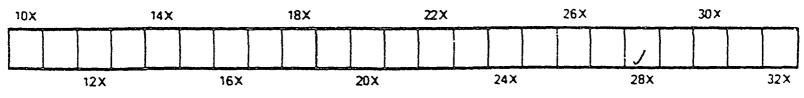
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## The Commercial

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

FOURTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

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The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a through system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this iournal has been placed upon the desks of agreat majority of business men in the oast district described above, and neiuding Norchwest Ontario, the provinces of Manitobx, ad British Columbia, and the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchevan. The Scemmerial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

#### WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 2, 1895.

#### Eanitoba.

J. N. Macgee, grocer, Brandon, is out of business.

Jean Sibut, general dealer, Rathwell, has assigned.

Jos. Quinn has opened in the flour and feed business at Brandon.

L. Magnasson has commenced business at Brandon, as dealer in boots and shoes.

D. E. Sprague of the Winnipeg saw mill has about sixty men engaged in his camp on the Rosseau river taking out logs.

Wm. Cowan, private banker, Brandon, is giving up business and moving to Winnipeg, where he will take the management of a loan company's business.

A Brandon correspondent writes: So far this season the merchants in Brandon have done an excellent business, and everything promises for a good season ahead.

H. R. Brown, who formerly kept the Morden House at Morden, has bought the Queen's Hotel at the same place from G. Herrington.

An Application has been made to quash the early closing by-law in Winnipeg, on the ground that the law is ultra vires of the provincial legislature. The argument will be heard on December 9.

#### Assiniboia.

Geo. Macgee, hardware, Estevan, has sold out to J. R. Stockwell.

#### Alberta.

The Calgary board of trade gave its first annual dinner on Wednesday evening of last week. About forty attended the banquet and the event was in every way a success.

Jos. Cressman, tailor, of Lethbridge, has been sont down for five years for setting fire to his premises. A woman accomplice got three years. Cressman had his stock insured for \$800 in the Commercial Union.

#### Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Bocky Mountains, for the week ended Nov. 23, 1895, shows an increase of 1,895,000 busnels, against an increase of 1,862,000 for the corresponding week last year and an increase of 530,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and 2,229,000 bushels three years ago.

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The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat on the dates named for four years, as compiled by the Chicago board of trade and includes stocks at most important points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains. There are some important points not covered by this statement:

by one seatement.						
-	1695.	1894.	1893.	1892.		
	bushels.	bushels,	bushels.	bushels.		
Jan. 2	89,681,000	80,228,000	81,238,000	45,907,000		
Feb. 6	83, 376,000	79,863,000	81,390,000	43,161,000		
Mar. 4	78,765,000	75,569,000	79,088,000	41,656,000		
April 1	74,308,000	71,458,000	77,654,000	41 036,000		
. 8	72,703,000	70,762,000	77,294,000	41,177,000		
	70,487,000	69,217,000	76,096,000	42,055,000		
" 15 " 22	68,626,000	63,425,000	74,869,000	39,149,000		
00	65,776,000	66,683,000				
NR 0	69 108 000	65,156,000	75,027,000	37,930,000		
	62,196,000	69 610 000	73,069,000	86,190,000		
	59,623,000	63,510.000	72,682,000	35,190,000		
	66,481,000	62,044,000	71,392,000	30,697,000		
27	54,244,000	61,329,000	70,159,000	29,622,000		
June 3 .	52,229,000	69,394,000	71,060,000	27,910,000		
" <u>10</u> .	49,739,000	68,211,000	69,662,000	20,950,000		
. 17 .	47,717,000	67,005,000	66, 376, 000	21,006,000		
1 24	46,225,000	65 872,000	63,031,000	24,561,000		
July 1	41, 61,000	51.657,000	62,316,000	24,282,00)		
8	43, 350, 900	51,114,000	61,819 000	23,130,000		
13	41,237,000	53,164,000	59,828,000	22,439.000		
. 20 .	41,497,000	63,771,000	58,901,000	23,058,000		
. 27	39,233,000	57,144,000	59,319,000	23,993,000		
Aug. 3	38,517,000	60, 01,000	59,121,000	28,079,000		
. 10 .	87,839,000	62,321,000	58,869,100	28,233,000		
. 17	36,592,000	63,900,000	57,812,000	31,775,000		
11 24	35,088,000	64,771,000	57,210,000	81,050,000		
SL	35,438,000	68,942,000	56,881,000	\$ ,\$60,000		
Sept. 7	\$6,751,000	69,168,000	56 140,000	\$3,760,051		
. 14 .	38,092,000	€6,214,600	67,331,000	44,411,000		
" 21.	89 385,000	70,199,000	58 693,000	44,957,000		
" So	40,768,000	71,413,000	60,528,000	49,901,000		
Oct. 7	41,532,000	73,614,000	63,276,000	51,250,030		
" 14	41,481,000	75,074,000	65,139,000	55,080,000		
** 21.	46,190,000	76 659 000	66,978 000	59,402,000		
. * \$8	50,486,000	78,190,001	69,327,000	61,634,000		
Nov. 4.	52,990,00	80,047,000	71,396,000	64,717,000		
. 11.	60,936,000	S1,240,000	74,032,000	67,203,000		
	60,820,000	82,802,000	76,768,909	01,203,000		
. 25	62,221,000	83,964,000	77 969 400	09,536,090		
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Fort W	7illiam, P	ort Arthu	1r & .			
Koomatin 0.770.000						

bushels. East of the Mountains..... 110,488.000

Pacific Coast...... 13,130,000 Bradstreets report for the week ended Nov. 18, shows an increase of 4,853,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 84,589,000 bushels on the latter date.

Worlds stocks on November 1, (United States, Canada, in E)rope and afloat for Europe) were 158,038,000 bushels, compared with J.78,682,000 bushels a year ago, 178,223,-000 bushels two years ago, 154.272,000 bushels three years ago, 188,641,000 bushels four years ago, 91,150,000 bushels five years ago, and 109,117,000 bushels six years ago.

#### The Big Lumber Trust.

Victoria, British Columbia, November 26, 1895.

Every mill in British Columbia will join the big Pacific coast lumber trust, which is about to materialize after ayear's arduous toil. Mr. D. H. Bibb and E. J. Holt havo recently left British Columbia, where, under assumed names they induced all the lumber manufacturers to join them. Messrs. Bibb and Holt, both of San Francisco, will be president and secretary of the gigantic combination, which represents \$50,000,000; and includes the 50 or 60 mills and all the retailors on the coast, not a single retailer or mill being loft out.

The details of the scheme, while very elaborate, are perfected to such an extent that there is no possible chance of any disagreement. The combine will be known as the Central Lumber Co. and all business will be done through the central San France co office, but shipped direct to each mill. The business of the syndicate will be done for the present exclusively on the coast, and between retailers and mill owners professional graders will be employed and there will be no more selling long clear lumber at rough lumber prices and vice vorsa, for the work will be centralized and will be directly under the eye of the central office. The idea that the scheme is to be consumated has acted like a hypnotic suggestion on the lumber trade here and the pulse of the timber business which was weak and throady last year has grown stronger and a hopeful spirit F rvades the trade. Generally speaking the scheme from a financial standpoint is as follows

It being apparent that there was no money in lumber on the coast, that immense capital was being worked to no advantage, and that the cause of this was unreasonable competition, a cure was looked for in better prices for lumber, but an increased demand did not bring better prices, and the one ramedy was to get all the mill owners to sell only at an advance. Men of great executive ability were approached with the idea of having them arrange some scheme by which all the mill owners and rotailers on the coast could be stock holders of one company called 'he Central Lumber Co., with headquarters in San Francisco. 'The problem was pronounced impracticable by several of those who attempted to solve it, but a scheme has been finally suggested that satisfies the promoters that the idea is not only feasible, but should the mill owners be once in, the machinery of the concern will be easily worked.

Suggested that satisfies the promoters that the idea is not only feasible, but should the mill owners be once in, the machinery of the concern will be easily worked. The axact capacity of every mill has been obtained and according to their capacity they receive so much stock. Each mill supplies lumber to the order of the central office, at a scale of prices for all mills agreed upon as cost. Three times each month a dividend will be declared according to the stock held by each mill company. Even if they do not the central office. The supply and demand will be nicely adjusted at San Francisco. Should a retailer refuse to come in he has no place to buy his lumber, should a wholesaler refuse to come in he has no Pacific market to sell his lumber in.

The trans-Pacific and eastern trade will not be considered this year, but it is thought that Chili, Australia and the U. K. when they see that they are not getting the consideration and attention they got before the combine they will be willing to pay for more consideration at the hands of the Pacific coast mills. The mills here are being crowded by importers who are auxious to lay in their supply of lumber before the price advances.

#### British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of Nov., 25, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: English wheats have been dull, with an average decline of 6d. Duluth cargoes quoted at 25s 8d and California at 26s. Flour, barley and oats depressed to-day. Foreign wheats were better supported, with the exception of American, which was 8d lower. Flour, both English and American declined 6d.

A terrific storm raged over the country from Chicago castward on Monday and Tuesday. All the wires out of Chicago were down. At Detroit the storm was very heavy, the wind blowing 72 miles per hour, and throughout Ontario the gale raged. Grave fears were entertained for lake shipping.



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## The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 2, 1895.

#### PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

The question of education is beginning to attract greater attention from thinking persons than formerly, and it is becoming quite a general belief that the best results are not attained from the vast expenditure entailed in the name of education. In our own city, and in fact all over our Dominion, a large portion of the municipal revenue and a considerable portion of the provincial revenue is absorbed in the cause of education. Aside from the general importance of the question, the enormous expenditure in the interest of education renders it imperative that every citizen should take an interest in the subject. But of greater importance than the mere matter of expenditure is the general question of the proper education of the young people of the land. In fact, we can conceive of no more important question than that of the training of our sons and daughters-the men and women of the future.

Perhaps the greatest need of the age is practical education. It is becoming generally recognized that the education imparted to the rising generation in our public schools is not just what it shouls be. Our educationists in aiming at higher education, have got away from what should be the true aim of the public schools; namely. to prepare the young for the practical duties of life. The idea followed seems to be to advance the scholars as fast as possible in book learning and theoretical knowledge, and to turn them out as graduates holding third, second of first-class certificates, or various other handles to their names, as the case may be. Thus we have it that many young men who hold such certificates, or titles of distinction from an educational point of view, are utterly at a loss to know what to do to earn a livelihood. Every day we meet young women, graduates of seminaries, academics and public schools, who are said to be thoroughly accomplished, but who are as helpless as the babes in the wood, if it came to turning their education to practical account in earning a livelihood.

In previous articles upon this subject The Commercial has held that it is the duty of the state to seek to impart a good common or primary education to the rising generation, making this education of as practical a nature as possible, rather than to seek to carry the student to a higher plane of learning. It is more important that the masses should receive a practical, primary education, than that the lew should be led into the field of higher education at the state expense. Now that this view of the question of education is more generally recognized, there is hope that in the future the trend will be in the direction of making the education imparted in the public schools .ake on a more practical aspect. To fit the young for the active duties of life, should be the real object sought in the public schools, rather than to advance the scholars in theoretical learning. Of course, the subjects taught in the primary divisions of the | increased enormously within the past six or public schools are good and necessary ; but it - seven weeks ..

should be possible to make the education of the young more practical all the way through.

To meet the requirements of practical education, neglected by the public schools, a class of private schools have been established, known as business or commercial colleges. The influence which these commercial schools have wielded of late years has been very great. Every town and city (f any importance now has its business college or colleger and schools. The patronage of these schools has rapidly increased of late years, and their influence is now recognized as it never was before. This is a practical ago and, so far as business is concerned, the education imparted in these commercial colleges is exactly what is wanted to meet the requirements of the age. A young man may study the theory of book-keeping and kindred subjects in the ordinary way, but when he is placed in the office or counting house, he is at a perfect loss to know what to do. All his booklearning is of no avail to him. A few months in a practical business college would have made him as confident of his position as if he had been at the desk for years.

The success of these private schools should afford an object lesson to our educationists. Why could not our public schools be conducted on a more practical basis? Why should it not be possible to secure a practical business education in the public schools, such as is now only imparted in private schools? Why should not other practical subjects, which are now .:eglected, be given a place in our public schools? A good business education would certainly be of vastly more value to ninety-nine out of every one hundred people than a smattering of classics. These are questions which thinking people are beginning to ask themselves. It is well that people are beginning to take a greater interest in these matters, for it will require the pressure of public opinion to bring about the reforms necessary in our educational system.

#### THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

Items have been going the rounds of Manitoba papers all the season to the effect that the world's wheat crop was two hundred million bushels short and therefore it has been argued that prices are bound to advance. The Commercial has never placed any reliance on the short crop theory, and we believe that at the end of the present crop year there will be no scarcity of wheat. A short wheat crop in itself might not necessarily make a scarcity of wheat. That is, a short crop as compared with a previous year. Even supposing the wheat crop is 200,000,000 bushels less than last year (which is very doubtful) it would not necessarily mean a scarcity of wheat. Much would depend upon the quantity of wheat carried over from last crop year, as well as the size of last year's crop. The wheat crop of a given year might easily be 200,000,000 bushels short, as compared with a previous year, and still there would be ample supplies for the world's requirements. At the present time there are no indications of a scarcity of wheat. World's stocks are large and the supply of wheat in sight has

While estimates generally agree in placing the world's wheat crop at about 150,000,000 bushels less than last year, it must be remembered that last year's crop was a very large one, being about 150,000,000 bushels in excess of the estimated annual consumption of the world. The surplus of last year would, therefore, make up for the deficiency this year.

Speaking vaguely of a crop shortage may mean anything or nothing. Those who talk about a shortage of 200,000,000 bushels, should explain whether they mean a shortage as compared with some previous crop, or whether they refer to a shortage in consumptive requirements. If it is only a shortage in the crop as compared with last year and not a shortage in the world's requirements, there is no need for alarm. The best authorities now agree that there is ample wheat to meet all requirements. The latest and most complete estimate of the world's wheat production is given by Beerbohm. It shows the following comparison for the past three years, in thousands of quarters (000's being omitted): **Oneman** 

	(	Quarters	
	1895.	1894.	1893.
Austria	5,750	5,900	5,800
Hungary	18,000	18,200	18,640
Belgium	2,500	2,800	2,100
Bulgaria	5,000	8,750	4,250
Denmark	600	500	560
France	42,200	42,900	84,700
Germany	18,000	18,500	18,700
Greece	750	900	1,000
Holland	600	600	700
Italy	18,000	14,750	16,800
Portugal	700	850	700
Roumania	8,250	5,800	7,300
Russia, inc Poland	87,000	48,000	44,000
Caucasus	8,000	7,500	7,150
Servia	1,250	1,000	1,100
Spain	10,500	18,000	10,500
Sweden and Norway	500	450	450
Switzerland	600	650	550
Turkey (Europe)	3,000	8,500	4,000
United Kingdom	4,750	7,400	6,300
Chica minguoni		1,200	0,000
Total for Europe	177.950	190,950	179 860
	•	Quarters	•
A Igamin	1895.	1894.	1893.
Algeria	1895. 2,500	1894. 2,500	1893. 1,850
Tunis	1895. 2,500 750	1894. 2,500 750	1893. 1,850 500
Tunis Argentine Republic.	1895. 2,500 750 7,500	1894. 2,500 750 7,200	1893. 1,850 500 10,800
Tunis Argentine Republic. Australasia	1895. 2,500 750 7,500 4,500	1894. 2,500 750 7,200 4,250	1893. 1,850 500 10,800 5,100
Tunis Argentine Republic. Australasia Asia Minor	1895. 2,500 7,500 4,500 4,500	1894. 2,500 750 7,200 4,250 3,500	1893. 1,850 500 10,800 5,100 4,000
Tunis Argentine Republic. Australasia Asia Minor Canada	1895. 2,500 7,500 4,500 4,500 6,750	$1894. \\ 2,500 \\ 750 \\ 7,200 \\ 4,250 \\ 3,500 \\ 5,500 \\ 5,500 \\ 1894. $	1893. 1,850 500 10,800 5,100 <u>4,000</u> 6,000
Tunis Argentine Republic. Australasia Asia Minor Canada Cape Colony	1895. 2,500 7,500 4,500 4,500 6,750 750	1894. 2,500 7,200 4,250 3,500 5,500 600	1893. 1,850 500 10,300 5,100 4,000 6,000 550
Tunis Argentine Republic. Australasia Asia Minor Canada Cape Colony Chili	1895. 2,500 7,500 4,500 4,500 6,750 7,500 1,750	1894. 2,500 750 7,200 4,250 3,500 5,500 600 1,650	1893. 1,850 500 10,800 5,100 4,000 6,000 550 2,250
Tunis Argentine Republic. Australasia Asia Minor Canada Cape Colony Chili Egypt	1895. 2,500 7,500 4,500 4,500 6,750 7,500 1,750 1,500	$1894. \\ 2,500 \\ 750 \\ 7,200 \\ 4,250 \\ 3,500 \\ 5,500 \\ 600 \\ 1,650 \\ 1,250 \\ $	$1893. \\1,850 \\500 \\10,800 \\5,100 \\4,000 \\6,000 \\550 \\2,250 \\1,2$
Tunis Argentine Republic. Australasia Asia Minor Canada Cape Colony Chili Egypt India	$1895. \\ 2,500 \\ 750 \\ 7,500 \\ 4,500 \\ 4,500 \\ 5,000 \\ 6,750 \\ 750 \\ 1,750 \\ 1,500 \\ 28,750 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,500 \\ 28,750 \\ 1,500 \\$	$1894. \\ 2,500 \\ 750 \\ 7,200 \\ 4,250 \\ 3,500 \\ 5,500 \\ 600 \\ 1,650 \\ 1,250 \\ 31,600 $	$1893. \\1,850 \\500 \\10,800 \\5,100 \\4,000 \\6,000 \\550 \\2,250 \\1,250 \\38,400$
Tunis Argentine Republic. Australasia Asia Minor Canada Cape Colony Chili Egypt India Porsia	$1895. \\ 2,500 \\ 750 \\ 7,500 \\ 4,500 \\ 4,500 \\ 5,000 \\ 6,750 \\ 7,500 \\ 1,750 \\ 1,500 \\ 28,750 \\ 2,500 \\ 2,500 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,500 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,500 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,500 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,500 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,500 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,500 \\ 1,500$	$1894. \\ 2,500 \\ 750 \\ 7,200 \\ 4,250 \\ 3,500 \\ 5,500 \\ 600 \\ 1,650 \\ 1,250 \\ 31,600 \\ 2,250 \\ \end{cases}$	$1893. \\1,850 \\500 \\10,300 \\5,100 \\4,000 \\6,000 \\6,000 \\2,250 \\1,250 \\33,400 \\2,000 \\$
Tunis Argentine Republic. Australasia Asia Minor Canada Cape Colony Chili Egypt India Persia Syria	$1895. \\ 2,500 \\ 750 \\ 7,500 \\ 4,500 \\ 4,500 \\ 4,500 \\ 6,750 \\ 7,50 \\ 1,750 \\ 1,500 \\ 28,750 \\ 2,500 \\ 1,250 $	$1894. \\ 2,500 \\ 750 \\ 7,200 \\ 4,250 \\ 3,500 \\ 5,500 \\ 600 \\ 1,650 \\ 1,250 \\ 31,600 \\ 2,250 \\ 1,250 \\$	$1893. \\1,850 \\500 \\10,300 \\5,100 \\4,000 \\6,000 \\550 \\2,250 \\1,250 \\33,400 \\2,000 \\1,500 \\1,$
Tunis Argentine Republic. Australasia Asia Minor Canada Cape Colony Chili Egypt India Persia Syria U. S. America	$1895. \\ 2,500 \\ 750 \\ 7,500 \\ 4,500 \\ 4,500 \\ 4,500 \\ 6,750 \\ 750 \\ 1,750 \\ 1,750 \\ 1,500 \\ 28,750 \\ 2,500 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 $	$1894. \\ 2,500 \\ 750 \\ 7,200 \\ 4,250 \\ 5,500 \\ 5,500 \\ 5,500 \\ 1,650 \\ 1,250 \\ 31,600 \\ 2,250 \\ 1,250 \\ 64,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 64,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 1,2$	1893. 1,850 500 10,800 5,100 6,000 550 2,250 1,250 33,400 2,000 1,500 57,000
Tunis   Argentine Republic.   Australasia   Australasia   Canada   Canada.   Cape Colony   Chili   Egypt   India   Persia   Syria   U. S. America   Uruguary	$\begin{array}{c} 1895.\\ 2,500\\ 750\\ 7,500\\ 4,500\\ 4,500\\ 6,750\\ 1,750\\ 1,500\\ 28,750\\ 2,500\\ 1,250\\ 1,250\\ 1,250\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1894.\\ 2,500\\ 7500\\ 4,250\\ 5,500\\ 5,500\\ 5,500\\ 5,500\\ 1,650\\ 1,250\\ 81,600\\ 2,250\\ 1,250\\ 64,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\end{array}$	$1893. \\1,850 \\500 \\10,300 \\5,100 \\4,000 \\6,000 \\550 \\2,250 \\1,250 \\35,400 \\2,000 \\1,500 \\57,000 \\800 \\800$
Tunis Argentine Republic. Australasia Asia Minor Canada Cape Colony Chili Egypt India Persia Syria U. S. America	$1895. \\ 2,500 \\ 750 \\ 7,500 \\ 4,500 \\ 4,500 \\ 4,500 \\ 6,750 \\ 750 \\ 1,750 \\ 1,750 \\ 1,500 \\ 28,750 \\ 2,500 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 1,250 \\ 56,000 \\ 1,250 $	$1894. \\ 2,500 \\ 750 \\ 7,200 \\ 4,250 \\ 5,500 \\ 5,500 \\ 5,500 \\ 1,650 \\ 1,250 \\ 31,600 \\ 2,250 \\ 1,250 \\ 64,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 64,000 \\ 1,250 \\ 1,2$	1893. 1,850 500 10,800 5,100 6,000 550 2,250 1,250 33,400 2,000 1,500 57,000
Tunis Argentine Republic.   Australasia Australasia   Australasia Canada   Canada Canada   Cape Colony Chili   Egypt India   Persia Syria   U. S. America. Uruguary   Mexico Mexico	$\begin{array}{c} 1895.\\ 2,500\\ 750\\ 7,500\\ 4,500\\ 4,000\\ 6,750\\ 750\\ 1,750\\ 1,750\\ 1,750\\ 1,500\\ 28,750\\ 2,500\\ 1,250\\ 56,000\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1894.\\ 2,500\\ 750\\ 7,200\\ 4,250\\ 8,500\\ 5,500\\ 1,650\\ 1,250\\ 81,600\\ 1,250\\ 81,600\\ 1,250\\ 64,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,500\end{array}$	$1893. \\1,850 \\500 \\10,800 \\5,100 \\4,000 \\6,000 \\550 \\2,250 \\1,250 \\38,400 \\2,000 \\1,500 \\57,000 \\800 \\1,4$
Tunis Argentine Republic.   Australasia Australasia   Australasia Canada   Canada Cape Colony   Chili Egypt   India Persia   Syria U. S. America   Uruguary Mexico   Total outof Eur. pe	$\begin{array}{c} 1895.\\ 2,500\\ 7500\\ 4,500\\ 4,500\\ 6,750\\ 750\\ 1,750\\ 1,500\\ 28,750\\ 2,500\\ 1,250\\ 56,000\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1894.\\ 2,500\\ 750\\ 7,200\\ 4,250\\ 5,500\\ 5,500\\ 5,500\\ 1,650\\ 1,250\\ 31,600\\ 2,250\\ 1,250\\ 64,000\\ 1,500\\ 1,250\\ 1,28,800\\ \end{array}$	$1893. \\1,850 \\500 \\10,300 \\5,100 \\4,000 \\6,000 \\550 \\2,250 \\1,250 \\33,400 \\2,000 \\1,500 \\57,000 \\57,000 \\800 \\1,400 \\127,900 \\1$
Tunis Argentine Republic.   Australasia Australasia   Australasia Canada   Canada Canada   Cape Colony Chili   Egypt India   Persia Syria   U. S. America. Uruguary   Mexico Mexico	$\begin{array}{c} 1895.\\ 2,500\\ 7,500\\ 4,500\\ 4,500\\ 4,500\\ 1,000\\ 6,750\\ 7,50\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 28,750\\ 2,500\\ 1,250\\ 56,000\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 299,450\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1894.\\ 2,500\\ 7,500\\ 4,250\\ 3,500\\ 5,500\\ 5,500\\ 1,650\\ 1,250\\ 31,600\\ 2,250\\ 1,250\\ 1,250\\ 1,250\\ 1,250\\ 1,250\\ 1,250\\ 1,250\\ 1,250\\ 31,9,750\\ \end{array}$	$1893. \\1,850 \\500 \\10,300 \\5,100 \\4,000 \\6,000 \\550 \\2,250 \\1,250 \\33,400 \\2,000 \\1,500 \\57,000 \\3,400 \\1,27,900 \\127,900 \\307,260 \\$

The statement above shows the world's crop this year to amount to 2,895,600,000 bushels, and as the annual requirements of the world are placed at about 2,400,000,000 bushels, it will be seen that according to this estimate their is about enough wheat to go all around, without allowing for surplus stock'from last year. Russia alone is supposed to hold a large quantity of old wheat, quite ample to meet all deficiency from this crop, while later estimates are increasing the available surplus in the United States.

