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 A General Banking Business Transacted.

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 Capital Paid up..... 1,064,625.00
 Reserve..... 1,152,250.00

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B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.

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 Fergus..... C. Forrest..... "
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 Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "
 Port Colborne..... E. O. F. Wood..... "
 Rat Portage..... W. A. Weir..... "
 Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "
 St. Catharines..... S. B. Arnold..... "
 St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert..... "
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 Yonge & Queen Sts. O. F. Rice..... "
 Yonge & Bloor Sts. C. H. S. Clarke..... "
 Welland..... S. D. Raymond..... "
 Woodstock..... S. B. Fuller..... "

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 Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes..... "
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 Capital Paid up..... 1,478,910.00
 REST..... 843,636.75

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 Rest..... 1,200,000

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 Blenheim, Brantford, Marlo, 546 Queen W
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 NEW YORK—The Amer. Exchange Nat'l, Bank of NY.
 SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.
 CHICAGO—The Amer. Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.
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 Reserve Fund - - - 250,000

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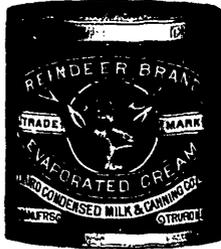
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For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.
A large stock now on hand ranging up to 96
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Factory—MONTREAL.

The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 12, 1894.

Manitoba.

Ramsay, livery, of Lauder, is burned out.
 Crearer & Hawkins are opening a general store at Forrest.
 T. T. Atkinson is opening a general store at Hamiota.
 Morse, Bradfield & Co. of Melita, hardware, have dissolved. H. V. Morse continues alone.
 Fox & Hubbs, Methven, general store; stock advertised for sale on Nov. 13.
 H. A. Manwaring, general store, is closing out branch business at MacDonald Station.
 T. Dempsey is opening in flour and feed at Reston.
 Nation & White are opening an hotel at Souris.
 Winnipeg Jewelry Co., Winnipeg; stock advertised for sale under chattel mortgage.
 E. Cook, picture frames, etc., is starting in business at Winnipeg.
 H. C. Hamelin, general store, Lauder, is burned out.
 James J. Armstrong of Belmont, furniture and lumber, has assigned to Frank Burnett.
 The Carberry planing mill will be sold by foreclosure of mortgage, on December 1.
 Parish & Lindsay have opened a wholesale flour, feed and grocery store at Brandon.
 A. G. Bain, barrister, Winnipeg, died at the General hospital of typhoid fever.
 R. H. Staples has opened in the butcher business at Hollnd.
 W. I. Carveth will begin packing hogs at Rapid City.
 A meeting was recently held at Lauder to consider the advisability of starting a cheese factory there in the spring.
 Taylor bros. of Minnedosa, shipped a train of thirteen carloads of fine cattle eastward on Nov. 3.
 The Canadian Anthracite company announce reduction in coal in the Winnipeg market.
 The Robinson Fish Co. are re-building their ice-house and freezer at Selkirk, recently destroyed by fire.
 The Woodlands Chees manufacturing Co, of Woodlands, are winding up business, and will hold an auction sale of the stock and plant on Nov. 21.
 Geo. W. Smith of Portage la Prairie shipped a car of fat cattle and hogs to Fort William on Monday night. He is preparing to ship a car of dressed meat to Fort William.

H. H. Smith, merchant tailor, of Rat Portage, formerly of Winnipeg, contemplates re-opening business in Winnipeg in a few weeks.

R. S. Meadows, of the Winnipeg Jewelry Co., died at the residence of his sister in Milwaukee recently. Mr. Meadows has been in ill health for some time.

A fire occurred at Lander on Nov. 3, when Hamlin's store, Ramsay's livery stable, including part of the stock and dwelling, were destroyed. The cause of the fire is not known, but it started in the stable. The loss is estimated at \$7,000.

The following statement shows the value of goods exported and entered for consumption at Winnipeg, with duty paid thereon, during the month of October, 1894, compared with the same month, 1893.

Description.	Value 1893.	Value 1894.
Exported.....	190,306 00	260,012 00
Entered for Consumption, Dutiable.....	144,131 00	103,940 00
Entered for consumption free.....	60,713 00	74,929 00
Total for consumption.....	204,844 00	181,878 00
Duty collected.....	55,300 57	40,799 73

Regarding the item in The Commercial of last week to the effect that a Patron's store would be opened at Crystal City, Ruttan & Co. write from Manitou as follows: "In your last issue we notice on page 171 that some busy correspondent (no doubt interested in keeping us away) has sent you a communication, stating that we are opening a Patron's store in Crystal City. We wish to give the statement a flat denial and to state that we are opening a branch general store at that point, handling a general stock of goods the same as in Manitou, giving the Patron's a discount in consideration of their large cash purchases and in proof of which we enclose circular herewith." The circular referred to reads as follows: "The undersigned beg to announce that they have opened a general store in Crystal City, where they will carry a line of general goods suitable for the country and will be pleased to see all who wish to get the most goods for the least money. We will sell strictly for cash or produce, and at prices that will make it pay you to borrow money at a high rate of interest and buy from us for cash. Discount given to the Patrons of Industry in consideration of the large quantity purchased. Your patronage is solicited. RUTTAN & Co."

Saskatchewan.

Prince Albert parties are shipping vegetables to Regina and Moosejaw.
 The Prince Albert Advocate says: "R. B. Ferguson, the Regina furniture dealer, has rented the store now occupied by Joseph Courtney, who is retiring from the business here to assume the management of the Prince Albert brewery. The new store will be opened about the 14th inst. As well as furniture Mr. Ferguson will deal in carpets and bicycles, and act as a manufacturer's agent."

British Columbia.

A new store is being built adjoining the post office at Nelson, which, when finished, will be opened as a butcher shop by Farley & Traves.
 The electric street railway and lighting systems of Vancouver have been sold to an English company. The price paid is said to be \$350,000.
 The Government Inspector has seized an entire car load of Oregon apples affected with codlin moth. They were destroyed at the Vancouver crematory.

Northwest Ontario.

E. A. Chapman has purchased the Rat Portage News and proposes to publish it as a social labor paper, independent in politics.

W. D. McBean, grain merchant, Fort William, has taken an office with G. T. Ware in the building recently occupied by Cooper's confectionery.

The Rat Portage Record has the following regarding the sale reported last week: "The Regina mining property in Whitefish Bay, located by J. Henessy, J. A. McLean and Paul Proulx, has been sold to an English syndicate, of which W. G. Motley is the representative. This deal was carried through on Wednesday by the first payment of money. The price agreed upon was \$30,000. This property was partially developed by the original locators, Henessy, McLean and Proulx, and its value was thereby demonstrated. The company purchasing will probably do some development work during the winter for more active mining operations next summer."

Lumber Trade Item.

Mill No. 2 of the Ontario & Western Lumber Co. at Norman closed down for the season, after the most successful run ever made. The season's cut was nearly 11,000,000 feet of lumber and nearly 3,000,000 lath. The increased cut was due to changes made in the internal arrangements by which means a greater cut was made with less men than formerly.

A crew has left Selkirk for Lake Winnipeg to get out logs for next season's cut of the Mitchell mill at that place.

About seventy men are now at D. E. Sprague's lumber camp on the Roseau river or engaged in hauling supplies to the camp. A greater number of logs than any cut in past seasons will be got out this year for Sprague's Winnipeg mill.

Herbert Moulton, representing one of the largest lumbering firms of Northern Michigan has returned from a trip to the northern part of Ontario, where his firm anticipate establishing a branch business. Since the new tariff law came into effect, he says a number of wealthy lumbermen in Michigan have been looking toward Canada as a field in which to extend their industries. In an interview Mr. Moulton said the new tariff law affected lumber prices in the United States in about the same position as Canada would be in the event of annexation, and as the forests of Michigan are gradually becoming exhausted they are almost forced to look about and Canadians may expect a rush for mill sites in the northern part before long.

Grain and Milling News

A table showing the wheat crop of all the countries of the world for six years, was published in The Commercial last week. A mistake was made in the figures of the crop of the United States for 1893, a typographical error making the crop appear 175,000,000 bushels. The correct quantity is 475,000,000.

A deputation representing the Dominion Miller's association, waited on the government at Ottawa on Thursday. They protested against the mixing of wheat at Port Arthur and against the overloading of cars. They also wished some steps to be taken by the government to put a stop to the practice of mixing smutty wheat with No. 1 hard Manitoba.

The wheat market at Carberry, Man., this week has been active, about 60,000 bushels have been delivered at the elevators. The price on Monday jumped from 40 to 44 cents, and on Tuesday 45 was paid. The deliveries have been the heaviest in the history of Carberry.

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—And Guaranteed by the—

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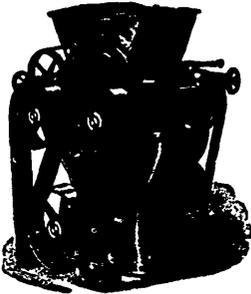
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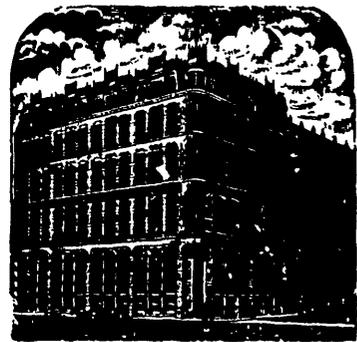
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 12, 1894.

MIXING WHEAT.

The Commercial discussed this question at length two or three weeks ago. Since then the agitation has increased. The boards of Montreal and Toronto have been passing resolutions regarding the matter, and the Winnipeg exchange has replied thereto. We publish elsewhere in this issue the resolutions of the Eastern boards, and the reply of the Winnipeg exchange. We may explain here to those who are not familiar with the subject, that the grading of grain is governed by an Act of Parliament of Canada, and comes directly under the control of the Department of Inland Revenue. Grain inspectors are therefore Dominion Government officials, subject directly to the department named. Hence it is that the resolutions are addressed to the Department of Inland Revenue.

It is a matter for regret that such a rumpus has again been stirred up over this question of the grading and mixing of wheat. The Commercial is still of the opinion expressed in our recent article, that vastly more attention has been given to the matter than its importance deserves. In some quarters an effort has evidently been made to make political capital out of the matter, by exciting the farmers to believe that they are losing by the mixing of wheat, and throwing the blame on the government. Several Manitoba papers have undoubtedly made as much of the discussion as possible, with the object of turning a point against the government.

The principal cause of the discussion, however, is evidently the antagonism which seems to unfortunately exist between the Eastern and Western grain interests. It was the popular belief that the trade of the West would be entirely controlled by eastern business interests, not only in grain, but in other lines. This has not been realized in the grain trade. The grain trade of Manitoba and the Territories is practically altogether in the hands of western grain men. Even the route of export is via Buffalo and New York. This has undoubtedly increased the feeling of irritation which has existed in the East ever since the fixing of the Manitoba standards was taken out of the hands of the Eastern boards. The Commercial would prefer to see the grain of Manitoba exported by the Canadian route, and we would prefer to see Eastern Canada exporters and handlers getting the profits now reaped by New York parties. At the same time it is not the fault of the Manitoba shippers that the grain takes an export route through the United States. Freight rates are against the Canadian route, and competition is too close and prices too low to admit of paying any higher rates than are absolutely necessary. The grain must take the cheapest route, regardless of sentiment.

It has been the favorite cry, in connection

with the question of mixing wheat, to claim that the farmers are losers by the process. No reasonable argument can be adduced to show that such is the case. The fact is, exactly the contrary is true. The producer shares in any gain which can be made from mixing. Let us explain. The mixing process enables the shippers to dispose of a portion of the crop to better advantage than they could otherwise do. Now supposing that mixing is prohibited, who will suffer? Certainly not the shippers, who will make up the loss by buying the wheat at a lower price from the farmers. The producers are the ones who will suffer. The thing is so plain as to hardly need any argument to prove the case. The shippers can now afford to pay a comparatively higher price for lower grades, because they can mix with it, but if they cannot use it for mixing, they will be careful to see that their country agents keep the grades down closely in buying from the farmers.

"But," say those who either for interested motives or because they do not understand the subject, have been crying out about mixing wheat, "the price of Manitoba wheat is 1 to 2 cents under Duluth, and therefore the farmers lose this difference, owing to mixing." Unfortunately for this argument, or rather statement, it is not true. British market prices show that Manitoba hard wheat has frequently sold at a premium over Duluth of the same grade, within the last few weeks. This is the only comparison which can be made between Duluth and Manitoba wheats, as it is only in British markets that the two classes of wheat meet on common ground. Manitoba wheat cannot be sold in the United States, on account of the duty of 20 per cent. imposed upon wheat imported into that country. There is a large home milling demand in the United States for hard wheat, and on this account Duluth hard grades have sold at a premium over export value, for the home trade. Duluth wheat has this advantage at home over Manitoba hard, but in markets where the two wheats meet on common ground, as in Liverpool and London, Manitoba wheat frequently sells at a premium. In some years Manitoba wheat has sold at home at a considerable premium over export values.

It is not necessary to change the Inspection Act to stop the mixing of wheat, and it is to be hoped that the changes referred to in connection with the resolutions of the Montreal board, published elsewhere in this issue, will not be made. The proposed changes will not do any good, but will unsettle the trade and do harm. This continual tinkering with and changing the standards is a great annoyance and injury to the trade. If it is decided to stop mixing, it can be done by making certificates show what the cargo is composed of, or in other words, making the wheat inspect out of the elevators the same as it inspects in. While the adoption of this plan would not injure Winnipeg shippers very materially, it would result in a loss to the producers, who are certainly gainers from the mixing process.

The feeling of antagonism between the Eastern and Western grain men is much to be regretted. To that cause, as well as to a desire to make political capital, may be attributed much that has been said upon these questions. This agitation is calculated to do harm, and cause foreign buyers to be afraid to purchase Manitoba wheat. Many foolish and absurd statements have been made in the newspaper press by writers who have very little knowledge of the commercial or any other aspect of the wheat question. These statements, however, are accepted as facts by the general public, whose knowledge of the actual situation is about equal to that of the writers, and thus a wrong impression is created in the mind of the public.

There is one point in regard to mixing which should not be overlooked. If mixing is stopped at Lake Superior ports, where only Manitoba and territorial wheat can be used, it should also be stringently prevented at any Eastern points. Manitoba wheat has been mixed at Eastern elevator points with soft Eastern wheats, and then exported as Manitoba wheat. This is more objectionable than any mixing which can be done in the West, as it depreciates the standard of Manitoba grades, without gaining anything for the western producers.

MANITOBA AND DULUTH WHEATS.

