts, raw, 15c; walnuts 18c; almonds, 20c; filberts, 12½c; Texas pecans, 17c.

CANNED GOODS.

In some lines of these goods prices are a little easier, but no general change is reported. Quotations are. Salmon, \$7.00, mackerel, \$6.00; lobsters, \$6.50 to \$7; sardines (French), ¼ tins, 11c; ½ tins, 24c; cove oysters, \$5.25; corn, \$3.25 peas \$3.25 tomatoes \$3.50, baked beans \$2.75 per dozen, corned beef \$3, lunch tongues, 2 lbs. \$6.50 to \$7.00; 1 lb. \$3.25. Fruit in 2lb. tins, per doz: pears, \$2.50 to \$2.75, strawberries, \$2.50 to \$2.75; plums, \$2.25 to \$2.50, peaches, \$3.75, raspberries, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

GROCERIES.

Most houses in this branch report increasing sales during the week, but there is still room for improvement. The same may be said about collections in which a slight improvement has appeared. Values are pretty steady prices holding: Dark yellow sugar, 6½c; medium to bright, 6½ to 7½c; granulated, 8c to 8½c; lump sugar, 9½ to 9¾c. Coffees—Rios, 25 to 29c; Government Java, 33 to 35c; other Javas, 25 to 30c; Mochas, 31 to 35c. New season's teas are now quoted as follows: Japan season 1886-7, 20 to 45c; Congous, 1886-7, 20 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 50c. Old range Moyune gunpowder, 25 to 70c; panired Japan, 23 to 45c; basket-fired, 25 to 40c; Pingsuey young hyson, 25 to 35c; Moyune young hyson, 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-6, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn, \$2.25 to \$2.60; sugar cane, \$2.10 to \$2.35; T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 48c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s. 55c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 57c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

The closing press of the season still keeps business active, but this is looked upon as nearing a close. Collections are reported rather good. There are no changes in prices to report, but after lake navigation higher figures for some goods may be looked for. Quotations are about as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger, \$4 to \$4.25; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.75 to \$3.90; sheet iron, \$3.50 to \$5.00, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 32c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6 to 6½c per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6½ to 7c.

HIDES.

Receipts begin to increase as the cold weather creeps in. Prices are unchanged and as follows: Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bulls, 4½c; calf, fine-haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c; sheep pelts, 30 to 65c; tallow, 3½ to 4c.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

The only change to report in this branch is a slight improvement in collections. Prices of goods are steady. Quotations to the local trade as follows: Spanish sole, 28 to 31c; slaughter sole, 30 to 32c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 90c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; Bourdon

kip, 75c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 31 to 34c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; butte, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 23 to 25c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings, 12c.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Although the trade expect an early closing down for the season, business has been fairly active during the past week, while collections are reported moderately free. Prices are steady, as follows: Turpentine, 80c in five-gallon cans, or 75c in barrels; harness oil \$1.25; neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; linseed oil, raw, 70c per gallon; boiled, 75c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1; castor, 12½c per lb.; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal.; olive, oil, pure, \$1.50; union salad, \$1.25; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 25c; water white, 28c. American oils, Eocene, 34c; water white, 31c; sunlight, 27c. Calcined plaster, \$1.25 per barrel; Portland cement, \$5 to \$5.50; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Business has been quite lively in this branch during the week, and a steady business is expected until near the close of the year. Travellers are now starting out with holiday goods samples. Collections are reported very satisfactory.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Business is reported rather quiet in this branch, and no change of note is heard of. Prices are steady. Quotations being as follows: Gooderham & Wort's five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Dehouche & Co., 4.50; Martell, vintage 1885, \$6.50, vintage, 1880, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50 for vintage 1885 to 1880; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$1.00 to \$1.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$14 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$19; v. s. o. p., \$22.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The movement of wheat in the province during the past week has been somewhat heavier than during the previous one, but has not been so heavy as was anticipated ten days ago. This has been due in a great measure to the break up of the cold snap, and farmers once more returning to their plowing, and thus shortening the receipts at many points. Still shippers have rushed all that could be secured to the lake ports in the belief, that they had entered upon the last week of lake navigation. In flour the movement eastward has been no heavier than that of last week, as the demands from points nearer home, and in the Pacific province have been quite heavy and very pressing, as they have not received of late all the attention they called for from millers, whose view of the early close of lake navigation

caused them to discriminate as much as possible in favor of the eastern market. The movement in rough grain and especially in barley has been very light, compared with that of wheat, and for all the local demand has been the backbone of the business done. In provisions the week's business has been light, and the feeling has been rather dull and uninteresting, most of the sales being of a hand to mouth description, and intended only to satisfy immediate wants. No export business was done of any consequence.

