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Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$3,000,000.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

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Capital Paid up..... 1,954,525.00
Reserve..... 1,152,252.00

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William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan,
T. Sutherland Stayner, Hon. John Ferguson.
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B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector
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- Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "
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- Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes, "
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- Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie, "
- Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young, "
- Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, "

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GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank (Limited). Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited.)
UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank; Duluth, First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.
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Reserve Fund..... £275,000 "

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R. R. Grindley, Gen. Mgr. H. Stikeman, Ast. Gen. Mgr
E. Stanger, Inspector.

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HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,478,910.00
REST..... 843,536.75

DIRECTORS:

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David MacLaren, Den's Murphy.

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The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co

CAPITAL, - \$1,500,000.00.
RESERVE FUND, - \$550,000.00.

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Man. Director.
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Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.
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Rest..... 1,200,000

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Jas. Crathern, Esq. Matthew Leggat, Esq.
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- Berlin, Scut Ste. 293 College
- Blenheim, MAIN OFFICE, Marie, 546 Queen W
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- Cayuga, City B'chs, Simcoe, 128 King E
- Chatham, 19 Chabvillez, Stratford, Toronto Jct.
- Collingwood, Square, Strathroy, Walkerton,
- Dundas, 276 St. Thorold, Walkerville,
- Dunnville, Lawrence, Toronto, Waterloo,
- Galt, Orangeville, HEAD OFFICE, Windsor,
- Goderich, Ottawa, 19-25 King W, Winnipeg,
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BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Matthieu & Fils.
NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bank of NY.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.
CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.
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Travellers circular Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.

Winnipeg Branch.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - QUEBEC.

Capital Paid up - - - - - \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund - - - - - 280,000

DIRECTORS:

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John Breakey, D. C. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale,
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- Carberry, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont.
- Chesterville, Ont. Neepawa, Man. Warton, Ont.
- Iroquois, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Winchester, Ont.
- Lethbridge, N.W.T. Quebec, Que. Winnipeg, Man.
- Merrickville, Ont. " (St. Lewis St.)

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F. L. Patton, Manager.

Interest allowed at current rates in Savings' Bank Department and on Special Deposits.

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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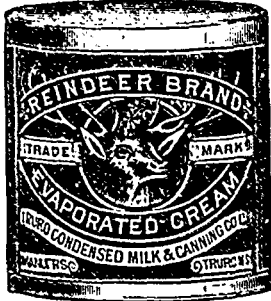
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Full line of Fancy Goods, Toys, Musical Goods now on hand. Nice selection of Books, Christmas Cards, etc. for libraries or presentation. Letter orders carefully filled.

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FANCY GROCERIES.

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Fine Ales, Extra Porter
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Most Extensive Establishment of
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AGENT FOR ARMOUR'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.
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Highest cash price paid for good
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Don't forget the new premises.
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Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS.

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First direct shipment of New Season
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Apricots, Peaches and Prunes.

Over 1,000 packages, New seasons
First crop, Congous, all
Grades.

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For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.
A large stock now on hand ranging up to 96
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Window Glass.
Single and Double Strength.
Enamelled, Muffled, Tuscan, Cathedral and
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Leaded, Transom and
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The Commercial

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

THIRTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

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Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 17, 1894.

Manitoba.

Beck, grocer, is starting business at Birtle.

Chas. Berman, harness, etc., is starting at Reston.

D G Horn, tailor, is opening business at Deloraine.

Thomas Dempsey, flour and feed, has opened at Reston.

Dr. W. A. Thomson, of Douglas, is moving to Alexander Ass.

R Bourbeau, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, has given up business.

Rodney Mills, wagon maker, Neepawa, is succeeded by John Mills & Co.

C. V. Anderson & Co., general store, Verdun, advertise retiring from business.

Another flour and feed store has been opened at Yorktyn by Mr. McLaren, of Birtle.

The estate of Dayton & Brydon, general store, Hilton, has been sold at 62½ cents and brook debts at 20 cents.

Mr Beck of Yorkton is building an addition to his store and has gone to Winnipeg to procure a stock of groceries.

Oakes & Co., storekeepers, La Riviere, have sold out to Eli Shelton, of Snowflake, who will open up a general store.

McKim & Mitchell, butchers, Deloraine, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by H. Mitchell.

The estate of M. B. Lee & Co., ladies' tailors and dress makers, Winnipeg, has been sold at 55 cents on the dollar to Edith Lee.