Much has been written about the relative value of Manitoba and Duluth wheats. It has been freely claimed that Duluth hard wheat has sold at a premium over Manitoba hard, and this result has been attributed to mixing. It has moreover been claimed that the farmers lose the difference. Admitting for the sake of argument that Manitoba No. 1 hard has been reduced to a standard of quality under similar Duluth grades, on account of mixing, it would not prove that Manitoba farmers lose the difference. It would rather indicate that the farmers receive an increased price for their lower grades, in proportion to the value of No. 1 hard, as the profit from mixing would enable buyers here to pay a little more for grades under No. 1 hard, in proportion to value. However it does not appear that Manitoba hard sells at a lower price than the Duluth grade, as the following quotations per quarter in the London market will show:

The weekly report for October 1. of the London market, quoted Duluth hard at 22s 7½d. Hard Manitoba at the same date sold at 22s 9d. and sellers were asking higher at 22s 1½d.

On October 8 a parcel of Duluth was reported to have sold during the week at 22s 6d. Manitoba also sold at 22s 6d.

The report on October 15 said that hard Duluth on passage sold at 22s 6d. Manitoba sold at 22s 3d, but this was for wheat not yet shipped. Asking spot quotations were the same for each grade.

On October 22 hard Manitoba sold on passage at 22s 3d. Duluth was not quoted.

The Mark Lane Express of October 22, in its list of quotations of foreign wheats, quotes Duluth at 23 to 24s per 496 pounds, ex ship, and Manitoba at 24 to 26 shillings.

So much for the London market. At Liverpool on October 23, the Corn Trade News quotes spot prices as follows per 100 pounds:

No. 1 hard Duluth 4s 9d to 4s 11d. No. 1 hard Manitoba 4s 9d to 4s 11d.

On September 24 Manitoba hard sold at 4d over Duluth, in London. Also on September 17 Manitoba wheat sold at 3½d premium over Duluth.

Where Manitoba and Duluth wheats meet on common ground, as in British markets, it will be seen from the above that the Manitoba grade has the preference. In the United States, owing to the limited supply of choice hard wheats, Duluth No. 1 hard sells for the domestic milling trade at a premium over export values. Manitoba wheat cannot be sold in the United States for milling purposes, owing to the existing duty of 20 per cent., and therefore it is unreasonable to compare the home milling value of Duluth wheat with the export value of Manitoba wheat. The two grades can only be compared in open markets where they met in fair competition.

The Commercial of October 29 contained a statement furnished by the Minnesota State Warehousing Commission, showing a loss of 2½ cents per bushel on Duluth wheat sold in London. In other words, the Duluth market price was 2½ cents above an export basis. Another statement has come to hand this week showing a loss of 1½ cents on a similar transaction, as will be seen by the table given below. These statements fully explain the apparent difference between Duluth and Manitoba prices. Duluth wheat commands a premium for the United States domestic trade, in which Manitoba cannot compete. Free trade in wheat is what we require to remove this difference. The Montreal Trade Bulletin recognizes this situation in the following words:

"That Duluth No. 1 hard brings a premium over Manitoba hard in New York is only what might be expected, as the former has the privilege of sale in two markets for home and export, whereas No. 1 Manitoba hard has only the export demand to depend on, and besides, it is hampered by customs charges, which, although small, are always an extra bother to buyers."

Following is the statement of the Minnesota State Railroad and Warehouse Commission showing the price of No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth on October 15, compared with the actual sale of 8,000 bushels of Duluth No. 1 hard at Liverpool, made that day for London delivery, c. i. f. (Cost, freight and insurance.)

Oct. 15—	
Price per bushel No. 1 hard in Duluth.....	.5675
Duluth elevator charges, weighing inspection..	.0085
Lake freight and insurance, Duluth to Buffalo..	.0350
Buffalo elevator charges, commission, etc.....	.0100
Canal freight and insurance, Buffalo to New York.....	.0300
New York elevator charges, viz., weighing, demurrage, transferring, towing, trimming, etc.....	.0150
Ocean freight and insurance, New York to London.....	.0225
Loss in weight, Duluth to London.....	.0050
Cost delivered in London c. i. f.....	.6935

Oct. 15—	
1,000 qrs. (8,000 bushels) sold in Liverpool for delivery, c. i. f., in London for 22s 6d per qr. of 48½ lbs (or 67½c per bushel).....	.6750
Loss in the transaction (about 1½c per bushel ...)	.0185

IRRELEVANT COMMENT

A great deal of silly comment has been made upon the question of mixing Manitoba wheat. The following from the Toronto Mail is about as far-fetched as anything we have seen. The Mail says:

"On account of mixing of good Manitoba wheat with inferior grain, Manitoba wheat sells at from 1 to 1½ cents lower in the eastern markets than that shipped from Duluth. This difference is lost to our farmers, but it is not lost on the intending agricultural emigrant from Europe. He perceives that wheat grown in the western states sells higher than Canadian, hence he infers that land south of the line is more fertile. That settles his choice of homes and we lose the immigrants."

The paragraph quoted above, ridiculous as it is, has been copied with apparent approval by some Winnipeg papers, who are more concerned in making political capital out of the discussions than they are in disseminating a reasonable view of the case. In the first place Manitoba wheat does not sell at a price under Duluth, as British market quotations elsewhere in The Commercial will show.

In the second place, if Manitoba wheat did sell at 1 to 1½ cents under Duluth, it would not prove that our farmers lost anything on that account. Recently at Liverpool River Plate wheat was quoted at 3s 7d per 100 pounds, and on the same day Manitoba No. 1 hard was quoted at 4s 9d. Now it would be as reasonable to say that the Argentine farmers were losing 1s 2d because their wheat was not bringing the same price as Manitoba grain. Such an argument as this is no argument at all. Argentine farmers are no doubt getting all their wheat is worth; likewise Manitoba; likewise farmers who grow Duluth grades.

In the third place, it is not likely that one immigrant in a thousand from Europe knows anything about the relative value of Duluth and Manitoba wheat. Probably very few of them would know where Duluth wheat came from, and they would be as liable to locate Duluth in Canada as in the state of Minnesota. There is, however, just about as much sense in the mail's comments as in much that has been written upon this feature of the wheat question.

INVESTIGATING WHEAT MIXING.

It was reported by wire from Ottawa on Thursday that the Inland Revenue Department has sent an officer to Fort William, Port Arthur and Duluth to enquire into the custom of handling wheat at those ports. This has been done in view of the present agitation worked up by certain parties against mixing, and the cleaning of smutty grain. The sending of an officer to investigate is no doubt the best thing the department could do. It hardly seems reasonable that any change will be made in the regulations in the middle of the season, as no changes could be made now without doing a great deal of harm.

If mixing is to be prevented at the lake ports, notice should be given between seasons. In that case a private elevator could be established in Winnipeg before another crop comes in, where cleaning and handling could be done. The establishment of a handling elevator at Winnipeg would no doubt be the result of the carrying out of the demands of the Eastern people to stop mixing and cleaning of smutty grain at lake ports. The great aim in the regulations governing the grading and handling of wheat should be to obtain the highest possible price for the producer. If the changes demanded by the Eastern parties, seconded by a few misguided persons here, are made, it will mean a considerable loss to the farmers of Manitoba, who cannot afford, at present prices, to have prices further reduced.

End of the Pass Book.

One of the greatest impositions upon the retail dealer, remarked an exchange, is the pass-book system. He is not only expected to keep his own books, but also to keep those of nearly all his customers. While they expect the book to be properly kept and always correspond with the dealer's books, they are careless about bringing it, and endless annoyance and confusion is caused. This is bringing the coupon system more than ever into prominence.

It does away with bookkeeping, saves the dealer much annoyance and labor, prevents all loss in forgetting to charge the goods sold, and by offering them at a slight discount you can soon put your business on a cash basis. The customer likes them because their is no disputing at settlement and he knows that no goods can be charged to him by mistake.

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"Carbon" in the Black Diamond strikes the nail on the head when he says:—"The trade paper is an indispensable advertising medium for the manufacturer and wholesaler of anything in the line of its trade policy. The merchant who depends upon the retailer for his livelihood simply cannot afford to be unrepresented in his trade papers of character. The trade paper, if it reaches anybody, and no matter if it reaches but few, and the best trade paper reaches a good many, must reach those interested in its line of trade. If the circulation is only 2,000 or even 1,000, then the paper is read by 2,000 or 1,000 probable buyers, not purely possible buyers. Any medium which can reach 1,000 probable buyers is worth more to the advertiser who depends upon his sales to retailers than a medium reaching 10,000 possible buyers. The advertiser who expects to receive direct returns from his trade paper advertising will be disappointed nine times out of ten. The value of good trade paper advertising is not to be reckoned by definite returns, so many per hour, per day or week; it is to be reckoned upon the value of its general whole. The majority of people who order goods by seeing advertisements in a trade paper, seldom take the pains to give the paper credit for it. The house with its advertisement in the trade paper continuously, if the trade paper be the leading one of its line, keeps the name before the probable buyer, who may buy of him really without knowing that he saw the advertisement in the trade paper; for the trade paper, if it does nothing else, acts as a sort of unseen introductory medium between maker and buyer, presenting to the travelling salesman the best kind of respectable assistance."

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

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A. J. Ellis.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Nov. 10.

After a long and comparatively mild season, colder weather has set in, following a snowstorm on Thursday which extended all over the country. There has been nothing to interrupt plowing up to Thursday, and the farmers no doubt have a large area of land prepared for crop, which augurs well for next year. The colder weather will start buying in winter lines of goods, and on this account will be acceptable to the trade interested. Grain shipments are still active, though not as heavy as earlier. Cattle export business is being wound up, though there will likely be some further shipments during the next ten days or so. The season shows a large increase all around in live stock exports, particularly from the Manitoba Northwestern railway districts. Grain exports will also be the heaviest on record to the close of navigation, and the large quantity of wheat already marketed, exceeding 10,000,000 bushels, would indicate that the Manitoba crop will exceed estimates by one to two million bushels. This is quite a pleasing feature of the situation. Payments are improving and a larger business than usual is being done on a cash basis. Winnipeg Clearing house returns this week, \$1,650,810, are the largest on record.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 10.

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

GREEN FRUITS.—The principal business has been in apples. A large quantity of apples from Ontario have come in, a number of cars being received by parties who are not regular dealers. For some unknown cause, the apples do not appear to be keeping well this year, perhaps owing to mild weather and getting heated in transit. At any rate, a good many apples even of the best winter varieties have shown a tendency to spot, and with large arrivals, sales have been pushed freely. As a consequence there has been much cutting in prices. Prices have ranged from \$2.50 to \$3.50 as to quality and condition, and up to \$3.75 has been obtained for a few fancy, such as snows. However regular dealers are firm for their choice fruit, and with colder weather setting in, receipts will fall off and no doubt prices will advance again. Tokay grapes have been out of the market, but more may be received, so we let quotations stand. A few eastern grapes are still to be had. The high price of cranberries this year is partly due to the heavy increase in the duty. The old duty was 30c per bushel, but this was advanced to 25 per cent., or equal to \$2.50 per barrel at present prices. Other lines of fruit are much the same as reported last week. Following are quotations for sound fruit fit for re-shipment to country points:—Florida Lemons, \$3.25 to 6.50 per box; apples, \$3.00 to 3.75 per barrel; snow apples, \$4.50; California tokay grapes, full crates, \$5.50; California winter pears, \$3 per crate; bananas, \$3 to 3.50 per bunch. Malaga grapes, \$8 per keg. Cranberries, \$11.50 to \$12 per barrel for fancy Jerseys. Spanish onions, \$1.25 per crate of 50 lbs. New layer figs, 15 to 22c per pound, as to quality and size of boxes. Eastern grapes, 50 to 60c per basket.

GROCERIES.—Canned goods are steady. Several brands of domestic canned goods not previously handled in this market, have found their way here to a considerable extent this year. This is probably the result of the formation of the packer's association, which includes the large packers. Previous to the formation of the association, the large packers had their agents here, and the smaller fry were not able to introduce their goods in this market. Under the combine arrangement, however, some of the smaller packers, who are outside of the association, have managed to place considerable orders here this season, no doubt their prices having been the principal inducement to try the new brands. If these brands turn out fairly good, no doubt the factories outside of the association will be able to do a larger business here next year. In dried fruits, new season goods continue to arrive and the market is well supplied with raisins, currants and figs. Teas are quiet but strong. Sugars are unchanged. Refiners quote 4 1/4 to 4 3/16 for granulated, add 3 1/4 to 3 3/4 for yellows, dark to bright. A cut is announced in the price of woodenware. The decision was arrived at on Monday last at a meeting of the Canadian Woodenware Association. The object is to prevent the importation of United States woodenware, which has been coming into the country pretty freely of late.

COAL.—The coal managers met at New York and decided on an advance of 25c per ton on egg and stove and 10 cents on grate sizes of Anthracite coal. Prices at Chicago, Duluth and other western wholesale points have been advanced 25c on all sizes except pea. This makes the price f.o.b. at Duluth as follows; Egg, stove and nut, \$5.25. Retail price \$6. These advances went into effect on November 1. A month ago, it will be remembered, prices were also advanced 25c. The advance naturally makes the feeling firm in the Winnipeg market, but no change has occurred in local prices yet for imported anthracite, though some dealers said they would not make any new contracts under \$8.75. The freight rate from Duluth is \$3 per ton, so that \$5.25 at Duluth is equal to \$8.25 cost on track Winnipeg. Present prices therefore give a margin of only 25c per ton for handling and delivery retail to consumers. Of course local dealers contracted earlier in the season for specific quantities, and if they were buying at the present wholesale prices they could not sell under \$9 at a reasonable profit here. When their contracts run out, however, they will have to pay the advance. On the other hand a cut has been made in the price of western Canadian Anthracite of 25 to 50c per ton. Quotations in Winnipeg are \$8.50 to 8.75 per ton for Pennsylvania anthracite as to quantity, \$8.25 for western anthracite, and \$7.50 for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices delivered to consumers in the city, for egg, stove and nut. Small sizes, called pea coal, suitable for steam and furnace, \$7.00 for imported anthracite, and \$6.50 for western. Western furnace coal, or lumps, \$7.75. Souris coal sells at \$4.25 retail, and \$3.75 on track here, and at \$1.50 to \$1.75 on cars at the mines.

WOOD.—Prices are about the same. Tamarack sells mostly at \$4 to 4.10 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality. Oak about \$3.60 to 3.75, mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.50. Poplar has sold at from \$2.25 to 2.60 on track as to quality. Birch, \$4.

RAW FURS.—There is nothing to speak of doing locally in furs yet. The next London sales will take place on November 29 and 30, but only selected sealskins will be offered at these sales, as reported elsewhere in this issue. Last week we published a report of Lamson's London sales of October 17 and following days, giving a comparison of prices with the sales held in March last. Below we give a

comparison of prices realized at the recent October sales, with prices obtained at the sales last June: Black bear 10 per cent., brown bear 16 1/2 per cent., grizzly bear 40 per cent., marten 32 per cent., red fox 5 1/2 per cent., wolf nearly 5 1/2 per cent. higher than in June. Mink, raccoon, wild cat, grey fox and otter, the same as in June. Lynx 8 1/2 per cent., beaver 10 per cent., skunk 5 2-5 per cent., muskrat 8 per cent. lower than in June.

DRY GOODS.—The continual mild weather is curtailing the demand for winter goods, but it will not likely be very long before we have a change. In fact a little foretaste of winter was felt this week and such weather as prevailed at the close of this week will start active buying in winter lines.

