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WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 12, 1892.

Slow but Desirable Settlement.

There can be no doubt but many people in the Canadian Northwest are more or less disappointed at the rate at which this vast prairie country has been gathering in its settlers during the past twelve years. People of a speculative turn of mind in particular are not at all satisfied. They, as a rule, have invested in lands and town lots, and settlement is not rapid enough to make them what they expected to be in a few years after making their investments,—worth ten or twenty times the money they have so invested. Here as in all new countries, it is the speculative investor who does nearly all the complaining and growling. They make no calculations upon success by their own industry, and they grumble because the industry of others does not enhance the value of their property as fast as they would like it to. They do not make proper calculations upon the immensity of this country. They forget, or do not want to remember, that in a country with nearly three hundred millions of acres of the most fertile lands in the world all waiting settlement, a hundred thousand of fresh population can be lost in one corner of such a vast area, and that while these millions of acres, or a very large proportion of them are still obtainable practically for the settlers' entry fees, or at the merest nominal price, where they are owned by railway corporations; high prices, even for lands in the older settled portions of Manitoba, are not likely to be secured. It is simply madness to expect that the millions of settlers necessary to even sparsely settle this great country can be gathered in within a few years, or in time to make the land speculator immensely wealthy, without his getting tired of holding on and realising nothing in the interval. Fancy the richest lands on this continent located within ten to twenty miles of the growing city of Winnipeg going begging for buyers at from seven to fifteen dollars an acre,

and in some instances at less than this lower figure. Still it is impossible to materially advance the prices of these lands, while so many millions of acres are available for free settlement in the more westerly portions of the country. Under such circumstances settlement is undoubtedly too slow to suit the speculative element of the country.

But after all has the settlement of the Northwest been so phenomenally slow, as some would make us believe. It must be kept in mind that it is only about twelve years since the first railway connection between Winnipeg and the outside world was completed, and it is only seven years since railway communication from Manitoba to the Atlantic through our own Dominion was secured. When the first road entered the province from the south, the total population of the Northwest was somewhere in the neighborhood of 50,000. Now, that population is over a quarter of a million, and creeping rapidly up to wards 300,000. Surely this increase is a rapid one, though it is only a drop in the bucket when compared with the vast country open for settlement. Should this increase go on in the same ratio for twenty years more, then the Northwest would have a population larger than either Ontario or Quebec, and still settlement would seem so sparse that the country would present scarcely any more appearance of being filled up than it does at present.

But admitting that settlement has been much slower during the past twelve years than it has been in several of the new States to the south. Let us ask the question, has this slow settlement been an unmixed evil? It requires only a few minutes' thought to furnish a negative answer to this question. If we view the revolutionary and anarchical hordes, who have rushed into the United States during the past twelve years, and compare them with the stream of quiet, industrious settlers, who have been flowing into the Northwest from Eastern Canada and Northern Europe during this same period, we must admit, that we have many reasons for contentment and congratulation. A quiet intelligent class of settlers have brought their quiet, intelligent, law-abiding ideas with them and finding laws in existence to preserve order, they have cheerfully aided in its enforcement.

The enforcement of law and order has not been the only blessings resulting from a slow but safe settlement. With the westward march of settlement that of churches, schools, and other moralising influences have kept pace, so that crime of a serious nature is almost unknown, and petty offences are very few. There are no anarchists, communists or other dangerous elements of society such as have drifted from the conspirators' dens of Central and Southern Europe into the United States, and not a secret society exists in the whole country, which is in any way a menace to law and order. Nor is there any necessity for such organizations as suffering and oppressed farmers in Kansas and other Western States have been compelled to form, in a vain attempt, by putting debt collecting laws at defiance, to free themselves from the bondage of the money shavers or financial blood suckers. No doubt other circumstances have contributed much towards this quiet and orderly state of affairs, but the one of comparatively slow settlement, and a careful discrimination as to the class of settlers encouraged to come here has done more than any other in that way; and now that indications of a great increase in the stream of immigration to the Northwest, are plain, the social as well as the Governmental structure of this country have taken such definite form, that any imported lawlessness or disorder would soon be crushed, or compelled to shelter itself in some other land.—Colonist.

Wheat from December to May.

Past experience gives only indifferent promise of advance in wheat, above carrying charges, from Dec. to May. Last year the average de-

cline from Dec. to May was some 9c per bushel, the previous year and advance of 12c and the year before that one of 16c, before that, a decline from Dec. to May of 15c, the previous one a rise of 8c, the one before a rise of 7c, the previous one to that a drop of 10c and the one before it a rise of 13c, while the previous one showed a drop of 7c with a rise of 16c the preceding year, making an average of about 3 5/8c rise from Dec. to May, by taking the average price of the two months as a basis for calculating.

If an operator had taken the long side each year, with an average carrying charge of 7c, that there was, including one year when on account of money stringency it was 10c he would have lost 42c a bushel each season, not counting the interest on margins nor anything for expenses of brokerage, commissions, etc. At that rate the loss would have been 42c a bushel, for the ten years, in being long of wheat from Dec. to May, besides expenses. Of course the short side was the gainer of the same amount.

In the previous ten years, or from 1872 to 1881 inclusive, the average rise from Dec. to May was practically 9c, which afforded a sum about equal to carrying charges then. The advances were 12c, 8c, 3c and 40c respectively for the first four years, with the next year a loss of 5c, the next year a gain of 13c and the next a loss of 13c, followed by three years of gains of 6, 5 and 18c respectively. The earlier decade was before the system of "hedging" was extensively practiced and the carrying charges were more than met by the lower cash prices that were made to induce buyers to assume the risks of declines. The later decade they sold for May against current purchases taking no risk.

Taking the average of lowest prices touched in May each year for the last ten years it is found the price the May future is selling for now is only 7 1/2c under such average. In two of those years wheat sold lower in May than the present price of the May future, while it sold materially higher in only five of the ten years in May. The causes that depressed the markets, in the seasons of low prices appear no greater than the causes that bear them now. In a few months the new crop prospects will have an important bearing, but before that there seems little encouragement for a large rise. Minneapolis Market Record.

Comparative Prices of Staples.

Bradstreet's, of New York, gives the following comparison of prices in that market on Nov. 25, with a year ago:

	Nov. 25, 1892.	Nov. 27, 1891.
Flour, straight spring	\$3.50 to \$4.20	\$4.80 to \$5.20
Flour, straight winter	\$3.25 to \$3.75	\$4.50 to \$5.00
Wheat, No. 2 red	77c	\$1.05 1/2
Corn, No. 2 mixed	51c	75c
Oats, No. 2	33 to 36c	39 1/2c
Rye, No. 2 western	55 to 58c	\$1.07
Cotton, mid. upld	16c	18c
Print cloths, 6x36	3 13-16c	2 1/2c
Wool, Ohio & Pa	26 to 27c	2 to 2 1/2c
Wool, No. 1 combd	31 to 32c	27 to 30c
Pork, mess, new	8 1/2 to 8 3/4	\$10 7/8
Lard, west. stm	10, 12c	6 1/2c
Butter, creamery	24 to 26c	to 26c
Cheese, ch. east. ty	9 1/2 to 11c	10 to 11c
Sugar, centrif. 96	32c	34c
Sugar granulated	32c	34 to 41c
Coffee, Rio No. 7	17 1/2c	14c
Petroleum, N.T. Co.	32c	37c
Petroleum, rid. gal.	5 6/8c	6 1/2c
Iron, No. 1 pg. tn	\$15 to \$15.50	\$16 to \$18
Steel rails, ton	\$30	\$30 to \$31
Ocean Steam Freights		
Grain, Liverpool	3d	5 1/2d
Cotton, do	7-6d	3-10d

The council of the Montreal board of trade has addressed a communication to the Quebec government in connection with the tax question. The memorial states that if a special tax is to be levied, such tax should be levied on the liberal professions, bankers and agents of all kinds, as well as on the mercantile community. The memorial also advises that the legislative council of the province be abolished and the allowance to members of the legislative assembly reduced.

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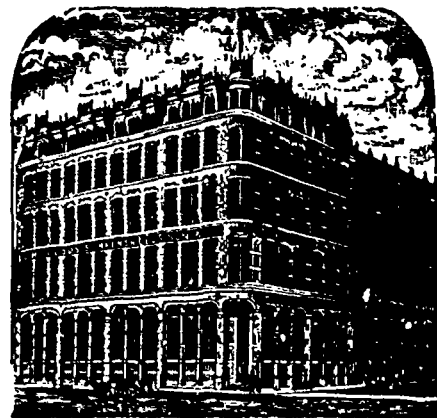
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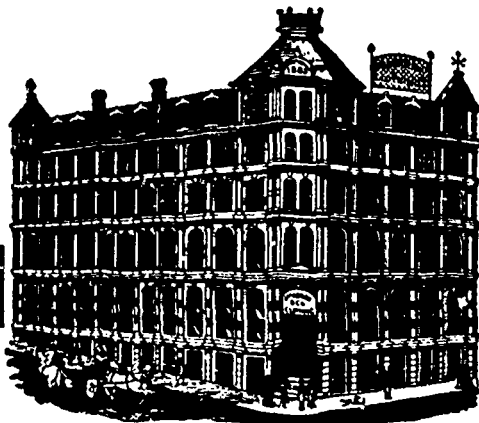
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 12, 1892.

FREE LUMBER.

Free lumber is likely to be one of the early results of the Democratic victory in the United States. Free lumber is one of the things for which there has been a popular demand in the United States for years, and even the high tariff party thought seriously of making lumber free. When this is the case, the new administration is likely to consider lumber as one of the first things from which to remove the duties. Lumber is an article which may be considered raw material to a great extent. It is an article which is required for improvements, and the very nature of the uses to which it is put makes it one of the last things which should be taxed. A duty upon lumber is a direct tax upon the homes of the people, and it is a tax upon improvements. Besides, in the United States, there is the important question of the exhaustion of the forests of the country.

The admission of lumber into the republic free of all duty, will be a good thing for the mill owners of eastern Canada, and it should materially increase the value of Canadian timber lands also, while at the same time, the privilege of getting free Canadian lumber, will be a great boon to the people in a good many parts of the republic. Here in Manitoba we are not in a position to export lumber to any great extent, and were lumber put on the free list in each country, we would probably import to a considerable extent, to supplement our local supply. In northern Minnesota and northern and northeastern Wisconsin there are large forest areas of pine which could be conveniently supplied to Manitoba in the shape of lumber. Thus, while free lumber would benefit the mill owners of eastern Canada, reciprocity in lumber would enable the mill owners of Minnesota and Wisconsin to ship their lumber into western Canada to the mutual benefit of the shippers and the people here.

FREE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A journal published at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in the interest of the agricultural implement trade, says that "Canadian competition may be encountered in the implement trade by another year." It evidently has reference to a belief that the new administration in that country will lose no time in placing agricultural machinery upon the free list. The Minneapolis journal does not say whether or not the manufacturers there fear Canadian competition, but it is to be inferred they do, as it is about the only competition they would have, and they would not be anxious to keep up the tariff tax if they did not fear it. Most people in Canada imagine that our implement manufacturers would not be able to compete at home with United States makers, if they were not protected by heavy duties. However, some of our manufacturers claim that if the duties were removed simultaneously by both countries, they would not be afraid of the result. So long as

Canadian agricultural machinery is kept out of the republic by high duties, our implement men say it is only fair that they should be protected at home. Our market is limited, in comparison with that of the United States, and as our harvest is later than in that country, the large makers there could slaughter any surplus they had remaining at the end of the season in Canada, were it not for the duty. This of course would be for the benefit of the Canadian farmer, if not desired by the manufacturer. However, if the Canadian makers are given the privilege of competing in the whole of the United States on equal terms with manufacturers there, we presume they will not object to competition on the same terms at home. Though they would have increased competition here, they would have a vastly larger market to sell in, which should more than make up for the loss of some home trade. They would be able to manufacture on a larger scale, and therefore more cheaply.

The Canadian farm machinery and implement manufacturing industry is no doubt in much better shape than it ever was before, to meet increased competition and extend its trade. The wiping out of some of the weaker concerns during the last few years, and the amalgamation of some of the remaining establishments, has placed the industry on a more solid basis. Some of our establishments at least in this industry would no doubt be able to compete for the trade of the continent, with good results. At present Canadian harvesting machinery competes on equal terms with United States makes, in Australia and other outside markets, and why not in America. The farmers of each country would undoubtedly like to see the competition started.

RAISING HOGS.

THE COMMERCIAL has repeatedly called attention to the subject of raising hogs, with a view of pressing the matter upon our farmers. This journal has referred to this important matter at intervals for a number of years, as often as it was thought advisable to do so, without being open to the charge of harping too much upon one theme. We have no hesitation in saying now, that Manitoba has lost thousands of dollars annually, through neglect of this industry. We are still importing large quantities of cured hog products, besides a number of cars of live hogs which have been brought in from the east this year, all of which should be produced at home. Instead of importing high priced hog stuff, we should have a surplus for shipping eastward, after supplying the requirements of British Columbia in this line. We have here an abundance of cheap grain, suitable for feeding swine, and in some seasons we have quantities of grain which cannot be sold for shipment at a profit, but which, if fed at home, would return a good profit.

Experiments have been made at the Central Dominion Experimental farm at Ottawa, in feeding swine, the results of which are related in a bulletin just issued, by Jas. W. Robertson, agriculturist. Among other experiments was that of fattening swine on frozen wheat, which is related as follows.—

With heavy swine, when the frozen wheat

was fed, ground and soaked for 12 hours, 11.3 pounds of increase in the live weight were obtained per bushel of wheat; while when the frozen wheat was fed unground and soaked for 12 and 42 hours 9.1 pounds of increase in the live weight were obtained per bushel of wheat. From the tests with younger and lighter swine weighing an average of 61 pounds each in one pen and an average 104 pounds each in the other pen, it appears that:—

1. When the frozen wheat was fed, ground and soaked for 12 hours, 14.15 pounds of increase in the live weight were obtained per bushel of wheat.

2. In the feeding of swine from an average weight of 61 pounds, each until they reached an average weight of 148 pounds each, 15.46 pounds of increase in the live weight were obtained per bushel of wheat.

3. One pound of frozen wheat was the equivalent of 7.91 pounds of skim milk in increasing the live weight.

The parts of one side from a pig of the lot which were fattened upon frozen wheat exclusively were sent for opinion to William Davies, of the Davies Packing Company, (limited), Toronto. The following is the sum of the verdict of Mr. Davies upon its quality.

"It is excellent, rather too salt but very rich and luscious. I consider it superior to hogs fed on peas alone. The complaint regarding pea feed bacon in England, is that the lean is hard and this is the case to some extent with the fat also. It would be well if farmers in Canada would mix the grain and grind it, then give it to the hogs with whey, butter milk or skim milk."

In those parts of Canada where a less or greater quantity of wheat may be injured by frost or other climatic conditions, the farmers should fortify their positions by providing means whereby to market, in the best way, this product which cannot be sold at any paying prices in the form of grain. From 9.1 pounds to 15.46 pounds of increase in the live weight of swine have been obtained per bushel of frozen wheat consumed. When the swine are fetching 5 cents per pound live weight, with an allowance of 5 per cent. deducted for shrinkage, the frozen wheat fed under the least favorable of ordinary conditions, may realize 43½ cents per bushel. At the same price for swine the frozen wheat, fed under the favorable conditions in the quality and age of the swine and the preparation of the feed, may realize 73.45 cents per bushel.

The conditions required for the profitable feeding of swine are (1) clear, dry, warm quarters, protected from winds and draughts; (2) as much wholesome feed—if grain, preferably ground fine—as they will eat it clean, three times a day; (3) and free access to a mixture of salt and ashes, to soda or to soil.

RAISE MORE POULTRY.

Why does Manitoba not produce more poultry? Surely we should have enough poultry to supply our own requirements; but we do not by a long ways. The season of heavy demand for poultry is now on, and the local supply is as usual so short that dealers are obliged to import dressed poultry by the car lot from eastern Canada. Poultry in car lots is now arriving to supply the Winnipeg market, and even the market in smaller country towns, which should receive a sufficient supply from their immediate vicinity, have to look to outside sources to meet the demand. Manitoba should have abundance of poultry raised at home, not only to meet local requirements, but also to ship outside of the province. In addition to the large quantity brought in from the east to supply the deficiency in the local demand, many car lots from Ontario pass through to British Columbia. This demand should be filled from Manitoba, besides supplying our local markets.

What is there about a farm which will pay better than poultry? Not counting the eggs, which are a profit in themselves, there should be a very large profit in raising the birds for the market. The poultry about a farm simply utilize what is going to waste, if they are handled properly and marketed at the proper time. About every farm there is more or less waste grain. This will fatten the poultry and bring in a handsome profit from what would otherwise be a total loss. It will cost but little to provide a warm place for winter and feed a few stock birds over that season. The balance of the time they will rustle for themselves and give a vast increase in the fall. Poultry brings double the money of beef at its very lowest price here, and costs less per pound to raise it. At present winter prices in the Winnipeg market, which are much lower than in the summer and fall, dressed poultry sells wholesale from 10 to 13 cents per pound, according to quality and variety.

Mr. Davis, a Winnipeg dealer, says that he had great difficulty in securing the 30,000 birds he handled last summer, and he was kept hunting for supplies all the time to meet his requirements, notwithstanding the high prices paid. For about five months of the year the trade is in live birds, and the balance of the time dressed stock is wanted. When the cold weather sets in, supplies of dressed stock are brought in from Ontario, and consequently prices are lower, though they are still high enough to leave a handsome profit for those who have good native birds to sell.

Besides the shortage in the home supply, the birds sent in from country points are usually carelessly handled. In the cold weather the dressed birds soon become frozen, and as they are carelessly piled together, they become frozen into all kinds of awkward shapes. The birds should be plucked without wetting, the entrails drawn and the giblets replaced, and then packed carefully so that the birds will present a plump appearance when frozen. Those who raise poultry should also keep only good kinds. It costs no more per head to raise a good variety of birds, which will weigh out heavily and sell readily, than it does to keep a flock of little scrub fowl, while the fine large varieties will bring double the money.

CANADIAN FISHERIES.