WHEAT.

Although there has been a demand above the supply caused by the hurry to export, prices have not changed during the week, and are if anything easier than reported in our last. The highest grade of hard wheat does not seem to average so high in the receipts, and some dealers attribute its scarcity to the standard this year being fixed too high. No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern are the most plentiful grades, and make up nearly half of the receipts so far. Buying all over the province has been based upon the following figures on track in Winnipeg. No. 2 hard, 57c; Nos. 2 hard and 1 northern, 55c; No. 2 northern, 52 to 53c. Lower grades are not quoted and scarcely any are offered.

FLOUR.

All roller mills in the city and province are now at work, and are producing with all speed. The demands local, western and eastern have all been active, but not sufficiently so to call for any advance in prices. The eastern demand is not for immediate wants, and an advance would doubtless check it. That from the west will probably ease off once closed lake navigation, gives millers a chance to ship more westward. The purely local demand has been steady as well as active. Prices are not changed since our last issue and are: Patents, \$2.15; strong bakers, \$1.90; XXXX, \$1.40; superfine, \$1.25.

MILSTUFFS.

With the steady production of the past few weeks stocks are increasing, but millers hold to firmer prices for anything less than car load lots. These are held at \$9 to \$9.50 for bran, and \$11 to \$11.50 for shorts. Ton lots are steady at \$10 and \$12 respectively.

OATS.

Although exporting business has commenced the movement is as yet comparatively light, and farmers do not like to sell at figures that will allow of exporting. At outside provincial points 18 to 20c has been paid for 1 to 21 and 22c on track in the city. Street receipts have been selling from 23 to 25c.

BARLEY.

As yet reports are very light, and receipts are all wanted for local purposes. As high as 40c has been paid at outside points for car lots of bright malting, or equal to about 42c on track here, but these have been few. The same quality on the street has been bringing 43 to 44c. Feed has ranged from 25 to 30c, and has been by no means plentiful. Once the bulk of the farmers begin to thresh from stacks, a better supply of higher grades is looked for.

POTATOES.

No car lot sales are reported, and no shipper cares to risk the shipment of any more this season. No quotations for such lots can therefore be obtained, but smaller quantities are selling freely at 30c a bushel.

EGGS.

The scarcity increases and only fresh lots are hard to secure, 2½c was freely offered for such. Those holding packed stock (which by the way is by no means abundant) are still unwilling to break bulk at present prices, and look for

better figures once the winter freeze up fairly sets in.

BUTTER.

Receipts have been light, but have been sufficient to fill local demands, and no export business is reported, nor can any be made to pay at present prices here. Butter here is fully as high as in Montreal, and until receipts increase materially will hold so. Choice dairy sold at 21 to 23c, and medium grades from 16 to 19c. It is generally believed that farmers have liberal stocks on hand, which may be expected to come to town very soon.

CHEESE.

We are still unable to give any reliable quotation, and the dangerous state of the eastern markets makes buyers unwilling to take hold, unless at prices which factories will not entertain.

LARD.

Very little movement and no change in prices reported. 20 lb pails are still held at \$2.25.

CURED MEATS.

The market is still depending mainly upon imports from Chicago, and almost no local supply is available. Prices have ranged as follows: Dry salt bacon, 11 to 11½c; rolls, 14 to 15c; breakfast, 14 to 14½c; hams, 15 to 15½c.

Grain and Milling News.