CANNED MEATS.—

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

NUTS.—Soft shelled almonds are quoted at 16 to 18c, walnuts, 14 to 17c, peanuts, roasted, 14 to 15c, filberts, 12 to 15c, pecans, 16 to 17c, New Chestnuts, 15c lb; Figs, new, 15 to 22c; dates, 8 to 10c. Cocoanuts, \$1 to 1.10 per doz.

DRUGS.—Following prices are for small parcels and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum, per pound, 3 1/4 to 4 1/2c, alcohol, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per pound; 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor, ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; coppers, 3 1/4 to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$7.50 to \$8.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3 1/4 to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 35 to 45c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U.S. salad, \$1.25; to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$4.00 to 4.50; oxalice acid, 18 to 16c; potash iodide, \$4.25 to 4.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 1/4 to 5c; sulphur roll, per kegg, 3 1/4 to 5c; soda bicarb, per kegg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to 4.25, sal soda, \$2.00 to 3.00 tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

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

FISH.—British Columbia salmon, 14c lb; British Columbia halibut, 14c. Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 6c; pickerel 3 to 4c. Smoked whitefish, 8c lb; smoked goldeyes, 30 to 35c dozen; red herring 20c box; finen haddies, 11c lb. Oysters, \$2 for standards and \$2.25 for selects, per gallon.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—It has been alleged that the cutting in white leads east is to try to force a combination in the trade, though this of course may be taken merely as a supposition of some one. Shellac is firm. The gum has advanced it is said about 10 per cent. recently, which makes manufactured shellac firm. Linseed oil is very firm.

HARDWARE.—Eastern advices report a decline of 10c per keg on cut nails, making the bare price \$1.65 in Montreal and \$1.75 Toronto, f.o.b. in quantities.

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Live Stock Markets.

The cable from London on November 5 says: The cattle market was irregular, but a stronger feeling prevailed and prices advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c per lb, notwithstanding the fact that the receipts of Canadian and United States stock were heavy and the general supplies fair. The market for sheep is weak and prices lower. Finest steers 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; good to choice 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c; poor to medium 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c, inferior and bulls 5 to 8c.

The Montreal Gazette of Nov. 6 says: The market on spot for export stock was quiet and easy and the only transaction we heard of in cattle to-day was a lot of 175 head of Manitoba stock which was bought at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb off the cars. The receipts of live stock at the Canadian Pacific stock yards continue to run large, owing to the large arrivals of Territories and Manitoba cattle for export and local trade. H. Mullins had probably the finest lot of Manitoba stock, consisting of 225 head, which he sold to L. Delorme. During the past week Gordon & Ironside received four trains of Northwest cattle and shipped them: John Skelton, of Saskatoon, had nine loads for shipments. Mr. Green received three loads for export. Thos. Almaek received eight loads of Manitoba stock which he shipped: John Wake had ten loads of Manitoba butchers' cattle, which were sold here to local butchers; John MacDonald had six loads of butchers' cattle; S. L. Head ten loads, which are all for sale on this market. About 1,000 head of Territories and Manitoba butchers' cattle left these yards this morning.

At the East End abattoir, Montreal, on Nov. 5, trade in cattle was dull and prices were low, only a few head selling at over 3c per lb., with good stock at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 3c; common cows and rough steers sold at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and inferior beasts at 2c per lb. Shippers paid 3c per lb for good large sheep; good lambs sold in lots at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. Common lambs brought 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. Fat hogs are rather plentiful, and sold at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.

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THE ROSEBUD CLEARED ALL UP.

He had just finished the addition of fourteen columns of tantalizing figures, and was brain weary, when a friend and customer entered his private room. There was temper plain upon the intruder's face, for he was a man easily irritated, though generous to a fault. There was a misunderstanding, and he came not to clear it up, but to mix it up worse in a loud and useless wrangle. Ere he had finished his first burst of temper in loud words, his friend handed out the box containing "Reliance Rosebud." The visitor grasped one bit the end off savagely, and wasted three matches ere he got it lighted. This act interrupted for a little his voluble irritation, but his first puffs were nervous and quick in succession. Before he was well seated and prepared for more loud talk, his friend had got in a few calm sentences, and as the misunderstanding was simple, the explanation was short and lucid. Few men have the blunt moral courage to acknowledge their mistake the moment after it is made, but as the smoke curled up from that cigar, the visitor saw clearly and acknowledged his, and a few minutes later left the room with expressions of perfect satisfaction, and avowals of continued friendship. This is but one of a hundred such instances. Cigars made from a coarse rank tobacco only increase the ill-temper of an irritated man, but the "Reliance Rosebud" contains the finest Havana tobacco, and smoking it never fails to soothe the nerves, and calm the temper. Try one when you are bothered and annoyed, and all doubt upon the matter will quickly vanish. This cigar is manufactured only by TAMS, WOOD & Co., RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, MONTREAL.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—Wheat has been stronger this week than for some time, and quite a strong bull movement was made on Friday. The firmness started on Monday with a gain of about 1c in United States markets, influenced by higher cables and actual buying. The visible supply statement showed an increase of 1,837,000 bushels. Total supply is now 83,047,000 bushels as compared with 71,393,000 bushels a year ago, 64,717,000 bushels two years ago and 38,941,000 bushels in the same week of 1891. There were no official quotations from the United States on Tuesday, owing to the elections but prices were lower on Wednesday, the gain of Monday being nearly lost, perhaps owing to the election influences. There was a slight improvement on Thursday. On Friday cables were strong, Liverpool reported early an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1d and later reported an additional gain of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. New York bought freely. Receipts were light owing to the storm in the Northwest. Exports of wheat, including flour as wheat, both coasts of the United States and Canada, as reported weekly to Bradstreet's aggregate, 2,689,000 bushels this week, against 2,934,000 bushels last week, 2,813,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 3,885,000 bushels two years ago, 4,490,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 2,323,000 bushels in the first week in November, 1890.

Wheat Locally.—Prices have been stronger this week. The storm which covered the country on Thursday restricted receipts somewhat, and with some shippers sold well ahead, there was naturally a firm feeling for spot stuff, or wheat in transit, to make up shipments. Prices in Manitoba country markets show an advance on the week of about 2c, the advance occurring on the closing days. Prices to farmers after the advance, in Manitoba country markets, ranged from 39 to 42c for No. 1 hard, according to freights. There was a wider range than this, including some points where local influences had affected prices, but the figures quoted cover nearly all points. There were some sharp advances during the week for spot stuff or in transit to Fort William, owing to shortage in making up cargo shipments; 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 57c was offered for No. 1 hard, Fort William delivery, on Thursday, and again this morning 57c was offered for spot stuff or in transit for Fort William, with holders firm. A lot of about 500,000 bushels of wheat has been engaged for export via Montreal, nearly all previous shipments having gone out via Buffalo. The Duluth market appears to be well above an export basis. A report just to hand shows a loss of 4c on Duluth wheat sold in London on October 22, as compared with prices at Duluth on the same day. The domestic demand for No. 1 hard Duluth in keeping that grade above an export basis, which accounts for the difference in price between Duluth and Fort William. Manitoba wheat cannot be sold in the United States for the domestic milling trade, on account of the duty, and has to sell on an export basis. Lake charters, Fort William to Buffalo, were reported at 3c this week.

FLOUR—There has been some cutting in prices of patent and bakers, and a decline of 5c seems to have been established on these grades. We quote the price to the local trade, delivered in the city as follows: Patent \$1.45 strong bakers, \$1.35. Low grades 70c to \$1 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.—A decline looked for for some time in bran and shorts, has materialized this week and prices are \$1 per ton lower. Millers hold at \$10 for bran and \$12 for shorts, with small lots held at \$1 per ton higher.

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

OATMEAL.—Prices are about the same. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$1.90 to \$2 in broken lots, as to quality.

OATS.—The local market has been easier, owing to larger offerings from farmers, and prices to farmers here have ranged at 22 to 23c per bushel of 34 pounds. Car lots have been held at about 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 24c on track here, but there has not been much doing for this market, the farmers' supply being liberal. In Manitoba country markets car lots are held at about 19 to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and some are moving through eastward.

BARLEY—Car lots on track at country points are held at 25 to 26c per bushel of 48 pounds, at which rate a few cars are being picked up for shipment east. In the Winnipeg market 28 to 30c per bushel is being paid to farmers for feed grade and 35c for good malting samples.

FEED WHEAT.—Wheat for feed or local milling is worth 40 to 44c, price to farmers for loads.

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

FLAX SEED.—Has been improving again in value. At Chicago on Thursday cash flax seed was quoted at \$1.46 per bushel, which is a gain of 3c over a week ago. In Manitoba prices have been about the same.

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

BUTTER—The butter market is dull and the situation unsatisfactory. There is a lot of butter offering, and not much demand. Shipping trade is dull. Eastern markets are rather overstocked, especially for undergrades, and there does not appear to be much chance of working any Manitoba butter in the east, unless at lower prices than have so far been considered here, prices being comparatively lower there than here. About the only thing which seems to be wanted here is selections in small lots. We quote round lots of country dairy, mixed quality, at 10 to 12c as to average quality. Selections, 15c, medium qualities 8 to 10c, culls 5c.

CHEESE—Quiet. The usual feature of this market—lack of discrimination as to quality—is felt. Dealers quote 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

CURED MEATS.—There is an easier tendency in meats, and as hogs are now being bought lower, lower prices for cured stuff are looked for when new curing comes in from the cheaper hogs. Some shading of prices is now being done, though there has not been much change yet. We make some reductions in the list, reducing breakfast bacon, $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and some shading is being done under quotations on some lines. Quotations are: Hams, 13c for heavy, and 14c for assorted sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; bellies, 14c; dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear, 10c; small smoked sides, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; dry salt shoulder, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; dry salt backs, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; spiced rolls, 10c; mess pork, \$16, selected mess, \$18 to 18.50 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound; German sausage, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half pound packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pail; pickled hocks, 3c lb; smoked jowls, 6c.

LARD.—Lard is easier and we reduce the top range on pure 10c in 20 lb pails. We quote: Pure, \$2.25 for 20 pound pails, and \$5.25 for 50-lb pails; compound at \$1.75 per 20-lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.50 per case of 60 pounds.

POULTRY.—Prices are: 10 to 12c for turkeys dressed, per pound. Ducks, dressed, 10c lb; geese, 10c. Chickens, 8 to 10c per pound, dressed; old fowl, 7 to 8c lb dressed. Wild ducks, 20 to 25c per pair as to quality and size. Wild geese, \$1 per pair.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes continue firm in this market and prices have again ranged 5c higher, 50c having been paid for a few loads on the market here, though 45c per bushel was the usual price, and a few were bought at 40c. Turnips are 5c per bushel higher, and onions are about $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. Cabbage have also advanced, fine large cabbage bringing \$1 per dozen. Cauliflower are about out of season now. Celery ranges 5c higher for choice. Prices are: Potatoes, 40 to 50c per bushel. Onions, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3c, per lb; cabbage, 50c to \$1.00 per dozen; celery, 20 to 30c per dozen; citrons 40 to 60c per dozen; vegetable marrow, 50c per dozen. Carrots, 40c per bushel; beets, 30 to 40c per bushel; turnips, 20 to 25c per bushel; parsnips, 2c per lb.

WOOL.—Quiet at 8 to 9c. for unwashed Manitoba fleece. The statement published in the daily papers this week that the shipments of wool from Manitoba and the Territories this season would amount to 300,000 pounds, is evidently an error. The wool clip this season will approximate 500,000 pounds. There is no way of arriving at the exact amount, as quite a quantity is shipped east by dealers and producers from country points, besides what is handled by Winnipeg shippers. The home mills also take some. Half a million pounds, however, is about as close an estimate as can be made.

HIDES—No change. We quote, Winnipeg inspection 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 1 cows, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3, and 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 1 heavy steers, and 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 2 Steers; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. We quote; Calif, 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips about the same as hides. Sheep and lamb skins, 35c for fresh, large skins. Tallow, $\frac{1}{2}$ c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

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

SENECA ROOT—Dull. Nothing doing. Shippers would probably pay about 20c for any straggling small lots which might come in, but no large lots appear to be wanted. To country holders of any considerable quantity it would be unwise to send to this market at present.

DRESSED MEATS—The tendency continues easy for all sorts of dressed meats. Beef ranges from 4 to 5c per pound. Very little can be sold for 5c, and the average is rather under 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Country dressed beef will soon be offering freely. Some is already coming in. Hogs are easier. Some country dressed are offering and bring 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, though city wholesale butchers claim to be getting 6c yet. Mutton is dull. About 6c is the usually quoted price for mutton and lamb, but a little has sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c under this quotation. An effort has been made to take orders for eastern mutton for shipment, but prices are too low here, it would seem, to permit of bringing in mutton from the east.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.—Prices easier. The decline in dressed beef here, owing to cutting by small wholesale butchers and offerings of country dressed stuff, renders it necessary for wholesale butchers to buy very close. One load was reported sold at 2c out of the yards here, of cattle in fair condition, but rather small. The export season is winding up, and with prices easier east, there is not as active buying for export. We quote butchers' cattle here at 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, as to quality, and it would be hard to get the outside range.

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Manitoba Spring Trade, 1895.

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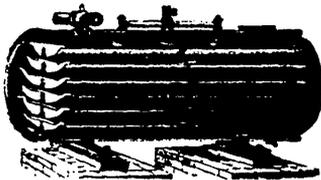
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Winnipeg Industrial '01 and '02.

SHEEP.—Very dull for the local market. Prices nominal at between 2.25 and 2.40 per 100 pounds for sheep and lambs, with the idea of butchers near the bottom range.

HOGS.—Easier. Some loads were said to have been taken at 4½c for good packers, but they were contracted for earlier. 4c is now about the top, but at this price buyers would probably not insist on as close selection as at the late price of 4½c.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Seven cars of Manitoba cattle were among offerings at Toronto on Tuesday, and ruled at 3½c for best. Manitoba cattle have been bought at Montreal for export to France and Belgium.

At Toronto on Tuesday export cattle brought 3¼ to 3½c. The demand for stockers and feeders is mostly supplied. Butchers' cattle brought 3¼ to 3½c for choice, medium, 2½ to 2¾c. Hogs, best packers, \$4.25 to 4.35; thick fats, \$4.25; stores, \$4; sows, \$4; stags, \$2 to 2.50 per cwt. Sheep sold at \$3.25 to 3.30 for export per 100 lbs; butchers, at \$2.50 to 3 per head; lambs 3 to 3½c lb.