James Drysdale, carriage shop, Portage la Prairie, has sold his business to J. C. Gallagher, and will go farming in the spring.

Thos. E. Greenwood has bought out Geo. Draper's share in the general store business of Draper & Berry of Douglas. The name of the firm will now be Greenwood & Berry.

David J. Dyson & Co., spice mills, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership, James Hilton retiring. The business will be continued by D. J. Dyson and Geo. W. Gibson, under the name of the Dyson, Gibson Company.

S. C. Matthews, of Matthews, Towers & Co., wholesale gents' furnishings, Montreal, arrived in Winnipeg early last week, and left for his regular trip to the coast. He has his spring samples along, which he says are extra fine this year.

The annual general meeting of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' association takes place on Saturday evening, Dec. 15, in the grain exchange. The election of directors and the consideration of reports will be the chief business before the meeting.

T. C. Livingstone, formerly manager for the Mutual Life at Winnipeg, has been appointed director of agencies for the Provincial Provident Institution of Ontario with headquarters at St. Thomas, Ont. This will necessitate his removal from Winnipeg.

Permission has been granted by the department of customs for the establishment of a general bonded warehouse in Winnipeg. This will supply a long felt want and provides for the general importing public the bonding facilities which the owners of private warehouses have. John D. Clark has control of the enterprise.

Cartwright would be a good opening for a medical man, as there is no doctor nearer than Killarney, 15 miles west, Crystal City, 20 miles east, and Baldur, 18 miles north. Forty-five families have signed their names to an agreement to pay a doctor who would settle here \$10 each the first year of his residence.

W. L. Hutton, who for the past fifteen years has acted as manager in Winnipeg for the Canada Life Insurance company, died after a short illness on Tuesday last. Mr. Hutton was well known as a gentleman of sterling qualities and high christian character, and was highly respected by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

The Portage la Prairie board of Trade held its annual meeting on Tuesday and elected the following officers: President, Ed. Brown; vice pres., H. S. Patterson; seecy treas., P. Whimster; Council, S. R. Marlatt, F. Phillips, T. B. Millar, J. M. Taylor, W. Forsyth, Jno. Watson, G. C. Hall, Chas. Graban, F. L. Newman and A. Laurens.

Minnedosa Tribune. Messrs. Jackson and Bolton, of the creamery committee, have been very successful in their canvass for cows for the proposed industry. Without having covered the whole ground they are assured 600 cows, and there seems no doubt of a successful issue of their efforts. The provincial government has been communicated with, and has promised that Mr. Hettle will come to Minnedosa early in January to give all details.

Mr. Phippen, on behalf of the liquidators of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba, applied to Justice Bain at Winnipeg on Tuesday for leave to issue a summons calling upon the shareholders to pay up the double liability due on the stock. His Lordship granted the summons returnable on a day to be fixed—it will be sent to each shareholder by mail. The summons will ask that the amounts due be paid at such times as the court shall direct in each case.

R. H. Hayward, secretary of the Manitoba board of underwriters, has notified the Winnipeg city council that it had been decided to suspend the increase of the insurance rate on condition that the council would, within one month, provide an extra steam fire engine and a hook and ladder truck. The board also recommended the employment of sufficient men to form a salvage corps. It is understood that a rebate will be given to those who have been obliged to pay the recent advance. This settles the insurance question for the present.

Alberta

Cairns & Kell, brewers, of Edmonton, are shipping malt to British Columbia.

L. Moret, says the Edmonton Bulletin, has purchased an interest in the business of Ross & Stewart, general merchants of Fort Saskatchewan.

Plaxton & Cox, butchers, Prince Albert, have dissolved.

Ross & Stewart, general store, Fort Saskatchewan; L. Moret admitted.

The Edmonton Saw Mill Co. will take out about a million and a half feet of saw logs this winter.

Oats are being shipped from the Edmonton district to British Columbia, quite a number of cars going forward lately. About 20c per bushel is paid to the Edmonton farmer for the oats. Some of these oats are going to the oatmeal mills at Victoria and New Westminster. Though oats are being shipped out, there appears to be not enough wheat grown for local purposes, as flour is being brought in from Manitoba.