UNDER the heading of "Raising the price of wheat" the *Free Press* of Thursday last informs its readers that Mr. Alex. Mitchell, managing director of the Keewatin Mill has returned from a visit to Southern Manitoba, where he has raised the price of wheat 3c a bushel by offering 55c a bushel in that country. One would imagine by the paragraph in question that Mr. Mitchell was prepared to pay that figure for any quality delivered to him, but a consultation of the bulletin he has sent out shows that this is only for No. 1 hard. Where the rise in prices comes in it is hard to see, as the resident buyers are paying from 52 to 53c in Southern Manitoba for the same grade out of farmer wagons, while Mr. Mitchell's price is free on board in cars. Any of the buyers are prepared to do this, as there is easy three cents difference between wheat in a farmer's wagon, and wheat loaded in a car ready for grading. Another peculiarity of Mr. Mitchell's buying is that he pays when the wheat arrives and is graded at a C.P.R. terminal point, which may mean Port Arthur, Montreal or even Boston, and the farmer has to wait until the wheat gets there before Mr. Mitchell will settle for it. Other buyers pay on delivery at their warehouses or elevators. This style of raising prices reminds us of the Irishman's rise of wages from thirty shillings to one pound ten. The only astonishing circumstance in the whole affair is, that such a paragraph could make its appearance in a journal having the standing of the *Free Press*. Unless Mr. Mitchell informs us to the contrary, such a paragraph shuts us out to the conclusion that that gentlemen's efforts at grain buying are much on the same level as those of other buyers, and that all the alleged price raising we have seen in print is the manufacture of a reporter or two in the city, whose ignorance of the grain trade, (and in fact every other trade) is equalled only by the gushing impudence with which they garble and scribble reports regarding matters therewith.

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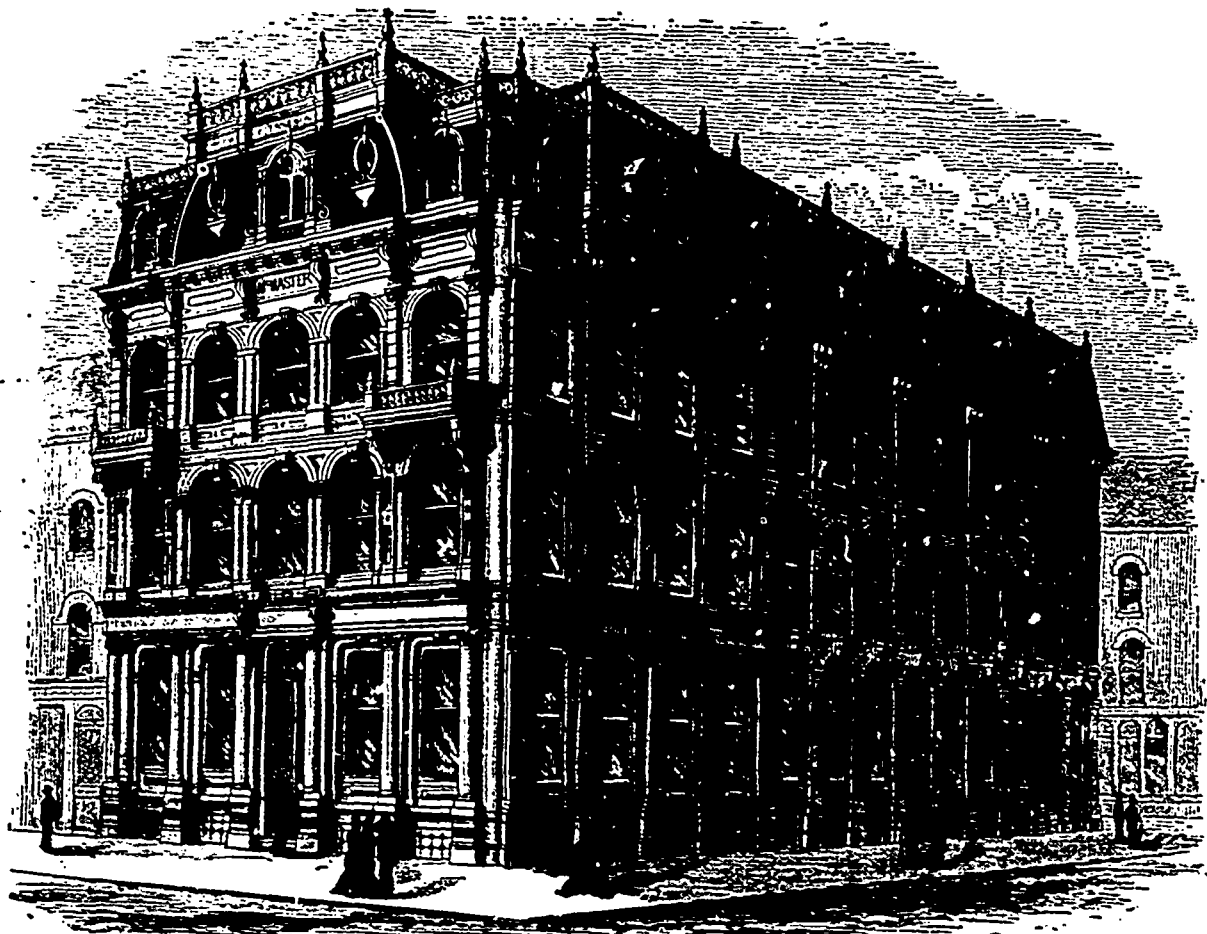
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EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