The future of wheat will depend, as The Commercial has already stated, largely upon the result of the harvest in the countries of the southern homisphere, who harvest their crops in our winter season. Of these Argentine is the most important. We saw it stated recently in a Winnipeg paper that the wheat area in Argentine was 15 per cent. less than that harvested the previous year This is a mistake. The area is estimated at 15 per cent, greater than last year, according to the most reliable advices, and the crop is expected to exceed last year's by about 8,000,000 bushels, giving a surplus of about 50,000,000 bushels for export. The Argentine crop is not cut yet, however, and might receive a serious set back at any time. The harvest time is now drawing near in that country.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

As predicted in The Commercial a few weeks ago, the mnouncement has been made that sheep imported into Great Britain from Canada and the United States will have to be slaughtered at the port of landing. This order will go into effect on January 1. This is owing to the presence of the scab disease among several lots of American sheep landed the past season at British ports.

THE railways are giving a half rate on car loads of cattle and hogs from St. Paul and Minneapolis to points in Minnesota and the Dakotas. This is to encourge farmers to buy stock to feed, so as to dispose of their coarse grains and potatoes in fattening the stock, the price for these being so low as to be unprofitable. It would be a fine thing if Manitoba farmers could secure a lot of live stock for feeding, in order to dispose of a lot of their rough grain.

THE COMMERCIAL advised merchants throughout the country to look sharply after their collections, and an exchange replies that this journal is urging the merchants to turn the sheriffs and bailiffs loose upon the farmers. The Commercial said nothing about sheriffs. or bailiffs and we did not even advise the taking of legal proceedings to compel payment. Thanks to our provincial laws, farmers who wish to evade payment of their debts are amply protected from the sheriff and bailiff. The Commercial affirms all it said in advising country merchants to look sharply after their collections. The country merchant. as a rule, has no security, while loan agents, bankers, horse dealers, implement tirms, etc., have security for their claims against the farmer. Because merchants have no security and because the farmers are sheriff-proof, it is the more necessary that the merchants should keep close track of their credit business.

THE local newspaper is quite a necessity in every thrifty town community. It can be of great assistance to the enterprising merchants, as a medium through which to make their announcements. A good local paper will also draw trade to the town or village in which it is published. Do not disparage your local paper, but try to assist it. People will sometimes compare their local papers with the large city dames and wonder why the local publisher cannot turn out a paper like them.

This is vory unreasonable. It would be just as reasonable to expect the village blacksmith to convert his shop of two forges into a mam moth factory employing men by the hundreds. The large city daily has its particular sphere of usefulness, and so has the smaller country weekly. There can be no comparison between the two, for the circumstances governing them are totally different. Because the local publisher cannot turn out a great sheet containing all the news of the world, is no reason why he should not be supported and encouraged. Do what you can for the local paper and by aiding it merchants will in many cases be helping themselves.

THE state of New York has declared by popular vote in favor of improving the Erie canal. The appropriation of \$9,000,000 named by the state legislature hrs been endorsed by the vote of the people. This amount is appropriated for the canals of the state generally, but nearly all of the amount will likely be expended on the Erie, which is the great artery of commerce between the lakes and the Hudson river. The Chicago Grain Trade Journal says "The improvement of the Erie, together with the use of electricity for towing the canal boats, which, according to the reports of the recent experiments, was an unqualified success, means a material reduction in the freight on grain from the western Icke ports to New York City. A reduction of 40 per cent. seems reasonable, for with a despei channel larger bosts can be used and ell can be loaded to their full capacity. Mechanical experts who have investigated the matter claim that the use of electrical towa will reduce the expense of towing from Buff lo to Allany 82 per cent. Taking everything into consideration the friends of the Erie and low freight rates to the seaboard should have glad hearts. The railroad pool has been so remarkably successful for many years in inducing the state government to ignore the needs of the Erie that the announcement of the change in the state's policy seem almost too good to be true." \*

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MUNICIPAL politics are already waxing warm in Winnipeg, at least so far as the mayoralty contest is concerned. Several aldermen are also in the field. The Winnipeg Retailers' association and some of the labor associations are taking a hand in the contest. For mayor, D. W. Bole, of the wholesale firm of Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., and Alderman Jamieson, of the legal firm of Nugent & Jameson, are in the field. Both gentlemen have served the city in the capacity of aldermen, Mr Bole having served a term in the city council in 1893-94, and since that time he has taken an active interest in civic matters, particularly in the question of the reform of civic government. In fact, Mr. Bole was instrumental in starting the present movement in favor of civic government reform. 'This question will enter largely into the present contest. Both candidates for the mayoralty aro members of the civic reform committee, but Mr. Bole has teken a more active interest than his opponent in the question, and we believe is more in earnest in the matter. If elected he will undoubtedly do all he can to further the interest of civic govern.

ment reform, though not, we think, in an arbitrary manner. He is desirous that any or all such schemes of civic government reform should be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection. Winnipeg is a commercial city and it would seem fit and proper that the city should be occasionally represented by a leading business man in the person of the mayor. Heretofore, our leading business men have refused to devote much time to the service of the city, and when we have an opportunity of securing the services of any of them it would be well to avail oursolves of the advantage of their extended experience Cortainly the city shows the need of business capacity in the management of its affairs. From our personal acquaintance with Mr. Bole we feel sure that he would not offer himself for the position unless he had fully determined to devote a large share of his time to civic matters.

#### Grain Trade Gossip,

Last week we gave the new grain freight rates on all rail shipments through to Atlan-tic ports. The new rates were shown to be 80 cents per 100 pounds to New York or Boston, and 83 cents to St. John, the latter the condian winter port. This makes an apparent difference of three cents per 100 pounds in favor of the United States ports, as against the Canadian port. The difference however, is more apparent than real. The rate to the United States ports does not include terminal charges which erstin is cluster such terminal charges which grain is always sub-ject to, while the terminal charges are includ-ed in the 33 cent rate to St. John. Reduced to bushels the rate to United States ports, from Fort William, is 18 cents, while the rate to St. Jchn is 19 9-10 cents per bushel. If we add 11 cents for elevating, storage, etc., at the United States ports, it would bring the cost up to 19½ cents per bushel, which wo may say is practically the same as the cost of shipping by the Canadian port, as such terminal charges are included in the rate named via the latter port. In other words, grain shipped via St. John will be elevated forward by steamer. With good elevator facilities at St. John and the new line of steamers lately arranged for to run from that port, some of our grain might be handled to advantage by our own winter port.

The Dominion government has at last replied to the request of the Winnipeg grain enchange for the appointment of a weigh-master at Winnipeg and Emerson. The ex-change has been advised that David Horn, grain inspector at Winnipeg, has been ap-pointed the official weigher for the inspection division of Winnipeg, which includes the inspection point of Emerson. Cars of grain shipped to these two points can now be weighed by a government official, and the weight duly certified to, so that in any claims for shortages there will be something official to go by. The fee for weighing is 25 cents per go by. The fee for weighing is 25 cents per car. Grain shipped out to Duluth is all inspected at Emerson, hence the desire to have a weighmaster there as well as at Winnipeg.

A series of resolutions have been passed by the farmers of Melita, Manitoba. They want the grain standards board abolished, and permanent standards fixed by act of parlia-ment. Grain men would agree with most that they say in this connection, except as to the manipulation of the samples sent in for the guidance of the standards board. There is no reason to believe that there has ever been any manipulation of the samples, but at the same time it is quite true that the Continued on Page 289.



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#### THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

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WINNIPEG, Seturday, Nov. 80, 1895. The cold weather which has continued to prevail, has been very favorable for the dry goods, clothing, fur and footwear trades, and there is no complaint coming on account of unfavorable weather from these branches. Business is generally reported good in these lines. Lakewise the fuel trade has been active, but there is some complaint of scarcity of cars to move fuel. This will likely disappear after this week, as the closing of navigation will witness a great reduction in the grain movement, which has taxed the railways severely the past two months. A few more grain charters may yet be made by the lake route the first of next week, but weok by the middle of next the season will be about closed for shipping grain by the lakes. Already there has been a heavy falling off in the quantity of grain moving forward to lake ports, as there is no object now in shoving it forward, the season being so nearly closed. In fact, the rush is over. The last Canadian Pacific Railway steamer is billed to leave Fort William to-day. The wheat movement in the country has also fallen off greatly, as farmers are not marketing freely owing to poor roads and the drop in prices, made necessary by the higher freight rates which will now be felt on exports. A few cars of oats and barley are going east by the all rail route, but only very low prices can be paid for such shipments. A large number of the farm laborers (rom Eistern Canada returned home this week. All these men readily obtained work on their arrival here, and they have been woll employed ever since they came. In fact, there would be work for many of them in the woods during the winter if they wished to remain here as there is no scarcity of this class of work. Bank clearings at Winnipeg continue to largely exceed last year, this week's clearings being 211 per cent. greater than the corresponding week of 1894. Interest rates are steady at about 7 to 8 per cent, for ordinary mercantile paper. Mortgage loans are usually made at 7 per cent. for city and 8 percent, for small farm loans. In special cases loaus have been obtained at 6 per cent. There is no sleighing here yet. Though a little snow in falling to-day. In some western districts there is sleighing.

Advices from the east reported business quiet at Montreal, owing to the closing of navigation there. R. G. Dun & Co., report 47 failures in Canada this week compared with 36 a year ago.

In the United States the tendency of prices of staple goods is the same as has been for three weeks-downward This week some lines of steel, and iron, wire, hides, live stock, wheat, flour, corn, oats, pork, lard, coffee, petroleum and print claths are lower. Cotton is higher. Coal, leather, totacco, wool unchauged.

#### WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON., Nov. 80. [All quotations, unless otherwise "pecified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reduction on large quantities and to each discounts.]

CEREALS.—National Food preparations in cartoons: Dessicated rolled oats, 2 doz., per case, \$2.90; dessicated rolled wheat, 2 doz.

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por case. \$2.90, Dessicated wheat. 1 doz, per case, \$2.75; Snowflake barley 2 doz. per case, \$2.75; Buckwheat ur.1 doz., per case, \$2.75; Buckwheat flour\_ur.1 doz., per case, b.cakfast hominy, 1 doz., per case, \$2.50; propared pea flour 1 doz., per case, \$2.50; glutin flour, 1 doz., per case, \$3.50; pet barley, per sack, \$2.40; crystal rice, per sack, \$3.25; rolled wheat, in bbls., 100 lbs, \$2.75, r 'led cats in bbls., 180 lbs, \$5.15.

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COAL. - The season so far has been favorable for the coal trade, the weather having averaged decidedly cold. There is a considerable demand for Souris coal, but there has been very little of it brought into the eity, owing to the difficulty in obtaining cars, and many orders have had to be refused. At some country points where Souris coal is la goly used, there has been much annoyanee on account of the scarcity of this coal. There has been no change in coal prices lately, either here or in outside markets. Anthracite coal would cast \$8.50 on track here now, at present wholesale prices at Duluth, but local dealers have not taken advantage of the advance in the States. Winripeg prices are the same and we quote: Poansylvania anthracite \$8.50 por ton, delivered to consumers, souris lignite \$1.25 por ton, delivered to consumers, and \$3.65 at the yard here; Lethbridge bituminous \$6.50 por ton to consumers.

CORDWOOD FUEL.—Prices hold firm and the quality being received in the city is not as large as it would otherwise be, on account of the difficulty in obtaining cars. The wood for the city school board, for which tenders were called, has been accepted at \$1.20 for tamarae and \$3.90 for pine, delivered at the schools. We hear, however, that the contractor has been unable to secure tamarae to fill the tender at a profitable figure. We quote the following prices for car lots on track here: Tamarae \$4 per cord; pine \$3.50 per cord; spruce \$3.25; poplar \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cord; is a lutle variation from these prices as to quality, poor quality being sometimes obtainable a little lower. Some are he 'ing good tamarae at \$1.25.

DRY GOODS. -The weather has continued very favorable for seasonable dry goods trade, this week having been characterised by very cold weather. and an active sorting trade has been experienced in such lines as are usually in demand at this season. Clothing and fur houses have had a very brisk trade, and experienced difficulty in filling orders, owing to the heavy reduction in stocks. Advices from the east and from abroad continue to note advances in prices. Spring prints in the United States are held he higher by some mills. A Toronto report says that a leading Canadian factory has advanced their prices on cotton shirts 7 per cout; contonade overalls 7 per cent.; denim overalls 5 per cent. Ad-vices received this week regarding Switzerland manufactures quoto faille ribbons at a 15 per cent advance. Foreiga prints are quoted ad to id per yard higher, which means. with duty and freight added, an advance of about 14c per yard here. On some of the high-class novelties as much as 1d peryard advance is asked. Linen canvas advanced 4d on lower grades to 1d on better lines.

DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS.-Now nuts are now arriving in most varieties. Prices are; Walnuts, 18c; Tarrago.a almonds, 17c; princess paper shell almonds, 28c; Sicilly filberts, large, 14c; Brazil nuts, 15c; peanuts. roasted, 15c; Ontario black walnuts, 8c; butternuts, 9c; hicory nuts, 10c per pound; figs, old, 14 oz. boxes. SI per dozon; figs, new, 9 lb. boxes, 15c; figs, superior, 35 lb. boxes, 19c; figs. fancy imperial. 55 lb. boxes, 23c per lb: dates, old, 7 to 7½c lb.