The shipping season is drawing to a close. Shipments of cattle for October were approximately 10,000 head, of which about half were western ranche and the balance Manitoba stock. The full shipments for the season will hardly show as great an increase over last year as was expected, though there will probably be an increase of about 5,000 head. No hogs nor sheep were shipped in October; hogs will show an increase of about 50 per cent for the season, while the export of sheep is a new feature of this year, no sheep having been exported in previous years. Northwestern Manitoba has made the best record this season in cattle shipments. The farmers of Manitoba have a good deal to learn in feeding and finishing animals properly. A good many cattle have been offered which were not fit to ship, and this fact has lessened exports considerably.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was fairly strong on Monday. December option opened at 53½c and had a range upwards of 1c, only selling ½c below at the opening price. The close was about at the top, being ¼c higher than Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	53½	54½	59½	
Corn	51½	51	50½	
Oats	28½	29	32½	
Mess Pork ..				11 90
Lard			7 02½	6 90
Ribs			6 20	6 05

Owing to elections throughout the United States, there were no public markets on Tuesday.

On Wednesday wheat was weak throughout the day. December opened at 54½c and declined 1½ to 1¼c, closing ½c lower than Monday. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	53½	53½	58½-7	
Corn	51½	50½	50½-2	
Oats	28½-1	28½	32½-1	
Mess Pork ..			12 05	11 75
Lard			7 00	6 85
Short Ribs ..			6 10	5 97½

On Thursday prices were rather firm. December ranged between 53½ and 54½c, closing ½c above Wednesday. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat ...	53½	53½	58½-7	
Corn ...	50½	49½	49½-50	
Oats	28	28½	31½-32	
Mess Pork			12 25	11 95
Lard			7 12½	6 97½
Short Ribs			6 25	6 07½

Wheat was strong on Friday, influenced by early reports from other markets, and prices advanced, closing near the top at 1¼c advance. Corn and oats were strong. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat,	54½	55½-1	—	60½-1
Corn	51	50½	—	50½
Oats	28½	28½	—	32½-3
Mess Pork ..			12 05	12 35
Lard			7 02½	7 17½
Short Ribs ..			6 10	6 07½

On Saturday, November 10, wheat closed at 54c for November, 54½c for December and 59½c for May. A week ago November wheat closed at 52½c, December at 53½c and May at 58½c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 57½c for November. December delivery closed at 57½c, and May at 59½c. A week ago November wheat closed at 56½c, December at 55½c, and May at 58½c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, November 10, wheat closed at 58½c for December. May closed at 62½c. A week ago December wheat closed at 56½c, and May at 61½c.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.
Extra Manitoba hard	6	13.	20	27.	3.
No. 1 hard	2	2	6	4	0
No. 2 hard	187	85	87	180	153
No. 3 hard	3	7	4	6	6
No. 4 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Northern ..	6	8	12	10	17
No. 2 Northern ..	0	1	2	6	0
No. 1 White tyte ..	2	3	2	2	1
No. 2 White tyte ..	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	1	1	0	4	3
No. 1 Rejected ..	18	10	10	8	15
No. 2 Rejected ..	14	16	18	10	17
No Grade	0	3	1	1	0
Total	238	139	142	211	191
Same week last year	230	236	283	190	219

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

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Nov 58c; Dec. 57½; May 60½.
Tuesday—
Wednesday—Nov. 57½; Dec. 56½c; May, 60.
Thursday—Nov., —; Dec., 56½c; May, 60½c
Friday—Nov., 58½c; Dec., 58½; May, 61½
Saturday—Nov., 58½c; Dec., 57½c; May, 60½c

A week ago prices closed at 57½c for Nov. delivery per bushel, 56½c for December and 59½ for May. A year ago November wheat closed at —; December at 59½c and May at 65½c. No. 1 hard is quoted at 1¼c over No. 1 northern. No. 2 northern 3c lower than No. 1 northern.

Schultz & Hansen, the large general merchants of southern Manitoba, write The Commercial as follows: "Owing to the limited field the town of Morden now occupies compared to former years, we have decided to retire from business here at Morden and confine ourselves entirely to the Mennonite trade at Gretna and Winkler in which two places we have now a store. We are now offering our whole stock at Morden at cost and wish you to take notice of same.

Falsehoods Exposed.

Incidents are coming to light which show the utter falsity of many of the statements which for political or selfish motives have been made concerning the grading and mixing of Manitoba wheat. The whole basis of the agitation is founded on the claim that the Manitoba grade of No. 1 hard, as shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur, is inferior to the Duluth grade of No. 1 hard, owing to mixing, etc. The Minneapolis Northwestern Miller, of November 9, contains an item which is alone sufficient to refute all these assertions. Shipments of Manitoba and Duluth wheats practically all pass through Buffalo on their way to the seaboard, and are handled through the elevators at that place. It will therefore be seen that there is no point where a comparison can be made to better advantage than at Buffalo. Now what is the report from Buffalo? The Buffalo correspondent of the Northwestern Miller, in the issue of the date noted above, after complaining of the prevalence of smut in the Duluth wheat, concludes as follows:

"The new crop of Duluth wheat does not appear to suit any one. It has always had an unusually weedy smell, independent of the musty or smutty condition of which complaint is made. The wheat presents a much inferior appearance to that which is passing through here from Fort William and Port Arthur, which is as bright as a dollar and very lump; but the tariff makes it impossible for anyone to buy the latter for domestic trade, and it goes straight to London."

This evidence, coming from one who would favor the Duluth grade if he could, should shut up the mouths of those who have been talking so freely upon a subject with which they are not familiar. Regarding the alleged scouring of wheat with chemicals, which has been freely declared was carried on at Port Arthur, the following telegram will explain itself:

PORT ARTHUR, Nov. 9, 1894.

Statement made in Fee Press that lime and sulphur are used in scouring wheat at our elevator here, absolutely false. No ingredients of any kind whatsoever are used. None but mechanical means are employed in cleaning smutty or rejected wheat.

MARKS, KING & Co., Port Arthur.

As this is the only elevator in which such scouring is alleged to have been done, it is evident that another falsehood has been nailed.

Broom Corn.

One of the largest consignments of broom corn that has come to Canada for some time is that lately received by Chas. Boeckh & Sons, of Toronto, consisting of 28 straight car loads, and aggregating nearly half a million pounds.

It will probably be of interest to consumers of brooms to know that the price of broom corn has advanced fully 60 per cent. in the last three months, owing to the almost total failure of the crop in Kansas and Nebraska.

The best grade of carpet corn is grown in the state of Illinois which, fortunately, had a very large crop this season, but it has been almost entirely bought up by the larger manufacturers and Chicago dealers, and much higher prices are expected to rule before the next crop is harvested.

London Seal Sale.

The autumn sale of salted fur sealskins will be held in London on the following days: The Hudson Bay Co., Nov. 29. Culverwell, Brooks & Co. November 29. C. M. Lampson & Co. November 30, and Goad, Rigg & Co., November 30. C. M. Lampson & Co. announce that they will offer the following salted seal skins on November 30:—

Alaskas, 16,080 skins.
Copper Islands, 27,287 skins.
Northwest Coast, about 40,000 skins.
The Hudson Bay Company will offer:
Northwest Coast, about 30,000 skins.
Culverwell, Brooks & Co. will offer:
Northwest Coast, 25,000 skins.
Goad, Riggs & Co. will offer:
Lobos Island, about 7,000 skins.
Cape of Good Hope, 400 skins.
Total offerings in November, as reported, 145,717 skins; the total will probably exceed 150,000 skins; this will leave, providing no skins are withdrawn, only about twenty to twenty-five thousand skins to be carried forward for sale in January.

Our reports show the catch of Northwest coast seals, so called, to be as follows: For 1893, offered in London.....121,655
Deduct 11,043 Northwest coast seals withdrawn from November, 1893 sale, by C. M. Lampson & Co. and the Hudson Bay Company, and repeated in March, 1894, offering; the following shows the catch of the Northwest coast skins: 1893, actual number offered in London, 110,612. 1894, reported to us, 121-910.—Fur Trade Review.

Alberta

A bonded warehouse has been instituted at Edmonton. This allows dealers in wines, liquors, tobacco and other dutiable goods under the excise act, to have them sent in bond direct to Edmonton.

Kerr brothers, lately connected with the Hudson's Bay company, intend opening in the grocery trade at Calgary.

The Edmonton Creamery Co. closed operations for the season on October 1st, having made about 8,000 pounds of butter. None of the butter has been exported. It is being held for the local trade.

J. B. Smith has leased the premises lately occupied by F. B. Roberge at Lethbridge, and is fitting it up preparatory to putting in a stock of general merchandise.

A proposition to reopen the tannery at Calgary and establish a horse collar factory and shoe factory in connection therewith, has been made. A bonus of \$5,000 is wanted. W. R. Hall is the chief promoter.

C. Gallagher has begun packing pork at Edmonton. He has decided to purchase only live hogs to be slaughtered by himself. The price paid is about 4c live weight.

Farmers market prices at Edmonton, quoted by the Bulletin, were as follows: Oats 20 to 2½c; barley 20 to 30c; wheat 40 to 50c; eggs 25c a dozen and scarce; butter 25c a pound and in good supply; cattle 2½c a pound; hogs 4c live weight; potatoes 20c a bushel; onions \$1.50 a bushel; hay \$1 to \$5 a ton.

A careful calculation has been made of the amount of bacon, ham and other hog products imported to Edmonton during the year ending October 1st, says the Bulletin. The amount is about 150,000 pounds, worth something like \$20,000.

The by-law granting Hull Bros. of Calgary a bonus of \$5,000 for the tannery business, passed by a large majority.

Henri De Roux has entered into partnership with F. Marriaggi of the Alberta Hotel, Edmonton and the Mansion house Fort Saskatchewan.

Innisfail is to have a second creamery, to be conducted by Rosenbargo & Powell.

Quantities of wheat are coming into the mill at South Edmonton. The price paid is 40 to 48c.

The plant for the South Edmonton News has arrived. The first number will appear shortly.

Ross & Ferguson are building a new hardware store at South Edmonton.

W. Brunelle has leased the Commercial hotel at South Edmonton from T. Mallette.

The Raymond Hotel, South Edmonton is being re-opened by W. H. Sheppard, late of Macleod.

A new company has been formed to resuscitate the Calgary Herald and publish daily and weekly editions. The officers of the new company are Harry Symons, president; Hon. J. A. Loughheed, vice, and John A. Reed editor and manager. Mr. Reed was in Winnipeg lately, on business in connection with the paper, and gave The Commercial a pleasant call.

The Edmonton Times has suspended publication.

Calgary has voted a loan of \$3,000 for six years, without interest, to Ratcliffe Bros., to aid them in establishing a creamery and cold storage warehouse, at an estimated cost of \$12,000. The loan is to be secured by mortgage on the entire plant and premises; \$1,000 is to be repaid annually, after the first year.

Assiniboia.

J. D. Robertson, furniture, Regina, has assigned to Peter McAra, Jr.

Couper & Reade, photographers &c., are opening at Moosomin.

L. Hazelwood, groceries, fruit etc., Moosomin; stock seized under chattle mortgage.

F. Peachy, shoemaker, Medicine Hat, is burned out.

California Raisins.

California raisins continue to arrive in somewhat limited though increasing quantities, and the quality apparently improves with each shipment. At the present price this fruit offers decided inducements to buyers, especially in view of the poor quality of Valencia raisins and the excellent keeping qualities of California stock. To-day's quotations are about as follows for the finest brands: 8 Crown Loose Muscatels 4½c to 4¾c. c. & f. Montreal, 4 Crown Loose Muscatels 5½c. c. & f. Montreal. In bunch raisins California London layers are quoted at \$1.60 per box c. & f., while Dehesia and Imperial Clusters respectively are quoted at \$2.25 and \$3.25 c. & f., these prices of course being for large quantities.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Toronto Hardware Markets.

Business is fair for the season, but it is not as good as a week ago, while payments are not as satisfactory as the trade would desire. Certain kinds of wire are in little better demand than a week ago. Rope is one of the lines that exhibits a further falling off in the demand. One of the features of the trade is a decline of 10c. in the price of cut nails and an increase in the demand. Business is being fairly well maintained in wire nails, and horse nails are doing fairly well. Reports regarding tacks continue to be favorable rather than otherwise. Trade continues brisk in plumbing supplies, but it has fallen off in sporting supplies and cutlery.—Hardware Merchant.

The general store stock of Hugh T. Hatch, of Pipestone Man. will be sold at a rate on the dollar on Monday, November 19 in Winnipeg. Stock amounts to \$1,140; store property, \$1,800, and book debts \$1,662.

Kootenay' Gold Output

Up to this year, British Columbia has owed its reputation as a mining country to the gold output of Cariboo district; but this year will prove that Kootenay is not only British Columbia's greatest silver and lead producing district, but that it has wrested from Cariboo the palm of being the great gold-producing district of the province. The gold output of Cariboo comes from gravel mines; none, so far, coming from quartz mines. The output of Kootenay is mainly from quartz mines, and as quartz mining in Kootenay is not fairly commenced, the present output is likely to be greatly exceeded in the near future. Gravel mining gives employment to but a few men, and at best is not a lasting industry. Quartz mining necessarily gives employment to a large number of men, and the industry is a lasting one. The gold output of Kootenay will this year approximate a total of \$200,000, as follows:

Mining Division.	Gravel.	Quartz.
Trail Creek		150,000
Nelson	8,000	20,000
Trout lake	2,000	
Revelstoke	10,000	
Fort Steel	10,000	
Total	30,000	170,000

—Nelson Tribune.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending November 8, were \$1,650,810, balances, \$301,599. For the previous week clearings were \$1,483,156.

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

	Clearings.	
	Nov. 1st	Oct. 25th.
Montreal	\$10,180,286	\$12,966,646
Toronto	5,117,886	5,498,647
Halifax	1,043,426	1,206,572
Winnipeg	1,483,150	1,477,891
Hamilton		688,575
Total	\$71,824,748	\$21,838,331

Currant and Fig Tares.

One of the most simple and easy methods by which retailers are often deceived is in regard to tares.

Instances of this are frequently cropping up. Two were drawn to the attention of The Grocer this week. One was in regard to currants and the other had reference to figs.

The most important is in regard to currants. It is alleged that some houses along the street are not allowing sufficient tare on them.

It is charged that they do not allow the retailer the marked package weights, but instead place on the invoice their own figures. For instance, a retailer buys ten half barrels of currants, but instead of allowing the marked weights, the wholesaler strikes an average of, say 20 lbs. Clearly this is not right.

In regard to figs. Some houses sell by the gross weight, allowing nothing for tare, and sometimes no discounts for cash. They usually quote a cent or more a pound lower than the house which sells net, consequently, not unfrequently the retailer who purchases at the higher figure pays really less than he who buys at the lower.

These are little matters that members of the trade need to keep their eyes open regarding, as it may prevent the loss of many good dollars during the course of the year.—Canadian Grocer.

Negotiations are pending says the Boissevain Globe for the purchase of the old established hardware business of A. E. Lewis at Souris, Man., by J. N. Birbeck, hardware merchant of Boissevain.



A Common Error.

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

THIS IS WRONG - -

Take the Yolk from an Egg, Take the Oil from the Olive,

WHAT IS LEFT? A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.

—IN COMPARISON—
COCOA is skimmed milk. CHOCOLATE pure cream.