A good deal of complaint has come from the fishermen of Manitoba, on account of the government regulations and restrictions upon fishing. The fishermen along the border lakes and rivers have also been making many complaints of official restriction. The fishermen along the border lakes and rivers appear, however to have greater reason to complain than those of Manitoba. In this province the fishing grounds are all in Canadian territory, while in the case of the lakes and rivers along the boundary, the Canadian fisherman have been hampered by all sorts of restrictions, while United States fisherman in the same waters have been allowed full liberty to do about as they pleased on their side of the lakes and rivers. Thus while our fishermen have been hampered by numerous restrictions, and compelled at certain seasons to stop fishing entirely, the fishermen

on the other side have been raking in the fish. A Windsor, Ontario, paper, discussing the subject says:

On the Detroit river the fishing interest has been destroyed. The only season of the year when whitefish can be caught there has been declared a close season on the Canadian side, while the American fishermen, chuckling in their sleeves, go on catching fish that should have been caught on this side. The monumental ignorance and incapacity of the department at Ottawa are depressing.

As a result of the trip some months ago of the Canadian ministers to Washington, it was arranged that an international commission should be appointed, to consider means of taking joint action to protect the fisheries in the border waters. This is what should have been done long ago. It seems a senseless thing to have hampered Canadian fishermen the way they have been, for the benefit of the United States citizens engaged in the same industry. There is nothing to prevent the fish passing from one side of the lakes and rivers to the other. While it is no doubt well to have reasonable restrictions to protect the fish, the same regulations should be enforced on each side. It is certainly very exasperating to have our fishermen laboring under severe restrictions, while United States fishermen were free from all restraint.

BINDER TWINE.

As will be seen by our article elsewhere in this issue, the binder twine combine in the United States has already announced its prices for next season. These prices are from $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lower than last year, the greater proportionate reduction being made on manilla twines, which are the more expensive kinds. Sisal, which is used in binder twine to a considerable extent, is costing high, and consequently the reduction for sisal twines is not so great.

It will be remembered that last year there was a good deal of haggling about the price of twine, and prices were not given until late in the season. Perhaps the democratic victory, and prospect of free twine has had something to do with the reversal of policy now. The reduction in the price of twine will be a welcome feature to the consumers of this article. In Canada binder twine will no doubt also be cheaper next season, partly in sympathy with conditions in the States.

"MANITOBA" WHEAT GRADES.

The Regina Leader does not like the names given to the grades of wheat grown in Western Canada. For instance the grades of No. 1 Manitoba hard, and No. 2 and No. 3 Manitoba hard apply to all wheat grown in Canada west of Lake Superior, of a quality equal to those grades. Thus wheat grown in the territories, if it is of the right quality, comes under the grades of Manitoba hard. It is the word "Manitoba" which the Leader takes exception to. The Leader says, why not grade wheat grown in the Regina district as No. 1 Regina hard? There is a very good objection to such a course, namely; that it would increase the number of grades, and make it more difficult to handle the grain for export. Grain men are already perplexed with the large number of grades which have to be kept separate. At present only five grades can be exported, on

account of the refusal of the railways to handle a greater variety of grades, as the different grades have to be kept separate at storage points, which is a matter of no small labor and expense. It would not do to increase the number of grades merely for the sake of applying the name of a certain district, and besides, if this were done with the wheat from one district, other districts would have equal claim for the same distinction. THE COMMERCIAL is not bound, however, to the word "Manitoba," as applied to our hard wheat grades, and if any change is made, it should be in the direction of widening the significance of the grade, rather than contracting it. Thus the words "Canada" or "Western Canada" might be substituted for "Manitoba," as applied to the grades of hard wheat, if there be any wide objection to the continuance of the latter. Our readers may not be aware that the nomenclature of the regular grades is fixed by act of Parliament, but such is the case, and the act would require amendment to introduce a change.

The Travellers Meet.

The general meeting of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' association, for the nomination of officers and board of directors for 1893 and other business, was held Saturday evening, Dec. 3, in the board of trade room, Winnipeg. The president, L. C. McIntyre, occupied the chair. There were also present: Vice-President Strang, Treasurer M. W. Rublee, Secretary J. O'Loughlin, and Directors M. R. O'Loughlin, A. L. Johnston, D. W. Bole, J. M. Lamb and over thirty active members of the association.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

A communication was read from H. P. Hanson, Morden, asking for a grant for the Masonic hospital at that town. On motion, the communication was referred to the annual meeting to be held Dec. 24.

On motion of M. W. Rublee, the following was carried unanimously:

Resolved, that the members of this association desire to place on record their sorrow and deep regret that C. F. Church has been removed from amongst them by death; well known and loved by all, his probity of character, kindly acts, and ever cheerful disposition had so endeared him to his associates that the shock caused by his untimely death is felt to an extreme degree by every member of the association. That we further desire to express our sincere sympathy with Mrs. Church and her children, under their great affliction.

The chairman then called for nominations for officers and board of directors. The following were received:

President—M. W. Rublee—acclamation.
Vice-Presidents—H. Bruce Gordon, A. L. Johnston.

Treasurer—J. Y. Griffin, acclamation.
Directors—J. C. Gillespie, J. Lindsey, L. C. McIntyre, A. S. Birns, M. McGowan, W. J. Tasse, C. J. Redmond, J. Mundie, M. R. O'Loughlin, W. Hargraves, F. Chillcott, J. H. Holman, W. H. Walker. Seven of the above will comprise the board. Auditors—S. S. Cumming, J. Lindsay, acclamation.

It was moved by W. Hargraves, and seconded by J. M. Lamb, and carried unanimously, that this being the tenth year, or "tin wedding" of the association, that the celebration be as recommended by the board, viz., a reception, conversation and ball, to be held at the Manitoba, subject to details as will be recommended by the committee to be appointed herewith. The annual celebration committee will consist of the present officers' board, and the newly nominated members for officers and board. After some general discussion of matters pertaining to the association, the meeting adjourned.

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NEW SAMPLES FOR SPRING 1893.

Hold your orders until you have inspected our Samples.

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GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

1lb, 1lb and 2lb Metal Canisters, packed
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complete without it. Prices mailed on application.

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Perfect Gem Vegetables and Fruits, California Evaporated Fruits,
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HORSERADISH Put up in 16 oz. bottles,
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dustry.

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CREAM SUGARS,
(Not dried).

YELLOW SUGARS,
Of all Grades and Standards.

SYRUPS,

Of all Grades in Barrels and half Barrels.

SOLE MAKERS,

Of high class Syrups in Tins, 2 lb. and 8 lb. each.

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Furniture Varnish. It is put up in the handiest tin ever
invented, easily opened and resealed without waste or
loss from evaporation. The tins are handsomely labelled

Put up and sold in cases only. Beautiful show
card in each case.

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Manitoba.

A pork packing house will likely be started at Brandon.

S. E. Matthews, of Matthews, Towers, & Co., wholesale gents' furnishings, Montreal, arrived in Winnipeg some days ago, and left late in the week for the west. He will make his usual trip as far as the coast. He has spring samples along, and says he has a complete new line to show the trade.

With reference to the renting of Rapid City Woolen Mill by Mr. Lunn, and its probable change of ownership in the future (as referred to in our last issue), we learn that Mr. Lunn visited Brandon, and developed a scheme for the establishment of a mill there which met with a favorable reception so far as the subscription of a good amount of share capital was concerned; but promises of financial help were equally forthcoming at Rapid City, and we believe Mr. Lunn has decided to stick to the industry here, and so enlarge it in the future as to give employment to 100 hand.

A scheme is on foot at Brandon which means not a little to the future of the place. It is the intention of some of the ratepayers to ask the council to take the level of that portion of the city traversed by the Assiniboine river, with the object of utilizing the water power. Dr. Spencer who is the moving spirit in the enterprise has suggested the feasibility of the scheme to several experts and they have all expressed favorable opinions. It is thought by building a 15 foot dyke across the Assiniboine, commencing where the river crosses 5th street and running north about half of a mile that a lake would be formed one mile square and with a sufficient depth to give a water fall which it is expected would supply sufficient force to drive a doz n mill plants. It will be remembered that the land which it is intended to flood was covered with water in 1882, the steamers from Winnipeg passing easily over it.

Alberta.

J. L. Somers is about to open a hardware store at Edmonton.

The Dominion land office at Red Deer has been closed for the winter.

The party of Nebraska farmers who have been looking over Western Canada for some weeks past with a view of selecting a large tract of land for settlement, have finally decided to settle at Olds, on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, and have purchased several sections from Messrs. Osler, Hammond and Nanton. They returned home and will come back in the spring, when they will be accompanied, they say, by a large number of their neighbors, who are awaiting their verdict.

Macleod Gazette: The Cochrane Rancho Company shipped three car loads of cattle yesterday by the Calgary & Edmonton Railway bound for the slaughter houses of the Cold Meat Storage Co'y at Calgary. The energetic manager of the rancho, W. F. Cochrane, is firmly impressed that a large and lucrative business can be worked up in this line. Several car loads of the prepared carcasses have already been shipped from Calgary and distributed in the east, serving to show what results can be obtained. Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Moncton, Halifax, St. Johns, N. B., have all received shipments, and orders for further supplies have already been obtained. Thus, quietly and unostentatiously, has the nucleus of, what in the near future will in all probability become a large and important business, been established, and we expect to see before very long the whole, or at any rate the greater part, of the export cattle trade from the Territories, passing through this channel. It will be far more satisfactory to the rancher. The infinite trouble and expense of shipping the live animals over the long and wearisome railway journey that was necessary to reach the eastern markets, to say nothing of the un-

avoidable deterioration which would naturally take place in the condition of animals taken straight off the range and clapped into the cars, will all be avoided, and instead, the carload of carcasses will be neatly and easily packed in Calgary and on arriving at its destination opened, and the contents distributed with no more trouble than would be entailed on barrels of apples undergoing a similar process.

Assinaboia.

The Commercial hotel, Whitewood, has changed hands, John Taylor having sold out to Mr. Bell, late of Virden. Mr. Taylor will continue the livery business.

The voting at Fort Qu'Appelle on the by-law to grant a bonus of \$20,000 to aid in the construction of the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle railway resulted in 126 being cast for and 7 against it, thus giving a majority of 119 in favor of the by-law.

Medicine Hat is supplied with coal mined in the immediate vicinity. The local paper says: "R. Loudon has opened a drift in the four-foot seam on the north bank of the river a short distance above the Red Cliffs. The coal is said to be superior to any that has been mined here before. W. Gillespie has also opened a drift in the same locality. Both men are putting the coal on the local market.

Commenting on the condition of stock in the Northwest ranches the *Medicine Hat Times* says: "Stockmen without exception state that all kinds of stock are in prime condition to enter on even a severe winter, and as most ranches, profiting by the experience of the hard winter of 86-87, have put up large quantities of hay, no trouble is anticipated. The abnormal mortality among cattle reported a few weeks ago, was confined to a few ranches southeast of here. It has fortunately entirely disappeared and all kinds of stock are in the usual healthful condition."

Grain and Milling.

An automatic grain weighing machine was exhibited at the grain exchange Winnipeg, last week, after call board, by the patentees, Henry & Wilson, of Ardoch, Dakota. The machine is simple enough in construction, and judging from the working of the model, does its work well. It was constructed originally to be attached to a thresher, and as the grain is threshed it is measured automatically into wagons. Over eighty were sold in Dakota last year and it is claimed is giving good satisfaction. The patentees say that the machine does the work of three men. W. R. Grundy, while south this fall, saw the weigher in operation and induced Mr. Henry to bring a working model to the city. It is quite probable that a factory for the manufacture of these machines will be started in this city, as Mr. Grundy has secured the Canadian patent right.

Following is the report of wheat in store in Duluth district elevators, on Nov. 28:

	Bus.
No. 1 hard	371,451
No. 1 northern	6,478,109
No. 2 northern	880,460
No. 3 spring	71,125
No grade spring	45,446
Rejected and condemned	28,413
Special bin	108,916
Total wheat	7,983,920
In store year ago	3,097,851

A meeting of the stockholders of the Neepawa Farmers' Elevator Company was held at Neepawa, Man., recently to receive the report of the auditors. John Crawford presented the auditors' report and addressed the meeting for a short time, says the *Herald*, explaining the financial position of the company. A deficit was shown of about \$3,500 over and above the capital of the company, and the amount unprovided for nets about \$3,500. The stock hol-

ders after considerable discussion decided that the better plan would be to advance to the company their equal portion per share held to clear up, and a motion to that effect was submitted and carried unanimously. The principal part of the required amount was then taken up.

Another period of great hardship is before the people of large areas in Russia, as a result of the crop failure of this year, following the famine of last year. Count Tolstoi, in the *Russian Gazette*, calls attention to the continued miserable condition of the Russian peasantry. It says famine again threatens districts. The rye harvest is as bad as it was in 1891, and oats are an utter failure. There is a complete dearth of material for fires, and people are exhausted by last winter's misery. The outlook is as bad as possible. It is said that the proposal of the Russian Government to place an export duty on grain in order to raise a fund for the erection of Government elevators, is only a blind. The real intention of the export duty is to keep the grain in Russia, on account of the great quantity which will be needed at home to keep the people from starving in the famine districts.

At the meeting of the grain section of the Toronto board of trade on Dec. 2, the letter of the C. P. R. regarding the demurrage charges delay at North Bay was considered. J. Brown, seconded by J. E. McCaig, moved a resolution which was adopted to the effect that a serious injury would be done the grain trade of the city and the province of Ontario should the present condition of affairs continue. It desired that a petition be presented asking that the former regulations allowing three days' stop off free of charge be re-instated in lieu of the present arrangements. The attention of the C. P. R. was also drawn to the fact that all cars delivered in Ontario, even with three days' at North Bay, return sooner again for use than if they go to Montreal and eastern points, and that for nearly every car sold in Ontario there is local freight paid out again. For these reasons the company is asked to make the desired change. The president was empowered to appoint a deputation to wait on the railway authorities for the purpose of carrying out the intent of the resolution.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Duluth Market Report of Dec 3 says:— Grain rates—the week opened with rates firm at 3½c wheat to Buffalo, ruled fairly active with the bulk of stuff going at that figure; the last boats got 4c, and cleared Nov. 30. A number of the whalebacks and several other vessels are taking on wheat now to hold here until the opening next season, rates privately understood to be 5½ to 6c. Our harbor is still open and entirely free from ice.

Now that the St. Lawrence is closed to ocean navigation, says the *Montreal Trade Bulletin* of Dec 2, shipments of grain from Canada are going forward via Halifax, N.S., Portland, Me., Boston and New York. This week peas and oats have been shipped from Montreal to Halifax, and Manitoba wheat to Boston. Rates of freight from north and west of Stratford are offered through to Liverpool and Glasgow at 28c to 30c on heavy grain, and at 25c on oats.

The *Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin* of Dec. 3 says. The railroads are still hampered to a considerable extent by the scarcity of cars. Rates were steady and the indications are for a general maintenance of rates in the future as the East-bound roads have formed a pool that will make rates very strong. The regular rates remained on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs for flour and grain, and 30c for provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were dull and demoralized, owing to the depression in ocean freights. Rates on flour were 34 @ 35½c for all rail and ocean, 16½ @ 17c per bushel on grain, and 39½ @ 44c per 100 lbs on provisions. The season for lake navigation has closed, but a few

boats were chartered to Buffalo at 2½c for wheat, and 2½c for corn, and 6c for corn to Ogdensburg.

The Minneapolis *Northwestern Miller* of Dec. 2 says: "Ocean rates are weak and lower, with comparatively little room being engaged for flour. Through all-rail rates from Minneapolis, obtainable Wednesday on prompt shipment, were as follows, in cents per 100 lbs: London, 44c; Liverpool, 41½c; Glasgow, 42½c; Amsterdam, 44c; Belfast and Dublin, 46½c; Leith, 46½c; Bristol, 45½c.

The Duluth correspondent of the *Northwestern Miller* writing on Nov. 28 says: "A feverish desire to get wheat to Buffalo, to be unloaded in the spring, was apparent here last week. It is estimated that charters for 1,200,000 bushels were made at 5½c, the grain to be transported to Buffalo before navigation closes and to remain in the holds of the vessels until spring, when it is thought the elevators at the other end will be ready to receive so large an amount. Early in the week all the ore on the lake was so badly frozen that no attempts were made to move it, and all vessels were ordered to Duluth for grain cargoes. In spite of this fact, the carrying rate ruled firm at 3½c until Wednesday, and then advanced to 3¾c. It ruled dull and slow but steady and quite firm at that for the rest of the week, and was held at that to-day, a large number of boats accepting that rate for their last trip down. Had it not been for the cold weather, and the consequent rush of tonnage to this point, the rate would doubtless have advanced steadily to about 5c. As it was, the Duluth shipping business held up remarkably well, and in no way shared the general demoralization reported at Chicago. Shipments for the week aggregated 1,237,900 bus, against 947,073 bus the week before. The rush of wheat down the lakes last week, though heavy, was not a mark to the business of the corresponding week a year ago, when 3,348,107 bus were shipped out. Receipts were not quite equal to those of the week before, aggregating 1,536,797 bus, against 1,572,509 bus the week before, and 2,118,693 bus for the same week of 1891."

Cost of Growing Grain.

The following interesting letter is addressed to the Minneapolis *Northwestern Miller*:

We have carefully read the article of Albert Humphries, reviewing Edward Atkinson's paper on the production of wheat in America, which appeared in the *Millers' Gazette and Corn Trade Journal* of London Sept. 26, and, as brother millers, desire to express our congratulations to Mr. Humphries on the very able and candid manner in which he has handled the subject. For a man who does not claim to be a practical farmer, or to have had any experience in American ways, we think his statements are wonderfully near the truth. While the items will vary somewhat from the actual, as applied to this portion of the country, the total we believe to be very nearly correct.

Having farmed in the Red river valley for thirteen years, an outline of the cost of raising wheat here, as shown by our own experience, and our observation of that of others, may not prove uninteresting to the readers of *The Miller* at this time, when the subject of actual wheat values, as determined by the average cost of production, is being anxiously discussed the world over.

Mr. Humphries tabulates the cost to the American farmer, per acre, of raising wheat as follows:

Rent.....	5s
Plowing.....	4s 3d
Other cultivation.....	2s 6d
Seeding and seed.....	5s 8d
Harvesting.....	13s 1d
Total.....	30s 6d

This, taking the average yield per acre for the past nine years, as shown by the government reports, at 12 bu., would make the actual cost per bushel to the average farmer, about 2s 6d or 60c.