FISH.—Cod and haddock 8c lb; British Columbia salmon 12 to 14c; British Colum-

bia halibut, 12½c, Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 6o; pickorel, 8c; sturgeon, 7c; fiunan haddies. 11c; kippered goldeyes, 80c vos.; oysters. \$2 for standards and \$2.25 solects. per gallon, extra sclects \$2.35; cans, 55 and 65c; shell oysters, \$7.50 per barrel. Cured fish are quoted: Boneless codfish, 401b boxe. 7c, do crates 7½c; boneless fish, 401b boxes, 5c; smoked herrings, 19e box.

GREEN FRUITS.—Lemons hold about the same, but the tondency is easier and lower prices are looked for soon, when large lots begin to come in. At present the markot is supplied by small lot receipts, which keeps prices up. Oranges are scarce and stocks were completely exhausted this week, but will be replenished. Jamaica oranges are the only virieties obtainable. The frosts last year appear to have destroyed the usefulness of the Florida orange plantations, as the orchards there have not recovered yet, consequently Florida is not expected to supply much if any fruit this season. Apples are firm. Fancy varieties such as snows are about out of the market. Cranberries are; scarce: Prices are: Lemons \$9 per box Jamaica oranges \$6.50 per box; bananas \$3 to \$1 per bunch as to size; apples, per barrel, \$3.75 to \$1, as to variety; Catawba grapes65c per basket, large lots 55c per basket; Malaga grapes \$7.50 per key; canberries \$11 per barrel; sweet potatoes \$5.50 per barrel; Spanish onions \$1 25 per crate; apple cider, 85c per gallon, in 30 gallon barrels

GROCERY SUNDRIES.—Carveth's condensed mincemeat, \$8 per case of 8 doz. pkgs; Carveth's horseradish, 16 oz. bottles, \$2.50 per case of 2 dozen; Comb honey, 18c; extracted honey. in tins, 11c, maple syrup, 6c per lb; Imperial cheese. 1 doz. large, \$10,80, do. 1 doz. medium, 35.40, do. 2 doz. small. \$3 00; Tomato catsup, pints. \$8.95 per dozen; do. half pints. \$2.25 per doz; 'Tomato soup, half pints. \$2.25 per dozen, Cocoanuts, per dozen, \$1,00.

GROCERIES.—There is a good demand for raisins and dried fruits for the Xmas trade, and prices are firm, on nearly all inges of dried fruits. Sugars are easier. The New York markee was a shade lower this week and European advices have been easier.

RAW FURS.—There are some small lots of furs coming in now, the later catch being of good quality. Lampson & Co., and the Hudson's Bay company will hold their seal skin sales in London this year on Dec. 3rd and 4th. Formerly the sales were held in October, but the new regulations have made the season later. The following quotations give the range of prices here. The prices cover the rauge from small to large skins, size color and condition being considered though skins are sometimes offered which are not worth the minimum quotations, on account of being killed out of season.

Badger \$0 15 to \$0 80
Bear, black or brown 5 00 to 26 00
Bear, grizzly 5 00 to 25 00
Beaver, large
$medium \dots 80.10500$
" small and kits 1 50 to 2 50
" castors, .or lb 2 5) to 5 50
Fisher 8 (2) to 9 00
Fox, cross 2 00 to 10 00
" kitt 'J to 4)
" red 25 to 1 50
" silver
Lynx, large 1 00 to 2 50 "medium 1 00 to 1 75
" medium 1 00 to 1 75
" small 75 to 1 25
Marten 1 00 to 7 0)
Mink 50 to 1 50
Musquash, fall 02 to 07
Otter 2 00 to 9 0.)
Skunk 25 to 7)
Wolf, timber 1 00 to 2 25
" prairie 25 to 65
Wolverine 1 00 to 4 50

3- 2

REFINED PETROLEUM.—Considerable firmness has been experienced in refined petroloum of late. A further advance on United States oil was reported a few days ago, making an advance of 2c altogether, within a month or six weeks. Crude has adv r ed 50c per barrel in the United States Canadian oils were reported he hegher in the East the end of last week. The heat market has not followed the changes in the East or in the United States and prices are the same here the only recent change here being the increasing of the discourt on car lots to 2c, only 1c having formerly been allowed on car lots. Prices here are as follows: Silver star, 24Åc; crescent, 27Åc; eleophene, 29Åe in barrels. In car lots 20 per gallon discount is allowed off prices in barrels. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 84e for eccene and 3% for sunlight. Later advices reported United States markets lower.

#### GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—The wheat outlook has not im proved this week. Favorable advices of the Argentine crop, immense shipments by Russia and the prospect of a larger out-turn of the United States crop than is shown by official figures, are causing a heavy feeling in the trade. The United States and Canada (eastern) visible supply increase of 1,895,000 bush 14 was smaller than for provious weeks, but other countries are exporting heavier than America. Exports from all countries for last week footed up to 9,500,000 bushels. Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, both coasts of the United States and from Montreal, amounted to 2.460 000 bushels his week, as compared with 2,916.000 bushels last week, 2,667,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,140.000 bushels in the week three years ago.

ago. The local market is influenced mainly by the closing of navigation, which is now at haud. There are some charters made to clear yet from Fort William, and possibly some more charters will be made the first of the week, but there will only be a couple of days or so more in which to make charters by the lake route. Lake rates were irregular. Rates advanced again to 6c. and charters were also ma e at 6hc, Fort William to Buffalo. which is the highest this season, though 7c has been paid to Owen Sound this season. Up to 7c was asked to Buffalo one day this week, but it is doubtful if charters were made at that figure. The week has been a rough but it is is used. The week has been a rough at that figure. The week has been a rough one on the lakes, and ice was reported forming around Thunder Bay harbors, but forming around Thunder Bay harbors, but forming around Thunder Bay harbors, but the weather is milder to-day. What may be done in the next few days depends largely upon the weather. The movement of wheat here has been falling off fast this week. Navigation being so near a close, there is no disposition to rush grain forward. There will now be a tended by to hold grain in the interior until elevators full up. After shipinterior until elevators fill up. After ship-pers get their lake business straightened up, there will be some figuring on all rail shipments, but it is not known yet what will be done. It is not known yet what will not soll at prices to permit of all rail exports, on the present basis of values in import-ing markets, but this is for the future to develop. Something no doubt will be done in all rail business, as there will not be stor-age here if the farmers market much gram. Though prices have declined at country points, they are hardly down to an export basis to ship at all rail rates, which are 6 to 7c per bushel higher than lake and rail rates. Marketings have been lighter in the country, oving to lower prices and bad roads. Prices declined about 2c this week in Manitoba country markets for low grade stuff, making the price 30c to farmers for No. 3 hard, 25c for No. 1 frosted and 20c for No. 2 frosted, at most points. The better grades remain the same as

quoted a week azo, 87 to 89e being paid for No. 1 hard at most points and 2 to 8e less for No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern. At some 18 cont freight rate points 40c is paid to farmers for No. 1 hard, and other grades in propor-tion. The home milling demand for the high grades is the cause of these grades holding up in the face of the decline for low grades. B it for the recent reduction in all rail treight rates, there would no doubt have been a much sharper decline on low grade stuff this week. As there is a larger quantity than usual of Mauitoba wheat stored in Ontario, Esstern Canada miller will not likely want much Manitoba wheat shipped all rail this winter. Prices in Ontario are weak, for both Ontario and Manitoba wheat Ontario wheats being quoted at 68 to 69c for cars at country points and 65c for Manitoba No. 1 hard at Georgian Bay points in Ontario, with No. 1 northern 1 to 1 to 1 sc less than No. 1 hard. There was a little buying of lots at hard. There was a little buying of lots at Fort William. to ship, but prices will be nominal hereafter, and unless a few more lots are wanted to make up shipments within the next few days, we may say the season is close t there. Prices were nominal at 511 to 55c for No. 1 hard at Fort William during the week, but the price depended upon the pressure for the wheat at the moment. A sale of 50,000 bushels of No. 2 hard was reported at 52c afloat Fort William on Thursday. No.3 hard 5c under No. 1 hard, No. 1 frosted 2½ to 8c under No.8 hard. The latter two have been the principal export grades.

FLOUR.—Th - flour markets have not been very eventful this week, either here or in the East. We hear complaint from the East about some grades of Manitoba flour not turning out well. We are not surprised at this, owing to the large quantity of low grade wheat in the country this year. Of course, there is a great temptation to mix in this low grade stuff, but it cannot be done except at the loss of quality in the flour. We hear of sales of Manitoba flour for export. Eastorn markets have been easy. Sales by millers here are made at \$1.75 to \$1.80 for patents and \$1.55 to \$1.60 for strong bakers per sack of 98tbs. delivered to city retail dealers; second bakers, \$1.35 to \$1.40; xxxx, \$1.15 to \$1.20, delivered.

MILLSTUFFS. —City mills are selling at \$9 per ton for shorts and \$11 for bran, delivered in the city. Small lots \$1 per ton more.

OATS.—There is active buying for all oats offered by farmers here, but prices are not any higher, and in fact are rather lower this week, 16c now being about the top price. and dealers were paying 15 to 16c for farmers' loads, mostly 16c. There is no local business doing in car lots. A few cars are being bought in the country, for shipment east, at 14 to 144c on track at country points. per bushel of S1 pounds, which is all that all rail freight rates will admit of paying, on the present basis of prices east.

BARLEY.-Farmers' loads here are taken at 18 to 20c for feed, per bushel of 48 pounds, and 21c for good making. A few cars are being bought in the country at 15c for feed up to 2 ic for malting, for shipment east.

WHEAT — Local farmers' market.—Farmers' loads are being taken at the mills here at 40 to 43c per bushel of 00 pounds for goud milling wheat. Smutty wheat for feed, 30c per bushel.

GROUND FEED. -Prices range from \$11 to \$13 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled oat feed, and the lowest price for mixed mill feed.

OATMEAL.— Rolled catmeal is quoted at \$1.35 per sack of 80 pounds in broken lots to retail dealers. There is some cutting in prices and keen competition for large orders.

OIL CARE.—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$20 per ton in sacks.

11

FLANSEED -Flax socd at Chicago yesterday was quoted 924 to 93c. Prices to farmers in Manituba country markets are at 60 to 61c per bushel.

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BUTTER — The market is rather weaker. There is very little local domand, and western markets were reported rather easier. There is a fair quantity coming in. City retail dealer: appear to be well supplied by farmers, or from outside points. At any rate the city trade is not taking much butter. At Montreal prices are down to 20 to 21c for fine fall creamery, which is 2 to 21c off from the top. There is considerable poor roll butter offering here, being off flavor tubs worked over. There is no gain to be made in doing this, as rolls do not command any premium over tubs. We quote fair to good round lots of butter, rolls or tubs, at 18 to 14c. Selected butter at 1 to 2c higher.

CHEESE, Jobbing at  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 9c, as to quality

EGGS.—Dealers are paying 20c for fresh eggs from the country and are selling limed at 18c and fresh at 22c. Receipts are not equal to the demand.

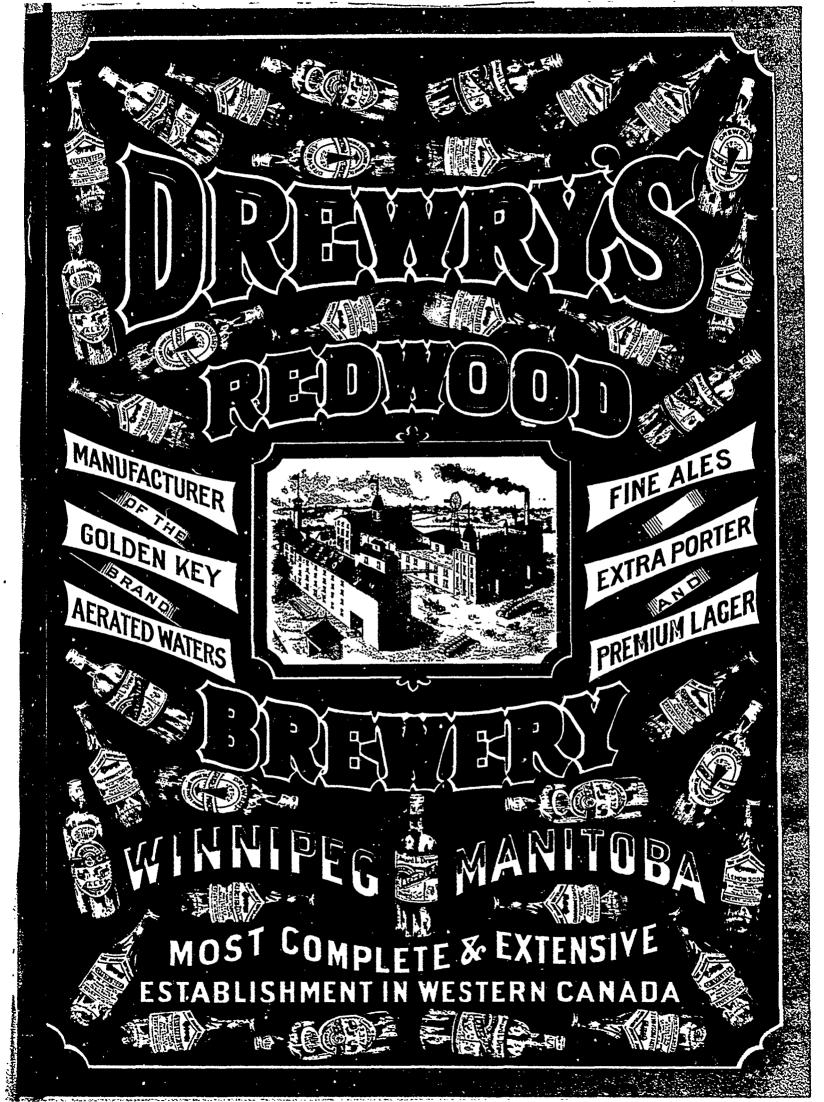
LARD.—Lard is now some easier. Prices are:—Pure, \$1.90 for 20 pound pails, and \$4.60 for 50 lb pails; pure leaf lard in 8, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.75 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 9½c pound.