The Bulletin has the following statistics of the Edmonton district: Total area of wheat 8,708 acres, 12,205 acres of oats, 6,617 acres of barley and 77¼ acres of potatoes. The yield of wheat this year was above the average, but placing it at an average of 25 bushels per acre, this would give 92,700 bushels of wheat. Barley was a fair crop, and placing the average yield at 25 bushels per acre, would give 166,175 bushels of barley. Oats were a light crop in some districts, but taking the low average of 40 bushels per acre would give 488,200 bushels. Potatoes were an excellent yield, but placing the average as low as 250 bushels per acre would give a total return of 192,562½ bushels, or a total yield of grain and roots, reckoning the miscellaneous crops, of over a million bushels. The totals of live stock are: Horses, 6,549, cattle, 10,246; sheep, 3,733; swine, 8,505. Total population 5,905. This includes the two towns and surrounding settlements.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending December 13, were \$1,285,102, balances, \$272,153. For the previous week clearings were \$1,349,685. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$1,318,127.

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

	Clearings.	
	Dec. 6th	Nov. 29th.
Montreal.....	\$11,861,838	\$11,549,487
Toronto.....	6,818,585	6,167,151
Halifax.....	1,240,622	1,168,795
Winnipeg.....	1,349,685	1,595,210
Hamilton.....	738,297	664,798
Total.....	\$22,009,027	\$21,140,441

United States Population Statistics.

Almost a third of the population of the United States in 1890 were of foreign parentage, according to statistics recently made public by the Census Office. The whole number of persons of foreign parentage in the United States in 1890 was 20,676,046, or 33 per cent. of the total population of 62,622,250. The whole number of white persons of foreign parentage was 20,519,643, while the colored persons of foreign parentage numbered 156,403. The foreign whites in 1890 numbered 9,121,837, of which 105,899, or over 1 per cent., were of native parentage—that is, had both parents native born. The whole number of foreign white persons of foreign parentage in 1890 was 9,015,968, leaving 11,503,675 native white persons of foreign parentage. The whole number of persons of foreign parentage in 1870 was 10,892,015, or over 28 per cent. of the total population, and 14,922,741, or about 30 per cent in 1880. These comparisons go to show that the proportion of persons of foreign parentage is gradually increasing.—Bradstreet's,

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1847 ROGERS BROS. A.I.
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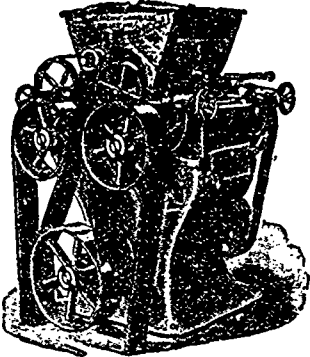
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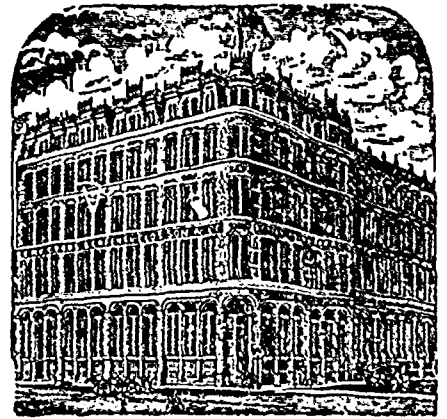
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MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 17, 1891.

THE SEASON'S WHEAT TRADE.

Although there has been a good deal of agitation this season directed against the grain trade, it seems probable to The Commercial that the Manitoba wheat crop has been handled on a smaller margin than ever before. With prices so low as they have been, it is but natural to expect considerable grumbling on the part of farmers, and also from those who look upon the farmers as their customers and patrons. Many persons do not look beyond the local grain buyers to find the cause of low prices. When prices are low they conclude at once that there is an agreement among the local buyers to keep down prices. This no doubt accounts for so much talk this season about the "grain combine." But combine or no combine, the grain has been handled this season on a closer margin than ever before, and it has been handled so to speak with "neatness and despatch." First of all, the railways have done exceptionally well in moving the crop without entailing any serious delays at any time during the rush of wheat for export. The Manitoba grain trade has also proved itself fully equal to the occasion, and in the short season between the conclusion of harvest and the close of navigation, over 12,000,000 bushels of wheat (flour included as wheat) have been successfully handled and shipped out. While grain men have worked on a small margin, they have done a vast business. They have bought and sold promptly and shipped the stuff out at once, not holding with the expectation of enlarged profits. The business has been strictly legitimate and unattended with speculative features. The margin of profit has, we believe, been about 2½ per cent. on the prices paid to farmers, which is certainly small enough to leave no ground for complaint. If the farmers were their own shippers, they would not be able to handle the business individually on this margin.