The wheat market during the week has been rather steady, the fluctuations being of a very slight character and very limited in range. The week opened with this steady and almost careless feeling and an utter absence of excitement. Even the reported increase in the visible supply for the previous week of 1,543,000 bushels seemed to draw scarcely any attention when posted on Monday. Tuesday a little advance set in, but it was of a hectic character and was about lost again on Wednesday and Thursday. In provisions the feeling was steady and firm, but with no marked advance, and in pork the most of the business done was for January and May deliveries.

On Monday business moved lazily along, with but small trading doing, and at the close prices were as follows:

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	71½	72½
Corn	41	41
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	—	—
Lard	6.20	6.22½
Short Ribs	—	—

Tuesday developed an upward tendency in wheat, which, at the close, had gained nearly a cent on the figures of Monday. Lard was firm and moving upward. Closing quotations were:

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	72½	73½
Corn	41½	41½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	—	—
Lard	6.30	6.30
Short Ribs	—	—

On Wednesday there was a weakening feeling all round and all products shared in the small decline which set in. At the close quotations were:

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	71½	72½
Corn	41½	41½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	—	—
Lard	6.27½	6.27½
Short Ribs	—	—

On Thursday the feeling in wheat was weak but comparatively steady. Meats were firm and slightly higher. Closing quotations were:

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	71½	73
Corn	41½	41½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	—	—
Lard	6.32½	6.30
Short Ribs	—	—

On Friday there was an active market in both wheat and pork, futures advancing under anxious bidding of shorts and the market closed firm. Following were the closing prices:

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	71½	72½
Corn	41½	41½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	—	—
Lard	6.37½	6.37½
Short Ribs	—	—

On Saturday market was weak, November was quoted at 72½c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Taking the report of the Northwestern Miller, from which we take quotations, the market has

been of a very interesting character. The movement of wheat and flour have both been heavy, but prices have been steady and comparatively free from fluctuations. Figures given were:

	Cash.	Dec.	On track.
No. 1 hard	70½	71½	72
No. 1 northern	67½	68½	69
No. 2 "	64	65	65½

Flour.—There is rather less life in the market, but export inquiry is fair and domestic trade steady, with a generally firm feeling and all grades moving quite well.

Quotations were: Patent sacks to local dealers, \$4.15 to \$4.30; straights, \$3.70 to \$4; first bakers', \$3.60 to \$3.75; second bakers', \$2.80 to \$3.00; best low grades, \$1.80 to \$2.00 in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to \$1.60 in bags.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

Closing prices for No. 1 Hard on each day of the week were:

	Cash	Dec.	May.
Monday	74	72½	78½
Tuesday	74	73	79½
Wednesday	73	72½	78½
Thursday	72½	72½	78½
Friday	72½	72½	78½

On Saturday at 11 o'clock prices were: December, 72c and May, 78½.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

GRAIN.

There has been more of an enquiry for wheat which has ruled stronger and the first trading for some time was done during the past week. Oats have advanced 1c per bushel and in corn and peas there has been no business transacted. Quotations are for No. 1 hard 35c, 2 hard and 1 northern 33 to 34c, No. 2 northern 31 to 32c, Canada spring and red and white winter wheats ranged from 33 to 37c.