CURED MEATS.—Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 'reakfast bacon, bellies, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do., backs, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; picuic hams, 9c; short spiced rolls.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ : long rolls,  $7\frac{5}{2}$ c; shoulders, 7c; smoked long clear, 9c; smoked jowls,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. Dry salt meats are 7.0te 1: Long clear bacon, 8c per 1b: zhou'ders, 6c; backs, 9c; barrel pork, heavy mess \$14.00; clear mess \$14.00; short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, 816 per barrel, pork sundrice; fresh sausage, 8c: bologna sausage, 7c; German sausage, 7c; ham, chickon and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, \$0e 1b. only offering  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. We quote  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c up to 5c for considerable beef is offering at 3 to 4c for country dressed. City dressed beef is selling at 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c, and most at 4c, by the side or carcass. Veal 4 to 6c. Large calves 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.

POULTRY — Manitoba poultry has been coming in very slowly, the quantity arriving not being nearly equal to the requirements of local dealers. Dealers who have sold considerable lots in the West have been obliged to purchase supplies in the east, and one city firm has 125,000 pounds of poultry on the way from Eastern Canada, to meet the requirements of the local and western markets. The castern goods will be mostly turkeys and geese, the local supply of chickens and ducks being larger than for the two former. Dealers are paying 7 to Sc for Chickens, 8 to 9e for ducks and geese, and 10c for good turkeys. Country shippers should send in early, as prices will likely be lower.

DRESSED MEATS. --Prices have held up botter than was expected for hogs, but they were tending lower toward the close of the week. The general price most of the week was 5c, and 54c was paid for a few selected hogs, but 5c is now obout the top, and the general run are bought ata fraction under 5c. We expect lower prices soon, in view of the weakness in outside markets. Country frozen beef is selling at about 4c for good quality. and city dressed dressed beef at 4 to 45c, with choice unfrozen held at 5c. Mutton and lamb, 55 to 6c; veal, 4 to 6c; large calves, a good many offering, at 4 to 45c.

VEGETABLES.—Following are prices on the street market: Potatoes scarce at 20c. cabbage 15 to 40c per dozen, as to size, celery 15 to 25c per dozen bunches; onions 40 to 50c per bushel; tura-



# BULMAN BROS. & CO.

## LITHOGRAPHERS, PHOTO ENGRAVERS, COPPER PLATE ENGRAVERS, ETC.

#### NOTICE-COPY FOR ENGRAVINGS.

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In reproductive processes the quality of the result is always dependent on the quality of the original. If t. copy contains defects those defects will be intensified in the re-production. Copy for zinc etching should have absolutely black lines, of any degree of fineness, on pure white paper. The ink used fordrawings should be, if possible, Higgin's Waterproof India Ink, for sale by most art stores. The cardboard should have a surface which will not absorb the ink. Any ink which is not perfectly black will not produce good copy for zinc-etching.

Wood-cut prints and pen and ink drawings and prints from relief plates of all kinds can be reproduced. We also can make reproductions of prints from steel engravings and lithographic prints, although they constitute the worst kind of copy and the results are not always satisfactory. Remember that while we handle all kinds of copy in the best possible manner, a good etching cannot be made from inferior copy

Colored prints in black ink on yellow paper; black ink on red paper and light blue ink on white paper are N.G.

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The half-tone process is principally used in the re-production of photographs, wash drawings and steel engravings. As to photographs, the best for the process are those printed upon "Brilliant" albumer, paper toned to a neutral tint, so that somewhere in the photograph there is a pure white and a pure black. All the intermediate tones thus have the proper value, producing contrast. Any flat or insipid effects in the photograph is to be avoided. Strong, sharp lights and shadows are what are wanted. Photographs which are printed upon "Aristo" or "Omega" papers are pleasing to the eye, but the camera cannot copy their effects.

Brush drawings are best made by lamp black and Chinese white, with the admixture of the proper quantity of water as desired by the artist.

Reductions in pen and ink drawings for zinc-etchings are usually, to obtain the best results, from one-third to one-half the original copy.

In enlargements of photographs by half-tone process, it is well to remember that any defects in the photographs are always intensified.

Send in all copy perfectly clean. Avoid rubbing photographs. Finger marks although scarcely perceptible to the eye may be shown by the camera.

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BULMAN BROS. X

134 Bannatyne Street East,

WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.

ips 10 to 15c per bushel: tomatoes 2c per lb.; green tomatoes 25 to 80c per bushel; hubbard squash \$1.50 per dozen; parsnips 40 to 0c bushel; carrots 25c; beets 25c bushel.

. . . .

HIDES.—Prices have been irregular, but easier. The usual keen competition provails, and sometimes extreme prices are paid. Frozen country hides have been bought at all the way from 4 to 5c per 1b. but the tendency was lower, and dealers were trying to buy at 1 to 4Åc at the close of the week, for uninspected, bought flat; city hides, green No. 1, 5c. A lot of frozen hides wore bought on the street market, and when opened it was discovered that they had the feet rolled up in them. This is about as small a dodge as the farmer who places a stone in the centre of his crock of butter, and would possibly leave the perpetrator open to prosecution. In this case it did not work, as the purchaser caught on to the trick bofore he paid for the hides. We quote: Calf, 8 to 151b skins, 5 to 66 per lb; deacons, 15 to 25c each; kips, 4 to 5c; Sheep and lumbskins recent kill, 80 to 45c. Tallow, 4 to 5c rendered and 2 to 8c rough.

WOUL-Manitoba fleece, nominal, 10 to 12c per lb A series of wool sales opened at London on November 27. Merinos sold from last sale prices down to 5 per cent lower. Cross breeds were steady at last prices.

SENECA ROOT-Nominal at 18 to 20c per lb.. Outside markets are very weak.

HAY—Prices are easier. Baled prairie is offered at about \$5.50 on cars here, loose hay, \$5 per ton on the street market. In the cast prices are 50c higher, but we no not see any chance to ship hay from here to Ontario unless prices go much higher there.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Total shipments of live stock from Manitoba and the Territories, for the season just closed, have been figured up by the Canadian Pacific Railway as follows, in round numbers : 50-, 000 head of cattle; 15,000 head of sheep; 15,-000 hogs and 400 horses. About 50 per cent of the cattle and all the hogs were sont from Manitoba, while about all the sheep and horses and half of the cattle came from the Territories. In addition to these exports, there were imports of about 7,000 head of youg cattle from Cntario, for feeding upon the western ranges. These latter will be exported again a couple of years hence.

Cables this week reported firm markets, Canadian cattle being steady at 104c. Sheep were 4 to 1c higher at 12 to 13c for the best stock at Liverpool. At Montreal cattle were still mostly poor quality, ranging from 14c up to 3 to 34c for the best. Sheep and lambs were 4c lower. Some were taken for export via Portland at 24c. Butchers' paid \$2.50 to \$4.50 each. Hogs were 5c higher at \$4.15 per 100 pounds. At Toronto on Tuesday, 3 to 34c was the top for cattle. Sheep sold at 23c, and lambs at \$2.75 to \$3 25 per 100 pounds. Hogs were lower again, \$5.70 being the top figure, though a few went at \$3.75 per 100 pounds off cars, light hogs, \$3.25 to \$3.50, heavy \$5.50 to \$5.60 per 100 pounds. At Chicago hogs were 10e lower yesterday, ranging at \$3 30 to \$3.60 per 100 pounds. The average price of hogs in United States western packing markets was about \$3.40, as compared with \$4.25 a year ago.

In the Winnipeg market there was not much business doing. We quoto cattle here at 2 to 2½ for common to good butchers. There is a limited demand for a few choice cattle at 2½ to Sc as to quality. Sheep nominal ct 2½ to Sc, as to quality, and hogs easy at 3½ c off cars for good average lots.

#### Silver.

Fractional variations continue to be the only changes in the silver market. Silver prices on Nov. 22 were: London Sogd; New York 674c.

#### Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

The prices below are board of trade quotations for Chicago No. 2 wheat, No. 2 cats and No. 2 corn, per bushel. Pork is quoted per barrel an tlard and short ribs per 100 pounds.

On Monday wheat prices gained to over Saturday's close; influenced by the smaller increase in the visible supply and speculative buying. Closing prices were:

	Nov.		Jar.	May.
Wheat	568-9	567-57		614-1
Corn	27]	27 j		29 <u>1</u> -
Oats	177	18		20 <u>Å</u>
Mess Pork.	8 05		<u> </u>	9 871
Lard	5 40			5 77 j
Short Ribs.	4 85			4 77 5

On Tuesday wheat opened firm, but there was no outside news on account of interruption of communication by the great storm that raged. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	May.	
Wheat	56 <u>8</u>	56Z		60 <u>ž</u>	
Corn	"	25Ž	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Oats		172	<u> </u>		
Mess Pork.				<del>~~~</del>	
Lard					
Short Ribs.		<del></del>	<u> </u>		

On Wednesday wheat was weaker, under liberal speculative selling. Closing prices

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat		552		59 <b>7-6</b> 0
Corn	$26_{1}^{3}$	26월	—	28 <u>7</u>
Oats	175	172	<del></del>	20 <b>3</b>
Mess Pork :	$7 82\overline{3}$	·		9 20
Lard	5 80	<del></del>	<u> </u>	570
Short Ribs.	4 85	·		4 70

There are no market reports for Thursday, the day being observed as Thanksgiving holiday throughout the United States.

Wheat was firmer on Friday, influenced by firmer cables and cold weather. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	56 <del>1</del>	561		60 <u>5</u>
Corn		26		29°
Oats	171	178		203
Mess Pork.		7 80		9 20
Lard		5 271		565
Short Ribs.		4 85		4 65

On Saturday December wheat opened at 561c and ranged between that and 56c. Closing prices were:

0.	Nov.	$\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{\Theta}\mathbf{C}}$	Jan,	May.
Wheat		561		603
Corn	263	26 <del>3</del>		29``
Oats	17§	175		$20\frac{1}{2}$
Mess Pork .		<u> </u>		9 <b>1</b> 5
Lard				•
Short Ribs .				
Flax Seed.	<del></del>			

A week ago December wheat closed at 564c. A year ago December wheat closed 558c.

#### Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Iollows on each any or the wear. Monday-Nov. 543c. Dec. 543c., May, 59c. Tuesday-Nov. 543c., Occ. 543c., May, 537c. Wednesday-Nov. 531c. Dec. 531c., May 573c. Thursday-Nov. 5c., Dec. 531c., May 581c. Saturday-Nov. 54c., Dec. 531c., May, 581c. Saturday-Nov. 54c., Dec. 531c., May, 581c. A week ago to-day, (Saturday) = Jacob et 54c for Novembar, and 588

A week ago to-day, (Saturday) prices closed at 54c for November, and 53gc for Docember. A year ago November wheat closed at —c, and December delivery at 59c. Two years ago December closed at 604c. No. 1 hard was quoted at  $\frac{3}{2}$  to 1c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, 25 to 3c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

#### Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 513c for December delivory, and May at 561c. A week ago December wheat closed at 523c.

#### New York Wheat.

On Saturday, Nov. 80, December wheat closed at 643c, and May delivery at 673c. A week ago wheat closed at 643c for December and 663c for May.

#### Rublee Riddell & Co.

Rublee, Riddell & Co., wholesale fruits, Winnipeg, owing to the steady growth of their business, have been obliged to seek larger promises. They have accordingly moved to the large warehouse No. 151, corner of Bannatyne and Rorie streets, last occupied by W. F. Henderson & Co. This warehouse, besides being commodious, enjoys shipping facilities equal to the most favorably located warehouses in the city. The spur track of the transfer railway passes immediately in the rear of the promises, and cars of goods coming into the eity by either the Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific, can be brought right to the back door of the building and unloaded directly into the warehouse. In a business like the wholesale fruit trade, where so much shipping out and in is done, this is a great convenience.