The prompt shipment of the crop, or as much of it as can be got out before the close of navigation, is we believe the best policy to pursue. The experience of past years is against holding, and carrying wheat over has as a rule resulted in loss. In occasional years larger profits may be made by carrying wheat, but it is always risky and very often attended with loss. Selling promptly and realizing small but quick profits, has proved the most satisfactory plan, one year with another. Of course some wheat will always have to be carried over to the following summer, in Manitoba. We require a certain reserve stock to work upon until a new crop comes in; but a season like the present, which has proved a very favorable one for the movement of the crop, and made it possible to export a very large portion of the crop before the close of navigation, must be regarded as a most satisfactory one.

There is sufficient wheat left to speculate

upon in carrying over until, next summer. Possibly this may prove one of the years in which there will be good money in carrying wheat. We hope it will turn out this way. The great bulk of the crop has already gone out, but there is enough left to give holders a good sum should prices advance sharply. Manitoba grain shippers and millers have not had a very comforting experience during recent years. The general course of the markets has been against them and many of them have dropped a good deal more money than they have made in the trade. There will therefore be no reason for jealousy if they come out well next spring. Prices in Manitoba, however, have shown a tendency to advance rather than decline since the close of navigation and with the higher prices now being paid to farmers here, and the cost of carrying wheat over winter, we will require to have a considerable advance in foreign markets to enable local dealers to come out with a profit on their holdings next spring.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. W. S. Larko, who is going to Australia as Canadian commissioner, with the object of furthering our trade with that country, passed through Winnipeg last week, on his way to the island continent. While here he met a number of local business men in the board of trade rooms, and an informal discussion took place upon the question of trade with Australia. The small attendance at the meeting indicated lack of interest in the question, and the proceedings of the meeting itself failed to prove very interesting. No one present seemed to have anything important to say nor to be able to throw very much light upon the question. The fact is, so far as Winnipeg and the prairie country of Canada is concerned, there is not much prospect of working up a trade with Australia. There are no doubt certain lines of manufactures which we can send to Australia, but the factories are located in Eastern Canada. We have no local industrial concerns which can profit by Australian trade.

So far as our prairie region is concerned, we produce nothing of importance which we can send to Australia. Of flour and wheat the Australians have a surplus at home, and even if they were importers of breadstuffs, we would not be able to supply them. We cannot begin to compete with the Pacific coast states in exporting flour to China and Japan, for the reasons given in The Commercial last week, and very much the same reasons would apply to Australia, if Australians were importers of breadstuffs. In butter, cheese, meats, etc.,—in fact all the export commodities of the prairie region—the Australians produce a surplus. Instead of being purchasers of these goods they are our competitors. Since the establishment of the line of steamships between Australia and Canada, Australian products have come into competition with similar commodities produced in Manitoba. Australian butter and Australian mutton has been introduced into our Pacific coast markets, there to compete with the products of our prairie farmers and ranchers.

We in Manitoba therefore think of Australia as a competitor rather than a country with which we can extend our trade. The Australians, with their wheat, and dead meats, and butter, also meet us again in competition in British markets.

As we have nothing of importance which we can ship to Australia, it also seems that there is very little we can buy to advantage from Australia, owing to the similarity of their principal export products with the commodities which we produce here. Two lines of Australian goods have reached Winnipeg and have been placed on the market here. One of these consists of canned meats, an article which we do not produce here, but one which we should produce for export as well as for the local supply. In fact, canning meats is an industry which will certainly be established here, sooner or later, and the question of establishing such an industry in Winnipeg has been considered at intervals for several years past. These Australian meats will have some sale here, though they will have keen competition from the meats put up at Chicago and other United States packing points, with the chances in favor of the goods from the United States, on account of proximity and facilities for transacting business on short notice. The other line of goods from Australia which reached this market, consisted of fruit,—oranges and lemons. Only a few sample cases, however, arrived, shortly after the steamship line was established. The fact that nothing further has been done in this class of goods, would indicate that conditions are not favorable to an extension of the trade in fruits. There are so many other sources of fruit supply more convenient than Australia, that it seems improbable that the trade will amount to much.

With our Pacific province of British Columbia, there is more prospect of trade with Australia than there possibly can be between the prairie country and the far off island colonies. British Columbia sends considerable lumber to Australia, but this is not a new trade. It has been carried on for years by sailing craft. Canned salmon is also an export article which British Columbia can send to Australia, and possibly something can be done in other lines of fresh and cured fish. Australia, as stated, has sent butter and frozen mutton to British Columbia, and also some fruits. In the latter line there is better prospect for business at the coast than in Manitoba, as the Winnipeg market can be supplied more conveniently by way of the east.