FLOUR.

A good business was transacted in Manitoba strong bakers at \$4.40 to \$4.50.

BUTTER.

Situation about same as last week and trade generally has a decidedly dull tone. Sales of choice western have been made at 17½c.

CHEESE.

A better feeling has been developed and a more healthy sentiment generally reported. Quotations were: Finest Sept. 11½ to 11¾c, finest Aug. 11½ to 11¾, fine 10½ to 10¾, medium 9 to 9½.

How To Make Glass.

C. Hanford Henderson, professor of chemistry and physics lectured on "Glass Making." After briefly detailing the history of the art of making glass and what glass was, Mr. Henderson said: "The operation of glass making requires both skill and patience; nicety in the mixture of the materials and delicacy and dexterity in the manufacture of the finished product. There is no industry so benefited by the discovery of natural gas as this. European manufacturers have long used artificial gas, it having been found that smoke and sulphurous fumes from the coal affected the clearness of the product. Where, in this country, natural gas is not obtainable, manufactured gas is taking the place of coal in the principal furnaces. In the furnace huge pots of fire-clay, with a capacity of 1,400 to 1,600 pounds of material, are filled with the mixed substances called the

"batch," composed of sand, lime and carbonate or sulphate of soda in varying proportions. Into a chamber beneath them the burning gas streams. Above each pot is an opening into the chamber in which it stands, through which the blow-pipe is dipped into its contents. The blow-pipe is a heavy tube of wrought iron, its lower end somewhat flanged.

In making the window-glass, the operator repeatedly dips his pipe into the molten glass, until on its end is a mass of fused glass. Whirling this rapidly and dexterously it assumes a pear-like shape. The operator blows into the pipe, mould the huge bubble as it grows to the size and shape of a car-boy. The blowing now ceases, and the operator swings his bubble in a pit beneath his platform, until by its weight it lengthens into a cylinder and cools to hardness. The top and bottom of this cylinder are ingeniously got rid of, and a cold iron is run along one side the remaining cylinder, making a straight crack through its entire length. It is then put into an oven, crack uppermost, and as it is heated it falls out into a flat plate and is "ironed smooth" by a flat piece of wood on the end of a long bar. Lastly, it is put into the annealing furnace, heated and allowed to cool very gradually, to toughen the glass. It may then be cut up into panes. Crown glass is made by gathering the mass in the end of the pipe, blowing a small bubble and transferring it to an iron bar. The opening left by the blow-pipe is gradually enlarged as the mass is whirled until the mass becomes a circular flat disk. Its disadvantages are its variable thickness and the smallness of the panes.

Plate glass is of the same composition as the two former, but purer materials are used. It is cast on an iron or bronze table from a huge ladle swung from the furnace to the table. Rollers pass over it to secure uniform thickness. The result is a rough slab, only translucent. It is made smooth with sand and emery, and polished with burnt sulphate of iron.

In making the "batch" for optical glass, lead is used instead of lime. This branch of the art reaches its highest perfection in America, and all the important lenses for telescopes are made on this side of the Atlantic. Another flat glass is seen in the car windows, the design being pressed into the heated pane, and the marks subsequently polished.

Mosaic glass is translucent, colored unevenly by arsenic, tin and other compounds, and its coming into use in preference to stained glass, its durability and richness of shading being superior to the latter.

It is cast in small pieces, the operator himself not knowing exactly how the product will look, and the artist consequently can not have his pieces made to order. A memorial window in Milwaukee, made of this glass, the subject being "Christ Leaving the Hall of Justice," contains 200 figures.

Mr. Yunk then made in miniature, from glass tubes, some of the articles. Briefly describing the process he said: "Hollow ware is either blown or pressed. The furnace used in making it is the Ferrari or tank furnace, the hot air impinging on a constantly renewed heap of material in a reverberatory chamber, the fused product flowing away into a tank, with openings above it similar to these in other furnaces. By this process work is kept up continuously in blast from fall to spring. The mass on the blow-pipe is put into a mold, which closes upon it while the operator blows into it: the necks are finished afterwards in an oxy-hydrogen flame. Finer hollow-ware is molded in the air entirely, its surface being much brighter and smoother.