The storage facilities in this warehouse are also excellent and well adapted to a business like the wholesale fruit trade. The ground floor is divided into three compartments, the first being adapted for moderately warm storage in the winter, the second compartment is regulated for cool storage, but not so cold. as to freeze, and the third compartment arranged for the storage of frozen goods or goods requiring a freezing temperature. The basement is also divided into three compartments in the same way, the first for warm winter storage, the second for cool storage, and the third division is fitted up with two refrigerator compartments for summer use, having a capacity of four car loads. This gives exceptionally favorable facilities for handling perishable goods, for if one compartment will. There is also a bonded room on the premises. The offices and sample room are located in the Bannatyne street front. Shipping room in rear on ground floor, The building has elevators. furnace heating, water, gas and other conveniences.

The C. P. R. Steamer Alberta left or Tuesday last on her last trip to Owen Sound for the season. She had on a cargo of 1,165 tons of flour, wheat and flax. The steamer Manitoba is expected to leave Fort William on Novembar 30 on her last trip, and she closes the season for the C.P.R. boats.

The Commercial has been requested to publish the following item: "The business men of Carman, Man., are agitating for a chartered bank. The leading merchants of the town say they will guarantee a good profitable busines of \$350,000 a year to a chartered bank opening up in their town."

The Western Loan & Trust Co.,

19 ST. SACREMENT ST.

## DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of S<sub>1</sub> per cent on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared for the current halfyear payable on and after the 1st day of December next at the office of the Com yany here. The transfer bools will be closed you the 20th instant to December 1st inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

Montreal, W. BARCLAY STEPHENS, Nov. 19th, 1895. Managor.

#### British Columbia Markets. (BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, Nov. 80, 1895.

Butter has now taken an easier turn, in sympathy with the decline at Montreal and olsowhere. Prices are shaded 1 to 2c. Oats are easier. Bran has declined \$1 per ton. Cured meats are weak. Trade is reported as keeping up well in spite of the quietness usual before Christmas and money is not difficult to obtain.

Butter.-Dairy butter, 18 to 20c; cream-ery 29c; Manitoba cheese 10 to 11c per lb.

Cured Meats.—Hams 18c; breakfast bacon 18½c; backs 12c; long, clear 9c; short rolls 9½c; suncked sides 10½c. Lard is held at the following figures: 'Tins 10c per pound; in rails and tubs 9½c. Mess pork \$15; short cut \$18.

Fish - Prices are: Flounders 8c; smelt 5c; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c; salmon 7c; halibut 7c; whiting 6c; soles 6c; cr1 · 60c dozen; smoked salmon 124c; smok-ed halibut 10c; bloaters 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; trout 10c per 1b.; salt salmon 87 50 me herred \$7.50 per barrel.

Game.-Mallards. 60c; pintails 50c; blue grouse 75c; willow 55c; widgins, 85c; venison, 6c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes new, \$8 to \$10 per ton; onions silver skins, 11c; cabbage, 11c; carrots. turnips and beets, \$ to 1c a 1b.; sweet potatoes, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Eggs.-Fresh, local, 35c; Eastern 19c o 22c per dozen.

Fruits -- California seedling oranges \$1.00; California lemons \$3.00; apples, 75 to \$1.15 Ca'i fornia pears, \$1.50 per box; California grapes, \$1.95.

Nuts.—Almonds. 15c, filberts, 14c, pea-nuts. 10c, Brazil, 15c, walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, per bbl., \$1.70; strong bakers, \$1.50; Oregon, \$3.80; Oak Lake patent \$1.40; do strong bakers \$1.20.

Meal .- National mills rolled oats. 90 lb Sacks, \$3.25; 45 pound racks, \$3.5; 22 pound sacks, \$3.45; 10.7 sacks, \$2.65. Oat-meal, 10-10's, \$3.24; 2-50's, \$3.00. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.70; 2-45s, \$2.80.

Grain.-Washington State wheat \$24.50 per ton f. o. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats 16.00 per ton.

Ground Feed .- National mills chop, \$20 to \$22 per ton : ground barley, \$22 ton ; shorts, \$18.50 ton; bran \$16.50; oil cake meal, \$26 ton: F.O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import stuff.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 6½ to 7c; mutton, 7½ to 8c; pork, 7½ to 8c; veal, 6 to 8c per lb. Hay .- Nominal at \$5 per ton.

Live Stock .- Calves, 4 to be; steers, 3 to Sic 1b; cows 2½ to 3c; sheep, \$3 to \$3.25; hogs. 4½ to 5c; lamb. per head \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Poultry.-Chickens, \$1 to \$6 per dozen.

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 5½c; granulated, 4½c: extra C, 4½c, fancy yellows 3½c; yellow 3½c per lb.

Syrups. --30 gallon barrels, 12c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.25 each. 1 gallon tius, \$3.75 per case of 10;  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon tins, \$1.50 per case of 20.

Teas.-Congo: Fair 114c; good, 18c; choice, 2%c. Ceylons Fair, 25c; good, 30c; choice, 85c per lb.

#### British Columbia Business Notes.

Sec. 1.

M. Dverak, tailor, Vancouver, is dead. A. D. Burnett & Co., produce, Rossland, have dissolved ; John Broderius continues.

A firm of Irish twine manufacturers are in the city. They want to sow flax\_or start a twine factory here.

G. A. Huff, general store, Alberni. is succeeded by Edward Patton.

W. H. Hutchison, blacksmith, Enderby, has assigned.

The bailiff is in possession of the stock of G. Jessup, Nanaimo,

Thomas L. Davis, clothing, Union, hassold out.

Sampson, books, Victoria. is offering to sell out.

A well known Oriental firm contemplates starting a silk factory here.

<sup>55</sup> Stewart, Lewthwaite & Co., wholesale pro-duco, Vancouver, have dissolved; W. A. Lewthwaite continues.

An attempt is being made to break the coal combine here. Cheap coal is coming in by Seattle.

Company promoters are receiving letters from England. Capital eager to get into B. C. Send us all the good money propositions you have.

Big deals and rumors of big deals in which British capital is interested are becoming more numerous every month, and it is ex-pected that next spring all industries will be stimulated by an influx of capital.

English capital is determined to control the entire salmon industry. If present contem-plated deals consummate this state of affairs will come to pass.

Big masses of low grade gold ore have been found on Seymour Creek, 20 miles from Vancouver. Capital is now all that is required to develop millions of dollars worth of ore within a radius of 50 miles around Vancouver.

#### Grain and Milling Notes.

Lake rates to Buffalo advanced to 6c again on Monday, several charters having been made at that rate at Duluth on Monday.

Three cars of low grade Manitoba wheat sold for feed in Montreal on Monday at 50 to 52c per bushel.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company have made contracts for 4,000 cords of stave bolts to be taken out near Rat Portage, to be made into barrels for their flour.

About the first of December Dow & Curry, of the Pilot Mound catmeal mills, will ship direct to Glasgow. Scotland. eight cars of oatmeal.

The last number to hand of the Liverpool Corn Trade News, dated Nov. 12, quotes parcel sales of Manitoba and Duluth No. 1 hard wheat at 25s to 25s 8d per quarter, sellers having the option of delivering either grade on contract at the same price. No. 1 northern was quoted at 21s 6d to 24s 9d per quarter (8 bushels).

Duluth shipped during the six days of last week 2,609,524 bushels of wheat and 701,718 bushels of all other grains, making total shipments for the week of 3,311,212 bushels to Nov. 23. The shipments of wheat for the month from Daluth are 7,708,000 bushels of wheat and 9,011,000 bushels of grain of all kinds.

To F. Borchert, of the O'Neill Grain Co., and the steamer Victory, belongs the credit of loading out the largest cargo of grain that ever left Duluth. The Victory cleared last Monday with 160 00) bushels of barley for Buffalo, says the Commercial Record. This is not only the largest cargo of barley, but exceeds by 18,000 bushels the cargo of wheat taken by the Zenith City in October.

The Manitoba Bankers' Association has secured crop estimates from 123 special agents located at all principal points through-out the province. The first report was made in August, and included estimates of the crop as it then appeared. Another report has now been secured from the same agents, with

the additional data furnished from threshing returns. This latest estimate places the yield of wheat at 29.68 bushels per acre, making a total crop of 83,843.892 bushels; barley at 88.96 bushels per acre, making a total crop of 5,993,567 bushels; and oats at 53 57 bushels per acre, making a total crop of 25,855,989 bushels, based on the acreage as estimated by the Manitoba department of agriculture.

#### Winnipeg Markets a Year Ago.

Wheat,-No. 1 hard, c.i.f. Fort William afloat, 58 to 59 and 42 to 44c to farmers,

Manitoba country points. Flour.-Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.50; Bakers, \$1.60. Bran.-Per con, \$11.

Shorts.—Per bushel, car lots, 23 to 24c. Barley.—Per bushel, feed 28c to 33. Flax Seed.—95c to \$1.

Butter.-Round lots country dairy 10 to-14c.

Cheese.—Small lots 11 to 114c. Eggs.—Fresh, 14, to 16c round lots. Beef.—Fresh, per lb., 8 to 44c.

Mutton.-Fresh, and lamb, 5 to 54c. Hogs.-Dressed, 44 to 5c.

Cattle, --Butchers, 2 to 22c. Hogs.-Live, off cars, 4c. Sheep.--\$2.25 to \$2.40 per 100 pounds. Seneca Root.--19 to 21c. Poultry --Chickens, 6 to 7c, turkeys, 9 to-10c, geese, 7 to 8c, ducks 7 to 8c. Hides.—No. 1 cows, 2kc.

Potetoes.—45 to 50c per bushel. Hay.—\$4.50 to \$5.50 per ton, car lots. Wool.—8 to 9c, unwashed fleece.

#### Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending November 28, were \$1,957,339, balances, \$351,988. For the ware \$1,951,355, balances, 5551,355. For the provious week clearings were \$1,644,491. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$1,595,210. For the month of October clearings were \$7,91.,958, as compared with \$6,786,730 for October last year.

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

	NOV. 20.	Nov. 14.
Montreal	\$11,029,858	\$14,803,751
Toronto	5,298,063	6,578,750
Halifax	1,028,464	1,281.937
Winnipeg	1,644,491	1,981,895
Bamilton	717,238	787,992

Total ..... \$19,718.124 \$25,878,795

#### Manitoba Wheat Movement.

Receipts of wheat at Fort William from September 1 to November 23 amount to 8,763,497 bushels, as compared with 8,002.872 bushels for the same period last year. Ship-ments east of Fort William for export or to Fastern Canada from September 1 to Novem-ber 23 amount to 6,621,231 bushels, as compared with 8.213,698 bushels for the corresponding period of last Stocks at Fort William or corresponding period of last year. Stocks at Fort William on Nov-ember 23 were 2,313,540 bushels, compared with 738,639 bushels a year ago and 1,655,-906 bushels two years ago. Receipts for the week ended November 23 at Fort William were 1,085,602 bushels and shipments from that point were 1,191,778. For the corresponding week last year receipts were 957,641 bushels and shipments 1,111,180 bushels.

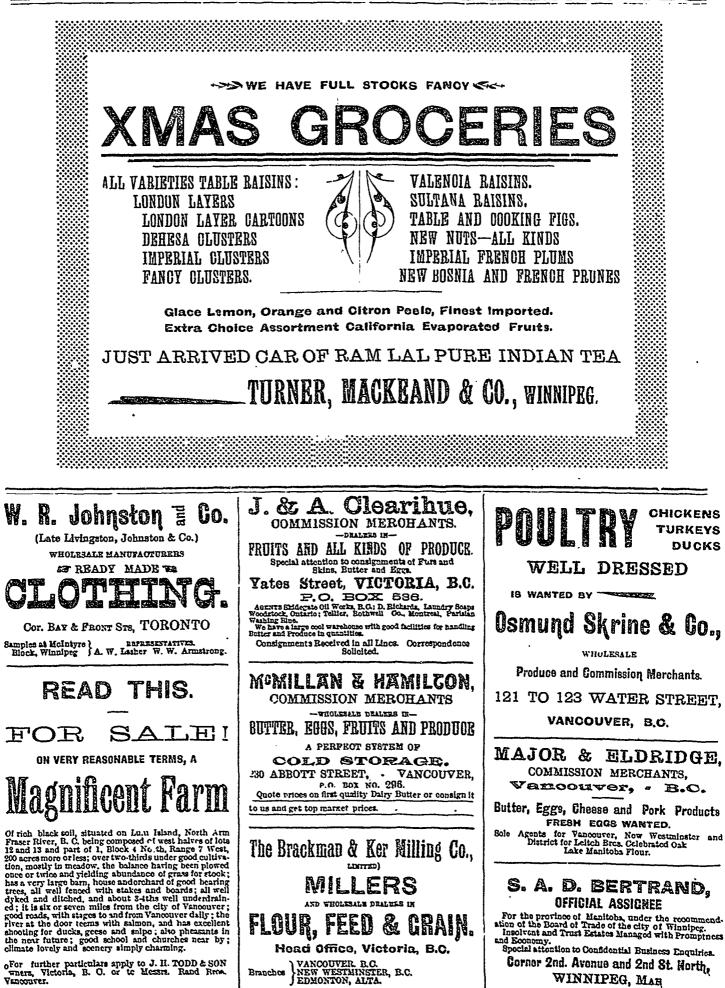
The Montrcal Gazette of Nov. 27 says-"The butter market is dull and easy. It is possible that a buyer could pick up a lot of creamery quietly here at a concession. Business, in a jobbing way, was noted at 21c, and this is now the general idea for late made creamery."