PACIFIC COAST LUMBER TRADE.

C. F. White, a Washington state lumberman, has been writing about the effect of the new United States tariff on the lumber trade of the Pacific coast states. He says:

"The British Columbian can manufacture more cheaply than we can in Western Washington, for fully one half of their labor is done by Chinamen. He buys his stumpage as he cuts it, the crown owning and retaining the land. He is thus saved taxes and investment in timber. Here the lumberman must buy

stampage at a price to sustain investment, taxes and loss occasioned by fire, from all of which the British Columbian is free. Our California market is for the first time in nine years invaded by British Columbia. Here is a letter that came in this morning's mail from San Francisco, stating that agents of British Columbia mills are canvassing the city. Such a thing has not happened in nine long years. This trade is affected by some of our shipping laws. If we wish to ship to San Francisco, or to any domestic port, we must ship in an United States bottom. The British Columbian can charter ships of any nationality to take cargoes to San Francisco, or to any of our ports. He thus has the advantage in chartering, and the danger to a fixed and permanent trade is greatly increased.

Altogether Mr. White makes up a very doleful picture of the condition of the lumber trade of Washington state, owing to British Columbia competition. It is peculiar, however, that the lumber trade of British Columbia is not in a more flourishing condition, if it has so many advantages over the Washington industry. Our reports from British Columbia are anything but encouraging. In fact reports published in *The Commercial* from time to time of late from our British Columbia agent, have been exceedingly gloomy, when speaking of the lumber industry. Only last week our report said all the mills but one were closed down, stocks were large, wages were being reduced as mills could not be made to pay, etc., etc. Altogether, it seems that the British Columbia lumbering industry has not been so low in many years as it has been since the changes in the United States tariff. It is evident from this that there is a serious discrepancy somewhere between Mr. White's statements and actual conditions. According to his presentation of the case, the British Columbia lumber trade should be "booming" since the changes in the United States tariff.

Mr. White makes another statement which shows that he is not familiar with facts. He says:

The Canadian Pacific is a government road. It can make whatever rates it pleases and the government must stand the loss if any occurs. It is not hampered by interstate commerce laws. It can place lumber in our markets as cheaply as any road in the United States.

The first two sentences quoted above are of course sheer nonsense. The Canadian Pacific has been heavily bonused by the government, but that is all there is in the statement of government ownership. What the road received it received as a free gift. If Mr. White were familiar with the facts, he would know that many people in Canada are to-day denouncing the government, because it neglected to retain some control of freight rates in return for the large bonuses granted the Canadian Pacific railway. People here assert that the railway discriminates against home business by carrying United States traffic at comparatively lower rates than it charges on its home business. The view taken is, that the government should have provided for some authority to supervise rates, when granting such liberal aid to the company. As it is the government can exercise no authority beyond what is provided for in the

general laws concerning all railways alike; and Canadian law governing the railways is as yet rather restricted.

ANOTHER PRIME MINISTER GONE

THE sad news cabled from London on Wednesday last of the death of Sir John Thompson, premier of Canada, came as a rude shock to the people of this country. Within a brief time Canada has now lost two premiers and two ex-premiers. The first three of these were expected, and came after a lingering illness in each case; but of Sir John Thompson it may be said that he was a comparatively young man, and his sudden taking off, while yet in the prime of life, has come as a painful shock to the nation, creating a profound feeling of sorrow even beyond that which would ordinarily be felt by all good citizens, on such a solemn occasion as the removal by death of the head of the government of the country.

He died suddenly while receiving high and worthy honors from his sovereign. Sir John Thompson went to London a short time ago, with the object of transacting various business in the interest of the Dominion. While in London he was received as a distinguished visitor and had just received the honor of being sworn in as a member of the Privy Council. Shortly after luncheon following the meeting of the Privy Council he suddenly fell from his chair and expired before any assistance could be given.