To consider these several items in the light of our own experience in North Dakota (and we are this year farming in six different counties) we should say his first item of 5s for rent is about right, as an average for the state, but is too low for the Red river valley proper, where improved farms will average in value about \$20 an acre. The farmer who buys this land on time will pay 8 per cent. interest and often ten per cent., but, taking the lower rate, we have \$1.60 per acre interest. Taxes will average at least 20c an acre more, and we may safely add, for the expense of simply keeping buildings in repair and insured, at least 12c per acre—probably much more. But, even taking this modest sum, we have a total properly chargeable as rent of \$1.92 per acre, or 8s instead of 5s, as Mr. Humphries modestly puts it.

Now, as to machinery and stock: Mr. Humphries values the self-binding harvester at £40. Some years ago it cost that, but to-day it can be bought for about half that, for cash. Yet, as the average life of this machine is much less and the number of acres cut each year to the machine much less than is allowed by Mr. Humphries, the result will not be materially affected. The steam thrasher now costs something over £400, and is also a short-lived machine, very expensive to keep in repair, and, like all other farm machinery, is only used for a few days in the year; so the allowance to be made for idle capital is very large.

Mr. Humphries puts the cost of plowing at 4s. 3d., which may possibly cover the actual expense, but we doubt it, as the allowance made by him for capital invested in horse-flesh is altogether too small. He puts the value of the average horse at £6 10s., while the average cost of the horses owned by the Red River valley farmer will be at least double that amount, and the number of acres each horse can cultivate will fall below forty, rather than reach fifty, as he states. We have paid 6s. per acre for all the plowing we have hired done this year, and cannot get good plowing done for less. The amount allowed for other cultivation, 2s. 6d., would probably be excessive, as many farmers here only harrow their fields once. But, as every good farmer expects to allow his land to rest at least one year in five, and summer fallow it, when no crop is raised, but rent and taxes go on just the same, this loss would more than counterbalance any excess in this item. The amount allowed for seed and seeding is too large, figuring on the present price of wheat, but, taking the average price in the spring, when the seeding here is done, it is a very conservative estimate. Lastly, we have 13s 1d allowed as the cost of harvesting, including threshing and housing on the farm. This we also consider a very conservative estimate, and much less than we have repeatedly paid for this work.

To return again to the table prepared by Mr. Humphries as showing the actual cost per acre to raise wheat, where the farmer lives on the land and works himself, we would only charge the first item of rent from 5s to 8s, making a total of 33s 6d instead of 30s 6d, as Mr. Humphries has it. But, in conclusion, we wish to present the following table as showing the cost to us on some land we own and hire farmed. We will figure interest on the money actually invested in this land at 8 per cent., which rate we would have no difficulty in obtaining on all real estate loans, and we have:

Rent.....	8s
Plowing.....	6s
Other cultivation.....	2s 6d
Seeding and seed.....	6s
Harvesting and Threshing.....	13s 6d
Total.....	36s

Or, dropping the item of rent, it has cost us 28s or \$7 an acre, to hire a crop of wheat raised this year on more than one piece of land we are farming. The average yield this year, we are confident, will not exceed 14 bus, and the average price at the farm, allowing only actual expense of hauling to market, will not exceed 50c, or 25d, per bushel, bringing a return from the crop of say \$7, or 28s, just the cost of raising it, without the item of rent, so that the owner of the land, if he hires the work done, gets no

thing, and the rents, if he figure, for himself the wages he has to pay his men, is behind at least one-half the amount he has agreed to pay as rent.

This doleful state of affairs, however, only applies to this section of the country this year, for in years past prices have averaged at least 50 per cent. higher, and our average yields have been more, so that the average returns have exceeded those of this year, by at least \$5 per acre. On such a basis there is good money in raising wheat. But on the price at which Mr. Atkinson says wheat can be profitably raised, or 25d per bu., American farmers cannot live, and if they had any idea that the present disastrous experience would be repeated another year, the amount sown to wheat for the coming season would be so curtailed, that, with a good yield, the United States would not have a bushel for export. It would be money in the farmers' pockets if such was the condition to-day.

GIBBS & EDWARDS.
Mayville, N. D., Nov. 7.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

A special general meeting of the Board of Trade was held Wednesday. The matter of the insurance of registered money packets was considered in the light of correspondence received from the Toronto board of trade; it was referred to the council of the board for action on the receipt of some further correspondence from Mr. Drummond, of Montreal, who brought it to the attention of the board.

The joint elevator committee of the board of trade and grain exchange reported progress that they had secured certain amount of data as to the probable cost of a large accumulating and cleaning elevator in Winnipeg, and had conferred with Mr. Wm. Whyte, of the C.P.R. The committee strongly favor the erection of this elevator by the C.P.R. company themselves; but Mr. Whyte does not think that the company are prepared to erect an elevator of this class. However, he has agreed to lay the matter before Mr. Van Horne when in Montreal next month. The railroad company are prepared to give land room for the elevator in their western yard at a nominal rental, and deal liberally in the matter of charges for shunting, lay-over privileges, etc. The committee were continued, with instructions to deal actively in the matter as far as possible.

The Assiniboine water power project was then taken up; and after considerable discussion the following resolution was carried:

That in view of the early expiring of the charter in favor of the city, authorizing the construction of the water power works on the Assiniboine river, this board desires to express its opinion that the city council should take the whole matter into consideration, with the view to this great and important work being proceeded with, either by the city or a company, and that as speedily as possible.

The branding of sacks containing flour manufactured in certain Ontario mills, containing only a small percentage of the product of Manitoba wheat and branded as Manitoba flour and sold as such in the eastern markets, was referred to the board of flour examiners for inquiry and report. It was stated that certain millers in Ontario are grinding straight Ontario wheat and selling the product branded as Manitoba flour. The board hope to arrive at some means to prevent this imposition on the public.

Free Trade.

Senator Bolton, of Russell, Man., has undertaken to deliver a course of lectures throughout the West, on the principles of Free Trade as applied to Canadian commerce. The following dates have been arranged: In Russell, Dec. 8; Birtle, Dec. 9; Moosomin, Dec. 12; Regina, Dec. 13; Brandon, Dec. 15; Carberry, Dec. 16; Winnipeg, Dec. 17. Admission, 25 cents; ladies free. Funds to be applied to the purposes of a Free Trade League.

Lumber Cuttings.

The New Westminster board of trade was snubbed by the Ontario Government in connection with the latter's recent timber limit sale. The board wrote that it would be in the interest of Canadian trade and industry and sound public policy to make it a condition of the sale that the timber in these limits should be manufactured in Canada, and the government replied drawing the attention of the board to the circumstance that the timber limits in question were situated exclusively in the province of Ontario.

"It will be interesting to see what course the lumber journals, which a few short months ago would not join the manufacturers in an effort to head off free lumber, because there was 'a republican president and republican majority in the senate,' will have to say about it now," says the Chicago *Northwestern Lumberman*. To which the *Minneapolis Lumberman* adds: "It will be a good deal more interesting to see what the lumber papers, which, in double headed leaders, said the lumber business would go to the demnation bow-wows if lumber should be put on the free list, will say when it is accomplished by a democratic president and a democratic majority in the senate. It depends altogether on how far a man drops how much he is hurt."

Leo Gaetz sold his saw and planing mill at Red Deer, Alberta, to Mr. McMurray of Manitoba. Mr. McMurray has engaged a number of men to go into the bush to cut logs during the winter. He expects to cut this coming season about 1,000,000 feet of lumber.

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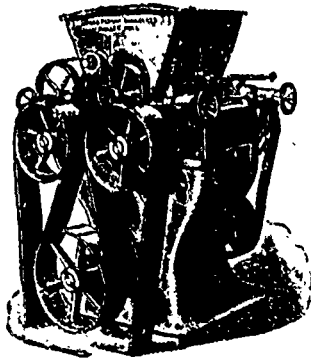
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WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 10.

DRUGS—All iodides are advancing and opium is 25 per cent. higher generally. These are the only new features in this branch.

DRY GOODS—The interest in cotton continues to be the feature of the trade. Further advances are talked of, in view of the high price of raw cotton. Domestic goods in spring wares are now being sent out by the mills, and the advanced guard of imported lines of spring goods have arrived.

FUEL—Wood has again been offered lower, but it is claimed that supplies are now very light, as nearly all the wood convenient to the railways has been brought in, and the swamps are not frozen solid enough yet to permit hauling out of the woods. If this is the case prices may stiffen temporarily, until supplies can be got out freely. Straight tamarac is hard to get, but mixed tamarac and pine is offered at \$4.25 to \$4.50 in car lots on track, as to quality. Other fuels unchanged.

RAW FURS—Following are the quantities of furs which have been collected by the Hudson's Bay Co., and which will be offered at the sales during 1893 in London. Beaver, 52,654; marten, 97,692; musquash, 923,686; mink, 57,541; white fox, 4711; otter about \$411; fisher, 4765; silver fox, 614; cross fox, 2415; blue fox, 80; kitt fox, 305; musk ox, 871; lynx, 3259; wolf, 1519; wolverine, 949; skunk, 9166; badger, 2574; black bear, 9492; brown bear, 1270; grizzly bear, 203; white bear, 62; deer, 1460; red fox, 12,108; rabbit, 50,242; raccoon, 195; seal fur, salted, 403; hair seal, dry, 1369; hair seal, salted, 1096.

London fur sales for 1893 have been announced for the following dates: Hudson's Bay Company, January 23rd, March 13th to 16th. C. M. Lamson & Co., January 23rd to 30th, March 13th to 24th, June 12th to 16th, October 30th to November 3rd.

Following were the quantities of furs offered at C. M. Lamson & Co.'s fur sale on November 21, 22 and 23, with seal sale on November 24. The quantities were: Raccoon 11,000, skunk 23,000, marten 3,500, gray fox 200, American opossum 2,000 red fox 4,000, white fox, 600, mink 51,000, Japanese fox 12,000, badger 600, house cat 800, wild cat 600, bear 3,900, wolf 450, chinchilla 3400, nutria 4800, Russian sable 5,000, Australian opossum 650, 000, wallaby 53,000, wombat 33,000 and 8,000 kangaroo. The result of prices at these sales was given in THE COMMERCIAL last week. The quantity of seals offered were: Alaskas, 7,515; Copper Island, 31,400; Cape Horn, 274; South Sea, 354; Lobos Island, 2,470; Northwest coast, 10,382; Culverwell & Brooks also offered 8,000 Northwest coast seals on Nov. 24, and Good, Riggs & Co. offered 5,975 Lobos Island seals.

Following are prices in shillings realized at the November London sales of salted fur seals, as compared with previous sales:

ALASKAS.	NOVEMBER 1892.	OCTOBER 1891.
Smalls.....	135-0	145-2
Large Pups.....	123-0	133-3
Middling Pups.....	123-0	127-9
Small Pups.....	120	114-10
COPPER ISLAND—		
Smalls.....	103	82-0
Large Pups.....	93-6	73-3
Middling Pups.....	82	67-0
Small Pups.....	67-0	57-7
NORTHWEST COAST—		
Smalls.....	80	56
Large Pups.....	80	59
Middling Pups.....	83	58
Small Pups.....	71	44
Ex. Small Pups.....	45	30

Speaking of the recent London fur sales, Jas. McMillan & Co., Minneapolis say in a recent circular: The result of this sale has demonstrated that the famine in Russia, the cholera in Europe this summer, and the prospect of cholera in Europe again next spring

have had a bad effect on the fur trade abroad, and buyers in the country should be conservative in their ideas. The reason wolf advanced so was because the quantity offered in the sale was ridiculously small. Had there been the usual number offered there would probably have been a decline. Muskrat is an article that will have to be bought very low this year. There is a large stock of them in Europe that cannot be sold. The Russian demand for this article is largely cut off on account of the high tariff to export them into that country.

Jas. McMillan & Co. have issued the following price list: Bear, black, \$18 to 30; grizzly, \$12 to 20; badger, \$1 to 1.60; fisher, \$5 to 8.50; fox, silver, \$40 to 100; fox, cross, \$2 to 20; fox, red, \$1.40 to 2; lynx, \$2.50 to 5; marten, \$1 to 5; musk, 40c. to \$1.60; otter, \$9 to 10; skunk, 20c to \$1.50; wolf, prairie, \$1 to 1.50; wolf, timber, \$1 to \$4; beaver, \$4 to 8.50; beaver castors, \$6.50 lb.; muskrat, 6 to 12c. These prices are for prime skins, assorted according to size, color, etc.

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION—Wheat appears to be as sick as ever. The week has brought no hope to holders, but on the other hand, prices have gone a notch or two lower. On Monday prices were just a trifle firmer in some United States markets, due to local conditions, but cables were lower, both European and English markets being weak. The shipments from India for the last week were larger and reported at 440,000 bu. The visible supply increased 1,315,000 bu, and the corresponding week a year ago decreased 1,587,000 bu, making a total supply now of 72,580,000 bu, against 41,678,900 bu a year ago. The points showing largest increases were: Buffalo 803,000 bu, Chicago 309,000 bu, Detroit 104,000 bu, Duluth in store 961,000 and afloat 206,000 bu, Minneapolis 1,035,000 bu. On Tuesday United States markets declined, under lower cables, large receipts and lack of speculative stimulus. The increase in the quantity of wheat and flour on ocean passage was equal to 240,000 bu. It was estimated that the English visible supply increased about 840,000 bu for the week. Receipts at Duluth were 570 cars, and at Minneapolis 576 cars, a total of 1,146 cars, against 1,882 cars yesterday and 497 cars the corresponding day a year ago. Wednesday there were no new features. Cables continued to show further declines at all important European and English markets. Some United States markets were a fraction higher at the close, on account of rough weather in the west. Duluth and Minneapolis receipts piled up to an aggregate of 1,094 cars for the day, as compared with 402 cars same day a year ago. On Thursday United States markets were firmer, under more active buying, but prices were not materially changed. Cables showed an improved tendency. The Cincinnati Price Current reported stocks of wheat in the country had been reduced below the average of former years. This would apply to wheat held back. Minneapolis received 429 cars, and Duluth 333 cars. On Friday cables were again lower, but United States markets, led by Chicago, were firmer, and closed a fraction higher. Good export clearances was the principal feature. Total receipts at the four principal U.S. spring wheat points since Aug. 1, the beginning of the crop year foot up: Minneapolis 32,379,737 bu, Duluth, 23,499,583 bu; Chicago, 34,140,554 bu, Milwaukee, 7,864,546 bu, making a total of 97,885,020 bu, against 93,380,496 bu, during the same time last year and 44,211,595 bu in 1890. The total receipts of wheat at the four principal winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July to date are 57,333,004 bu, against 48,664,333 bu in 1891 and 18,898,677 bu in 1890.

Bradstreet's reports: "Available stocks of wheat on both coasts of the United States and Canada aggregate 105,086,000 bushels or more than ever similarly reported before, the increase over December, 1891, being 32,137,000 bushels. Including stocks available in Europe and afloat for Europe the aggregated is unprecedented, amounting to 175,814,000 bushels,

fully 17,000,000 bushels more than were ever reported in Europe afloat therefor and in North America at any prior date. Exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States this week (flour included) equal 4,404,000 bushels, against 4,533,000 bushels last week, 6,033,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,641,000 bushels two years ago, and smaller quantities two or three years ago."

LOCAL WHEAT—The continued weak tendency in prices is a source of discomfiture to the local grain trade, as Manitoba represents only the bull element in the trade. The season has been dead against shippers right through, on account of the declining tendency of prices abroad. Notwithstanding this, however, there is quite a bull feeling, and there has been some speculative and forward buying of Manitoba wheat, by local as well as eastern parties, at comparatively high prices, as compared with values abroad. There is little or no demand for Manitoba wheat from the mills of eastern Canada, as prices are relatively higher for the western wheat, than the eastern millers can buy their own wheats at their mills. Good wheats are being bought in Ontario as low as 60 to 62c at the mill doors, while No. 2 hard Manitoba will cost them 80c and upwards per bushel at their mills, on a basis of present prices here adding freights. This difference of 20c per bushel makes Ontario wheat relatively much cheaper for the eastern miller than the Manitoba product, and cuts off the usual eastern demand for our wheat. At the present low price of flour, millers cannot afford to pay fancy prices for wheat, for the name of the thing. Prices in Manitoba markets are mostly unchanged though lower at some points, prices in country markets, to farmers, ranging from 46 to 52c for best samples, equal to No. 2 hard or better. There were 419 cars of wheat reported inspected by the Winnipeg inspector, as compared with 312 cars the previous week. No. 2 hard continues to take first place in the quantity of any grade inspected. There were 1,309,835 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on Dec. 3, thus showing an increase of 74,812 bushels for the week as compared with a decrease of 72,282 bushels the previous week, and a decrease of 204,942 bushels the week before. The Sault canal closed on Dec. 7, and stocks will now probably accumulate faster. Stocks of Manitoba wheat at Lake Superior and interior points approximate 4,250,000 bushels.

FLOUR—Still no change to note in prices. Prices are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents \$2.05; strong bakers' \$1.35; XXXX 80c to \$1; superfine 65 to 70c. Less than 100 pound sacks 5c extra per hundred. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots.

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

OATS—Prices are very much about the same. In the country the demand is rather slow, and prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets rule at about 14 to 16c per bushel of 34 pounds, as to quality. On the Winnipeg street market prices range from 20 to 22c as to quality.

BARLEY—About 19 to 20c per bushel is about all that is being paid in this market for local use for feed grades, and up to 25c for malting quality.

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

MEATS, ETC.—There is no change in oatmeal. Rolled and granulated oatmeal held at about \$1.55 to \$2 persack, according to brand, and standard meal 5c lower, these being prices to retail traders. Cornmeal \$1.65 to \$1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.00.

BUTTER—The market remains firm at last quotations. Choice dairy, round lots, 18c;

average country dairy, mixed quality 14 to 16c for fair to good. Dealers are selling choice in small lots at 1 to 3c higher.

Eggs.—Unchanged and quiet, at 22c per dozen for lined.

CURED MEATS.—Prices are firm, and some slight advances may be made: Dry salt long clear, bacon, 9 to 9½c; smoked long clear, 10½c; spiced rolls, 10½ to 11c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 13½c; smoked hams, 13 to 13½c; mess pork, \$16 to \$17 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 9c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb packet.

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

DRESSED MEATS.—Hogs have been coming forward fairly freely, and the average quality is good. This season's hogs are decidedly the best quality ever marketed in Manitoba, though many are heavier than packers would like them. The price continues at \$6 to \$6.25 per 100 lbs. Beef unchanged at 3 to 5c as to quality, by the side or carcass. Beef is not fine quality as a rule, for country stuffs offering. Mutton is held 10 to 11c, and country dressed has sold a little lower.