Pressed glassware is made by pouring the molten glass into a metal mold and another mold fitted to its inside surface, pressed heavily into it. It is made in imitation of cut glass, but is distinguishable from it by the dullness of its edges, caused by the product shrinking as it cools. Cut glass, however, is now made from it, the article being pressed into shape and the design ground clear and sharp with fine copper wire covered with sand.

The R. R. V. Railway Bonds.

The following is the report of the deputation of citizens who have been in conference with the Local Government and Mr. Holt, contractor, regarding the city of Winnipeg taking up \$300,000 of bonds to aid the construction of the R. R. V. railway:

The Government, having stated that the only difficulty in the way of the completion of the Red River Valley Railway was the want of funds, placed on this market three hundred thousand dollars of treasury bonds with a view, no doubt, of meeting such difficulty. We, realizing the position the city and citizens were placed in by this action of the Government, and being desirous of seeing the road completed as soon as possible, waited upon the Government about three weeks ago and discussed the matter with them, and promised to see what could be done by the city and citizens towards the taking up of the bonds, and to report to the Government in a few days. We at once set to work, and in two days were in a position to report that the city and citizens could and would take up the bonds provided they were legal, and that the fact of their doing so would insure the completion of the road this fall, which assurance was to be given to a committee representing the City Council, the Sinking Fund Trustees and the Citizens, to all of which the Government agreed, and, further, stated that all particulars would be laid before said Committee.

Several interviews took place afterwards, but, as the Government was not prepared to lay particulars before the Committee, nothing was done further than arranging for the necessary funds.

A. MACDONALD.
J. H. ASHDOWN

Witnessed by
2nd Nov., 1887. R. T. RILEY.

REPORT OF DEPUTATION.

The deputation met the Government by appointment at 10.30 a.m. on the 28th October, 1887, and the first matter discussed was the legality of the Bonds.

The deputation was unanimous in accepting them as good and valid security. Considerable time was spent in convincing the Government that the money would be promptly forthcoming. Mr. Duncan MacArthur, on behalf of the Sinking Fund Trustees, stated positively that there was no question as to the amount to be supplied from the Sinking Fund, while Mr. A. Macdonald asked to be permitted to read the names of the subscribers, as they were so well known, he said that he thought it would remove any doubt as to the portion to be furnished by the citizens. The Government declined to hear the list read, stating it was quite unnecessary, and it being now 1 p.m. an adjournment was made until 7.30 p.m. It was agreed that in the meantime the deputation should secure, in writing, legal opinion as to the legality of the Bonds so that they might be in a position to state that they had legal advice.

The deputation met at 7.30 p.m., when Mr. Ashdown produced the advice received from Messrs. Archibald & Howell, and from Messrs. Nugent & Jamieson, and it was conceded by all present that the questions as to the legality of the Bonds and the furnishing of the money

were definitely and favorably settled. The meeting then took up the question of the contract with Mr. Holt, which contract was read by the Hon. Dr. Wilson to the deputation.

After a full discussion in which all the members of the Government, Mr. Holt and the deputation took part, it was requested by the deputation that as the contract was rather a lengthy document, and as it was stated by the Government that existing legislation formed a part of the contract, Ald. Macdonald requested that the contract or a copy of it be given to the deputation in order that they might meet and read it, and the legislation referred to, over carefully and, if necessary, call in a legal adviser to explain points that might not appear plain to them, so that they (the deputation) be in a position to discuss the matter intelligently. In reply to this the Hon. Mr. LaRiviere stated emphatically that neither the contract nor a copy of the same should be allowed to pass out of the hands of the Government. Shortly after this the members of the Government withdrew and took the contract with them. After their departure the deputation discussed it (the contract) and agreed (with the exception of Mr. Ashdown, who stated that while the contract was not what he was led to expect that under the circumstances he was prepared to invest his money and advise his friends to do the same) that they could not endorse the contract and advise the citizens to take up the treasury bonds unless they could be more fully satisfied on the following points.

1. As to the personnel of the proposed R. R. V. R. Company represented by Mr. Holt, (several of the names were read by Mr. Holt from a memorandum book produced under a pledge of secrecy previous to retirement of Government.)