O. A. CHOUILLOU,
12 and 14 St. John Street, .. MONTREAL.

GEO. H RODGERS & CO.
WHOLESALE JOBBERS

—IN—
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our traveller is now on the road, don't forget him and be sure to see our samples. Job lines a specialty.

Geo. H. Rodgers & Co.
McDermott St., Winnipeg.

W. J. GUEST,

—DEALER IN—
FISH, GAME, POULTRY and OYSTERS.

FINNAN HADDIES RECEIVED WEEKLY.
Trade Orders Solicited.

602 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG.

ACCOUNTING DEBT COLLECTING.

Octavius Smith,
ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR
490 MAIN ST., - WINNIPEG.

Books kept and accounts sent out regularly. Neglected or unreliable books rectified, and accurate statements prepared.

"There is No Royal Road
To public favor any more than to learning. This is true, at all events, in America where intrinsic excellence is necessary to secure and retain the popular favor. The reason The North-Western Line is one of the most popular railroads is that its service is not only always up to date but *away ahead of the date.* In our opinion, this is the Best Line between Chicago and the Twin Cities.—*The Excursionist, Chicago.*

BOECKH!

SOME PEOPLE THINK THIS A HARD NAME TO WRITE, BUT WHEN YOU SEE IT ON . . .

BRUSHES

IT IS A GUARANTEE THAT THEY ARE A 1.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS Toronto
JNO. E. DINGMAN, Agt., WINNIPEG.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Supr
F. H. Brydget, Vice-President. W. R. Allan, Sec.-Treas

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,
OF MANITOBA LIMITED
MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
Architectural Iron Work.

ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

BRIDGE BUILDING A SPECIALTY.
TENDERS SOLICITED.
POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

—THE—
Western Milling Co., Ltd.

STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR.

Awarded medal and Diploma—Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.

Manufacturers of Flour, Feed, And dealers in Grain.
Best Hard Wheat only used.
REGINA, N.W.T.

Victoria Rice Mill
VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE.
RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY

HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents

BROWN BROS.,
Wholesale and Manufacturing
STATIONERS,
64 to 68 KING STREET, EAST,
TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES.
Account Books Paper—all kinds
Office Supplies Stationery
Wallets, Pocket Books
Ladies Hand Satchels
Pocket and Office Diaries
Leather Goods Binders' Materials
Printers' Supplies

Robt. Wm. Clark,
BROKER
And Commission Agent,
Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Invited.
Consignments Solicited.

Stewart, Lewthwaite & Co.

WHOLESALE—

Commission and Fruit Merchants,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour,
Grain, Fruit.

Consignments Solicited.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Vancouver, B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
FRESH EGGS WANTED.
Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,
LIMITED)
Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
VICTORIA, - - B.C.

J. & A. Clearihue,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—
FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.
Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
P.O. BOX 536.

Assorted Highgrade Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soap Woodstock, Ontario; Fuller, Boshwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.
We have large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE
A PERFECT SYSTEM OF
COLD STORAGE.
230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,
P.O. BOX NO. 296.
Quote prices on first quality Dairy Butter or consign it to us and get top market prices.

THE HARVEST = =
IS CLOSE TO HAND!

HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SUPPLY OF _____

TWO BUSHEL
WHEAT SACKS!

WE HAVE THEM.

Jute and Seamless Cotton.

Write us for Samples || **W. F. Henderson & Co.**
and Prices.

WINNIPEG.

Agents for The Canada Jute Co., Ltd, Montreal.

LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE
 "Anchor Brand"
FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS
 AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE
 MANITORA.

CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co
 WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

McINTYRE, SONS & CO.,
 MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

AND

SPECIALTIES:

LAGES,
 DRESS GOODS.
 KID GLOVES.
 SMALLWARES.



IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

MONTREAL.

Northwestern Representative, J. M. McDONALD, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY,
SCOTLAND.

The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure SCOTCH MALT ONLY, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen.

It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required.

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

MACKIE'S
PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL
 AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING PHYSICIANS.

Sold only in the Northwest by:
 G. F. & J. GALT. RICHARD & Co.
 HUDSON'S BAY Co.

Aluminum and its Properties.

Aluminum is now advancing rapidly to the front as a useful metal, and, with its receding price, promises to soon come into general use in many manufactures where its peculiar properties make it a most desirable alloy, or its beauty and lightness gives it a favorable precedence. writes G. D. Hixox, in *Metal Worker*. It is now on sale by the silver and fancy goods trades for table ware, drinking cups, trays, wire basket work, bric-a-brac and jewellery; is used in cab, carriage and harness trimmings, race horse shoes, and the more substantial structure of voyaging boats.

The novelty of a violin of aluminum has been exhibited before the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Its sonorous qualities have recommended it for sounding boards of pianos and other musical instruments; it not being affected by moisture, its tonic conditions are uniform.

Its lightness makes it a valuable contribution in lightening the burdens of surveyors and engineers, it entering largely into the composition of their instruments. It is also agitating military circles in Europe and the United States for lightening the soldier's equipment; canteens, buckles, cartridge boxes and gun trimmings of aluminum tend largely to lessen the military load. In plates, rods, and triangles its tone is equal to that of steel, but has a longer term, ending with a reverberation or resonance; in bells it has a brilliant tone.

By slow cooling from a red heat it becomes elastic or springs, and may thus be converted into springs. Cooling quickly from just below a red heat, or by quenching in water, makes it very soft, analogous to the water annealing of steel. This is the best method of annealing in working aluminum under hammer, rolls or drop press; or where convenient it can be rolled, spun or hammered at a temperature of 250 to 300 degrees F., without annealing. It can be welded by electricity like other metals. Its malleability ranks next to gold and silver; it may be rolled and drawn to the thinnest sheets and wire, spun and raised in all forms as easily as copper; beaten into leaf like gold and silver for decorative work. As leaf only 1-40,000 inch thick it is impermeable to light, and shows no color like gold leaf by transmission.

A singular coincidence in its comparative weight and strength with steel is in the equal strength of a suspended bar to support itself by tension, which in each case is about 23,000 feet; the sectional areas of the two metals for equal strength corresponding inversely with their relative strength and weight per cubic inch or foot. The tensile strength of aluminum in rolled bars is 26,000 pounds per square inch, and its weight 163 pounds per cubic foot. Its elastic limit in tension is 14,000 pounds per square inch of section. The range of expansion by heat is 0.0148 inch per 100 feet in length for each degree F., being greater than brass and less than zinc. Its electric conductivity varies slightly by the observation of different experimentors, probably owing to variation in the purity and density of the metal, the average being 0.49 as compared with copper 100.

It is so slightly attacked by nitric, sulphuric or sulphurous acid that it makes an excellent metal for valves, cocks, fittings and pipe for conveying or holding these acids, either pure or attenuated with water. Hydrochloric acid and caustic alkali are ready solvents of this metal, while the vegetable acids have but a slow action.

The shrinkage in casting is much larger than in brass, being 15-16 inch per foot in length. In melting it becomes at first pasty at a low red heat and finally fluid at about

1,200 degrees F. Black lead (plumbago) crucibles should be used for melting, although for small quantities crucibles cut from soapstone are good; Hessian or sand crucibles may be used by lining them with a paste of plumbago or powdered charcoal and molasses baked on. Any quantity up to one pound may be readily melted in a small forge or coal stove. Common salt is the only flux used, but not always needed, except to protect scrap melting. Molds for ingots may be made of iron or soapstone, but for pattern work should be in fine molding sand, such as is used by brass founders, the molds to be partially dried on the surface after dusting with ground charcoal and blowing out the excess of dust with a hand bellows. Thorough venting of the mold and quick pouring as with small brass work will bring out sharp castings. Aluminum castings are now made by founders in this special line at reasonable prices, so that amateurs and others may be saved the trouble of experimenting to obtain aluminum castings or any of its alloys.

The rolling or drawing may also be avoided, as the prices of rolled bars, plate, rods, sheet and tubes are very reasonable, and small quantities may be purchased as cheaply and of better quality than an inexperienced person can possibly produce the required shape. The trade price for ingots, as detailed in metal quotations, range from 60 to 65 cents per pound, while the rolled plates and sheets, in lots of five pounds and upwards, ranges from 50 cents to \$3.50 per pound, according to the gauge; sample lots, 10 cents to 21 cents per ounce up to No. 24 gauge; above No. 24 and up to 1-1000 inch thick, 30 cents to 40 cents per ounce; aluminum rods, 3/4 inch to 1 inch, in lots of five pounds and up, \$1.20 per lb.; wire, Nos. 6 to 24 gauge, \$1.10 to \$2.09 in quantity or for samples, per ounce; larger than No. 16, 25 cents; No. 16 to 22, 40 cents; Nos. 22 to 26, 50 cents.

Aluminum solder, \$2.50 per pound, or 25 cents per ounce, melting at about 500° F. A softer and easier flowing solder, melting at 400° or less, at \$5 per pound. These solders can be used with an alcohol lamp, or bunsen burner, for small work. A good and easy flowing solder may be made of an alloy of 5 parts cadmium, 2 parts zinc, 3 parts tin—melt the tin and zinc together and then add the cadmium; a small sheet iron ladle can be used for making the solder, when it may be poured into grooves in a block of wood for convenient use. This solder melts at about 35° F., needs no flux and takes to aluminum by rubbing with a stick of aluminum, or a small spun glass brush, or by rubbing the pieces together that are to be soldered after the solder has been taken on one of the pieces. The price of cadmium is \$1.35 per pound, or 10 cents per ounce.

Aluminum alloys with copper and iron, as aluminum bronze and mits metals have been long known and used. An alloy of aluminum with 10 per cent. of tin makes a beautiful white metal, easily soldered with tin as a solder. An alloy with 10 per cent. of silver makes an excellent metal for table ware, cheaper than silver, far less liable to tarnish than silver and more brilliant in color than pure aluminum. This alloy is easily soldered with the addition of 5 per cent. of cadmium to a portion of the alloy.

Leipzig Fur Trade Reports.

The Correspondent of the *Fur Trade Review* writes as follows October 10: Trade has improved during the last two months, and is better than it was last summer. The improvement is especially noticeable in American furs, and there has been a better demand from nearly all countries. It is an interesting fact that mink and martin have been demanded by German and French dry goods houses, the articles being largely required

for scarf manufacture. These articles being taken by such houses assures a large consumption. In the present demand martin takes the lead in preference, large skins of lower prices being preferred. Skunk of cheaper sorts, especially long striped, has met with some inquiry for the German trade. The prices are rather high for profitable transactions. Black and short-striped skunk appear to be in better favor on your side than here, where so many imitations are now used. Raw racoon of good color has been purchased for Russian consumption by some importers who visited this market shortly after the close of the Nijni Novgorod Fair. Dyed racoon in sea otter imitation and other shades experience the usual demand. Beaver is used in limited quantities. Nutria shows some improvement as compared with last summer, and prices are moderate for all medium and lower sorts; superior large full-seasoned skins are still preferred. Musquash of all grades has met with better demand than during the past summer, prices being moderate. Black linings have been quite freely taken for the north of Europe. Seal-colored Musquash, plucked, sheared, epiles, has been taken by the usual customers. Epiles met with a better demand than the long-haired. Lynx is still neglected. Moderately important parcels of red foxes have been taken by several Russian dealers, the prices being about the same as in the summer. Stocks of sea otter are small. There is a good demand for blue-dyed Japanese foxes; prime raw skins of good pale color will find a favorable market here. Transactions in Australian opossum have been limited. The supply is rather large and decline in prices is expected at the London sales. The trade in European fox was better in August than in September, skins of good production being nearly all sold. Some parcels of European skins are unsold. Stone martin sells to a moderate extent. Fitch is in good demand, particularly for Russian and German consumption. Mink tails are again very high in price; martin tails sell better than formerly. Kolinski tails are very cheap, sales having been made at less than thirty marks per timber. Since the close of the fair at Nijni Novgorod business in Russian furs has shown increase in activity, one of the articles in best request being broadtails, which came forward by express. The sales of this article, however, were not rapidly affected owing to the fact that the skins were of a poor quality and badly mixed, causing buyers to refuse to accept raw skins. After owners had the skins assorted and dyed, the sales began. There has been an increased demand for moiré Astrakhan for Paris and Berlin, and prices have continuously advanced. Rough, curly Astrakhan has been exported to the United States and Canada. Prices on these are not so dear in proportion. Astrakhan linings have sold fairly well for France and the United States. Black Persian lambs, principally the medium and lower sorts, sold well. The fresh skins that have come forward are better than was reported by visitors at the Nijni Novgorod Fair. There has been a slight advance in the price of gray kimmer lambs; the demand from Canada is fairly regular. Ermine is unchanged, prices remaining high and sales being irregular. Squirrel linings, German dressed, are cheap, and sales fair. Squirrel tails are moderate in price, the request for boas not being important. There has been a fair sale of raw white fox for dyeing black or Alaska color, the skins being purchased for England. Moderate transactions have been noted in white hairs; the prices remain low. Natural dark, blue muffs are sold to some extent for England and Berlin, the superior sorts being preferred; superior white skins sell for dyeing. Russian marmot, which has been very dear in Russia of late, is in good demand for the Berlin trade.

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BOOTS & SHOES
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Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and
British Columbia,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS

HAVE IN STORE A FULL LINE OF

Choice New Offstock, and Layer Valencias, Sul-
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Strongest Guarantee of the Su-
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"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

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Each bag guaranteed. Sown with our
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OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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



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Full Stock Carried
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Northwestern Agents

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Prices and Samples
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FOR WHEAT.
FOR FLOUR.
FOR BRAN.
FOR OATS.
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FOR EVERYTHING.

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SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Business Review

November 5, 1891.

Merchants report the prospects of the winter trade fairly good. Collections for the month have shown some improvement. The rumor that the Ross McLaren company had secured a contract from a South African mining company for one hundred million feet of lumber the largest contract ever received in British Columbia has been an established fact. Both mills have been put in order for the winter work. Contrary to the expectations of most of the lumber firms the change in the United States tariff has given an impetus to the lumber trade here and two vessels have already been chartered to convey lumber to San Francisco. Eggs and butter are advancing, grain and prepared meats are tumbling. There are so many conflicting rumors in mining circles, that it is difficult to explain in a few words the mining situation. The fact however is very apparent that English, Canadian and United States capital is being largely invested in mining operations. Halibut fishing continues very active, this week the New England Company have shipped 20,000 pounds to the United States market and the American Company 30,000, another purely local company has been organized in Victoria with Capt. Anderson at its head. The New England company have dismissed all their Canadian connections and are running the business intirely on Canadian capital and with United States employes. The first cargo of the New England company was 50,000 pounds of fish, on which after paying all expenses they cleared \$3,000 which was immediately sent out of the country. The American halibut company have several British Columbia stockholders but the heaviest stock holders are also in the States and are drawing the lion's share of dividends. As the Coquitlam and Capalno steamers chartered for the trip make returns every ten days the halibut industry as it now carried on is very remunerative. There have been halibut shippers in Vancouver for the past five years but they have been at the mercy of the manipulators in the United States and could never have it pay. The New England company at present making so much money put up in actual cash for running expenses \$2,000; after their first trip they were reimbursed with a thousand dollars to the good. Their running expenses have since been paid with the proceeds from the sale of fish in the local markets. There is no poultry in the market at present, it could not be sold on account of the market being glutted with wild birds. These will suddenly disappear and then there will be a demand for poultry far in excess of supply, and prices will rapidly advance. For the past three years 2913, 021 has been sent out of the province for fowls and eggs, but this is getting less every year owing to the active poultry associations in every section of the Province, where lectures are held weekly and the greatest interest is being manifested throughout British Columbia in the raising of good stock.