This sad occurrence will certainly cause sorrow throughout our land. Sir John Thompson was indeed an able man. His rapid advancement to the highest position within the gift of his country, is not the only feature which indicated his great abilities. He was a powerful debator, a clear thinker, possessed of great tact as a statesman, but moderate in his expressions and liberal minded in his views. As a gentleman he was universally admired by his friends and respected by his political opponents. Canada has again been bereft of one of her ablest sons, and one whom it was hoped would be spared for many years yet to serve and do honor to his country. His death is a calamity to the nation.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The island colony of Newfoundland seems to be having more than its share of trouble of late. The political affairs of the island have been in a state of turmoil, for some time, and now a complete financial collapse seems to have fallen like a thunderbolt upon the country. It appears there are just two banking institutions doing business in the island, and both of these have closed their doors. Conversing with a resident of Winnipeg who is familiar with Newfoundland business affairs, *The Commercial* learns that the two Newfoundland banks were largely in the hands of prominent St. John's merchants. Nearly all the directors of the banks were leading merchants of Newfoundland's capital city. This puts a very grave aspect upon the

failures of the banks, as it will involve these merchants in the disaster. The fact that the banks were virtually controlled by mercantile houses, with whom they were no doubt doing business makes the failures look more serious. The conditions were unfortunate in the first place. There was always present the danger that the merchants, in their double character as directors of the banks and customers of the institutions at the same time would overstep the bounds of prudence in granting bank accommodation to themselves. The Commercial Bank of Newfoundland will be wound up, it is stated. The Union Bank which is the stronger institution, may possibly be perfectly sound, though compelled to close temporarily, owing to its inability to meet demands in gold or other satisfactory currency. This bank has always paid good dividends and has been regarded as a safe and money-making institution. Of course in a time of financial panic, the demand upon the bank would be very heavy, and no doubt such as to compel it to seek temporary relief by closing its doors. Later reports may be more encouraging. In addition to the two banks, there is a government savings bank which received deposits on quite an extensive scale, so that the two banks previously named were not the only receivers of deposits. One feature of Newfoundland finances is the absence of government paper currency. There is no currency except the paper of the two banks, beyond a comparatively small amount of foreign currency, principally British money. As the paper of the banks will not pass current, it will be seen what an awkward situation the colony is placed in. The deposits of the government savings bank it appears have been largely loaned to the two banks, and pressure from the government to return these loans, appears to have been a principal factor in bringing about the financial crisis.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CABLE reports on Wednesday state that Belgian officials at Antwerp claim to have discovered pleuro-pneumonia among Canadian cattle landed there. An investigation will be made by Canadian officials. If the report is well founded, the hope of having the embargo on Canadian cattle in British ports removed at an early date, will have about disappeared.

A gambling business in the tea line has just been suppressed in Winnipeg by the authorities. A concern called the Globe Tea Co. recently opened business in Winnipeg, and advertised that they would sell choice teas, giving a valuable present in every package. Gold watches, diamonds, etc., were among the presents advertised as to be found in the packages of tea. The cans were sold at \$1 each and quite a business was done until the authorities very properly dropped in and laid complaints of violation of the law regarding lotteries, against the proprietors. The tea sold, which was advertised as something very choice, is said to be very inferior stuff.

(Continued on page 334.)

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American, Canadian
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Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines
filled promptly from stock at our
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**Then do not fail to see our SAMPLES
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Wholesale Men's Furnishings,
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PURE VINEGARS

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

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Thompson, Odville & Co.,
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LUCAS' CELEBRATED PALE ALE

Direct from the Brewery, Hitchin, England.
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Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

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Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c., address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.

J. J. PHILP,

FRUIT SHIPPER

AND BROKER.

Send Orders for Fruit, Oysters or anything required for your

Christmas Trade.

Have you any Poultry, Butter or Eggs to ship, can get best prices.

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S. A. D. BERTRAND,

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Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.

Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

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An unimproved farm in the Winnipeg district for sale very cheap, and on terms to suit a purchaser of limited means. One who would put improvements on the property could have the place on payment of a merely nominal sum. Would exchange for live stock. Address D. W. B., Commercial Office.

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HO! IMPROVED
Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3) three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$10. GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$2.50 Patronize home industry.

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BUTTER

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Bookkeeper,

Thoroughly competent, wishes a situation. Experience in wholesale establishments and banking. For references or further information address.

"THE COMMERCIAL,"

Winnipeg.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The weather has continued very mild all this week. It is interfered with work in the woods, as the swamps and muskegs are not frozen to permit of teaming. Navigation might have been kept open up to the present, so far as the weather is concerned. There is a rush in some lines of goods, such as fruits, for the holiday trade, but most wholesale branches are dull. Retailers are complaining greatly about the mild weather, which has reduced the sale of winter goods in furs, heavy dry goods and clothing and footwear.