POULTRY.—Dressed chickens are taken at 8 to 10c, turkeys 10 to 12½c; geese and ducks 10 11c per pound. Ontario poultry has sold a little higher for some kinds.

VEGETABLES.—Following are prices at which dealers buy on the street market: Potatoes 30 to 35c per bushel; turnips 15 to 20c bushel; cabbage 40 to 75c dozen; celery 25 to 40c dozen. Onions 2 to 2½c per lb. Carrots 30 to 40c a bushel; beets, 30 to 40c bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c lb.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—Country frozen hides are coming in large quantities, and bring 3c, uninspected as they run. We quote: No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 2c lb. Real veal 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound, or about 40c per skin. Kips about same as hides. Sheep and lamb skins 50 to 60c each for recent take-off. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

Wool.—Prices about nominal at 9½ to 10½c for unwashed Manitoba fleece, as to quality. Washed 15 to 16c

HAY.—Loose hay on the street market plentiful at about \$4 per ton.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Cash, 68½c; May, 75c. Tuesday—Cash, 68c; May, 74½c. Wednesday—Cash, 67c; May, 74c. Thursday—Cash, 68c; May, 74½c. Friday—Cash, 68c; May, 74c. Saturday—Cash, 67½c; May, 74½c.

A week ago cash wheat closed at 68½c. and May delivery at 75c.

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing quotations for wheat on Thursday, Dec 8.

Table with columns: Grades, Dec, Jan, May, On trk. Rows: No. 1 hard, No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern.

Flour.—Although flour is not selling well for a few days the trade is not in bad position. Northwestern millers are very well sold up in flour. Bakers drag now as they did all the year. To move them frequent sacrifice has to be made to do it. Millers have not hesitated to make the concessions when required and they have a burdensome stocks on hand. When the trade quickens, as it will, they will be prepared to move forward with the improvement, for if reports are true, they have the business well in hand. Prices are steady and the feeling very quiet. Quoted at \$3.70 to \$4 for first patents; \$3.50 to \$3.75 for second patents; \$2.35 to \$2.90 for fancy and export bakery, \$1.10 to \$1.35 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

Bran and shorts—Very good bulk bran was selling this morning for \$9 and rather poor shorts for \$9.50 in bulk. Better shorts sold above that, and some, who hold firm at \$11, said they sold at that. A little good bran was said to have brought 10, in bulk. The range of mill asking prices ranged all the way from \$9 to \$10 for bran and \$9.50 to \$11.50 for shorts, all in bulk.

Oats—Oats remained very quiet all around, with fair movement generally. May was steady with scarcely any changes in the early part of the day. The cash market was slow with good offerings. The demand was not active. Sales were at 28c for very light to 30½c for good No. 3.

Barley—No. 3 sold at 34 to 45c, as to quality.

Feed Millers hold at \$15 to \$16; less than car lots, \$15 to \$16.25, with corn meal at \$14.50 to \$15. Granulated meal, \$20.—Market Record.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

Prices for wheat had a moderately upward tendency on Monday, advancing ½c from the opening, and closing ½c higher than Saturday. Buying mostly local. Corn was slightly higher and provisions continued to advance. Closing prices were:—

Table with columns: Dec, Jan, May. Rows: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Ribs.

On Tuesday wheat was weak and declined slightly in price, closing ¼ to ½c lower. All other speculative commodities were lower. Closing prices were:—

Table with columns: Dec, Jan, May. Rows: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Short Ribs.

Wheat was slow on Wednesday, but after a slight decline, prices advanced and closed ¼ to ½c higher. Closing prices were:—

Table with columns: Dec, Jan, May. Rows: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Short Ribs.

On Thursday wheat was firm and closed ¼ to ½c higher on reported liberal clearances from the seaboard. Closing prices were:—

Table with columns: Dec, Jan, May. Rows: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Short Ribs.

Wheat was quiet but slightly stronger, closing ¼ and ½c higher. Closing prices were:—

Table with columns: Dec, Jan, May. Rows: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Short Ribs.

Alex. Walker's store at McLeod is destroyed by fire. The saddlery establishment of Carson & Shore was also threatened, but received little damage. Walker's loss will be about \$9,000, insurance of stock and building being about \$3,000.

Thos. Taylor, bookbinder, has been elected mayor of Winnipeg without a contest. Mr. Taylor was defeated last year by the retiring mayor, Alex. MacDonald. Mr. Taylor has been a very successful business man and he has the confidence of the business people and the community generally.

British Columbia Paragraphs.

(From our B. C. Editor.)

C. Dubois Mason gives notice that application will be made to the legislature to incorporate a company to build a tramway and street railway from the town of Kaslo to a point near Bear Lake, and to establish and maintain electric lighting works, etc.

McPhillips, Weston & Barnard give notice that they will apply to the legislature for an act to incorporate a company to build a railway from some point at the foot of Okanagan lake to some place on the Kettle river near where it crosses the international boundary.

A butcher owning a ranch at Squamish is opening a shop at Vancouver to use Pemberton Meadow cattle brought along the new pack trail to Squamish, thence by scow. Previously all the Pemberton Meadow cattle had to go a hundred miles to Lillooet, thence by train to Vancouver.

Nelson's new paper, the Tribune, is at hand. It is exactly what might be expected of its editor, John Houston, full of spice, vinegar and other journalistic condiment. It is neatly and well got up. However, some of the smaller eccentricities such as writing "Mr." with a small "m", which were bequeathed to the Miner, have not been revived.

J. M. Harris, of Wallace, Idaho, has bonded the Rico group in the Slocan for one year, no ore to be shipped, but there must be continuous work. The Rico shows a ledge 11 feet wide. There are six feet six inches of galena and 18 inches of carbonates. The lowest assay from the former was 103 ounces silver and 98 per cent lead. The latter assays 57 ounces. The galena is pure shipping ore.

The lessees and proprietors of the various hydraulic mining claims and water privileges, located in the neighborhood of the well-known Van Winkle bar, in the Fraser River, have combined their interests and transferred them to a company, which will be known as the Van Winkle Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company (Limited). The capital of the company is \$500,000 in 50,000 shares of \$10 each, all of which has been subscribed and taken up by the parties interested in the properties now consolidated. The officers of the company are: President, R. G. Tatlow; directors, H. Abbott, J. M. Buxton, E. Mahon and G. De Wolf, all of Vancouver.

The Ogilvie Milling Co.'s elevator at Virden, Manitoba, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday last together with about 20,000 bushels of wheat. The fire started in the roof of the engine house and was communicated by means of the driving belt to the roof of the elevator proper, and soon the whole structure was a mass of flames. The total loss is estimated at about \$30,000; covered by insurance.

Recently THE COMMERCIAL noticed the retirement of Mr. Doll from all connection with the Winnipeg Jewelry Company. The officers of the company now are John F. Howard, president; J. K. Strachan, secretary-treasurer; and R. L. Meadows, manager. These gentlemen are all well known in the city, as reliable business men. Mr. Meadows, the practical man of the concern, has been travelling for the company for the past two years, and previous to this was connected with a leading eastern house in the jewelry trade. Mr. Strachan is better known as the secretary of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association, and Mr. Howard is the leading retail druggist of this city. Mr. Doll has not only disposed of his interest in the company, but has also agreed to abstain from entering into the jewelry trade here for a period of ten years. The company is importing a large new stock of goods in all the lines formerly carried, and will endeavor to offer the trade every possible advantage. Goods will be sold only to the trade, and no retail business will be done.

Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.		WOOD.		METALS AND HARDWARE.	
WHITE LEAD, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb. kegs	\$3.40 to 7.00	Black	25 to 30	Ophum	4.00 to 4.25
White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs. 0.60 to 6.50		" " Lard	70	Oil lemon, super	2.75 to 3.50
" " No. 2,	5.50 to 6.00	Castor Oil, per lb.	12	Oil peppermint	3.75 to 4.25
" " assorted, 1 to 6 lb. tins, per pound ..	1.00 to 1.20	Silica axle grease, per case ..	3.75	Oxalic acid .....	.13 to .16
PREPARED PAINTS, pure liquid colors, per gallon ..	1.35 to 1.4	Oil	3.25	Potass iodide	4.25 to 4.60
" " second quality ..	1.10 to 1.20	Imperial	2.50	Saltpetre .....	.10 to .12
DRY COLORS, white lead, per lb. ..	3	SUNDRIES, Coal tar, per barrel ..	8.00	Sal rochelle .....	.30 to .35
Red lead, per pound ..	7	Portland cement, per barrel ..	4.75	Shellac .....	.35 to .40
Yellow ochre, per lb.	3	Michigan plaster, per barrel ..	3.25 to 3.50	Sulphur flowers .....	.33 to .5
Golden ochre, per lb.	5	Putty, in bladders, per pound ..	0.3	Sulphur roll, per keg ..	.33 to .6
Venetian red, French,	3 1/2	" " in barrels of bladders per pound ..	0.3	Soda bicarb. per keg of 112 lb ..	3.75 to 4.25
Venetian red, Eng.	3 1/2	Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs. ..	1.25	Sal soda	2.00 to 3.00
English purple oxides,	4 1/2	Alabastine, per case, 20 p'ks. ..	7.00	Tartaric acid, per lb. ....	.45 to .55
American oxides, per lb.	4	Asbestine, per case of 100 lbs. ..	7.00	LEATHER.	
These prices for dry colors are for broken lots, 10 per pound less when full kegs or barrels are taken.		WINDOW GLASS, 1st break	1.00	Spanish sole, best, No. 1 per lb ..	.28 to .30
Zanzibar vermilion, kegs.	18	WOOD, tamarac or oak, per cord ..	\$5.50 to 6.00	Spanish sole, No. 1 ..	.28 to .28
Less than kegs, per pound ..	20	Poplar, per cord	\$3.00 to 3.50	" " No. 2 ..	.24
English vermilion, in 30 lb bags ..	1.00	Prices are for car lots on track; 60¢ per cord more at yards; 81¢ per cord more delivered in city from yard.		" " No. 1 ..	.20 to .23
Less than bags, per pound ..	1.10	COAL.		Slaughter sole, heavy ..	.30
VARNISHES, No. 1, furniture, gal.	1.00	COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton ..	\$10.50	" " light ..	.27
" " Extra furniture, per gal.	1.35	Pennsylvania, soft	8.00	Harness, heavy, best ..	.23 to .30
" " Elastic oak, per gal.	2.00	Lethbridge coal	7.50	" " light, ..	.28 to .30
" " No. 1, carriage, per gal.	2.00	The above are retail prices for coal, delivered; price at yard 50¢ less. The retail price for Souris coal at present is 35¢ for the limited quantity that can be had.		" " No. 1 ..	.20 to .23
" " Hard oil finish, per gal.	2.00	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.		Upper, heavy, best ..	.35 to .45
" " Brown Japan, per gal.	1.00	Alum, per lb. ....	.03 1/2 to .04 1/2	" " light ..	.35
" " Gold Size, Japan ..	1.50	Alcohol, per gal	4.75	Kip skins, French	\$1.00 to \$1.10
" " No. 1, orange shellac ..	2.00	Bleaching powder, per lb. ....	.06 to .8	" " domestic ..	.75 to .85
" " Pure orange shellac ..	2.50	Blue vitrol .....	.6 to .10	Calf skins, French, premier choice ..	1.25 to 1.50
These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.		Borax .....	.11 to .13	Calf skins, domestic ..	.75 to .85
LINSEED OIL, raw, per gallon ..	610	Ironide potash .....	.34 to .55	Splits, senior ..	.25 to .35
" " Boiled, per gallon ..	64	Camphor ..	.75 to .85	" " junior ..	.30
These prices are in barrels, but would be shaded 20¢ for ten barrel lots.		Camphor cunecs ..	.80 to .90	Cowhide ..	.35 to .45
TORPENTINE, Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon ..	68¢	Carbolic acid .....	.40 to .65	Cordovan, per foot ..	.17 to .21
Less than barrels, per gallon ..	72	Castor oil ..	.11 to .15	Pebble, cow ..	.17 to .21
OLIVE, S.S., in sheets, per pound ..	15	Chlorate potash ..	.25 to .30	Buff ..	.17 to .1
" " White, for kalsomining ..	20	Citric acid ..	.65 to .80	Russets, saddlers', per doz. ..	12.50
BURNING OILS, Eocene ..	34	Copperas ..	.03 1/2 to .04	Linings, colored, per foot ..	.12
" " Sunlight ..	23	Cocaine, per oz.	\$0.20 to \$0.75	METALS AND HARDWARE.	
" " Silver Star ..	26	Cream tartar, per lb. ....	.28 to .35	Tin, Lamb and Flax, 56 and 28 lb ingots, per lb. ....	.28 to .28
" " Water white ..	33	Epsom salts ..	.03 1/2 to .04	Strip ..	.23 to .30
" " Opalero ..	29	Extract Logwood, bulk ..	.14 to .18	TIN PLATES—Charcoal Plates, Bright.	
Stove gasoline, per case ..	3.50	" " boxes ..	.15 to .20	Bradley M. L. S. Per box ..	
Benzine, per case ..	3.50	German quinine ..	.30 to .40	I. C., usual sizes ..	\$7.50 to \$7.75
Benzine and gasoline, Per gallon ..	50	Glycerine, per lb. ....	.20 to .25	I. X.	8.25 to 8.50
LUBRICATING OILS, Capital cylinder ..	58	Howard's quinine, per oz. ....	.50 to .60	Raven and P. D. Grades—	
" " Eldorado Engine ..	35	Iodine ..	\$5.50 to \$6.00	I. C., usual sizes ..	5.75 to 6.00
" " Atlantic red ..	35	Insect powder ..	.35 to .40	I. X.	7.00 to 7.50
" " Golden Star No 1 ..	33	Morphia sul ..	1.75 to \$1.90	Charcoal Plates—Terne.	
" " Extra ..	35			Dean or J. G. Grades—	
" " Eldorado Castor ..	36			I. C. 20 x 28, 112 sheets ..	\$10.00 to 11.50
" " Golden ..	32			IRON AND STEEL—	Base Price.

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British Grain Trade.

Sir John Lawes, in his review of the agricultural situation, warns agriculturists against expecting an improvement soon. The *Mark Lane Express* endorses this view. The imperial average for English wheat up to Nov. 27 has been, the *Mark Lane Express* says, from 10s to 10s 1d lower than in 1891, and 2s 3d lower than in any other November in the present century. October's low average has been reduced 8d a quarter, and the situation is 1,643,642 quarters worse than on the 1st of September. At the Annual Agricultural Society's meeting, held at Lockerbie, it was resolved that a modified fair trade policy was the only means to remedy the present depressed trade and benefit the country at large. This, added to the recent expressions at farmers' meetings in various parts of the country, indicates a wave of the sentiment in behalf of protection that is already beginning to alarm the liberal leaders, while it is evidently fostered and encouraged by the Tories.

Crops and Live Stock in Ontario.

The last Ontario crop bulletin of the department of agriculture has been received, from which the following is taken:

CROPS IN GENERAL.—In the August bulletin we draw attention to the fact that the yields of grain then given were "based upon observation in the field." We also stated, "It is greatly to be feared that more exact determinations made subsequently will prove the estimated yields of the grains in this bulletin too high rather than too low." We were correct; the results of thrashing given in this bulletin show yields very much lower than those given in August. Fall wheat is only six per cent below our previous estimate and still remains as one of the most successful crops of the year, having averaged 21.2 bushels per acre. Spring wheat has turned out very poor, yielding 12.7 bushels per acre; from no part of the province have we received any very favorable reports. Barley is under the average in yield and the quality on the whole is not first-class. It has been a poor season for two-rowed barley and very little has been said in its favor. Oats, although over ten million bushels less in quantity than last year, are still above the average in total yield. Rye has done fairly well. Peas are under the average; the "bugs" have been unusually destructive; but the increased acreage has brought up the total yield to a fair amount. Unfortunately many of the earlier indications of good crops have proven misleading, and we are compelled to admit that the yield or farm produce this past year has been disappointing. From best to poorest we may average the crops thus: Hay and clover, fall wheat, roots, oats, buckwheat, rye, barley, corn, peas, spring wheat, potatoes.

CORN.—The past season was less favorable for corn than 1891. The crop was planted late owing to spring rains and the early growth was retarded, though the late growth was satisfactory. The result is that there is a limited crop of seed corn but it is of fair quality. Corn on low land was slightly touched by frost in many districts. The acreage of corn planted was greater than in the preceding year and the amount of corn produced for fodder only 10.38 tons per acre.

BEANS.—Owing to late planting and drought of midsummer the crop is limited in acreage and light in quality.

BUCKWHEAT. This crop has turned out fairly well, in some sections extra well. It has been somewhat extensively produced in the Lake Ontario district with good yields. Very little injury from early frosts is reported.

ROOTS.—Rain, drought and rot, in the order named, have been playing havoc with potatoes. Owing to early rains much late planting and re-planting had to be done, and later on the exceedingly dry weather prevailing prevented a normal development of the tubers. There are consequently many small potatoes. Rot has appeared in almost every locality, and in some instances farmers have left their potatoes

undug as not being worth the trouble. Odd fields on high, well drained sandy soils have done well, but there are not many such. Several correspondents say that there will not be enough potatoes for seed in their neighborhoods. Owing to the tendency to rot in cellar and in pit the average yield per acre presented in the table must be discounted to a considerable degree. Mangolds and carrots were each reported in good condition generally, but correspondents do not say so much regarding these crops as in former years. The planting of turnips was delayed by rains, but apart from injury from "caterpillars" in some quarters and a tendency to become "rooty" on low lands, the crop is considered to be in fair condition. The storing of turnips was not completed when correspondents wrote and operations were then being interfered with by broken weather.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.—With the exception of the cherry and the plum, which are rapidly being thinned out by black-knot, fruit trees appear to be healthy, and have suffered but little from blight or storms. The curculio has also helped to keep down the yield of plums. The reports on apples show a great variation in different localities. The yield was light in most of the Lake Erie counties and also in Lambton, but in Huron, Bruce, Grey and Simcoe and several of the West Midland, Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties a surplus was reported. Several correspondents in the county of Grey report that buyers could not get enough barrels to pack the fruit in and hundreds of bushels of apples had to be fed to hogs or to lie rotting in piles which had been made ready for the packers. Prices for selected apples were from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel, though farmers were selling as low as 25 cents a bag in several quarters. There appear to be too many fall or early apples grown. The codling moth was worse than usual and wormy fruit is common. There is also a large proportion of spotted or scabby apples. Unless packers have been very careful Ontario apples will hardly keep up their reputation this year for first-class appearance and quality. Pears, notwithstanding blight in some sections, yielded well and will be of good form and size. Grapes suffered but little from mildew and bore fairly well. The absence of fall frosts enabled the fruit to hang on the vines till an unusually late period, thus ensuring perfect ripening. Small fruits were only moderate in yield, excepting wild raspberries, which were plentiful. However, the fall has permitted the new wood to ripen well, and the bushes enter the winter in good condition.