Every Mackintosh

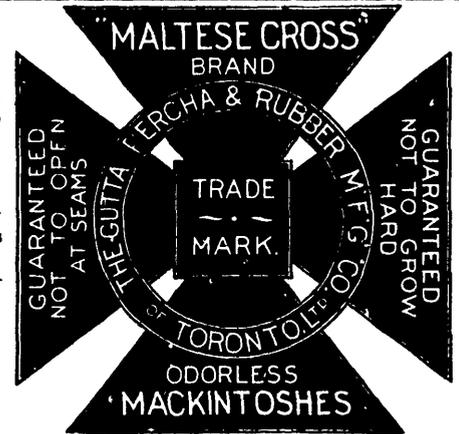
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Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



In Vancouver shortly chicken fanciers are to have a poultry and pot steak show which they claim will eclipse all previous efforts.

B. C. Market Quotations.

Butter.—Eastern creamery, 23 to 26c; dairy, 16 to 20c; Canadian cheese, 18c.

Cured Meats.—Hams, 11c; breakfast bacon, 14c; backs, 12c; long clear, 10c; short rolls, 11c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 12c per pound; in pails and tubs, 12c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$23.00.

Fish.—Prices are: Cod, 6c; herring, 4c. Cohoes, 5c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 5c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; blotters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; shipped herring, 10c; boiled crabs, doz., 60c.

Game.—Venison, 6c; bear, 5c lb; mallard duck, per brace, 50c; teal, 20c; pentail, 30c; grouse, brace 50c; wild geese, 60c each.

Vegetables.—Now potatoes, \$14 to \$16 per ton; Ashcroft potatoes, \$22.00 per ton; onions, silver skins, 1c; cabbage, 1c; turnips, beets, etc., 2c; native cabbage, 4c; peppers, \$1.50; sweet potatoes, 2c.

Eggs.—Manitoba, 20c; fresh local, 35c; rising market.

Fruits.—Lemons, California, \$4.50; Australian lemons, \$2.75; cocoanuts, per dozen, 60c; pears, per box, \$1.50; peaches, \$1.25; California grapes, full crates, \$1.50; Australian oranges, \$2.50; Apples, native, 1.50; California \$1.50 to \$1.75; runes, 75 to 80.

Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$3.81; strong bakers, \$3.50. The Columbia Flouring mills quote Enderby flour in car lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$3.80; XXX, \$3.65; strong bakers or XX, \$3.60; superfine, \$3.00. Oregon, \$2.35; Oak Lake patent, \$3.90; strong bakers \$3.70.

Grain.—Manitoba oats, new, per ton, \$26; United States oats, \$24; wheat, \$19.50; hay, \$10 on bank.

Meal.—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb racks, \$3.30. Cornmeal, per 93-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-10, \$2.55.

Ground Feed.—Add freight and duty to the quotations on stuff from the United States. Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; feed wheat, United States, 12.50 per ton. Canada chop barley, \$19.50; California chop, \$15.

Millstuffs.—Bran, 6.25; shorts, \$9.00; oil cake, \$32. Add freight and duty.

Dressed Meat.—Beef, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c; mutton, 8c to 8 1/2c; pork 8 to 10c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head \$3.50 to \$4.

Live Stock—Calves, 5 to 6c; steers, 3 1/2 to 4c; sheep, 3 1/2c; hogs, 6 to 7 1/2c; cows, 2 1/2c to 3c.

Agars—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris k., 2, 5c; granulated, 4c; extra C, 4c; fancy yellows 4 1/2c; yellow, yellow, 4c; golden C, 3 1/2c.

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

Business Notes

T. W. Carter, saloon, Victoria, is dead.
 F. W. Hart, furniture, Vancouver, is out of business.
 Goldstein & Co., hotel, Kaslo, are reported to have sold out.
 I. H. Miller, general store, Turgoose; business offered for sale.
 Vancouver Varnish Works, Vancouver, stock sold to Short & Squair.
 Mrs. P. Wilson, grocer, Victoria, is offering the business for sale.
 Beatty & Hall have opened business in fish, fruit and game at Vancouver.
 J. A. Kemp, contractor, Vancouver, has assigned in trust to J. J. Banfield.
 J. C. Brocklehurst has opened business in men's furnishings, etc., at Victoria.
 J. Hutcheson & Co., dry goods, etc., Vancouver, have closed their business.
 The estate of York & Pilling, general store, etc., Mission City, is offered for sale by tender.
 Goodfrey & Co., hardware, Vancouver, have assigned in trust to W. E. Drake and J. Burns.
 L. Dickinson, grocery and saloon, Victoria, is succeeded in the saloon by George E. Fisher.
 Robert Eccles, pork packer, etc., Victoria, has admitted his son Wm. George under the style Robert Eccles & Son.
 A. Noble of the People's meat market, Kamloops, has sold out to S. Moore, of Nicola, and his son, J. N. Moore.
 Capt. Gordon, of Golden, has imported 907 head of sheep from Alberta. He is going extensively into sheep ranching.
 The smelter at Pilot Bay is very nearly finished. G. O. Buchanan's saw mill is cutting and planning plank for ore chutes.
 The Slovan Times says: Mr. Ryan, who is in charge of I. S. Freeze & Company's new produce and provision store, arrived in New Denver on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the first carload of goods for the new firm was brought in by steamer.

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Christmas Goods!

LARGE ASSORTMENT CONSISTING OF:

Celluloid and Plush Cases,
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PHOTO STANDS . .
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41 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

Toronto Grocery Market

Canned Goods.—There is the usual quiet and steady seasonable trade doing in tomatoes, peas and corn. We still quote Tomatoes and corn, 85 to 90c, and peas, 80 to 85c. Fruits are quiet at these quotations: peaches, \$3 to 3.25 for 3's, \$2 to \$2.25 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.65 to 1.80; strawberries, \$1.90 to 2.10; apples, 3's, \$1 to 1.10, gallons, \$2.65 to 2.80, and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.95 to 1.40. Salmon is in good demand and firm at \$1.30 to 1.35 for good red fish in tall tins, and \$1.50 to 1.60 in flat tins; second quality is quoted at \$1.20 to 1.25. Canned mackerel is quiet at \$1 to 1.10. Lobsters is still only receiving slight attention, and prices are as before at \$1.70 to 2.00 for tall tins and \$2.25 to 2.75 in flat tins.

Coffees.—The local market is still bare of Rio coffees, and the other kinds are not much wanted. We quote green in bags: Rio, 21½ to 22½; East Indian, 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c; Santos, 21½ to 22½; Java, 30 to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

Rice.—Business is of the usual seasonable character, with no change in prices. We quote: "B," 3½c to 3¾c; extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾c; imported Japan, 5½ to 6½c; tapioca, 4½c to 4¾c.

Spices.—Business is fairly good at unchanged prices. We quote: Pure black pepper, 12 to 14c; pure white, 20 to 28c; pure Jamaica ginger, 25 to 27c; cloves, 25 to 30c; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c; cream of tartar, 20 to 25c per lb.

Nuts.—Nothing has yet developed that is worthy of special mention. We quote as follows: Brazil nuts, 11 to 11½ lb; Sicily shelled almonds, 25 to 26c; Terragona almonds, 12½ to 14c; peanuts 10 to 12c for roasted and 7 to 10c for green; coconuts, \$1.50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 13 to 14c, Marbot walnuts, 11 to 12c; Bordeaux walnuts, 8 to 10c; filberts, 9½ to 10½c for sack and 10½ to 11c for small lots; pecans, 10½ to 11c.

Sugar.—Business along the street in this commodity is light, and wholesalers are quoting lower prices than they were a week ago. For granulated 4½ to 4¾c per lb is the ruling figure, and for yellows 3½ to 4c per lb. is the idea. Raw sugars we quote at 3½c for ordinary, and 3¾c for Demarara. The lower prices that are being quoted for granulated sugar by the local houses is not warranted by any change in the views of the Canadian refiners. They, in spite of the declines of the 27th and 30th ult. in the price of raw sugar on the New York market, continues to hold their prices up, and trade with them for this time of the year has been good. This is one of the reasons why prices remain steady with

the manufacturers, the latter being able to sell their meltings from day to day. But the prime reason for the steadiness of prices is the near approach of navigation, which induces buyers to anticipate their wants in order to secure summer rates of freights.

Syrups.—There is a fair trade doing, more especially in bright syrups selling at about 2½ to 2¾c. We quote: Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

Molasses.—Trade is quiet at unchanged prices. We quote New Orleans, barrels, 28 to 28c; half-barrels, 30½ to 31½; Barbadoes, barrels, 28 to 32c; half-barrels, 30 to 34c.

Tea.—There is a fair trade doing in low grade Indian and Ceylon teas, which continue scarce on the London market. Young Hysons of all grades are scarce, and the few that are offering are bringing full prices. Japan teas keep steady in price, but there is very little enquiry for them, as jobbers are working on their old stocks, and are not inclined to enter the market at the advanced figures demanded by holders. There have been some invoices of Pingsuy gunpowders, and Pingsuey Young Hysons offering, and several transactions have taken place for the French trade in Quebec. China Congous of all kinds and grades continue to show excellent value, but the enquiry for them in London has been light since the last advices. At the auction sale in London, England, on Monday last, the feature was a stronger market for Assam teas. Local wholesalers report a fair trade, but no new features have developed. Prices ruling are: Young Hysons, 16 to 18c for low grade; 24 to 27c for medium, and 30 to 38c for high grades; China Congous, 16 to 18c; Japans, 16 to 20c; Indians and Ceylons, 18 to 35c.

Dried Fruit.—Nothing materially new has developed during the week. New season's fruits are still arriving, a few Malaga raisins being among this week's shipments. There is a fair trade doing in Valencia raisins, but the unsatisfactory feature is the cutting that is going on in prices, and sales being reported below 4c. The fact of the matter is that there are Valencia raisins and Valencia raisins. Samples of damaged fruit were received on the market this week, but they were already sour, and the broker to whom they were sent would not offer them. We repeat a former warning, the trade cannot be too careful this season in ordering their Valencia raisins. The ruling prices for good are:—Offstock, 4½c to 4¾c; fine off-stalk, 4½ to 5½c; selected, 5½ to 6c; layers, 6 to 7c. Currant trade is fair only, with prices much as before. We quote new fruits:

Filiatras, half-barrels, 4½c, barrels, 4¾c; fine Filiatras, half-barrels, 4¾c, barrels, 4½c; Patras, 5½ in cases; Casalina, 5½ to 6c; Vostizzas, 6½ to 7½c in cases and half cases. Sultana raisins are quiet and unchanged at 5½c up. Figs are not much wanted yet, the warm weather being unfavorable to business in this line. We quote: 14 oz., 10½ to 11c; 10 lb., 11 to 12½c; taps, 4½ to 5c; 18 lb., 15c; 28 lb., 18c. Turkish prunes remain as before, quiet and steady. We quote: "A," 8c; "B," 7c; U's, 5½c to 5¾c; bags, 3¾c; casks, 4½c to 5c. French prunes are quoted at 6½ to 9½c, according to quality.

Dried Apples.—Sales are reported at 1½ to 1c f.o.b. outside, and jobbers are getting 5c to 5½c. Trade is quiet.

Evaporated Apples.—There have been transactions at 6½c f. o. b. outside, and more to be had at the same figure. Jobbers report trade quiet at 7½ to 7¾c.

Salt.—Prices have declined 2c, but business remains fairly good. We quote: Barrels, 90c; coarse sacks, 50c; fine sacks, 60c; dairy, \$1.50; rock, \$9.—Canadian Grocer.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Flour.—Sales of straight rollers reported in car lots at \$2.55 on track here, and in some instances that figure has been shaded. In city strong bakers and Manitoba brand a good business is reported both on city and country account. Most of the flour freight has been engaged on the vessels leaving port between now and the closing of navigation. We quote prices: Patent spring, \$3.25 to \$3.45; Ontario patent, \$2.90 to 3.25; Manitoba patent, \$3.30 to 3.85; straight roller, \$2.60 to 2.85; extra, \$2.90 to 2.50; superfine, \$2.10 to 2.25; city strong bakers, \$3.25 to "30"; Manitoba bakers, \$3.10 to 3.25; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.25 to \$1.30; straight rollers, \$1.35 to 1.40.

Oatmeal.—Buyers claim that they have obtained a slight shading. Rolled and granulated \$1 to 1.05; standard, \$3.90 to 4. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.50 to 2.00, and standard at \$1.85 to 1.95. Pot barley \$3.75 in bbls. and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to 3.60.

Bran.—There is still a good demand for bran, with sales reported at \$15.50 in car lots, one lot being placed at \$15.25. Shorts have sold at \$16.50 to \$17 for ordinary, and at \$18 for fine white.

Wheat.—The market is still quiet as regards spot transactions, but we hear of a lot of 40,000 bushels of No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat selling at Fort William at equal to 68c laid

down here. A large quantity of Manitoba wheat has been engaged for shipment from this port between now and the close of navigation.

Oats.—The chief business reported is on local account, and that is of a limited character, with sales of car lots at 34c for No. 2, and at 33c to 33½c for No. 3 and rejected.

Barley.—Malsters have been making further purchases at 52½ to 53½c for No. 1 Ontario. Feed barley is quoted at 46 to 47c.

Pork, Lard, etc.—Pork in sympathy with the lower prices in the west is easier and lower, and will probably go lower still. There have been sales of heavy Canada short cut mess pork at \$19, and there have also been sales at \$19.50 and \$20 for small lots. Thin mess has been sold at \$18 and clear mess at \$16 and \$16.50 as to size of lot. Compound lard is also easier and lower, with sales in car lots at \$1.35 per pail of 20 lbs, and at \$1.37½ to \$1.40 for smaller lots. Prime lard is quoted at 8½c in tierces and 9½c in smaller packages. In smoked meats there has been a reduction in hams with business at 10½c to 11½c as to size. Breakfast bacon is also lower, selling down to 11c.

Butter.—What is wanted is an export demand to relieve this market of the early made creamery that is held here. There have been a few cable enquiries, but the limits were too low to admit of any business. Sales of September and October creamery have transpired at 20 to 20½c, and a lot of September at 19½c at the factory. In dairy butter a lot of selected Kamouraska made 15c, and a lot of Western 15½c selected.

Cheese.—Quite a lot of Quebec cheese has been picked up at from 9 to 9½c as to quality. We quote prices as follows: Finest western colored, 10½ to 10¾c; do, white, 10½ to 10¾c; finest Quebec, 9½ to 10c; under grades, 9 to 9½c.