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oFor further particulars apply to J. H. TODD & SON where, Victoria, B. O. or to Messre. Rand Rrea. VERCOUVER.

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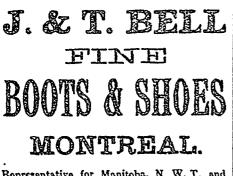
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STANDS unparalleled in its Distinctive Qualities and Peculiar Advantages. We are aware others are attempting to imitato our Brands, which is the Strongest Guarantee of the Superiority of

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Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and British Columbia, L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block. FLEMING & OU., Winnipog, Man.

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WINNIPEG, OCT. 5th, 1893. Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

GENTLEMEN :--- I have great pleasure in giv-ing you my opinion of the two grades of floar, Patent and Bakers, you are now manufacturing. It excells all other floars that I have ever used, and makes more bread per barrel, and gives me spleudid satisfaction in my business, and I am very glad to express my opinion after a number of years experience in flour. Yours is cortainly the best I have ever used. H. LISTER, Baker.

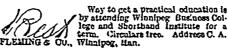
-IN HANDLING-OGILVIE'S FLOUR

XOD HVAR THE BEST

Each bag guarantood. Sown with our Spocial Twino, Rod White and Blue. COLLVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

Unequalled for fine Cakes and Party. Stands unri-valled for Bread Making Make the sponge thin. Keep the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For party use little less flour than usual





Kirkpatrick & Cookson Established 1860, MONTREAL, SULICIT OFFERS OF-OATS WHEAT of the Various Grades. FEED BARLEY. CONSIGNMENTS OF WHEAT SOLICITED:

Send Large Samples and Name Prices Wanted.

THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, Board of Trado, Toronto, Ont

## Freight Rates and Traffic Matters

A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACT OF A CONTRACT

The Chicago Trade Bulletin says : The Eastbound lines have formed a strong agreement which is practically a money-pool. Tariff to New York is 20c per 100 pounds on four and grain and 30c for provisions. Through rates to Livorpool were easier at 82 to 82,66c 100 lbs on flour, 40 to 47 jc on pro-visions, 17c per bu. for wheat and 16c for corn. Rates to Antwerp about 3 to 4c over Liverpool. The lake and rail lines are blocked and unable to take business as readily as of late. Rates to New York were 17 c per 100 lbs fon flour, 8c on wheat, 7c on cats. Lake rates to Buffalo were lower with a light business at 2% for wheat.

business at 2% for wheat. It is understood to be the intention of the ralfroad combination, says the Minneapolis Market Record to advance rates on grain and flour between Chicago and New York to 25c per hundred pounds. That would make a rate of 35c from Minneapolis. It is not be-lieved that the advance can be made at present, and it is doubtful whether it will be sustained if made.

#### Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Oct. 26 Nov. 2 Nov 9 Nov. 16 Nov. 23. · Orade. Grade. Extra Manitoba hard...... No. 1 hard..... No. 2 hard..... No. 2 hard..... No. 1 North'n ... No. 2 North'n ... No. 3 North'n ... No. 3 North'n ... No. 3 North'n ... No. 1 white fyle No. 2 white fyle No. 1 Spring... 107 39 34 20 130 35 45 22 5 4 3 0 15 3 50 34 92 37 54 24 5 3 0 9 0 59 27 30 18 11 0 0 2 0 27 9 7 21 No. 2 white fyle No. 1 Spring ... No. 2 Spring ... No. 1 fcosted ... No. 2 frosted ... No. 3 Fro ted ... No. 1 Rejected . No. 2 Rejected . 84 24 7 21 42 54 22 9 16 80 8 21 50 1 0 No Grade ..... 00 1 Feed ..... Total ..... Same week last year. ..... 426 335 224 4 4 306 276 211 143 235 164 \*Wheat inspected at Emerson going out via the Northern Pacific to Duluth. is includ-

ed in Winnipeg returns. A considerable portion of the wheat moving is inspected at Fort William, and does not show in these figures.

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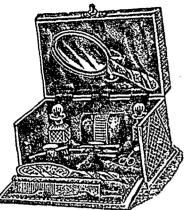
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FULL STOCK CARRIED AT THE WINNIPEG BRANCH.

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36



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## Christmas Trade >>>>>

Our Stock is now complete in all lines of Fancy Goods and Toys for the Fall and Holiday Trade. Mirrors, Bronzes, Vases, Frames, Folding Leather Dressing Cases, Fans, Portfolios, Albums, etc., in great variety. Purses and Wallets, Masks, Christmas Tree Ornaments and Wax Tapers. Magic Lanterns, from toy ones to large useful ones. Rocking Horses, Sleds, etc. Dolls, in all makes and sizes. Mouth Organs, Violins, Accordeons, and other musical goods. Christmas Cards, Booklets, Toy Books, etc. Orders and correspondence solicited.

#### 41 Princess Street,

What the Nicaragua Canal Will Do. The ramifications of British mercantile interests throughout the world are hardly, if any, less marked than the pains taken by Englishmen to keep abreast of not only what is, commercially, but what is likely to be.

Here in the Unred States public sympathy has been roused, within a year or two, for the somewhat neglected Nicargua Canal project, and there are many who look forward confidently to the canal being built under the auspices or control of the United States government.

It should be admitted, however, that there are others among us who do not view such a proposition with favor, those who recite the outcome of the Credit Mobiler as a consequence of the government engaging in what they claim should be exclusively private enterprises. They are of the class who deprecate the building of warships and the construction of fortifications near our great seeports as being an incentive to rather than a preventative of war. Be that as it may, the time is not for array

Be that as it may, the time is not far away when the question of enlisting the interest of the United States government in the Nicaragua Canal will demand settlement, as also the propriety of this government controlling the proposed water-way.

It is of more than passing interest to the American people to learn what our mercantile cousins across the water have been thinking and saying on this point.

ing and saying on this point. Within two or three weeks a meeting was was held of the London Chamber of Commerce, where a paper on "The Prospects of the Nicaragua Canal and its effect on British Trade" was read by Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun. The meeting was presided over by Sir Albert Rollitt, M.P., and among those prosent were Mr. D. D. Wells, of the American Legation, and the Japanese minister. Mr. Colcubeum minted out that the late

Mr. Colguhoun pointed out that the late war in the East, the prospective and inevitable opening up of China, the approaching complotion of the Siberian Railway, and "the certain cutting of the Nicaraguan Canal," would constitute "one of the greatest revolutions in the world's history." A new adjustment of international relations and a fresh distribution of the world's trade would be su e to follow.

The speaker declared that the Panama scheme was now in extremis, and might be pronounced dead; that the Tchuantopec Ship Railway had passed out of sight with the death of its illustrious designer. Captain Eads, of Mississippi fame, and that the Nicaragua Cunal held the field. Although the work of digging had ceased since 1893 steps were being taken to recommence operations under the auspices of the United States government.

The route of the canal, he said, was singu-

larly favored by nature. The forecas s of the probable amount of traffic which would be attracted to any interoceanic canal varied very greatly. Assuming for 1905, two years after the opening if begun in 1896, 7,000,000 tons, which he believed reasonable, the canal toll, at the rate of 7s per ton (the present Suez Canal rate), would be£2,45C,000 gross income. Deducting for maintenance £600,000, they arrived at £1,850,000, which would give 9 per cent on an expenditure of £20,009,000, or 6 per cent on an expenditure of \$80,000,000. Through the Suez Canal, England had at present the advantage of the United States as regards China, Japan and Australia by about 2,700 miles, but the Nicaragua Canal, he added. "would place the States in touch with 500,000,000 people with whom at present they had comparatively little intercoursenamely, the peoples of China, Japan, Corea. Australasia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Pur.1 and Chili."

The trade of Great Britain and China, important as it was now, might develop immense proportions. To Britain and its overwhelminterest in ocean traffic the construction of the Nicaragua Canal must be of transcendent importance, bringing it thousands of miles nearer to the Pacific shores of the new world, and presenting po-sibilities for the development of a new traffic which might prove as far in advance of present calculations as to-day's traffic through the Suez canal was ahead of the estimates of its ardent promoter. The canal would complete a perfect equatorial belt of navigation around the world, through tho gateways of the Suez and Nicaragua. No greater impulse to commerce could be given than this complement to the Suez Canal.

But he believed the Nicaragua Canal would render greater service to the new world than the Suez Canal did to the old. "It would benefit America in an infinitely greater degree than it would Europe." It would divert little or no European traffic from the Suez Canal, but "would give an immense impulse to United States manufactures in the markets of the world," he declared "it must be neutralized, and the true policy of the United States was to forward that end, and thus make of this international highway a powerful factor for the preservation of peace." Finally, he believed it would, taken in connection with the vast changes occurring in the Far East, bring about the most serious rivalry to the commercial supremacy of Great Britain which she has yet had to encounter.

Britain which she has yet had to encounter. In the two concluding sentences there is much food for thought —Bradstreets.

#### Wheat Prices in Great Britain.

The Londen Miller furnishes the following monthly reviews for October of wheat prices: "The month's trade began with a firm market at Mark Lane on the 2nd, when 80s

WINNIPEG, MAN. e. The forecas.s of the was reported paid for an extra fine sample of

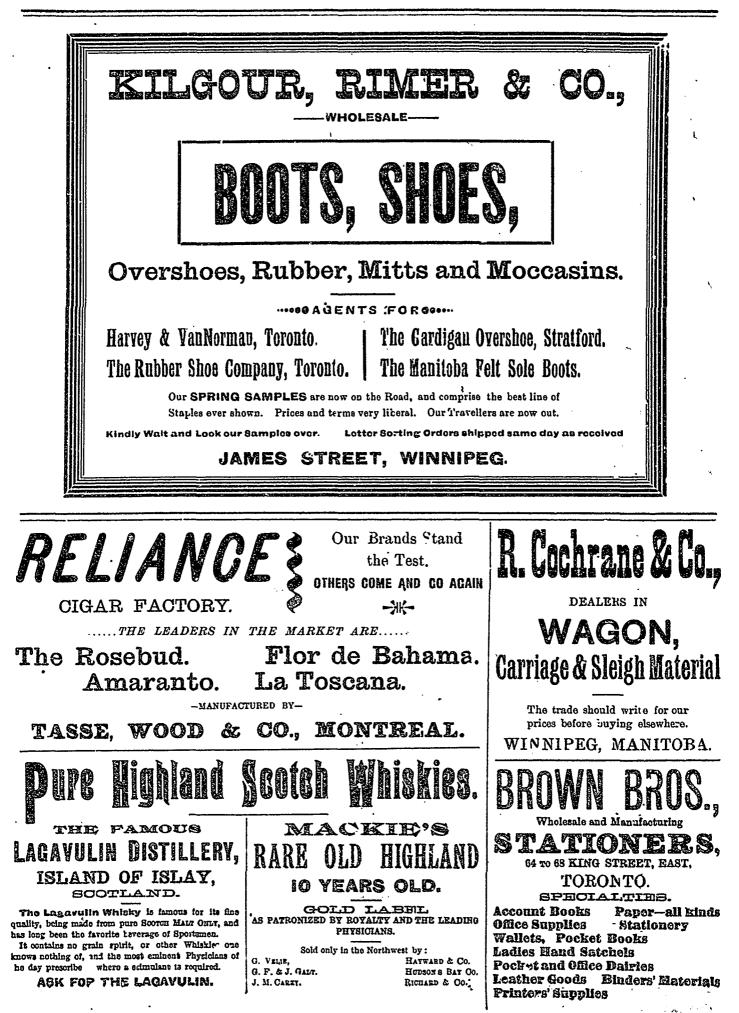
Australian 1894 crop.] [Glasgow was 6d dearer on the week for both wheat and flour. Birmingham and Bristol were 1s dearer on the Srd; but Mark Lane on the 7th was reactionary for foreign wheat, supplies being 14,000 qrs. over estimated weekly requirements. English wheat continued to be very firmly held. On the 8th, Liverpool and Leeds were in buyers' favour. On the 9th, Glasgow lost the advance of a week previously. No changes were recorded on the 10th at Birmingham and Bristol, or on the 11th at Mark Lane or Liverpool. Trade, with large offers of cargoes and mild open weather. was inclined to go back for foreign produce; but the small deliveries of English wheat, and the firmness with which they were held, imparted to the whole range of markets an intrinsic strength. which, with reduced arrivals of cargoes, and with colder weather, soon became the predominant influence. By the 15th there were some signs of a rally, though prices continued to be quoted at the currencies of the previous week. Bristol, on the 17th was the turn in sellers' favor. London, on the 18th, was better for American flour, and for English wheat, previous extreme prices were readily paid. The market for other sorts of wheat and flour was unchanged. A strong forward movement was first made at Liverpool on the 22nd, when all < rts of wheat were fully a penny per cental dearer, and when flour was an improved demand at hardening rates, 22s 3d made for best American spring patonts and 22s 6d for the, finest

can spring patents and 22s 6d for the finest nter patents. The country markets were now fully supporting the movement at the great ports, and from the 23rd to the 26th 1s was generally won from buyers of both English and foreign wheat. At Mark Lane, on the 25th, demand for flour was rather checked by 6d more money asked, but on the 28th, the London market admitted 1s improvement on some sorts of American flour and 6d on all. There was a good demand from bakers. Liverpool, on the 29th, was steady at a substantial advance on red winter wheat and a smaller, but no less well established, improvement on other sorts. Glasgow, on the 80th, was 6d dearer o 1 the week, and the month closed with a firm but quiet tone."