2. As to the independence of the road after its completion the deputation requiring fullest assurance that running powers would be granted to all roads and on reasonable and equitable terms.

3. As to limit of time for completion of contract and penalty for non-completion of same by contractor, no limit of time or penalty being specified in agreement as read.

The Government and contractor having distinctly, repeatedly and emphatically stated during the interviews that the contract could not be changed in any particular; it was felt that whilst the first two objections might be explained and overcome to the satisfaction of the deputation, on the 3rd (with the exception of Mr. Ashdown) a radical change in the contract was necessary.

After a short discussion the deputation withdrew as there was a very decided conviction that the contract as read could not be endorsed.

A. Macdonald, Lyman M. Jones, G. F. Carruthers, R. T. Riley, J. H. Ashdown, W. W. Watson, D. MacArthur.

There were present—Government, Hon. Dr. Wilson, Minister of Public Works, (in chair); Hon. A. A. C. LaRiviere, Provincial Treasurer; Hon. Dr. Harrison, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Holt, Contractor; Mr. Sallier, Stenographer for Local Government.

Deputation—His Worship, Mayor Jones; Duncan MacArthur, Esq.; Capt. Carruthers;

J. H. Ashdown, Esq.; W. W. Watson, Esq.; Alderman A. Macdonald; Alderman A. T. Riley.

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Having made arrangements with the C.P.R. I am prepared to furnish the trade with the above mentioned articles manufactured from the very best seasoned dry cedar and white pine. All work guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. P.O. Box 39, Victoria, B.C.

Jas. Tate, blacksmith, etc., Cape Canso, is dead.

S. W. Doyle, general storekeeper, Five Islands, is away.

New Barbed Wire.

The *Industrial World* gives a description of a new style of barbed wire, which, judging from the injury we have seen inflicted upon animals from contact with wire fencing, will prove a step in the right direction, and might with profit be introduced into Manitoba. The following is the description: The barb is made of sheet metal in cylindrical form, one-half inch in diameter, and about one inch long. Its surface is cut into V-shaped points, which are bent outward, thus making the barbs. The barb has one inch or more play on either side or end, giving it a longitudinal movement. Rotary motion is obtained by the barb turning on the wire, the stay keeping the wire in place. The barb is adjustable, so that in putting it up, if a barb comes opposite a post, it can be taken off and put on the wire away from the post. The advantage claimed for this fencing is that as the barb turns on the wire and is not stationary, it is impossible for an animal to get fastened in any way so that it will be cut or torn by the barb. It is said to be particularly well adapted for sheep, as in will not pull out the wool.

Business Principles.

A clothing dealer in an interior town had occasion to visit the city to purchase goods. While he was gone a young man entered his store to buy a coat. A salesman waited upon the customer and showed him a coat plainly marked \$7. The customer tried it on and said in a pleasant, confiding way: "I want a good article, and I can pay a little more." The salesman showed him many coats, and, finally, having removed the tag, again offered him the \$7 coat, which had fitted him at first, and said: "Here is a coat, a fine article, just your fit, which I can sell you for \$12." The coat was again tried on, the young man seemed pleased, paid his money, and went away. On the merchant's return the salesman with a smile of triumph all over his countenance, rushed up to him and boasted of what he had done. The merchant looked grave. He only said: "Does anyone know who the customer was?" A little boy had recognized him as a workman in a neighboring factory, and remembered his name. The merchant sent for the young man, told him of his mortification, gave him back \$5 and the privilege of returning the coat if he chose, and then said to the salesman: "Now, sir, I will pay you your week's salary, and I wish you to go. If you cheat my customers you have not principle enough not to cheat me. If I can't have my people to sell goods honestly I will go out of business. Good day, sir." — *Dry Goods Chronicle.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

I. D. Cook, stationery, Acadia Mines, has given up business.

J. G. C. L'Esperance, physician, Arichat, is dead.

D. McPherson & Co., general storekeepers, Bay St. Lawrence, have given up business.

Perry Hatfield, general storekeeper, Fox River, is out of business.

Levose Bent, general storekeeper, etc., Granville, is dead.

J. K. Pent, druggist, etc., Halifax,—mineral water factory burned.

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