Eggs.—Strictly fresh boiling eggs, 17 to 18c; ordinary run of fresh gathered stock sells at 15 to 16c.

Hides.—Car lots of light hides have been sold for Quebec account at 5c for No. 1, but we learn that some tanners are refusing to pay over 4½c. Dealers are paying 4½c. In lambskins there have been further sales at 60c; but higher prices are talked of, without any definite price being decided upon, although 65 to 70c are the prices quoted. We quote: Light hides, 4c to 4½c for No. 1, 3 to 3½c for No. 2, and 2 to 2½c for No. 3; to tanners 5c for No. 1. Heavy hides are quoted at 5½ to 6½c; calfskins, 5 to 6c; lambskins, 60 to 70c.—Trade Bulletin, November 2.

Montreal Drug Prices.

Cable advices from abroad on bleaching powder have been stronger and note an advance of 12½c per 100 lbs. Cream of tartar has continued to rule easy and a further reduction of 1s per cwt. has been made. Norwegian cod liver oil is scarce on spot, and, in consequence, prices for future delivery are higher. Importers now asking \$27 per barrel. Morphine in sympathy with opium, is on the upward move, and now 5s per ounce is being asked. We quote: Bleaching powder, \$2.50 to 2.75; Bicarb. soda, \$2.25 to 2.35; sal soda, 70 to 75c; carbolic acid, 1 pound bottles, 25 to 30c; caustic soda, 60 per cent. \$2.15 to 2.75; do 70 per cent. \$2.40 to 2.50; chlorate of potash, 20 to 22c; alum, \$1.40 to 1.50; coppers, 75 to 80c; sulphur flour, \$1.75 to 2; do. roll, \$2 to 2.10; sulphate of copper, \$4.50 to 5; white sugar of lead, 7½ to 8½c; bich. potash, 10 to 12c; sumac Sicilly, per ton, \$75 to 80; soda ash, 48 to 50 per cent., \$1.15 to 1.50; chip logwood, \$2 to 2.10; castor oil, 6½ to 7c, and Norwegian cod liver oil, \$25 to 26.

Greene & Sons Company, of Montreal, wholesale furnishings, etc., are now looking after the western spring trade. Their travellers are on the road with spring samples in hats and caps, straw goods, etc.

CONTROVERSY RE MIXING WHEAT.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MONTREAL AND TORONTO BOARDS AND REPLY BY THE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

As the readers of The Commercial are aware, a sharp discussion has been going on for some time both here and in the East regarding the mixing of wheat at Fort William. The discussion has now got into the hands of the grain exchanges as will presently be shown.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Montreal exchange the following resolution was adopted. Moved by Mr. Peddie, seconded by A. G. Thomson:

Whereas, this committee has received a letter from Messrs. James Carruthers & Co., of this city, complaining of improper inspection of 28,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat shipped to them from H. Crowe & Co., this board is of the opinion that the inspection of this wheat is not according to the act, which distinctly states that no scoured wheat, or wheat treated by lime or sulphur, shall be graded higher than No. 3, and they consider that no other interpretation can be taken from the clauses of the act.

This board further considers that the fact of 4,000 bushels of scoured wheat having been put into the vessels at Port Arthur, and the balance of the cargo loaded at Fort William and a certificate of the whole quantity granted for No. 1 hard, as if loaded at Fort William, indicates a character of procedure on the part of the inspector which is entirely wrong if true.

Further, the inspector, over his signature declares that he had "inspected into" the vessel at Fort William, the full number of bushels for which he granted this certificate. This, on the face of it, is incorrect, as it appears that over 14 per cent. of the wheat loaded by H. Crowe & Co. went into the vessel in one lot at Port Arthur, as scoured wheat, which under the act could not be graded higher than No. 3.

This board is further of the opinion that the regulations which are obligatory at Duluth should also be observed at Fort William, and that wheat should be inspected out the same grade as it is inspected in, and that when more than one grade is loaded on a vessel the number of bushels of each grade should be declared on the certificate.

This resolution was handed to Mr. Hadrill, the secretary, with the request that it be forwarded to the Government in Ottawa. A reply was received as follows;

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, October 30, 1894.

Mr. George Hadrill, Secretary Board of Trade.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 27th inst., conveying the views of the committee of the Corn Exchange association in respect to the inspection of wheat at Fort William, and in reference thereto have to inform you that the Honorable the Controller has already reported to His Excellency-in-Council recommending the passing of the order requiring inspectors to decline certificates higher than No. 3 in respect of all scoured wheat, whether heated by lime or sulphur or otherwise, and instructing them to adhere to the instructions given by the Commissioner in September, 1892, in respect of mixed cargoes.

He has further recommended a modification in the classification of Manitoba wheat to the extent of requiring No. 1 hard to weigh 61 pounds to the bushel and to contain not less than 75 per cent. hard red fife. Of course it

is possible that council may not take the same view. However, it is now before them for such action as they see fit to take.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

TORONTO BOARD ALSO HAS A SAY.

The resolutions of the Toronto board were given in The Commercial last week, but as there were some errors in the telegraphic report, we reproduce the resolutions with corrections, as follows;

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the members of the grain section of the Toronto Board of Trade that it has been the practice of the inspector of grain at Fort William or Port Arthur to grant certificates of inspection on shipments of Manitoba wheat containing a mixture of damaged or scoured wheat; whereas it has also been the practice to grant inspection certificates on shipments of wheat made up by mixture of different grades; and whereas it is inimical to the interests of the farmer, dealer and buyer, and, in our opinion, contrary to the spirit and intention of the Act that damaged or scoured wheat could be mixed and made graded grain; therefore, be it resolved that we protest against the continuance of the same, and respectfully urge the Department at Ottawa to issue directions to the inspector to discontinue such practice of granting inspection certificates for shipments mixed with scoured wheat. "Also be it resolved that a further order be issued to the grain inspector that wheat must be inspected out the same grade as inspected in, and when different grades of the same grain are mixed together in making shipments that the inspection certificates must give full particulars of the quantity of each grade that has been used."

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE TAKES ACTION.

A committee of the Winnipeg Exchange was appointed on Friday, November 2, to consider the resolutions passed by the Eastern boards. At a special meeting of the Exchange on Monday, a report was presented by this committee, which was adopted and forwarded to the Department of Inland Revenue at Ottawa, which department has control of the grain grading arrangements. Following is the report:

The Comptroller of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

Sir.—The Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, at a special general meeting, have fully considered the resolutions passed by the boards of trade in Toronto and Montreal, which have been published in the public press, but of which no copies have been forwarded to this exchange by the boards of trade named. This exchange desires respectfully to submit as follows:

The present methods pursued by dealers in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories enable them to give better prices to the producers than could possibly obtain if the intent of the resolutions of the Toronto and Montreal boards, as published, was carried into effect; and at the same time so far as it is within the knowledge of members of this exchange, the high reputation of Manitoba hard wheat is fully sustained abroad, the export shipments equaling or exceeding the exceptionally high standards adopted for this crop by the Western Grain Standards Board appointed by your government for the selection of standard samples (and which include five millers and dealers from Ontario and Quebec). In proof of this last statement it may be authoritatively announced that not one single appeal has this season been made from the grading of the Dominion grain inspectors at Winnipeg, Fort William or Port Arthur in the customary form provided by the general Inspection Act of Canada, which legally governs all disputes

of this kind in the Dominion. The members of this exchange are perfectly satisfied and ready (as they have all ways proved themselves to be in the past) to submit for settlement all disputes as to inspector's grading, to the legal tribunals created by the Inspection Act.

When disputes as to inspector's grading have arisen in Manitoba in the past they have invariably been settled in this legal manner. And this exchange fails to understand the evasion of this means of settlement by members of the Toronto and Montreal boards of trade, who by the passage of the resolutions under consideration claim to feel aggrieved and injured by the grading of the inspector at Fort William and Port Arthur. The difference between the eastern and western dealers seemingly is that here disputes are settled by the simple and inexpensive machinery provided by the inspection act while many eastern dealers when they feel aggrieved rush to your department with petty cases of complaint.

This year smutted wheat in Manitoba (which by the returns of the grain inspector is shown to include — per cent of the total crop) can with the expensive and improved appliances provided be cleaned up to a good sample, and under prevailing regulations and methods dealers have been enabled to so handle this class of grain as to give the producer practically one or two hard prices, less the actual cost of shrinkage and cleaning. If the desire of the Toronto and Montreal boards is carried into effect, smutted wheat will immediately be depreciated in value at Manitoba receiving points from 3 to 6 cents per bushel. As will be seen on reference to the "Prices Current" issued by leading European grain merchants attached hereto (Exhibit A), the values for No. 1 Manitoba hard and No. 1 Duluth hard in the British markets are identical. This fact is submitted to your notice as a contradiction to the misleading and fallacious reports spread through the medium of the Canadian press by a few interested eastern dealers, apparently desirous of killing off the direct export of Manitoba wheat for purposes of their own.

Local prices in Minnesota and Dakota this year have been greatly affected by the heavy demands of Minnesota, Buffalo, New York, and other prominent American milling centres for hard wheat, and in consequence the domestic demand has raised the price of hard wheat in many cases to above the export basis, as will be seen from the official tabulated statement of the Minnesota State Railway and Warehousing Commission attached hereto, (Exhibit B.)

Of the 1894 crop of Manitoba wheat it is estimated that ten millions of bushels had passed out of farmers hands up to Nov. 1, which affords evidence of the perfect capacity of the grain trade of Manitoba to conduct their own business without the assistance or interference of the trade in Toronto or Montreal, none of whom, except the Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods Milling company, both of which are well represented in this exchange, have a dollar invested in Manitoba in elevators or shipping plants, in rather strong contrast to the Manitoba dealers, who have in this direction invested considerably over \$1,000,000.

The members of this exchange handle fully 95 per cent. of the grain exported from Manitoba and the Territories. And for the greater part have all their money invested, and for every reason are keenly anxious that Manitoba crop should return the maximum of value to the producers in the province and Territories. And as a necessity thureto that the high reputation of Manitoba grain should be maintained in foreign markets. All of which are in strong contrast to the position of the members of the Toronto and Montreal boards of trade, (with the exception in Montreal of the Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods Milling

company,) who have no vested interest in Manitoba or right or title to interfere in the conduct of the grain business of Manitoba. While the trade in Manitoba have in past years been laboring and expending their means to introduce Manitoba wheat into eastern markets, their efforts have been to a very considerable extent paralyzed by the disreputable adulterations of Manitoba wheat in Ontario and Montreal by the admixture with it of low grade soft Ontario grown wheat, this spurious product being exported to British and Foreign markets as Manitoba hard wheat, to the most serious detriment of legitimate trade and great financial loss to the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. So far has this rage been carried or foisting adulterated Manitoba wheat and flour on the public that certain Ontario millers have been compelled by process of law to refrain from re-filling emptied flour sacks, (branded with the name of Manitoba mills) with a spurious flour of mixed Manitoba and Ontario wheat.

Over 1,000,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat, after passing Manitoba inspections, has been shipped via Duluth, and a large part of this has been submitted to the Duluth inspection officers who have granted for the same wheat Duluth No. 1 hard certificates, which fact effectually disproves the statement that the Canadian inspection and standard requirements are not as thorough and perfect as prevail at Duluth.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the inspection act for Minnesota, which governs Duluth, does not call absolutely for as high a quality of wheat as the Canadian grade of No. 1 hard now demands. The wording of the two acts are as follows: Duluth No. 1 hard wheat must be sound, bright and well cleaned, and must be composed most of hard Scotch sif, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the measured bushel.

Manitoba. — No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least two-thirds of hard red sif wheat grown in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of Canada.

This Exchange most strongly protests against any increase being made in the percentage of Red Fife wheat required in the grade of Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat, the present percentage being settled on after full consideration of all interests affected by the Inland Revenue Department and Dominion Government. As will be seen by the statement of the actual percentage which the crops of the years 1893 and 1894 have graded (which is herewith attached) the present percentage is the proper one to be maintained, and any change will prove most detrimental to the interests of the producers while the dealers will be but slightly affected.

The Exchange concludes that it is scarcely necessary to draw your attention to the great care that would be necessary in making any changes or alterations in the methods of dealing with a grain crop in the midst of its season, when contracts have been entered into for purchase and sale of large consignments en route from the receiving stations to destinations in foreign markets. In view of all these facts the Exchange does most emphatically protest against the especially claimed rights of Eastern Canadian grain dealers to interpret and meddle with the conduct of the grain business of Manitoba by Manitoba dealers and millers.

And this Exchange takes this opportunity of again respectfully but most strenuously protesting against the appointment by your department, of Toronto and Montreal millers and grain dealers to the Western Grain Standard Board for the selection of Manitoba standards. This Exchange denies the right of Ontario and Quebec grain dealers, members of the Dominion Millers Association, not a member of which so-called Dominion Millers'

Association is, within the knowledge of the members of this Exchange present at this meeting, a resident of Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, to fix standards of grain for Manitoba farmers, millers and dealers. The Exchange desires to state as their distinct and positive belief that the expenditure of public money this year to the extent of \$625,000 to pay the expenses of five Eastern representatives was useless and unnecessary in the interests of producer and dealer.

In conclusion the Exchange will simply draw your attention to the proviso attached to the resolutions passed in Toronto and Montreal that the changes from the prevailing method of shipping out cargoes of grain asked for by these boards of trade should apply only to Fort William and Port Arthur. The animus contained in this provision is the key to the whole solution raised by a few eastern dealers, from whom, by the force of natural circumstances, an extensive trade has passed into other hands.

Attached to the resolutions are trade circulars from English houses, Mark Lane Express and other price lists showing quotations of Manitoba wheat in English markets same as Duluth.

Cranberries and the Tariff.

If the culture of cranberries in Canada cannot be made a success it will be from either, or both, of these reasons: The people have not brains enough to cultivate them or they are not indigenous to the country. As this latter reason could not be advanced, it is obvious that the fault will lie in case of failure with either the producers or those who have the preparation of the native berry for market. One thing is certain, the Federal Government has not been unsolicitous for the welfare of the industry. The only question that may arise with some in this respect is whether the Government has not been too careful for its development. But that is a question for politicians to debate.

Under the new tariff the duty on cranberries is 25 per cent., or at the price cranberries are selling to-day, \$2.50 per barrel. The duty was 30c per bushel under the old tariff. The effect of this higher duty has been to lessen materially the importation of Cape Cod and Jersey cranberries and to turn the attention of Canadian consumers more towards the domestic article.

The price of the imported berries is, according to our last week's market report, \$10 to \$11 per barrel against \$6.50 to \$7 per barrel a year ago. The gain, it will be observed, is thus nearly equal to the advance in the duty. The domestic cranberries we are now getting on the Toronto market are received from Ontario and Nova Scotia. The quality of the fruit grown in the latter province is excellent and takes the place of imported kinds; but the quality of the Ontario sort is unsatisfactory. No attempt appears to have been made to prepare them for market. White berries, small berries, and all kinds of berries are jumbled in together.