PASTURES AND LIVE STOCK.—Correspondents generally have a good word to say of fall pastures. Live stock came off the grass in pretty good condition, although here and there reported a trifle thin. More fat mutton than usual will probably appear in the market at the holidays. An unusually large number of hogs were sold on foot during the fall. Swine-breeders report peas scarce, but think that the low prices or other grains will enable them to fatten plenty of pork for the winter market. The supply of fodder is abundant, hay being a crop with a big surplus, and straw being plentiful also, although much of the latter has been badly damaged by frequent rains. The silo is becoming more common in the dairy districts of the West Midland and St. Lawrence and Ottawa groups, but elsewhere farmers appear to be chary regarding corn ensilage.

THE DAIRY.—The season has been a fair one for the dairy, pastures generally being in good condition, and the flow of milk being pretty steady. Cheese factories have been well patronized on the whole, although the cheese industry appears to be declining in favor in the Lake Erie district. Butter making appears to have taken an onward stride during the year, and the revival in this branch of dairying has been ascribed by several correspondents to the practical experimental work of the Travelling Dairies. An improvement in quality is reported from nearly every section of the province, and an advance in price, ranging from one to

three cents per pound is noted by several correspondents. The Shorthorn grade is the cow most often found on the Ontario farm, although the Ayrshire is a favorite in the counties along the St. Lawrence. Holsteins and Jerseys are being introduced in various districts.

AREA AND YIELD OF FIELD CROPS.—The following revised statistics of the crops have been compiled from careful estimates, based upon actual results, each in his own locality, by nearly 1,400 correspondents in all parts of the province for 1892, while the statistics of 1891 and the averages for eleven years 1882-92 are given for comparison:—

Crops.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.
Fall wheat	1892 ... 900,522	20,402,407	21.2
1891 ... 840,050	21,372,488	25.7	
1882-92 ... 908,035	18,280,440	20.1	
Spring wheat.....	1892 ... 651,302	8,290,305	12.7
1891 ... 610,034	10,711,638	17.0	
1882-92 ... 671,625	8,820,125	21.0	
Barley.....	1892 ... 400,225	12,274,318	24.6
1891 ... 553,100	10,141,004	29.2	
1882-92 ... 721,002	16,700,100	26.0	
Oats.....	1892 ... 1,801,469	01,768,053	34.8
1891 ... 1,810,016	75,000,642	40.8	
1882-92 ... 1,021,220	23,087,044	35.1	
Rye.....	1892 ... 76,231	1,177,822	15.7
1891 ... 67,805	1,144,630	16.7	
1882-92 ... 101,053	1,637,908	16.2	
Peas.....	1892 ... 774,732	14,494,430	18.7
1891 ... 752,653	13,329,459	24.4	
1882-92 ... 678,678	13,061,070	20.6	
Buckwheat.....	1892 ... 125,104	2,521,214	20.2
1891 ... 107,870	2,008,142	24.2	
1882-92 ... 74,000	1,000,022	22.2	
Beans.....	1892 ... 33,249	635,031	16.1
1891 ... 41,451	709,000	18.0	
1882-92 ... 20,035	622,030	19.4	
Potatoes.....	1892 ... 145,703	12,280,817	84.3
1891 ... 160,218	24,035,806	160.1	
1882-92 ... 154,563	18,245,150	118.0	
Mangel-wurzels.	1892 ... 22,026	10,850,474	470.
1891 ... 22,061	11,770,443	513.	
1882-92 ... 19,772	8,702,857	440.	
Carrots.....	1892 ... 9,941	3,927,301	395.
1891 ... 9,853	3,314,016	337.	
1882-92 ... 10,370	3,674,021	354.	
Turnips.....	1892 ... 129,027	63,541,611	490.
1891 ... 126,075	68,353,452	546.	
1882-92 ... 107,137	44,850,404	418.	
Hay and Clover	1892 ... 2,615,367	4,384,833	1.74
1891 ... 2,549,075	3,992,798	.94	
1882-92 ... 2,310,933	3,210,768	1.39	

THE NEW FALL WHEAT CROP. Owing to the protracted harvesting of the spring-sown crops and varying conditions of weather, sowing of the new fall wheat crop was spread over a larger period of time than usual. Most of the sowing was done September 1st to 15th. The early sown looks better than the late sown. Although the growth has not been as heavy as might be desired, on the whole the condition is very good. Very little damaged has been observed from any source. While it is difficult to accurately estimate the acreage, the reports indicate about the same acreage sown as last year; there may be a slight decrease.

IMPLEMENTS.—Marked improvement is being made in fencing. The old "snake fence" is being transformed into a straight railed fence with the aid of wire, and wire fencing of various designs is also in favor. With the change of fencing there is a noticeable tendency to larger fields.

The well known wholesale dry goods firm of MacKay Bros., Montreal, after an existence of nearly fifty-three years, is about to close up business. Mr. Robert MacKay, sole member of the MacKay family now in the business, retiring. This firm was established in 1840 by the late Joseph MacKay, founder of the MacKay Institute. A few years after, Edward MacKay, his brother, was taken into the firm and afterwards the Hon. Hugh MacKay and James MacKay, nephews of the founder. All are now dead. The present member of the firm was also a nephew of Joseph MacKay. The late Hon. Hugh MacKay was gazetted legislative councillor by the Mercier government in 1888, but soon resigned. The process of winding up the firm's business is now in progress and a sale of the stock and goods will take place during the present month.

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Etc., Etc.

Manitoba Spring Trade, 1893.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

British Columbia Business Review.

December 5, 1892.

In the language of the celestial, the situation may be described as "aloo sameo" last week. Business in the produce lines is brisk and the approach of the holidays is having its effect on certain other lines, but otherwise there is little or no change. There is nothing to give either alarm or very great hope as to the coming winter or spring. The business situation has, if anything, improved during the last two or three weeks. Hopes are not however, immediate, but refer to next summer, which anticipate a big salmon catch, very active mining development, and a very considerable degree of railway construction in all parts of the province. On the other hand, building operations, in the cities at least, will not be nearly so extensive; sealing holds out no particularly bright prospects, the lumber industry shows as yet no signs of recovering and agricultural operations are not yet sufficiently extensive to constitute a factor either one way or another. Therefore, at present, business must depend on present conditions for the next six months and no great movement is probable during that time, as the capabilities of the market in nearly every line are reached for the present.

In Victoria the Albion Iron Works Co., which has always done a large and prosperous business, contemplate tearing down, their present shops, which are old and built from time to time to accommodate increasing business, and building greater ones and in more compact and imposing form. It is said that the directors are in favor of such a move.

To show the capabilities of the fruit canning and preserving business in this country, the O'Kelt & Morris fruit preserving Co., Victoria, have shipped to England 300 boxes of jam from their factory. They say, if they could get the right varieties of fruit and plenty of it, they could sell all they could possibly make of it. Their goods have been received with much favor in the Old Country.

As predicted by THE COMMERCIAL there has been a cut in the prices of meat in the coast cities, and competition is keen. There is a war between the wholesale butchers of the coast and the cattle dealers of the interior, the latter having opened shops on the coast to sell their meat rather than sell their stocks at the prices offered by the wholesale men. Retail prices have fallen considerably as a consequence, and the heart of the consumer is glad. How long it will last it is hard to say, but not likely all winter. At present live stock are very plentiful and the prospects of shipments from the territories this season are not bright.

As it is in meat so it is in coal. The combine among the firms representing the two principal producing companies in the Island resulted in shipments being made from New Whatcom, when the combine dropped their prices to \$6 a ton from \$7.50. To what extent the war will be carried is not known, but in the meantime British Columbians are getting cheaper coal than usual.

At the recent general meeting of the Kamloops Coal Co., Ltd., John S. Lawrence was elected managing director, and Malcolm J. McIver secretary and treasurer. It is said to be the intention of the company to work their mines during the winter. The first shipment of coal by this company, which has reached Kamloops, arrived on Thursday, consigned to the Canadian Pacific railway. A special trial will be made on a locomotive, to prove its quality for steam purposes.

The great Northern railway and the Vancouver-Westminster Tramway have entered into

traffic arrangements, whereby tickets will be sold and baggage checked to all points on each of these lines. This is an important traffic connection for British Columbia, means an increase in the amount of direct trade done. It is said the tramway will be double tracked and the line shortened at once.

The prospect of a dry dock at Vancouver has been revived, the old company having again come to the front, this time with a proposition to build a dry dock and arsenal at a cost of \$1,600,000, provided the city will give a bonus of \$200,000, and exemption from taxation. The matter was discussed at a public meeting Saturday night, at which a resolution favoring the enterprise was passed. The dry dock is to be 600 feet long. At present the prospects of its being carried are not bright, with so many enterprises demanding subsidies. It is questionable, however, if it is not one of the most important schemes that has yet come before the people, provided always that the bona fides are all right. Vancouver evidently is committed to a policy of aiding railways to a large extent, while such an industry as a jute factory and cooperage concern is even refused exemption from taxation, and a paint factory passes its tons for almost similar reasons. Speculation, however, has still too strong a hold on the people of the coast to give legitimate industry that attention it deserves, and which it must receive before real progress ensues. It is understood that S. M. Robins, president of the New Vancouver Coal company, is interesting himself in the project of a dry dock for Nanaimo, if so, the probabilities of its being accomplished are very good. Nanaimo is a large shipping point, having the largest individual tonnage of any place in the province.

On Dec. 20th the Pitt Meadow lands recently dyked by the dyking Co., will be placed on the market in small sections from 13 to 40 acres each. This is a rich meadow land, of rich alluvial soil, and should sell at a top figure to settlers actually in need of such land for farming purposes. The tract is 1,150 acres in all and is the first installment of some 25,000 or 30,000 acres that will finally be reclaimed. As it will be sold by auction, the prices realized will be a very good criterion of what farmers are willing to pay for the best lands in the province for farming purposes.

The steamer Zambesi is to be put to a new use. She was chartered for the Upton Pacific line to run from Portland to Hong Kong and Yokohama, but that concern failed. She was taken back to China where she has been engaged on the coast trade. Capt Ross, of the Haytain republic, will sail by the Express of China on Monday, Dec. 12th, to take charge of her for a company of Portland and Seattle business men who will run her on the Hawaiian Islands and Puget Sound route, calling at Vancouver and Victoria as well as Portland, Tacoma and Seattle.

The question of an amendment to the mining laws has been greatly agitated in the province during the past summer, and there are now prospects of Col. Baker, Minister of Mines, taking up the whole matter for consideration. Col. Baker, since his appointment, has shown commendable energy as well as a great degree of tact in dealing with such questions, and besides intimating his intention of making some important amendments to the Mineral Act next session has asked the miners to send him suggestions, so that he may get as many and practical views as possible. No mining law that is likely to be introduced will be satisfactory to every person, as there are in mining as in every other industry conflicting interests, but it is possible to introduce a measure that will give pretty general satisfaction and justice to all parties.

B. C. Market Quotations.

FISH.—Salmon is quite scarce, and prices are Halibut 7 to 8c; salmon, 10c to 12c; codfish 6c to 7c; flounders 4c to 5c; sturgeon 4c to 5c; sole 10c.

JUTE BAGS.—Jute bags, 10oz., 22 x 36, are quoted at \$85 per 1,000; 12oz. bags, \$75.

LIVE STOCK, DRESSED MEAT, ETC.—Stock for the butcher are plentiful and competition in the retail trade is lively. Live steers are quoted at 4c; cows 3½c; dressed beef, 7½c; lambs, \$1.50 a piece; dressed, \$5; sheep, 5½c; mutton, 12c; hogs, 8c; pork, 11c; calves, 7c; veal 11c.

COAL.—J. W. Harrison writes as follows in reference to the San Francisco Coal market:—"The receipts for the past week consist of 14,892 tons from the coast mines and 21,603 from foreign sources. These heavy arrivals from foreign ports have had no perceptible effect upon values, many of the cargoes received being actually needed to meet present requirements. The quantity of Scotch and West Hartley coal here in stock is exceptionally light. The coast coals are also in very meagre supply. The quantity of coal on hand suitable for steam uses is liberal, so that no marked improvement can be looked for in the quotations for these grades." There is a noticeable improvement in the coal mining output and demand.

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

Wholesalers quotations for B. C. sugar refinery stock are:—Dry granulated, 5½ to 5½c; extra C, 5½c; fancy yellow, 5c; yellow, 4½c; golden C, 4½c.

SYRUPS.—The B. C. sugar refinery quote syrup as follows:—Finest golden, in 30 gal. bls, 2½c; ditto, in 10 gal. kegs, 3c; ditto, in 5 gal. kegs, \$2.25 each; ditto, in 1 gal. tins, \$4.50 per case of 10; ditto, in ½ gal. tins, \$6 per case of 20.

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

Jobbers quote syrup at 4c per lb.; Redpath's syrups, 2lb tins, 15c; 8lb tins, 50c; kegs, 3½c per lb.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—Prices of flour have declined. Baker & Leeson in their market report dated Dec. 1st say: "Oats—About 3,000 to 5,000 bushels per month will be wanted in this market. Present prices equal to 17c to shipper, f.o.b. cars at Manitoba points. Wheat.—There is a steady demand for wheat used for chicken feed. Nothing grading lower than regular is wanted and prices are governed by the Manitoba quotations. Quotations are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$5.50; strong bakers, \$5.30; ladies' choice, \$5.70; prairie hly, \$5.30; Delta, Victoria Mills, \$4.75; Lion, \$4.75; Oregon, \$5.50; Spokane, \$5.65; Enderby mills—Premier \$5.45; three star \$5.50; two star \$5.35; Graham flour \$5.60; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria, \$4.25; rolled oats eastern \$3 to \$3.25; California \$3.75; National mills \$3.65; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice.—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale: Japan rice per ton, \$17.50; China rice do \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal; do, \$17.50; chopped feed, \$31 per ton; bran \$24; shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$28 to \$32; B. C. oats; \$26; wheat \$27 to \$32; oil cake, \$40; hay, \$16. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$22 to \$23 per ton; oats \$24; chop barley \$25. California chop, \$32 to \$33. The Western Milling Co. quote bran in car lots \$19.50 per ton; shorts \$20.50; mixed chop, \$25; rye, \$38; patent flour, \$4.60; strong bakers \$5.30. Graham flour, \$4.40; B. C. wheat is quoted at \$29 to \$30 per ton, and oats at \$25; beans are 4c per lb. Hay is quoted at \$12 ton on the river bank or \$12.50 placed on the cows.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—A large supply of poultry from Ontario and Manitoba for the holidays are expected, for which there will be the usual brisk demand. Prices ruling now are: Turkeys, dressed, 17 to 20c per lb;

geese, do. 14 to 18c; ducks, do 14 to 18c; chickens, 15 to 18c per lb. Chickens, per doz, \$4.50 to \$5.50; ducks, \$8; geese \$7; turkeys, \$3; mallards, 40 to 50c a pair; pintails and wild-geons, 30c; teal, 20c; blue grouse, 75c; partridges, 50c; venison, 5 to 6c per pound; wild goose, 80c a pair.

EGGS.—Picked eggs are worth 21 to 22c and fresh Eastern 22 to 23c; fresh eggs including cases, 25 to 28c. New laid 40 to 50c.

VEGETABLES.—Dealers are of the opinion that the price of potatoes will advance shortly. Ashcroft potatoes are quoted at \$18 a ton; Fraser Valley, \$12 to \$15; Californian onions are 1 1/2c; B.C. onions 1 1/4c; carrots, beets and turnips \$15 a ton; cabbage \$12 to \$15 a ton.

MEATS.—Meats continue scarce, and the prices firm. Quotations: Wiltshire cured hams, 15 1/2c; do backs, 14c; do sides 14c; eastern hams 15c; bacon 15 1/2c to 17c; rolls 11 1/2c; smoked sides 12 1/2c; long clear 11 1/2c; barrel pork, \$24; 3, 5 and 10 lb tins lard 13c; 20 lb pails lard 12 1/2c; 50 lb tubs lard, 12c; tereos lard, 11 1/2c. Commission agents quote American meats f.o.b. Victoria, duty paid as follows: Medium hams, 15 1/2c per lb; heavy hams, 15 1/2c; choice breakfast bacon, 16 1/2c; short clear sides 13 1/2c; and dry salt clear sides, 12 1/2c. Armour's white label pure lard, 10 lb pails, 15 1/2c per lb.

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.—Ontario and B.C. apples, with grapes and oranges are the only fresh fruits in the market. Quotations are: Lemons, \$8.50 to 10; coconuts \$1 per dozen; bananas, \$3.75. Turkish figs, 14 1/2c; almonds, 18c; walnuts, 15c; filberes, 15c; pine, 20; pecan nuts, 10; Virginia peanuts, 13c; evaporated apples, 13 to 14c; apricots, 16 to 18c; apples in boxes, 13 to 14c; nectarines, 13 to 16c; peaches, unpeeled, 15 1/2 to 17c; pears, peeled and sliced, 12 to 14c; plums, pitted 12 1/2 to 16 1/2; prunes in sacks, 12 to 14c; prunes in boxes, 13 to 15c; strained honey, 13c; raisins, \$2 to 2.75; B.C. apples 70c to \$1.25; eastern apples, \$5.50 per barrel; grapes \$1.78; cranberries \$4.50; Cape Cods \$11 a barrel and natives 40c a gallon. Fraser Valley Canning Co. quote as follows: 3 lb table fruit assorted, \$2.59; jams, 1 lb cans, \$2.50; 3 and 5 lb tins 12c a lb. B.C. beans \$1.15 per doz 1 lb tins. Japanese oranges are 75c a box and Lorottos, \$4.