Daniel Phelan, soap n.anufacturer, Montreal, has assigned; liabilities \$62,480.

The Government of the cole ny of Victoria, Australia, says the Sydney Herald. are sending J. Sinclair to England on behalf of Victoria butter makers. Mr. Sinclair will be styled the export trade inspector. Mr. Sinclair last year was in America looking after the interests of his colony as to the cheap production and transport of grain, the preservation of fruit, the cultivation and curing of tobacco, the growing of the sugar beet, and the bacon industry.

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WHOLESALE OLOTHIERS,

MONTREAL, QUE.

Security Colo Storage

WAREHOUSE.

WANTED Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry,

DO YOU WANT

**OYSTERS OR CELERY**?

J. J. PHILP.

Storage and Commission, 830 Elgin Avenue, WINNIPFG.

I am selling the A. Booth unrivalled Oysters; also one thousand very fine celery, nothing better in the country. address:

Dressed Meats and Hogs.

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# RIGBY' PORÓUS WATERPROOF OLOTHING AND OLOTH.

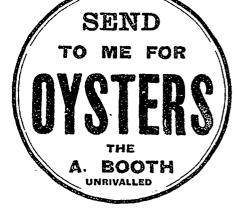
We are making Men's Cape, Long Sacque and Spring and Fall Overcoats, Bicycle Suits, Coachmen's Livery Overcoats and Ladies' Golf Capes of the Rigby Porous Waterproof Cloth.

We are solling Rigby Cloth in Costume Clotns, and Ulsterings of various weights and colorings for Ladies' Wear, also Tweeds and Worsteds for Men's Suitings.

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It costs very little extra to have clothing waterproofed by the Rigby process, and does not alter the feeling or texture of the material There is no rubber in the compound, and the marvellous thing about Rigby is that it remains porous. The waterproof, patterns and price list forwarded on application.

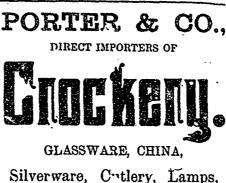
H. SHOREY & CO.,



#### Grain Trade Gossip. Continued from Page 226.

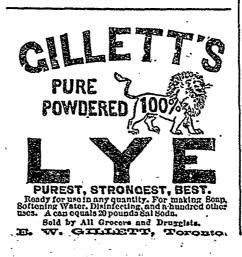
continued from Page 220. samples sent in are likely to be better than the general average of the crop. The sam-ples are received as early in the season as possible, and very olten a considerable portion of the crop may be reduced in quality from rains or bad weather after the samples for the rains or bad weather after the samples for the standards board have been gathered in. The samples are of necessity very likely to by taken from the grain first harvested, which is usually of better average quality than the general crop. The Melita farmers also want the elevator restrictions removed, and they want an act passed by the federal govern-ment which will make it compulsory for the railways to allow the erection of flat ware-houses and loading platforms, for the loading of grain upon cars, independent of elevators, Resolutions to this effect were passed.

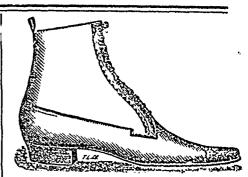
The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The Electric Power Works at Niagara have at last been turned to actual use, the current from a 5,000 horse-power dynamo having been trans-2,000 norse-power aynamo having been trans-mitted to the Pittsburgh Reduct.on Company's works. [August 28]. The cur-rent sent out is an alternating one, of bigh voltge, which can be transmitted over a relatively small wire. At the works it is transformed by immense reterm transformed relatively small wire. At the works it is transformed by immense rotary trans' rmers (virtually motor and generator compined) into a direct current of lower voltge. This 5,000 horse-power dynamo is only one of three that have been completed. Provision has been made for the erection of twenty of this size. They give more them, their stead They give more than their rated this size. capacity, and since charges have been made in their bearings, work in a perfectly satis-factory manner. As they will compete with coal in one of the cheapest markets of the world, their success will stimulate the use of large water powers where coal is dear. ۰**ب** 



Fancy Goods, Etc.

330 Main St., Winnipeg





#### YGEDIC VENTILATED BOOT

The most scientific invention of the age. What is a Ventilated Boot? It is a boot so constructed that the action of walking produces such a suction that the fresh air gushes round the foot, keeping it cool and perfectly dry. Ask your shoe in for them.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

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## MCINTYRE SON MONTREAL,

Importers and Direct Agents for the BEST MANUFACTURERS in the following

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FANCY & STAPLE DRESS GOODS

FANCY SILK AND WOOL MINTURE DRESS GOODS in Persians, Taffetalines, shot and plain c lors, Poplines, ditto, Reps, ditto, Glorias, ditto, Crepons, Black and Colors.

FANCY COLORRD WOOL DRESS GOODS in Tweeds, Cover Coatings, Drap de Dames, Drap Almas, Shepherd Checks, Rage Sable, Granite, Cotele Croquella, Cotede Cheval.

BLACK AND COLORED DEESS GCODS in Bengalines, DeLaines, Diagonals, Arnuires, Figures, Poplins, Sicilians, Mohairs, Cashmeres, Serges.

FANCY COTTON DRESS GOODS in Musline, Zephyis Artorgandy, Brocaded and stripe Plisse, Printed Crepons, Japonaises Levantines, Simile Percales, French Cambrics, Batiste Faccounce and Neigeuse, French Sateens, Plain and Fancy Stripe Linen Grenadiocs.

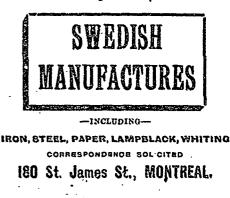
Linens, Laces. Velvets, Linings, Kid Gloves, Smallwares, etc.

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#### Pork Packing in the West.

The Cincinnatti Price Current reports hog packing at principal points in the west as follows. "The movement of hogs has been liberal the past week, although not equal to the large marketing for corresponding time last year. The western packing indicates a total of 510,0.00, compared with 390,000 the preceding week, and 595,000 the corresponding week a year ago. From November 1 to date the total number of hogs packed is 1,215,000, against 1 2 5000 last year. Prices have changed moderately toward a lower position, and at the close the average is about 10 cents per 100 pounds lower than a week ago, or about \$3.5) as the general average for active markets, ranging up to \$3.65 to \$1.70. The average price a year ago was about 4.50."

#### Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Flour.—The flour market has been less active, and as regardsstraight rollers an easier foeling has set in, with sales reported at points west of Toronto at \$3.10, which shows a further drop of 10c per bbl. Here there have been sales on track at \$4.45, but later business, it is said, has been done at \$3.40. For delivery in small lots \$3.50 to \$3.60 has been obtained. Regarding Manitoba strong bakers flour, sales are reported at \$3.80 to \$3.90 for best brands, according to size of lot.

Oatmeal.—Car lots have been laid down here at \$3 to \$3.05; and smaller lots have been delivered in store at about the same figures. In a jobbing way regular rates are quoted as follows In bags, rolled and granulated are quoted at \$1 50 to \$1.55, and standard at \$1.50 to to \$1.55. Pot barley \$4.25 in bbls, and \$2 in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

Bran, etc.—The market is steady, with sales of Manitoba bran in bags at \$14.50, bags included, and we quote \$14 to \$14.50, with broken lots at \$15. Shorts \$15.50 to \$16.50.

Oats.—The market is steady, despite the easier feeling noted in the west. sales of car lots of white oats having taken place at 31 to 314c per 34 lbs. in store

Barley.—There is firmer feeling in barley, with sales of malting barley reported at 522 to 55c, about 10.000 bushels reported at this range. Feed barley is quoted at 40 to 41c.

Pork.—The market for mess pork is quiet in sympathy with the continued decline in Chicago. A fair quantity of hams have been sent forward recently to the English market. Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$14.50 to \$15; Canada thin mess, per bbl., \$13.50 to \$14; Hams. per lb., 9 to 10c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 63 to 9c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 63 to 9c; Lard, per lb., 9 to 10c; Shoulders, per lb, 71 to 81c. Dressed Home—Decement

Dressed Hogs.—Receipts continue to increase and the market is quiet, and we quote \$5 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs.

Butter.—The market is quiet, but at the decline shipper seem a little more inclined to take hold. The make of October and November has been large, and the winter creameries will soon commence making. Eastern Townships fall ends may be quoted at 19c for quantities, while Western dairy is quiet at 14 to 15c, smaller lots bringing more money. Creamery, Oct. and Nov., 21 to 22c; earlier makes 19 to 20c; Eastern Townships 17 to 19c; Western 14 to 15c. There is a fair demand for roll butter, receipts of which are increasing. Sales were aported yes terday of large rolls neatly packed in cases at 16c. a lot of 5 tubes small rolls at 17 the and another lot at 18c.

Eggs.—Sales of choice candled stock have been placed at 14 to 15c, as to size of lot, with seconds quoted at  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  Montreal limed have changed hands at 1 \_\_5c, as to quality. New laid are scar o and , uoted at 20 to 22 s.

Honey.-Extracted is quoted at 8 to 9c for 1895 stocks, and honey in comb 12 to 18c.

Baled Hay.—Market firm. No. 2 shipping hay 's quoted here at \$11 to \$11.50, and No 1 straight timothy \$12 to \$12.50. At country points \$10 50 to \$11 is quoted for No. 2 and \$11.50 to \$12 for No. 1.

Dressed Poultry.—There was quite a rush for fine turkeys, which were disposed of at 8 to 84c, while a few cases of large fancy birds brought 9c. Nice young dry-picked chickens sul 1 at 64 to 7c, but old hens only realized 5 to 54c. A lot of 8 cases of very fine large cess was placed at 64c, while good stock sold at 54 to 6c, and old at 44c. Dacks 7 to 8c.

Hides.—The market continues quiet, with dealers paying. 6c for No. 1 light, the same as last week. Light hides. 6c for No. 1, 5c for No. 2 and 4c for No. 8; Heavy hides 6 cents; Calfskins 6c; Lambskins 60c.— Trade Bulletin, Nov. 22.

#### Dressed Poultry.

It seems necessary to again draw the attention of shippers and handlers of dressed poultry to the need of exercising greater care in handling poultr, , as lots are being received here which sell at a low price on account of improper handling. Following are directions for handling poultry: Abstain from feeding poultry before killing. Poultry, especially turkeys, should be killed by bleeding in the neck, and pluck clean while the body is warm. Do not seald the birds. This is very important. This process is readily detected by the buyers, who will not pay within one or two cents per lb. of the price they will give for dry picked fowl. Cut of the head and feet a d tie them up plump to keep them in good shape, with the wings and legs tied in. Before packing poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold; if packed with the animal heat in they will spoil. Sort poultry carefully and pack birds of the same quality together. Do not mix geese, chickens, etc., together. Pack neatly in clean cases. Line the cases with clean paper, but do not use straw in packing, and never wrap the birds in paper; pack as closely as possible and fill the packages full to prevent shifting. Mark each case with weights, gross, tare and nett. All birds should be drs n. Eirds with their crops full of grain present a disgusting spectacle.

#### Dry Goods Trade Notes.

The sweater which has taken such a strong hold in the knit goods business is still in considerable demand. For the spring some very large ranges are shown. The leading colors appear to be navy, brown, cardinal and black, while cream is not so good.

Flannellette is a material which is being made in increased quantities every year and is having a large sale everywhere. Some of the new designs are very attractive. There is more variety in coloring this season than ever.

The novelties in prints for next springs' trade are very numerous. Among them may be seen an imitation of crepons in stripes, with floral designs. These lines are very effective and there will be a large trade done in them. Another is a sate in fancy stripes and also the plain black and white stripes.

Plain and worsted dress goods are not meeting with a good demand this year. the demand running more to mohair and combination mohair fabrics.

Silk armure taffeta is a novelty in dress go ds for spring. This fabric is of medium weight and has a small check design, the silk bying dyed a different color from the other threads and is used as a decoration. This novelty is one of color and contrast. Sicilians, a coarser make than the ordinary mohair, and approaching the canvas class of goods, are selling well, and will, from present indications, have a fair share of the mohair business, Silk and wool plaids are favorably spoken of among foreign agents for spring, and quite a few orders have been placed on them at moderate prices, the designs being the clan Tartan with the silk overchecks. —Toronto (Hobe dry goods report.

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