True the Nova Scotia cranberries are cultivated and the Ontario sort are wild, or largely so, but obviously the quality of latter could be improved by their being sorted before being shipped to market. The Government has imposed a high duty on cranberries for the benefit of those engaged in the cultivation and the marketing of them, and common decency should induce those especially benefited to do all they can to supply the best possible article. It is scarcely necessary to say that these latter remarks are especially directed to the attention of the Ontario growers and shippers. If they do not supply a better article they may wake up some morning and find that the feeding bottle has been taken from them.—Canadian Grocer.

Montreal Hardware and Paint Prices.

Values, with few exceptions, continue steady, and buyers are only supplying immediate wants. We quote: Summerlee and equal brands, \$21.00; Carnbro and Eglington, \$19.00; Nova Scotia iron, \$17.25 to \$18.00; bar iron, \$1.65; sheet iron No. 28 gauge, \$2.30; tin plates, coke, \$2.75 to 3.00; charcoal, \$3.35 to \$4; terne plates, \$5.75 to 6.25; Canada plates, \$2.05 to 2.10; ingot tin, 18 to 18½c; copper, 10c; spelter, \$1.00 to 4.25; zinc sheets, \$1.50 to \$5; hoops and bards, \$2.30; galvanized iron, ordinary brands, 4¼ to 4½c; antimony, 10 to 12c.

The feeling in paints, oils, leads and glass is firm, and values are well sustained. The market for Linseed oil is stronger and prices have an upward tendency, owing to all the supplies being received for this season, which are said not to be more than sufficient to go around. Dealers state that payments are slow and a great many renewals are being asked for. We quote:—Choice brands white lead (Government standard, \$1.75; No. 1, \$1.50); No. 2, \$1.25; No. 3, \$1; No. 4, \$3.75; dry white lead, 4½c; red lead, pure, 4½c; do. No. 1, 4c; zinc, white, pure, \$7.25; No. 1, \$3.25; No. 2, \$5.25; glass, \$1.25 first break; \$1.35 second break per 50 feet; \$2.90 for first break per 100 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 57 to 58c; haled, 60 to 61c; putty in bulk, \$1.85.

We hear of some cutting in prices of cement and sales of Belgian brands are reported at \$1.65 per cask of 350 lbs, while on the other hand, some importers of this brand claim to have placed some round lots at \$1.95 to \$2 per cask, but we doubt it, as it is stated on good authority that stocks of this brand in store here are large, while there is very little English; consequently, we fail to see how an advance of 10c per cask could be established on the former brand with large offerings, while there has been no change in the latter with light supplies. We quote spot prices at \$1.95 to 2.05 for English brands, and \$1.85 to 1.9 for Belgian. In firebricks there is no change to note. The movement has been small and prices are unchanged at \$15 to \$22 per 1,000 as to brand.

There is a firmer feeling in cordage for deep sea line and pure manilla, and values are higher at 14 to 15c for the former and 9½c for 7-16, and 10c for smaller sizes of the latter. In turpentine there is no change to note, owing to the fact that there is a quantity of adulterated stuff on the market at present which is offering at a lower price than the pure article can be bought for, but as soon as this is cleaned up dealers anticipate higher values. We quote: Turpentine, 44 to 45c; rosins, \$3 to 5.50 as to brand, coal tar, \$3.25 to 3.75; cotton waste, 5 to 7c for colored and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5¼ to 7½c, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage Sisal, at 7 to 7½c for 7-16 and upwards, 14 to 15c for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 9½c for 7-16 and upwards, and 10c for smaller sizes.—Gazette, Nov. 2.

Live Stock Markets.

Export Cattle.—Two loads of fair shipping cattle were bought at 3½c, and one load of rough oxen and bulls sold at 2½c per lb. There were only some half a dozen loads of export cattle here.

Butchers' Cattle.—Offerings were generally of an inferior quality. The few loads of good to choice cattle were readily taken, but poor stuff had slow sale. Some of to-day's sales were: 20 head, averaging 983 lbs., \$2.65 per cwt.; 20 head, averaging 900 lbs., 2½c a lb.; 10 head, averaging 1,050 lbs., \$30 a head; 18 dry cows, averaging 950 lbs., 2c a lb.; 21 head, averaging 1,075 lbs., 2½c a lb.

Stockers and Feeders.—Sales of choice stockers made at 3c a lb and light feeders at

2½c down to 2¼c. Twenty-three head of feeders, averaging 1,000 lbs., sold at 2¼c a lb., and 70 head of choice stockers, averaging 1,162 lbs., at 3c a lb., less \$10.

Sheep and Lambs.—Export sheep in demand at 3½c a lb, and rams at 2½ to 3c. Lambs advanced from 15 to 25c per head. Butchers' sheep were in moderate demand at \$2.50 to \$2.75 each.

Hogs.—The run to-day was light. Drivers stated that it was impossible to buy from the farmer's at less than 4c a lb, and if that figure was paid they could not bring stuff here except at a loss. Long leans sold at \$1.30 to 4.35, two loads bringing the top figure. Thick fats sold at \$1.25, sows at \$1 and stags at \$2 to 2.50. Better prices are looked for if we have another light run on Tuesday.—Empire, Nov. 2.

Government Ownership of Railways.

A highly interesting report has been prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the extent to which railways are owned or managed by governments throughout the world. The investigation on which this report is based was undertaken in compliance with a resolution introduced by Senator Pettigrew some time ago. It appears that ten countries do not own or operate railways, namely, Colombia, Great Britain and Ireland, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United States and Uruguay.

The governments own and operate some of the railways in twenty countries, namely, Argentine, Australasia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Chili, Denmark, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russia and Sweden. Finally, Greece, Holland and Italy own part of their railways, but do not operate any, leasing all the present mileage to private companies. The foregoing statement is not claimed to be absolutely accurate, but is believed to represent an approximately correct statement of the various governments to the railways of the world.

Taking up some of the countries considered in detail, it appears that in Austria about 4 per cent. of the railway mileage is owned and about 73 per cent. is operated by the state. Upon the expiration of charters, not exceeding ninety years, the lines, lands, and building of the companies are to be the property of the local government, but the equipment remains the property of the private owners. Before a railway is opened it must be approved by the minister of commerce. The tariffs of state roads are fixed by the government; those of the companies are subject to revision by the government every three years, and the government has power to reduce rates if the net earnings exceed 15 per cent. of the capital. In Canada about one-tenth of the mileage of about 15,000 miles is owned and controlled and operated by the government. For the year 1892 the operations of the government lines resulted in a loss of over \$500,000. At the present, by far the larger portion (about five-sixths) of the French railway system is operated by private companies, each company serving a definite territory and being comparatively free from the competition of other lines. But the railroad properties are ultimately to become the property of the government. This system is a mixed one of state and private ownership.

In Germany nearly 90 per cent. of the mileage is owned by the government. Under the law the government is required to manage the railways in the interest of general traffic on a single system. It may cause the construction and equipment of roads and enforce uniform traffic and police regulations. In Great Britain and Ireland the government does not own the

railways. There are stringent regulations provided by law and administered by the railway commission and board of trade. Italy has tried both state and private railroads, and has come to the conclusion that it is not advantageous to own and operate the railways. The result was a reorganization of the whole railway systems. Under the present system private companies operate the state roads under contract with the government. In Russia the government is stated to own and operate about 40 per cent. of the railway mileage. Nearly all of the railways owned by private companies have received subsidies from the government.

State ownership has been tried by several of the states composing the Union in a limited way, but with indifferent results. Illinois constructed a road at a cost of about \$1,000,000, but disposed of it for \$100,000, and Indiana, it seems, had a similar experience. Georgia owns a railroad, but finds it expedient to lease it to a private company. Pennsylvania constructed a railway from Philadelphia to Columbia, but subsequently sold it, and several other states tried the experiment without success.

From a comparison of passenger charges per mile it appears that in Great Britain there is an average charge of 4.42c for first class, 3.2c for second class, and 1.94c for third class; in France the average is 3.86c for first class, 2.8c for second class and 2.08c for third class; in Germany the rate is 3.10c for first class, 2.32c for second class and 1.54c for third class; in the United States the average charge is 2.12c. The average charge per ton per mile in the four countries named are, in Great Britain, \$2.80; in France, \$2.20; in Germany, \$1.64, and in the United States, \$1. From these comparisons it appears that the lowest charge per ton per mile is in the United States and the highest in Great Britain, two countries not owning or operating railways, while the medium charges are in countries where state ownership prevails to some extent. It is somewhat difficult to make comparisons regarding the charges for passenger service between the United States and the other countries compared, for the reason that in the former country there is no division into classes as in the others. Its general average, however, is lower, while the charges seem higher in Great Britain, where state ownership does not prevail, than in France and Germany, where it does. As regards the interest on capital invested, it seems that Russia leads with 5.3 per cent.; then follow in order Germany with 5.1 per cent., Belgium with 4.6 per cent., the United Kingdom with 4.1 per cent., France with 3.8 per cent., and Austria and the United States with 3.1 per cent. each. For the world at large the average is 3.2 per cent.

Silver.

The silver market is apparently influenced by expectations that the Chinese loan, reported to be for £7,000,000, will be brought out shortly. Quotations have accordingly been very steady, and offerings are readily absorbed at current prices. Silver prices on November 2 were: London, 29 3-16d; New York, 64½c.

Think Very Hard

That the Buffet-Smoking Library Coach on the North-Western Limited between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago is the greatest institution in modern railway travel I ever ran across—or rather rode in—and I have traveled a few miles myself since I was able to go it alone. That coach means solid comfort to a fellow and makes a long journey a delightfully short one. By all odds it is the best feature of the best train I ever rode on.—The Globe, St. Paul.



Winter Excursions To Eastern Points.
- \$40 -

TO
Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Windsor,
 and other Eastern points.
 Correspondingly Low Rates to points East of Montreal.

TICKETS ON SALE
NOVEMBER 20 to DECEMBER 31.
 Good for Three Months with stop over privileges,

Upholstered Tourist Cars in charge of competent porters on all trains
ROBERT KERR,
 General Passenger Agent,
 WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Wednesday, June 29, 1894.

Read Up.		MAIN LINE		Read Down.	
North Bound		STATIONS		South Bound	
Freight No. 104 Daily	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily	Miles from Winnipeg.		St. Paul Ex. Press No. 106 Daily	Freight No. 104 Daily
1.30p	8.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	8.30a
1.06p	2.49p	8 0	Portage Junction	11.42a	5.47a
12.45p	2.85p	9 3	St. Norbert	11.55a	6.07a
12.17p	2.53p	15 9	Carlier	12.06p	6.25a
11.54a	2.05p	27 6	St. Agatha	12.24p	6.51a
11.31a	1.57p	37 4	Union Point	12.37p	7.03a
11.07a	1.45p	43 5	Silver Plains	12.45p	7.15a
10.31a	1.29p	49 4	Morris	1.00p	7.46a
10.02a	1.15p	46 8	St. Jean	1.15p	8.25a
9.23a	12.55p	58 0	Lebeller	1.34p	9.12a
8.00a	12.30p	65 0	Emerson	1.56p	10.15a
7.00a	12.15p	68 1	Pembina	2.09p	11.18a
11.06p	8.30a	108	Grand Forks	5.45p	8.22p
1.30p	4.55a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.25p	1.21p
	3.45p	453	Duluth	7.25a	
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis	9.30a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	9.35p	
	10.30p	583	Chicago		

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		STATIONS		West Bound.	
Ex. No. 118 Thur. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.			Ex. No. 117 Wed.	Ex. No. 119
1.30p	8.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	8.30p
7.50p	12.55p		Morris	1.25p	8.00a
6.35p	12.35p	10 0	Loze Farm	2.00p	8.44a
5.40p	12.07a	21 9	Myria	3.25p	9.21a
4.25p	11.50a	25 9	Roland	3.55p	9.50a
4.30p	11.23a	33 5	Rosebank	4.25p	10.21a
3.58p	11.34a	39 6	Miami	4.55p	10.54a
3.14p	11.02a	49 0	Deerwood	5.25p	11.44a
2.51p	10.50a	54 1	Albion	5.49p	12.10p
2.15a	10.23a	62 1	Somers	6.08p	12.51p
1.47p	10.13a	68 4	Swan Lake	6.22p	1.22p
1.19p	10.04a	74 6	Indian Springs	6.35p	1.54p
12.57p	9.53a	79 4	Marisopolis	6.50p	2.18p
12.27p	9.38a	85 1	Greenway	6.57p	2.52p
11.57a	9.24a	92 8	Baldur	6.72p	3.22p
11.18a	9.07a	102 0	Belmont	6.40p	4.15p
10.37a	8.45a	109 7	Hilton	6.04p	4.58p
10.13a	8.29a	117 3	Ashdown	6.21p	5.23p
9.49a	8.22a	130 0	Wawanesa	6.29p	5.47p
9.29a	8.14a	133 0	Elliotte	6.40p	6.04p
9.05a	8.04a	139 6	Bourthwaite	6.53p	6.37p
8.29a	7.43a	147 2	Mariville	7.17p	7.15p
7.50a	7.25a	145 1	Brandon	7.30p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		STATIONS		West Bound	
Read up Mixed No. 144, every day ex. Sun	Miles from Winnipeg.			Read Down Mixed No. 143, every day ex. Sun	
12.00 noon	0	Winnipeg	4.00 p.m.		
11.43 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	4.15 p.m.		
11.10 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles	4.40 p.m.		
11.00 a.m.	12.5	Reading	4.45 p.m.		
10.30 a.m.	21.0	White Plains	5.10 p.m.		
9.32 a.m.	38.2	Emstone	5.45 p.m.		
9.05 a.m.	42.1	Oakville	5.55 p.m.		
8.30 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.30 a.m.		

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

Numbers 107 and 106 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Car. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

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

CHAR. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,
 G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg
 E. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.

Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

TIME TABLE NO. 5.

In effect Monday, Aug. 20th, 1894.

Revelstoke Route—Steamer Lytton.
 Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway (main line) for all points east and west.
 Leaves Revelstoke on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 a.m.
 Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and Sundays at 6 p.m.

Northport Route—Steamer Lytton.
 Connecting at Northport for points on the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway.
 Leaves Robson Saturdays at 4 a.m.
 Leaves Northport Saturdays at 1.30 p.m.

Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.
 Leaves Nelson—
 Mondays at 4 p.m. Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—
 Tuesdays at 5.40 p.m. Sunday at 8 a.m.
 Wednesdays at 6.40 p.m. Tuesdays at 3 a.m.
 Thursdays at 4 p.m. Thursdays at 8 a.m.
 Saturdays at 6.40 p.m. Fridays at 3 a.m.

Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Kaslo and lake points.
 Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard R.-l-way for Spokane.

Bonner's Ferry Route—Steamer Nelson.
 Connecting with Great Northern railway for all points east and west.
 Leaves Nelson Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.
 Leaves Kaslo Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 p.m.
 Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Nelson and Kaslo at 3 a.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.
 For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the company's office, Nelson, B.C.
 T. ALLAN, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.

The Great Northern Ry.

THE UPPER ROUTE
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