DAIRY.—The market in the east is firm, but there being no advances prices here continue steady. Eastern creamery rules about 29c in 20 and 25 pound tubs, and from 26 to 28c in 50 and 75 pound tubs. Choice dairy is quoted at from 22 to 24c according to quality. There is very little British Columbia dairy offered and not in demand. In cheese the best factory runs from 13 to 14c, and small choice family make as high as 15 to 16c.

SHIPPING.—The volume of shipping continues large, that is in export, but local and coast shipping is only fair. The tonnage of shipping in port is:—

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver.....	7	16,487
Victoria.....	4	2,681
New Westminster.....	1	1,123
Nanaimo.....	9	12,090
Chemalvus.....	1	1,030
Total.....	22	27,372

LUMBER.—Lumber shows no signs of improvement either locally or for foreign demand. Dealers, however, are still living in hopeful anticipation of a speedy revival in this branch of trade. Cargo lots for export are nominally quoted at: Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet inclusive, per M. feet, \$9.00; deck plank, rough, average length, 35 feet, per M. \$19; dressed T. & G. flooring, per M. \$17; pickets, rough, per M. \$9; laths, 4 feet, per M. \$2.

FREIGHTS.—Freights are said to have an upward tendency. Lumber freights from British Columbia or Puget Sound are quoted as follows:—Valparaiso for orders 36s 3d; direct port on west coast, South America 33s 9d.; Sydney 30s; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie 35s to 37s 6d.; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders,

45s; Shanghai 42s 6d; and Yokohama 40s nominal. Coal freights are quoted: Nanaimo or Departure Bay to San Francisco \$1.75 to \$2; to San Diego or San Pedro \$2.25 to \$2.50.

A local exchange says: The present rate of freight for dead weights from Liverpool or London to British Columbia ports is 24s a ton, whereas the large shipments now on the way on the Americana and Kinkora were taken at 15s dead weight. When these shipments reach this market, they will certainly have a strong tendency to demoralize the market for English staples, on account of the difference of \$2.25 per ton in freight.

Brief Business Notes.

The Vancouver House, Ainsworth, is open for lease.

A. Pollard is opening in fancy goods in Nanaimo.

E. B. Madill, butcher, has reopened in Vancouver.

R. Reisterer, brewer, Vancouver, is giving up business.

Djbs n & Co., Vancouver, are offering their wood-yard for sale.

The Westminster-Vancouver tramway is to be double-tracked.

The Madison group in the slocan has been sold for \$6,000 cash.

Chas. Brown, hotel, Slocan River, has sold out to Chas. Vanness.

S. McKay succeeds McKay & Freeman, hotelkeepers, Westminster.

A. R. Green, grocer, Westminster—stock advertised for sale by auction.

The British ship Goyfo, 1,069 tons, sailed from Cardiff for B.C. Nov. 20th.

Leath & Wilson, Nanaimo, have taken over the bakery business of Evans Bros.

J. McMillan & Son, grocers, etc., Nanaimo, have opened a branch at Northfield.

W. McDowell, has bought out the livery business of the late E. T. Garnett, Victoria.

The Chilliwack Progress has changed hands. Robertson & McEwan are the new proprietors.

E. A. James and L. B. Shoebottom, Vancouver, barristers, have dissolved partnership.

The Grand hotel, New Westminster, has been sold by James Box to McLean & Drummond.

The Albion Iron Works, Victoria, has a contract of \$75,000 to repair the steamer Premier.

S. C. Smith, sawmill, has admitted G. P. Clerin into partnership, under the style of Smith & Clerin.

The Vancouver customs duties for November were \$23,005; other revenue \$1306; against \$21,239 last year.

Wright Bros., Westminster, are moving into the premises recently vacated by Ogle, Campbell & Freeman.

The Chemainus mills will send their bark, the Colorado, Capt. Gibson, to Valparaiso with a cargo of lumber.

The Canadian bark Toboggan, laden with lumber from Vancouver, for Wilmington, Del., is supposed to be lost.

John S. Anderson, Vancouver, has been appointed agent for the Eldy Manufacturing Co., of Windsor, Conn.

The steamer Delaware was offered by auction under mortgage foreclosure, but did not reach the upset price of \$10,200.

Letters patent have been granted to the municipality of Matsqui. The first nomination will be on Dec. 10, election Dec. 17.

Henry Nelmes, of Chilliwack, has imported from Ontario a fine stock of thoroughbred cattle for breeding purposes.

The C.P.R. Co. has applied for a charter to connect Revelstoke with the Columbia & Kootenay Railway and build branches.

Hamilton, Westminster, is retiring from the hotel business. Mr. Cash will succeed him in the management of the Holbrook House.

The charter for the Kaslo-Slocan railway has passed into the hands of John Heady, Alex Ewan, and D. J. Munn, of New Westminster.

W. Conway writes THE COMMERCIAL that he has not sold out his hotel at Revelstoke, but has only leased the place for a short term.

A. Godfrey, formerly of Godfrey & Co., Vancouver, has gone to Westminster as manager of the hardware business there of Thos. Dunn & Co.

J. W. Haskins, of Revelstoke, is working up a company to build an electric tramway from Upper Arrow Lake to Trout Lake, to bring out ores from Lardeau.

The Northern Shipping Company, Vancouver, is seeking incorporation to carry on general steamboating, with fishing and dealing in produce if convenient.

It is reported that the Manor House, Vancouver, has been purchased by the Sisters of Charity of Providence, Montreal, and will be converted into a hospital.

The Vancouver, British Columbia, and South Lawrence Improvement Company, limited liability, has been registered. The headquarters for this concern are at Vancouver.

The smuggling schooner Halcyon has been purchased by E. B. Marvin & Co., Victoria, and will pass into the legitimate business of sealing. Six thousand dollars was paid for her.

The French syndicate at Northfield is about to be incorporated. The assignee is still in possession. Manager Berteaux has resigned. At a meeting of stockholders held on Saturday, satisfactory arrangements were made.

Hugh Mann expects to get the Nakusp sleigh road through to the head of Slocan Lake by December 10th. The contractors for the Kaslo wagon road expect to have completed their work up to Bear Lake on the same date.

Grange V. Holt has been appointed acting agent of the Bank of British Columbia at Nelson in the place of R. Forrester Daly, who has been committed for trial for the embezzlement of a large sum of the bank's moneys.

The Inland revenue receipts for November, 1892, for Vancouver, are as follows:

Spirits	\$3,374 40
Malt	818 90
Tobacco.....	2,259 75
Cigars.....	469 20
Petroleum inspection.....	345 00
Licenses.....	20 00
Other receipts.....	20 00
Total.....	\$7,302 00

The customs returns at the port of Nanaimo for the month of November were: Duty collected, \$3,606.37; sick marine dues, \$321.48; miscellaneous, \$77.51; total, 4,005.36. The imports of goods were \$1,306; dutiable, \$12,669; direct imports, \$684; free ex-warehouse, \$462; dutiable ex-warehouse, \$534; total, \$15,255. The foreign shipment of coal of the New Vancouver Coal Co. were 26,685 tons; Wellington, 16,633 tons; East Wellington, 3,308 tons.

The following are the Inland revenue returns for Revenue Division No. 37, Victoria, for the past month,

Spirits.....	\$6,721 87
Malt.....	963 00
Tobacco.....	1,808 83
Cigars.....	1,137 16
Licenses.....	20 00
Petroleum insp.....	309 40
Total.....	\$10,961 81

The Customs returns for the port of New Westminster for the month ending November 30th are as follows:—

Duty collected.....	\$3,673 35
Other revenues.....	143 72
Total.....	\$3,817 07
Imports free.....	\$ 7,469 00
Imports dutiable.....	26,161 00
Total.....	\$33,938 00
Exports.....	\$202,683 00

Those having wheat to sell will consult their best interests by consigning it to
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GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.
 CAR LOTS.
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 (Opposite Board of Trade)
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ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Specialty of ungraded wheat. Send large samples and quotations.

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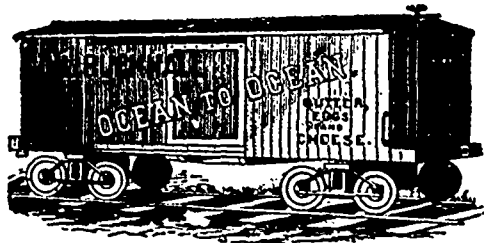
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FROM the published statements of various Building and Loan Associations, we note that they estimate stock to mature in from seven and a half to ten years, and that a monthly payment of from \$6 to \$10 for that fund will produce \$1,000 PROVIDED THE OWNERS OF THE SHARK'S BOTH LIVES AND PAYS! THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE will guarantee to a man aged 30 for a premium of \$8 per month an endowment policy for \$1,000 which will mature in ten years, with profits estimated to amount to one-fifth of its face value, and should the death of the investor occur before maturity the policy will mature at once for its full face value of \$1,000.
 The Manufacturer's Life Insurance Company
 Cor. Young and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.
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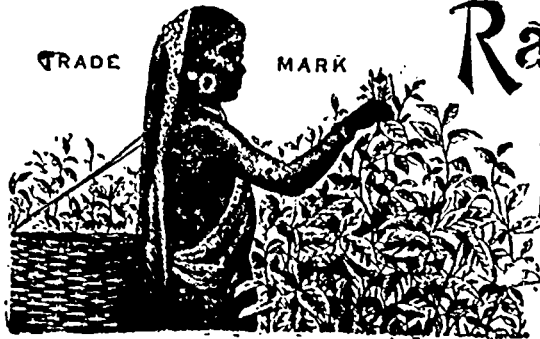
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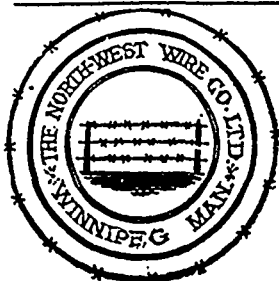
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The Brussels Monetary Conference.

The event of the week in the proceedings of the Monetary Conference at Brussels was the submission by Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, an English delegate, of a plan for extending the use and raising the price of silver. In brief, Mr. de Rothschild's proposal is that the United States should continue its present purchases of silver, and that the European powers should combine to buy an amount equal to £5,000,000 (\$25,000,000) yearly, for five years, at 43d. per ounce, and that if silver should rise above that price, the purchases should be immediately suspended. In submitting his plan Mr. de Rothschild said that in England a gold standard is the only possible one, and if it be considered that her whole commerce and a great part of that of other countries is carried on by bills of exchange on London, which are naturally payable in gold, it must be admitted that the world generally transacts business on a gold basis, and that a double standard, with the exception of a very modified form, does not exist even in those countries professing to pay in either metal. Now if there should be a system adopted under which the mints of Europe should be opened to the free coinage of silver the Bank of England notes would cease to represent sovereigns, and would be payable in a depreciated currency, because the bank could not pay gold at the same time purchasing an unlimited amount of silver.

Mr. de Rothschild went on to say that it would be dangerous, possibly suicidal, for England to introduce an innovation in her currency system. He cited Germany's action in 1873, and the action of Italy, Russia and Austria, in amassing gold as conclusive proof of the appreciation by great European countries of the advantages of a gold standard, and, he added, that whatever international agreement should be made, and whatever ratio should be established, gold alone will always be chosen as the favorite medium of settling large debts or making large remittances; that it would be impossible to remit large sums of silver abroad, owing to its bulk, and that gold would be sent even if it had to be bought at a premium.

In his view a universal arrangement of the currency question was impossible, inasmuch as the wealth, resources and expenditures of no two countries being alike, it would be impossible to carry on the trade of the world on a sound, stable basis if the debtor were allowed the privilege of paying in whatever currency suited him. The question remained whether or not it was possible to extend the use of silver, thereby stopping a further fall in price and its disastrous consequences. He submitted his proposal, he said, not as an absolute lasting remedy but as a palliative. In advocacy of his proposal he said that it would give stability to exchanges, which would remain undisturbed for a period of five years, particularly as regards India, and that it would relieve the gold market, as only European appeals would be made thereto for a long time, and he warned the conference on the other hand that if it adjourned without having accomplished any definite result a serious fall in silver would take place.

This proposal of Mr. de Rothschild was, on motion of the Russian delegate, M. Raffalovitch, referred to a committee of twelve to be considered by them and reported back to the conference on Friday. This disposition of the matter was suggested on the ground that the plan was not without objection both in principle and detail. Upon the committee appointed in pursuance of this suggestion the United States was represented by Mr. H. W. Cannon. With the Rothschild plan were referred two others, one of the late Professor Adolph Seebach of Gottingen. This latter plan, which is said to have the support of the French and German delegates, proposes, in effect, the establishment of one gramme of fine gold as the international unit of value, and the cessation of the minting of coins containing less than 5.8065 grammes of pure gold, the prohibition

of the circulation of coin of foreign countries of less than the new standard, the withdrawal of gold coin of inferior value in five years, the allowing private individuals to coin gold upon the payment of an agreed seigniorage, the issue of gold certificates against gold held in reserve, and the coinage of silver in the proportion of twenty value units of that metal to one of gold, but the prohibition of free coinage of silver by private individuals.

European opinion as to the plan proposed by Mr. de Rothschild, and as to the outcome of the conference generally, seems to be divided. Some journals take the ground that the conference will be resultless, and others hold that it may accomplish some good, and result in at least a temporary settlement of the question involved. In nearly all quarters the importance of the Rothschild plan as an element in the work of the conference is recognized. It has at any rate furnished a basis for practical discussion. The American delegates were said some days ago to have authorized the statement that they were thoroughly satisfied with the turn of events, and that they consider Rothschild's plan, and the action taken by the conference in reference to its consideration, as having amply justified the convoking of the conference. Later accounts do not represent them as entertaining optimistic feelings as to the outcome of the conference. It does not seem likely that the Rothschild plan will be adopted, at least without material amendment. One result of the proceedings of the conference will be apparently to delay action by Congress looking to a repeal of the silver-purchase law. Such action cannot properly be taken until the conference has finally determined what plan, if any it will agree upon for the settlement of the questions submitted to it. If no plan should be agreed upon, the repeal of the silver purchase law will doubtless, not be long delayed.

Mr. Washington E. Connor said: "The discussion of the silver question at Brussels shows very plainly that the leading financial nations of Europe realize that there is not enough gold in circulation to take care of the business transactions of the world, and that something must be done toward utilizing silver in order that sufficient currency may be kept afloat to prevent any restriction of business. European countries, however, start out with the idea of making the United States carry the greater part of the silver burden. I have so much faith in the American people and their representatives that I feel confident the United States will never accept any such arrangement as has been suggested at the conference. This country will do its share, but no more. It is, indeed, apparent that the United States is the master of the situation, and if European nations show a disposition to accumulate gold our policy should be to suspend the buying of silver, issue 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 of government bonds for gold, and give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to sell the silver which is now on hand for the purpose of adding to the gold supply. Such action would bring to this country an amount of gold that European nations would have to turn to bimetallism as a matter of protection against the loss of their specie."

Mr. Henry Clews made to a representative of *Bradstreet's* the following comments on the Brussels conference.

The fact that Albert de Rothschild, the English representative of the great financial house, has made a proposition to the Brussels conference to the effect that an international committee representing the majority of the great powers other than the United States should purchase \$25,000,000 of silver annually is full of latent meaning that does not appear on the surface. It undoubtedly not only indicates that he has been in close and confidential relations with Lord Salisbury's late cabinet, who are nearly all strong bimetallists, but that he has consulted the cabinets of the leading governments of Europe through his brothers, uncles and cousins, who hold the balance of financial power in these various governments. The voices of the Rothschilds, therefore, speaking from behind the European

throne, are more pregnant with meaning in favor of bimetallism than any Roman oracle that ever inspired king or emperor to go to battle or embark in any other great enterprise. The operation of the proposed purchase of silver would be in its results something akin to the purchase of futures in grain and other commodities. It would help to keep the market uniform and steady, and be one of the greatest possible factors in preventing those wide and sudden fluctuations which are the certain harbingers of panics. This proposition of the eminent baron meets this country half way, and virtually adopts our method in the utilization of silver, and this was certainly implied in the baron's proposition to preserve the condition that the United States continue its present monthly purchase of the white metal. If the baron's plan, therefore, is adopted by the conference, it will remove a very large part of the anticipated danger growing out of our present silver law, as since the passage of that measure this country has been menaced with the burden of absorbing the silver product of the world, whereas under the working of the Rothschild proposal it will become imperative for the European nations to bear their share, besides the moral effect of adopting our financial policy as to silver, which is vastly more important. This country can take its own product of silver and utilize it as money outside of the six or seven millions required in the arts, provided other nations do the same with their own product and not make this country a dumping ground for their surplus. The latter is the point we especially object to. It is for this reason that the Rothschild scheme will probably receive favor in the eyes of the Brussels conference. If the European nations under this proposed plan should all fall in line, as now seems likely, they will then be committed to the United States policy of the utilization of silver as money. This will then be as it should be, and the position of silver in our currency as a circulating medium will then assume the accredited character the world over for which we have long been contending. I think, however, that the most important idea brought out by the conference is that Europe, and especially England, is getting to see that if the whole burden of the world's silver is to be borne by the United States the latter may be forced into taking a more active part in the struggle for gold that is going on abroad. This country is now carrying the silver load, but should it become necessary we could get all the gold we want. This government could dispose in Europe of \$100,000,000 of its bonds for gold in a jiffy. I think that England and the continental nations see that it is better to help us with our silver than to force us to bid for their gold. In the event the consequences to them would be very serious.

Anglo Indian financial authorities advocate a gold standard in India. Let us look at the effect of this on the silver market, and on the policy of Great Britain. India now purchases \$44,000,000 of silver annually. This is about one quarter of the product of the world, which is \$133,000,000. These \$44,000,000 annually would be dumped on Europe and the United States after India adopted the gold standard. Then look at the complications in which this policy would involve Great Britain. It would make gold, whose product is not increasing in proportion to the increasing wants of business, still comparatively more scarce, and tend to cheapen silver, independent of the \$44,000,000 of that metal annually withdrawn from India. Thus the Indian empire would soon find itself hampered for a circulating medium, panics would ensue, and the blame would be thrown upon Great Britain, whose arch enemies, especially Russia, are watching every chance tooment discontent and sow the seeds of insurrection in the regions south of the Himalayas. The adoption of this gold basis in India, therefore, would be one of the most insidious and potent methods of undermining the power of Great Britain in the East, and would be a mischievous factor in disarranging the circulating medium all over the world.—*Bradstreet's*.

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Cultivation of Cranberries.

Although the cranberry is more particularly a native of Canada than of any other country, Canadians have given little or no attention to the cultivation of the fruit, which is the most valued as well as the most delicious of any berry produced in a northern climate; beautiful in appearance, delicate in flavor, firm in texture, so that the berries can be transported from one place to another without injury. The cranberry is possessed of qualities found in no other fruit, for even the most severe frost has no injurious effect on this remarkable native of the northern marshes. The cranberry grows on a slender vine, about two feet long; the leaves are quite small and of an oblong shape, the berries appear at intervals along the vine, and are at first white but when ripe become red. If the vine is pulled from the root the red berries, attached, look like a string of beads. The cranberry grows only in situations where the ground is occasionally flooded by water, especially in the fall and spring. In eastern Ontario we have seen large cranberry marshes that had been covered by a rise of water in the fall, and in winter the ice appeared filled by vines and immense numbers of bright red berries, presenting a very beautiful appearance. The cranberry grows far north of Manitoba, and in proper places in this country might be cultivated with success. There are some excellent wild cranberry marshes in the Lake Dauphin country, and the nearest marsh is in the vicinity of the village of Norquay, about twenty-five miles north of Pilot Mound.

A proper place for an artificial cranberry marsh is in the valley of a spring creek, such as Crystal or Clearwater creeks. By the construction of a low dam, with proper sluices, the water could be raised on the cultivated cranberry beds in the fall, and the ice that would form when the frost set in would give a sufficient protection to the roots of the vines of the same nature as is provided when the berries grow wild. In the spring when the ice is melting, the surplus water might be let off by means of the sluices, but the vines should remain submerged for a week or two during early summer. There is little doubt but that many of the ordinary hay meadows, such as exist on almost every farm, would produce excellent cranberries, if the vines in the fall received a light covering of straw in order to hold the snow, which would then afford the same protection that is usually supplied by ice, and these meadows are always sufficiently flooded in the spring by the melting of the snow. The cranberry plant is exceedingly prolific and the vines continue to grow and bear year after year. —Pilot Mound Sentinel

Supplies of Wheat.

The visible supply of wheat has now got above the 70,000,000 point, and will likely mark another enlargement, to some extent, at the end

of the current week. But the tendency to enlargement of warehouse stocks is now quite likely nearly at an end for this season, although it may be some weeks before any considerable diminution of these available supplies may be shown.

While there is now 27,000,000 bushels more of wheat "in sight" in this country compared with a year ago, the evidence points to the fact that the aggregate supply of wheat in the country is about 75,000,000 smaller than a year ago. This means that while regular warehouse stocks indicate an increase of 27,000,000, the smaller warehouses and the farmers' holdings represent a total fully 100,000,000 bushels below the volume of such stocks a year ago.

Last year's wheat crop ended with a very moderate excess of available supply but little if any exceeding 25,000,000 bushels. Last year's exports from December 1 to July 1 were 119,000,000 bushels; adding the 25,000,000 bushels surplus implies a total in excess of domestic wants of 144,000,000 bushels, on December 1; say 145,000,000 in round figures. reckoning the supply in the country now as 75,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago would mean that there remains now about 70,000,000 bushels available for exportation in the coming seven months, by reducing the reserves to a point 25,000,000 lower than July 1 last, while in the corresponding seven months last year there was exported 119,000,000—or 49,000,000 more than is apparently available for exportation during the remainder of this season.

Just when the force of this feature of the statistical position of wheat will be felt in the speculative markets can not be told, but it is not reasonable to expect that the year will go through to a close without its influence being shown very plainly.—Cincinnati Price Current, Dec. 1.

Binder Twine in the United States.

Papers in the United States are already figuring on cheaper binder twine for next year. The Minneapolis agricultural implement paper, *Farm Implements* says:—"The price of sisal hemp has been so far advanced this year, that it has reached the unprecedented figure of 6½¢, while manilla is now selling at last year's price, 7½¢. The twine produced from each has declined in price, until sisal at 5¢, leaves a margin of but 1½¢ between the raw material and the manufactured article. If sisal can be made and sold at the figure stated, manilla can be worked up on the same margin. While it cannot be expected that sisal twine will decline in price, manilla and mixed have a leeway of 1 to 1½¢. They should, and probably will, go as low, comparatively, as the other brand, and binder-twine of all grades will be cheaper next year than in 1892."

The *Cordage Trade Journal*, discussing the same subject says:

"The situation in binder twine is becoming decidedly interesting. Several projects are in progress of development which promise to por-

plex the prophets. Perhaps the most interesting thing that has come to the surface is the following schedule of prices which the *Cordage Trade Journal* learns, on excellent authority, is the basis upon which business is being transacted by the National Cordage Company: White sisal (500 feet to the pound) 7½ cents per pound. Standard (500 feet to the pound) 8 cents per pound. Standard mixed (525 to 550 feet to the pound) 8½ cents per pound. Manilla (600 feet to the pound) 9 cents per pound. Pure manilla (650 feet to the pound) 9½ cents per pound. These figures are on the basis of from five to ten car loads. Compared with the first schedule promulgated last season by the company, the above figures are about one-half a cent a pound less on sisal; three quarters of a cent on standard; one and a quarter cents on standard mixed; one and five-eighths cents on manilla, and about one and a quarter cents on pure manilla. The relatively low price on sisal, and the mixtures containing a large proportion of sisal, considering the value of sisal fiber at the present time and during last season, indicates that it is the purpose of the company to secure orders for the twines which are largely composed of sisal. There can be but one opinion as to the wisdom of the course of the company attempting to do business early in the season, instead of waiting until it has well advanced, as was the case last year. We think those who have watched the tendency of the business will agree with us that in coming into the market at this period the National Cordage company has made one of the most politic moves of its existence.

The leading Canadian paper makers have formed a combine in order to stop cutting in prices. Amongst the makers who have joined are: A. Buntin & Co., Montreal; Canada Paper Co., Montreal; Dominion Paper Co., Montreal; E. B. Eddy Paper Co. and Lincoln Paper Mills and Riordan Paper Mills, of Merriton, Ont. The following scale of prices has been fixed by the combine for news print rolls in carload lots of ten tons, 3½ cents per pound; less than carload lots, 3¾ cents per pound. Sheet in carload lots, 3¾ cents per pound; less than carload lots, 4¾ cents per pound. All the leading mills in the country are now working under this schedule.

SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.

Though the soil of Virginia grows the best tobacco leaf in the world, it does not all grow equal qualities. The production even of adjoining counties is often quite different, the one producing leaf which at once deteriorates if grown in the other. The leaf of the "Myrtle Navy" is the product of the choice sections of the state, which, through some combination of local influences produce a better quality than any others. This is shown by its always commanding a higher price than any others making leaf.

Morton, Alexander & Morton

Tanners, Curriers,

—AND—

BOOT MANUFACTURERS.

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BOOTS, SHOES AND BOOT TOPS.

HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES, ETC.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Hides and Skins
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—MANUFACTURERS OF—

LUMBER, LATH

—AND—

SHINGLES.

Office and Mills at Norman, Ont

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Cooper & Smith,

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

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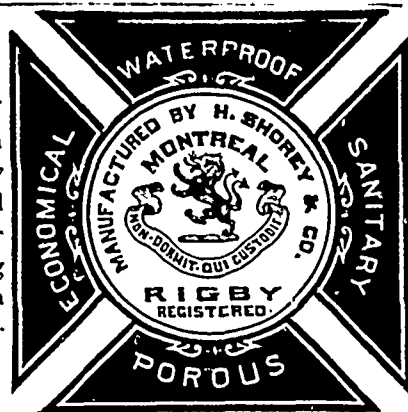
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In a great variety of Patterns

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MONTREAL.



It began and ended in Smoke.

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

* **BELTING** *

OAK TANNED
"EXTRA"
BRAND.

MONTREAL
AND TORONTO.
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

FLOUR.

Patent Hungarian,
Strong Bakers. Straight Bakers
Superfine.

BRAN. SHORTS.

CHOPPED FEED.

Grain Shippers

Correspondence from Cash Buyers Solicited.

LEITCH BROS.,

FLOUR MILLS,

Oak Lake, - Man.

James Carruthers & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE. CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEKWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.
PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG

Toronto Paints and Oil Prices.

The grinders of white lead are grinding the prices now quite as fine as the lead. To day for the first time they have got down to a 40 basis, a quotation considerably below cost and one hitherto unheard of. Not two years ago when there was no law preventing adulteration, the price was as high as 5½c. All other lines in this department are unchanged and quiet.

—We quote on large oils only: Pure white lead ground in oil, association guaranteed, 4 to 5c. Prepared paints (½ and gal tins)—Pure per gal, \$1.10; second qualities, per gal 190c. Colors in oil (25 lb tins, standard quality)—Venetian red, per lb 16½c; chrome yellow, per lb 14c; chrome green, per lb 8c; French Imperial green, 14c. Colors dry—Yellow ochre (J. C.), in bbls, per cwt, \$1.35 to \$1.40; Venetian red (R C 2), per cwt, \$1.50; English oxides, in bbls, per lb, 3½c; American, in bbls, per lb, 2½c; Canadian, in bbls, 1½c; Paris green, 12 to 15c; burnt amber, per lb, 5c; chrome yellow, per lb, 11 to 12c; chrome greens, per lb, 12c; Indian red, 6c for ordinary, 10c for pure; agricultural red, 20 to 22c; golden ochre, 3½c lowered for freight. Turpentine, in bbls—Selected packages, per gal, 50c for 1 to 3 bbls, freight allowed. Glue common, broken, in bbls, 10 to 11c; French med 1, 11 to 12c; cabinetmakers, 17 to 18c; white, 16 to 17c. Castor oil, per lb, 7½ to 8½c. Putty, \$2 per cwt. Resin, \$1 per cwt. Pine tar, (pint tins), \$1 per doz.—*Empire.*

Toronto Markets.

Flour—Dull and unchanged. Two cars straight roller sold at \$3.05 Toronto freights, and \$3.50 was bid for a car delivered Quebec. No. 1 low grades sold at \$18 per ton.

Millfeed—Quiet, but steady at \$11.50 delivered here.

Wheat—Declined 1c and rather more business was done at the decline. Four thousand bushels 61 lb red sold at 64c middle freights, and there were sales at 63c north and west. Five cars white on a low freight to the mill sold at 65c. There were other sales at 64c middle freights; 64c was bid east. Goose sold at 55c west. No. 1 hard offered 82c North Bay. No. 2 hard sold at 79 to 80c North Bay, and at \$2 to 33c with grinding privileges. No. 3 hard was steadier than in other grades; 73 was bid North Bay, with sellers at 74c, or 73; Winnipeg inspection. No. 1 frosted sold at 64c North Bay. Bids of 5c were made for No. 2, and No. 3 was held at 51c to arrive.

Barley—Quiet and easy. There was an enquiry on the market for 20,000 bushels No. 3 extra, and that amount was placed under offer at 35c at a lake port. No. 1 offered outside at 48c.

Oats—Dull and easy at 30 to 31c here. Two cars sold to arrive at 29c. Mixed sold north and middle points at 27½ to 28c, and some were placed under offer at 26c on the C. P. R. east, Manitoba sold at 29 to 31c North Bay, according to quality.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.35 to \$5.45; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.90 to \$4.10; Ontario patents, \$3.40 to \$3.50; straight roller, \$3.00 to \$3.10; extra, \$2.85 to \$2.90; low grades per bag, \$1 to \$1.50. Bran—\$11.00 to \$13.00. Shorts—\$12.50 to \$13. Wheat—'straight west and north points)—White, 63 to 65c; spring, 67 to 62c; red winter, 63 to 64c; goose, 50 to 57c; spring Midland, 63 to 65c. No. 1 hard, North Bay, 82 to 83c; No. 2 hard, 80 to 82c; No. 3 hard, 73 to 74c; No. 1 frosted, 63c; No. 2, 56; No. 3, 49 to 50c. Peas (Outside) 54 to 55c. Barley—No. 1, 50 to 51c. No. 2, 44 to 45; No. 3 extra, 39 to 40c; No. 3, 38 to 39c; two-rowed, 51 pounds, averaging about No. 3, extra color (outside), 40 to 45c. Corn—57 to 58c. Buckwheat—Outside 40 to 43c. Rye—56 to 57c. Oats—30 to 31c.

Produce—There are no special features to note in to-day's market. Business was fairly active and Thursday's prices generally prevailed. There is a good demand for potatoes, and as receipts are not at all large, prices are

firmly held. Car lots sell here at 70c, and local dealers ask 75c to 80c per bag for small lots out of store. Poultry of all kinds is plentiful and easy. The demand is light and dealers are making concessions to clean up the heavy stocks. Prices are weak at the quotations given below. Eggs are firm at 17 to 18c for fresh, and 15 to 15½c for limed. There is a fair business doing in baled hay and straw at unchanged prices. Sheepskins are steady at the advance noted yesterday. All offered are taken readily at 90c. Quotations are: Beans, per bush, out of store, \$1.25 to \$1.35; dressed meats, per lb—Beef, fore, 3 to 4½c; hinds, 5 to 6½c; veal, 6½ to 8c; mutton, 4 to 4½c; lamb, 5½ to 6½c. Dried apples—Jobbing at 4½c. Eggs—Fresh, 18c; limed, 15 to 15½c. Hay—Timothy, on track, now, \$9.25. Straw—\$5.50. Hides—cured—5 to 5½; green, No. 1 cows, 4½c. Skins—Sheepskins, 90c; calf, 5 to 7c. Hops—Canadian, 1892 crop, 18 to 20c; yearlings 12c to 15c. Honey—Extracted, 8 to 10c; comb 12 to 13c. Potatoes—Per bag, out of store, 75c to 80c; on track, 70c per bag. Poultry—Chickens, per pair, 25 to 35c; geese, per lb, 5 to 5½c; ducks, per pair, 40 to 65c; turkeys, 7 to 8c per lb.

Dressed Hogs and Provisional.—The demand for dressed hogs was strong, the supply light and prices were firm. Part cars and street lots were purchased by packers at \$6.50 to \$6.70, but chiefly at \$6.60. Quotations are: Mess pork, Canadian, \$15.50; short cut, \$13.75 to \$17; bacon, long clear, per lb, 8 to 8½c; lard, Canadian, tubs and pails, 9½ to 10½; compound do, 7½ to 9c; tierces, 9½c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 11½ to 12½c; bellies, 11½ to 12c; rolls, per lb, 9 to 9½c; backs, per lb, 11 to 11½c.

Butter.—The local market continues easy owing to liberal offerings. There is a good enquiry, however, and the accumulation of stock is not large enough to induce dealers to make concessions. Good to choice dairy butter in tubs and rolls sell at 16 to 18c. Common to good butter for bakers use principally is held at 13 to 15c. Low grades sell at from 12c up. Quotations are: Butter, good to choice selected dairy, tubs, 16 to 18½c; medium do, 14 to 16c; good to choice, store packed, in tubs and pails, 14 to 16c; common do, 12 to 14c; large rolls, good to choice, 16 to 18½c; creamery, in tubs and crocks, 24 to 25c. Cheese, choice colored, jobbing at 11 to 11½c.

Cheese.—Market firm. There is a fair jobbing movement at 11 to 11½c for late makes. One round lot of choice October cheese sold during the week at equal to 10½c here.

Apples.—Trade is rather quiet in fruits at present, and the movement in apples has fallen off somewhat. Apples, per bbl, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Cattle.—The demand was not quite so brisk as on Tuesday, but prices for good cattle were on the whole well maintained and steady. A couple of loads of butchers' cattle were picked up for Montreal at prices ranging from 3½ to 3¾c per lb. The enquiry from local dealers and butchers was brisk enough to clear the market up pretty well at an early hour. Common cattle, including rough oxen, cows, etc., sold from 2½ to 5c per lb; good loads butchers' cattle at 3½ to 3¾c per lb, and extra choice do at 3½ to 4c per lb. One lot of 10 fine fat heifers, averaging 1,075 lbs, sold at this latter figure and as sales were very occasional at this price it cannot be considered at all representative. Most of the moderate supply of stockers on the market changed hands at the steady prices of Tuesday, ranging generally from 3 to 3½c per lb. The moderate offerings of cattle lately have caused a much healthier tone to trade and created a firmer feeling to the market generally. The prospects for next week are considered fair.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—A good deal of United States flour is going to Newfoundland via Boston and New York at very low figures. There is a feeling springing up among Ontario millers that prices are too low, and some of them are asking 5c to

10c per barrel more money. There is still a good demand from the mills direct for the Maritime Provinces, and considerable flour is now going forward. Sales have been made of Ontario straight roller flour at \$3.40 to \$3.45 on track here, but it is said that no more can be got at those prices, and we quote \$3.50 to 3.55 on track for car lots, and at \$3.60 to \$3.75 for 90 per cent. In spring wheat flour there is a steady feeling, and city millers say they are getting \$4.10 for choice strong bakers delivered, and we quote \$4 to 4.10 as to quantity. Manitoba bakers are selling all the way from \$3.45 to \$4, as to grade. Prices are quoted as follows:—Patent, spring, \$4.20 to \$4.35; patent, winter, \$3.95 to \$4.15; straight roller, \$3.50 to \$3.75; extra, \$3.10 to \$3.20; superfine, \$2.75 to \$2.95; fine, \$2.45 to \$2.60; city strong bakers, \$4.00 to \$4.10; Manitoba bakers, \$3.45 to \$4.00; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.50 to \$1.55; straight rollers, \$1.90 to \$2.00; superfine, \$1.30 to \$1.45; fine, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Oatmeal.—Nothing can now be had in the shape of granulated or rolled oats under \$3.90 for car lots laid down here, standard being quoted at \$3.80. To the jobbing trade prices are quoted as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$4.05 to \$4.10; standard, \$3.99 to \$4.00. In bags, granulated \$2.05 to \$2.10, and standard \$1.95 to \$2.00.

MILL FEED.—A fair demand exists for bran, which has sold in car lots at \$13.50, although some dealers say they can buy at \$13.00; but we quote \$13 to \$14 as a fair range of values. Shorts are quoted at \$14.50 to \$15.50, and middlings at \$15.50 to \$16.00. Moullie, \$20.00 to \$24.00.

Wheat.—Since the close of navigation wheat has been purely nominal in price in this market. Quotations for No. 2 hard Manitoba for May delivery range from \$2 to \$3c, and on this basis No. 2 hard on spot would not be worth over 78 or 79c. Ontario millers write that they are paying 59 to 61c at the mills for spring wheat, and 63 to 65c for winter grades, which are the lowest prices known for many years; but they say that flour is lower in proportion.

Oats.—The market is decidedly easier, with sales at 31½c to 32c in car lots, per 34 lbs. Oats are freely offered at near by country points at 29c to 29½c per 34 lbs.

Barley.—Further sales of good malting barley are reported at 50 to 52c, but choice No. 1 is held at 60c. We quote malting grades 48c to 60c as to quality, and feed 39 to 44c as to quality.

Pork, Lard, &c.—The market is very firm for hog products. Canada mess pork is very firm, with further sales at \$17.50 to \$18, with some holders demanding more money, since the further advance in Chicago. Lard is in good demand, and higher prices are obtainable, sales of compound being reported at \$1.50 per pail, in good sized lots, and we quote \$1.50 to \$1.55, with an upward tendency. Smoked meats are very firm, and sales of hams have transpired at 11½c to 12½c, and bacon at 11c to 12c, with higher prices now asked.

Dressed Hogs. Prices are firm, with sales of jobbing lots at \$6.75 per 100 lbs for nice bright butchers' hogs, and we quote \$6.50 to \$6.75. Car lots are beginning to be offered, but at too high figures to effect business as yet. Buyers do not want to pay over \$6.35 or \$6.40 for car lots.

Butter.—The market for creamery butter is dull and drooping, and from a number of inquiries it would appear that 22½c is the top figure that would be paid for a round lot. Of course jobbing prices range from 23 to 24c. There is a good demand for dairy butter, with sales in a jobbing way at 20 to 22c for eastern townships. There is a good inquiry for western dairy at 16c, but this class is very scarce, not more than 100 tubs being in the city to-day. We quote prices as follows: Creamery choice fall 22½ to 23c; do good to fine 21½ to 22c; eastern townships dairy, choice fall 20½ to 21c; do good 20c; Morrisburg and Brockville 19 to 21c; western 17 to 19c.

Roll Butter.—There is a good demand, and

receipts are picked up pretty readily, sales of western having transpired at 19 to 20c, choice small packages bringing 21c.

Cheese—The market continues firm with an upward tendency in prices. A very good demand has set in on the other side, and buyers there are increasing their cable limits, sales having been made over the cable at equal to fully 10½c here for finest western Octobers; but 11c is the lowest some holders will entertain for their finest western goods, and everything now points to their being able to get it very shortly. As the English make, which was unquestionably very short this season, gradually disappears there must be a greater run on finest Canadians, and that we shall see higher figures before long is the general impression throughout the trade. The Liverpool public cable has advanced to 53½; but private cables quoted 54s to 54s 6d a week ago.

Eggs—Montreal limed are bringing 16 to 17c, the latter price for single cases. Fresh held stock is selling at 18 to 20c for good September packing, while guaranteed new laid are quoted at 22 to 24c.

Dressed Poultry—A fair volume of business has been done during the past week, turkeys meeting with good demand at 9 to 10c for good to choice birds, a few lots of inferior stock having brought 8c. Chickens have gone off fairly well at 6½ to 7c for choice stock, poor quality selling at 5 to 5½c per lb. A good demand is expected between now and Christmas. Geese are rather slow sale at 5 to 7c, as to quality. Ducks steady at 8 to 9c.

Fish and oils—The market for fish oils is generally steady, but business is quiet after the sales reported by us last week. Newfoundland cod oil is quoted at 35 to 36c, Gaspe at 34c, and Nova Scotia at 32 to 33c. In seal oil there is no change, prices remaining at 35 to 36c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 60 to 65c. Pickled fish.—The market for green cod is firm, with sales reported at \$4.37½ to \$4.50 for No. 1 and at \$4.75 to \$5 for large, but prices are now 25c higher. Dry cod is steady at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per quintal. Genuine Labrador herring are scarce and firm at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl., but there are so called Labrador selling at \$4.75. Cape Breton are firm at \$5.50 for July catch. Shore herring are selling at \$4 to \$4.50 as to quality. Fresh fish.—Fresh haddock are scarcer and dearer, sales being reported at 3½ to 3¾c per lb. Salmon trout are expected in next week. Smoked fish.—Yarmouth bloaters \$1.25 per box of 60; smoked herring 12½c per box; boneless cod fish 5½ to 7c, and bonelass fish 3½ to 4½c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; tanners are paying ½c more; lambskins, 75c; calf skins, 5c.—*Trade Bulletin*, Dec. 2.

Toronto Hardware Prices.

Bar iron and steel are in good demand, the former at 2c, the latter at 3c for open hearth Bessemer, and from 10 to 25c for cast. Copper has hardened appreciably; it is now 12c in round lots in New York. Locally the price is 13½c for casting lots, and 14c for like ingots. A further strong advance is predicted. The producers are so regulating the output by closing down operations at leading mines, that the prices can hardly go down.

The only change in prices of hardware is an advance of from 5 to 10c on building paper, plain quoting now 65 to 70c. The wire manufacturers have been in session here yesterday and to-day. They are reported to have reduced prices, by taking off about 10c per cwt. from the list quotations, and adding 2½c to the discount.

Antimony, Cookson's per lb, 13½ to 14c; other makes, per lb, 13 to 13½c.

Tin—Lamb and flag, 56 and 58 lb ingots, per lb., 23c; Straits, 100 lb ingots, 23½c; strip, 24 to 25c.

Copper—Ingots, 13½ to 14c; sheet, 16 to 18c.

Lead—Bar, 4½ to 5c; pig, 3½ to 3¾c; sheet,

per roll, \$4.75 to \$5.25; shot, Can. dis. 12½ per cent.

Zinc—Sheet, 6½ to 6¾c; zinc, spelter, 4¾c domestic; imported 5¾c; solder, hf and hf, 18 to 19c.

Brass—Sheet, 21 to 23c.

Iron—Bar, ordinary, \$2 to \$2.10; bar refined, \$2.60; Swedes, 1 in. or over, \$4 to \$4.25; Low moor, 5½ to 6c; hoops, coopers, \$2.60 to \$2.65; do, band \$2.50 to \$2.60; tank plates, \$2 to \$2.25, boiler rivets, best, \$4.50; sheet, 10 to 20 gauge, \$2.75 to \$3; 22 to 24 dc, \$2.75 to \$3; 26 dc, \$3 to \$3.25; 28 do, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Russia, sheet, per lb, 10 to 12c.

Galvanized iron—16 to 24 gauge, 5 to 5½c; 26 do, 5½ to 5¾c; 2 do, 5½ to 5¾c.

Iron wire—Market bright and annealed, Nos 1 to 16 net list, from stock 12½ per cent. discount from Montreal for Hamilton or Toronto add 10c per 100 lbs; market tinned per lb, 4½ to 4c; galvanized fence, same discount as bright and annealed; barbed wire, 4½ to 4¾c; coiled chain, ½ in, 5½ to 5¾c; ¾ in, 4½ to 4¾c; 1 in, 4½ to 4¾c; 1½ in, 3½ to 3¾c; 2 in, 3½ to 3¾c; 2½ in, 3½ to 3¾c; iron pipe, off list, 60 to 62½ per cent. discount; galv., off list, 35 to 37½ per cent. discount; boiler tubes, 2 in., 13c; do, 3 in., 18½c.

Steel—Cast, 13 to 14c; boiler plate, 1 in., \$2.30; 5 16 do, \$2.25; ¾ do, \$2.25; sleigh shoes, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Nails—American list basis, \$2.30 f.o.b. Toronto and Hamilton; brads, mouldings and wire, 75 per cent. off the net list.

Horse Nails—Can. dis. 60 and 10 off for C and 60 and 10 and 5 off for P.B. and M.

Horseshoes—Per keg, \$3.65 f.o.b. Toronto and Hamilton; \$3.79 f.o.b. London.

Canada Plates—Blanca, \$2.75 to \$2.90; other \$2.90 to \$3.10.

Tin Plates—1C coke, \$3.65 to \$3.75; 1C charcoal, \$4.25 to \$4.50; 1A charcoal, \$5.25 to \$5.50; 1XX charcoal, \$6.25 to \$6.50; DC charcoal, \$4 to \$4.25.

Gunpowder—Can blasting, per keg, \$2.50 to \$2.75; can sporting, FF, \$5; can sporting, FFF \$5.25; can rifle, \$7.25.

Rope—Manilla, 10¾c basis; sisal, 9½c basis.

Axes—Per box, \$7 to \$12.

Glass—Fourth quality star, 1st break, \$1.30 to \$1.40; 2nd do, \$1.50; 3rd do, \$3.30; 4th do, \$3.60; 5th do, \$3.90.

For old material we quote dealers paying prices as follows: No. 1 heavy scrap, 65 to 70c per 100 pounds; stove cast scrap, 40 to 45c; burnt cast scrap, 15 to 20c; No. 1 wrought iron, 60 to 65c; No. 2 including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 20 to 30c; new scrap copper, 3½c; heavy scrap copper, 9½c; old copper buttons, 8c; light scrap brass, 5½c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 7½c; heavy scrap brass, 8½ to 8¾c; scrap lead, 2c; scrap zinc, 2½ to 2¾c; scrap rubber, 2½ to 2¾c; country mixed rags, 80 to 85c per 100 pounds; clean, dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 pounds; ploughshares, 60 to 65c; railroad iron, 65 to 75c; malleable scrap, 25c.—*Empire*.

Toronto Grocery Market.

SUGARS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Sugars are quiet and hold firmly at about old quotations. Granulated is selling chiefly at \$4.70 to \$4.75, but there are sales reported at \$4.62½. In yellows there have been some heavy low grades offered at 3½c to the retail trade.

Sugars—Granulated, 4½ to 4¾. Paris lamp, boxes, 5½c; extra ground, bbls, 5½ to 6c; powdered, bbls, 4½ to 5½; refined, dark to bright, 3½ to 4½c; Demerara, 4½c; Trinidad, 3½ to 3¾c; Barbados, 3½ to 3¾c. Syrups—D., 1½ to 2½c; M., 2½ to 2¾c; B., 2½ to 2¾c; V.B., 2½ to 2¾c; E.V.B., 2½ to 2¾c; ex super, 2½ to 2¾c; X.X., 2½ to 3c; X.X.X. and special, 3 to 3½c. Molasses—West Indian, bbls, 30 to 50c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; Centrifugals, 30 to 40c; inferior low grades, 25 to 28c.

Teas and coffees—There is no change locally in prices of any variety. Some few sales of low grade Japans have been made at what may be considered cheap prices. London mail advices

report green teas show a hardening tendency, especially for second and third Young Hysons, which a decidedly firmer, with every appearance of a further advance. Owing to supply being somewhat in excess of demand, Indian teas show a further decline, as also do Ceylons, though to a slighter extent. Coffees are—Rios, 19 to 21c; Jamaica, 19 to 20c; Java, 25 to 31c; Mocha, 23 to 32½; Porto Rico, 23 to 25c.

Dried Fruits and Nuts.—There is an active demand for all kinds of fruits and nuts at steady prices. Valencias are firmly held at 5½ to 5¾c for ordinary brands and 5½ to 6c for choice. Currants are irregular in quality, sell in all the way from 5½ to 6½c in bbls. Currants—Bbls, 5½c; half bbls 5½ to 6½c; cases, 6 to 7c; Vostizza, cases, 7½ to 9½c; Patina, bbls, 6½c; cases, 6½ to 7½c. Raisins—Valencias, 5½ to 6c; layers, 7 to 8; Sultans, 7½ to 11c; loose Muscatels, \$2.25 to \$2.40; London layers, \$2.30 to \$3; black baskets, \$4.25 to \$4.50; do ½ boxes, \$1.30 to \$1.40; blue baskets, \$1.75 to \$5; ½ boxes, \$1.50 to \$1.60. Figs—Erems, 10 lbs and up, 9½ to 13c; white Mataga figs, 6½ to 7c in; 25 lb boxes, natural do in bags, 4½c; mats do, 4½c; 14oz, 9 to 9½c. Dates—Hallowee, 6½ to 6¾c. Prunes—Cases, 8 to 8½c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona, 16½ to 18c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do, shelled Valencia, 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily, 9½ to 10c; walnuts, Grenoble, 16 to 17c; Bordeaux, 11 to 12c.

Canned Goods—Corn, peas and tomatoes are moving steadily at 85c to \$1, as to brand, but other vegetables and fruits are dull. Fish steady and unchanged. Fish—Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.60 to 1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.45 to 1.55; lobster Clover Leaf, \$2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to 2.25; mackerel, \$1 to 1.25; finnan haddie, \$1.40 to 1.50; sardines, French, 1's, 40c; sardines, French, 1's, 17c; sardines, American, 1's 6 to 8c; sardines, American 1's, 9c. Fruits and Vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 85c to \$1; corn, 2's, 85c to \$1.05; peas, 2's, 90c to \$1.10; beans, 90c to \$1; pumpkins, 75c to \$1; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$2.00; apples, ga's, \$1.75 to \$2; 3's, 85c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$2.00 to \$2.75; peaches, 3's, \$3.25 to \$3.75; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to 1.75; 3's, \$2.65; pears, 2's, \$1.60 to \$1.75; 3's, \$1.75 to \$2.10.

Spices, Rice, etc Rice, bags, 3½ to 4; do, off grades, 3½ to 3¾c; do, parna, 4½ to 5½c; do, Japan, 4½ to 5½c; s g, 4½ to 5c; tapioca, 4½ to 5c; pepper, black, 11½ to 12c; do, white 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 18 to 20c; cloves, 10 to 15c; all-pice, 10 to 12c; nutmeg, 40c to \$1.10 cream tartar, 28 to 35c.

Peel.—The market is steady at unchanged prices at 16 to 17c for lemon, 17 to 18c for orange and 26 to 28c for citron.—*Empire*, Dec. 1.

Silver.

The speculative movement in silver, created by the unexpected developments at the Brussels conference, cannot be said to have attained any decided headway. On the contrary, the demand was limited, and after quotations advanced a fraction, a tendency to reassert itself. Some small enquiry for India was exhibited, and a limited amount of buying orders for India account came upon this market. India exchange was not materially affected by the movement. Transactions in bullion certificates in this market were more active than has been the case of late, though no particular attention was paid to them. The amount of silver bullion on hand at New York against certificates outstanding, is now 1,422,571 ounces.—*Bradstreet's*.

The first marketable tea ever produced in the United States was brought to Baltimore last week by Chas. A. Shepard, of Summerfield, S C, who grew and cured the plant on his farm. The tea was tested and pronounced to be equal to the best high grade English breakfast tea.

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OFFICIAL.

It is our earnest desire to impress upon the minds of the public the superiority of the service offered by the Wisconsin Central Lines to Milwaukee, Chicago and all points East and South. Two fast trains leave St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth daily, equipped with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of the latest design. Its Dining Car Service is unsurpassed, which accounts, to a great degree, for the popularity of this line. The Wisconsin Central Lines, in connection with the Northern Pacific R. R., is the only line from Pacific Coast points over which both Pullman Vestibuled, first class, and Pullman Tourist Cars are operated via St. Paul without change to Chicago.

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WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, Nov. 20, 1892.

(Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues., Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Brandon Ex. Mon., Wed. & Fri.
2.55p	4.10p	0	Winnipeg	11.45a	1.00p
2.45p	4.00p	8 0	Portage Junction	11.54a	1.10p
2.30p	3.45p	9 3	St. Norbert	12.09p	1.24p
2.17p	3.31p	15 3	St. Carlier	12.25p	1.37p
1.53p	3.13p	23 5	St. Agathe	12.41p	1.55p
1.50p	3.04p	27 4	Union Point	12.49p	2.02p
1.39p	2.51p	32 6	Silver Plains	1.01p	2.15p
1.29p	2.39p	40 4	Morris	1.20p	2.36p
	2.18p	40 8	St. Jean	1.45p	
	1.67p	60 0	Letellier	1.67p	
	1.25p	65 0	Emerson	2.16p	
	1.15p	68 1	Pembina	2.25p	
	9.35a	103	Grand Forks	6.00p	
	5.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.55p	
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis	6.30a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.05a	
	9.05a	833	Chicago	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Freight Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues., Thur. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues. & Sat.
11.40a	2.55p	0	Winnipeg	1.00p	3.00a
7.30p	1.15p	0	Morris	2.30p	7.30a
6.40p	12.55p	10 0	Lowe Farm	3.03p	8.15a
5.46p	12.27p	21 2	Myrtle	3.31p	9.05a
5.24p	12.15p	25 9	Roland	3.43p	9.25a
4.46p	11.57a	33 7	Rosebank	4.02p	9.58a
4.10p	11.43a	38 6	Miami	4.15p	10.25a
3.23p	11.20a	49 0	Deerwood	4.35p	11.15a
2.58p	11.08a	54 1	Attamont	4.50p	11.48a
2.18p	10.49a	62 1	Somerset	5.10p	12.28p
1.43p	10.33a	68 4	Swan Lake	5.24p	1.00p
1.17p	10.19a	74 0	Indian Springs	5.39p	1.30p
12.53p	10.07a	74 4	Maricapolis	5.50p	1.65p
12.22p	9.10a	86 1	Greenway	6.06p	2.28p
11.51a	9.35a	92 8	Balder	6.21p	3.00p
11.04a	9.12a	102 0	Belmont	6.46p	3.50p
10.26a	8.55a	107 7	Hilton	7.21p	4.29p
9.49a	8.40a	117 1	Ashdown	7.35p	5.05p
9.35a	8.30a	120 0	Wawawana	7.47p	5.18p
8.48a	8.06a	120 6	Rounthwaite	8.14p	6.09p
8.10a	7.45a	137 2	Martinville	8.35p	6.45p
7.30a	7.30a	145 1	Brandon	8.56p	7.30p

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.		W. Bound.	
Max. daily except Sunday.	Min. term. Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	daily except Sunday.
12.10p	0	Winnipeg	3.40p
11.50a	3.0	Portage Junction	3.55p
11.18a	11.5	St. Charles	4.20p
11.08a	14.7	Headingley	4.35p
10.40a	21.0	White Plains	5.00p
9.45a	35.2	Eustace	5.40p
9.18a	42.1	Oakville	6.13p
8.25a	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.00p

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

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

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H. SWINFORD,

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H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 463 Main St., Winnipeg.