Winnipeg Markets,

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 15.

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

GREEN FRUITS.—There is still lots of grumbling about apples, but it cannot be helped, as dealers cannot improve the keeping quality of the stock, the bad keeping quality, as previously explained, being a peculiarity of the season. New Messina lemons are now in good supply and receipts so far have been of good quality. As reports of severe damage from drought have come from Sicily, later arrivals of lemons will not likely be as good quality. No unfrozen cranberries are in the market. Some very choice bananas, extra fancy, have been in this week, and brought \$1.50 per bunch, but the supply was limited. Malaga grapes are now very scarce, and are much higher, with a further advance expected. Catawba grapes in small baskets are in the market yet. Business has been very brisk, and large shipments for Christmas trade have been going to the country. The mild weather is very favorable to shipping. Following are quotations: Florida Oranges, \$5.50 to \$6 per box; Messina Lemons, \$6.00 per box; apples, \$3.00 to 3.75 per barrel su to quality and condition; California winter pears, \$2.50 to 3 per box; bananas, when obtainable \$3 to 4.50 per bunch. Malaga grapes, \$10 per keg. Cranberries, \$11.75 to \$12 per barrel for fancy Jerseys. Catawba grapes 45c per 1 1/2 lb. basket. Spanish onions, \$1.25 per crate of 50 lbs. New layer figs, 15 to 20c per pound, as to quality and size of boxes. Sweet potatoes \$5.50 per barrel. White comb honey, 22c lb.

GROCERIES.—The principal interest in the grocery market centres in sugars. The German beet root granulated, which we referred to lately as having invaded Eastern Canada markets, has now reached Winnipeg. About half a million pounds have come into this market, and although this sugar is subject to a duty of 61 cents per 100 pounds, or a shade over 3c per pound, it has been laid down here at a cost of 1/4 to 3/8c under Canadian granulated. The German granulated has been laid down here, duty paid at a cost of 4 1/2c per lb. Canada granulated, on the basis of summer freights at 73c per 100 pounds, cost 4 1/2c here. The winter freight rate is 84 cents, which would make Canadian granulated cost about 4 1/2c, at the same price at the refineries as ruled before navigation closed. On the basis of winter freights, this would make the cost of the German sugar about 3c per lb under Canadian granulated. Since the German sugar came in, it is reported that Eastern Canada refiners are meeting the price and offering to lay down their sugars here at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2c, in barrels. The German sugar is in bags, but has arrived here in good condition. Nearly all the jobbers have taken some. It has a slightly bluish tint, but some who have handled it here claim that it

is quite equal to the cane sugars in quality. Demerara raw sugars are also in this market.

FISH.—We quote: British Columbia salmon, 14c lb; British Columbia halibut, 14c. Fresh mackerel, 12 1/2c lb.; cod, 8 to 9c; haddock, 8 to 9c; smelts, 12 1/2c; Lake Superior herring, 80c dozen. Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 5 to 6c; pickerel 3 to 4c; pike, 2 to 3c; perch, 3c; Smoked whitefish, 8c lb; smoked goldeyes, 30 to 35c dozen; red herring 20c box; finon haddies, 9c lb. Oysters, \$2 for standards and \$2.25 for selects, per gallon. Shell oysters, \$7.50 per barrel; cans, selects, 48c; cans, standards, 45c each; dry cod, 7c lb; boneless cod, 7 to 7 1/2c; boneless fish, 6c.

DRY GOODS.—The dry goods trade continues quiet for the season, owing to a considerable extent to the prevailing mild weather. The fur trade has suffered more than any other line perhaps, and the express order trade in furs, which is usually very active in December, is practically nil this year.

RAW FURS.—The Winnipeg fur market has been very dull so far this season, the quantity of furs received being very light so far. What the reason for this is seems hard to determine. Some attribute it to the very mild weather, which has made furs later than usual in becoming prime. Some furs received lately, however, are fully prime. The light snow fall should be an assistance to trappers, rather than a disadvantage, and the mild weather should be an encouragement to hunting, though it may be that in the swampy parts trappers cannot get around in the woods, as the frost has not been severe enough to freeze the muskegs. Country buyers require to be very careful about buying furs, as foreign markets are low. At this time of year there are also a good many early caught furs offering, which are of very little value, and country dealers who are not experts in handling furs, frequently pay far more for such skins than they are worth. Several lots of skins have come in lately which cost country merchants double what they were worth. In fact one lot of bear skins came in which were not worth express charges, though a considerable sum had been paid for them by a country merchant. Those who are not skilled in handling furs, are very liable to be taken in at this season of the year with early-caught skins which are practically worthless. The following quotations give the range of prices paid in Winnipeg. The prices cover the range from small to large prime skins, size, color and condition being considered, though skins are sometimes offered which are not worth the minimum quotations, on account of being killed out of season:

Badger	\$0.05 to \$0.50
Bear, Black or Brown..	3.00 to 25.00
Bear, Grizzly	1.00 to 16.00
Beaver, large	6.00 to 7.25
" medium	3.00 to 4.00
" small	1.50 to 2.00
" castors, per lb ..	3.00 to 7.00
Fisher	3.00 to 7.00
Fox, cross	2.50 to 15.00
" kitt10 to .30
" red50 to 1.50
" silver	20.00 to 75.00
Lynx, large	1.50 to 2.25
" medium	1.00 to 2.00
" small75 to 1.25
Marten	1.00 to 4.00
Mink50 to 1.40
Musquash02 to .07
Otter	2.00 to 9.00
Raccoon50 to .85
Skunk25 to .60
Wolf, timber	1.00 to 3.00
" prairie25 to .75
Wolverine	1.00 to 3.50

CORD WOOD.—There is plenty of competition in wood and prices are easy. We quote: Tamarack, \$3.75 to \$4 per cord on

track here in car lots as to quality, the best is going at about \$3.90 to 3.95. Oak about \$3.00 to 3.75, mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.25 to 3.50. Poplar has sold at from \$2.25 to 2.40 on track as to quality. Birch, 2 to 4.25. Ash, \$3.75.

COAL.—The long continued spell of very mild weather is greatly curtailing the consumption of both wood and coal fuel. Prices are steady. Prices delivered to consumers in Winnipeg are as follows: Imported anthracite, \$9 per ton for egg, stove or nut sizes; western anthracite, \$8.50 per ton for stove and furnace size; Leithbridge bituminous, \$7.50 per ton; Souris lignite, \$1.25 delivered or \$3.75 on cars here, and \$1.50 to \$1.75 on cars at the mines.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—The general condition of wheat has been weaker this week and leading markets have been on a lower basis. United States markets were 1/4 to 3/8c lower on Monday, and cables were lower. The visible supply increased 819,000 bushels, making stocks in store in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky mountains, amount to 85,978,000 bushels, as compared with 78,783,000 bushels a year ago. The corresponding week last year the increase was 692,000 bushels, and the like week two years ago there was an increase of 2,990,000 bushels. Wheat and flour on ocean passage increased 1,200,000 bushels for the week. The English visible supply showed a decrease of 1,320,000 bushels. On Tuesday United States markets recovered and made a gain of 1/4 to 3/8c over Monday, but cables were weak and lower. India and Russian export shipments were large. United States markets were sustained by good buying. On Wednesday United States markets made a further slight gain, though prices were lower most of the day, firming up toward the close. Cables were not improved. Cables continued lower on Thursday and United States markets declined 1/4 to 3/8c. A favorable report of the Argentine crop was a weakening influence. On Friday prices continued downward, United States marks losing 1/4 to 3/8c on the day, and cables were lower. The markets were dull and characterized by an absence of speculation. Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States amounted to 2,536,000 bushels for the week ended Dec. 13, against 3,011,000 bushels last week and 3,217,000 bushels in the like week last year.

Wheat Locally.—Manitoba wheat markets have been running a little show of their own of late, independent of the situation in the World's markets. The strong local bullish feeling reported last week, continues, and prices here have advanced to a dizzy height above export values. Prices for December wheat have ranged about 2 to 4c above export values, even on the basis of summer freight rates, and of course very much more than this above export values on the basis of freight rates now in force. Of course no wheat is being shipped beyond Lake Superior ports for winter storage. Manitoba prices are relatively 2 to 3c above Duluth for December wheat and about 4c above the Duluth May option. In fact the local market seems to have run wild of late. In Manitoba country markets 45c is about the lowest price paid for No. 1 hard to farmers at any point with possibly two or three exceptions, while at a great many country markets farmers are receiving 50 to 55c for their wheat. Local supplies were sold close, up to the close of navigation, so that dealers are not making a pile on the bulge, if it holds, but millers who are the principal holders, will be the gainers. The present prices in Manitoba country markets show an appreciation of about 10c per bushel altogether. The bullish movement is due to the large exports previous to the close of naviga-

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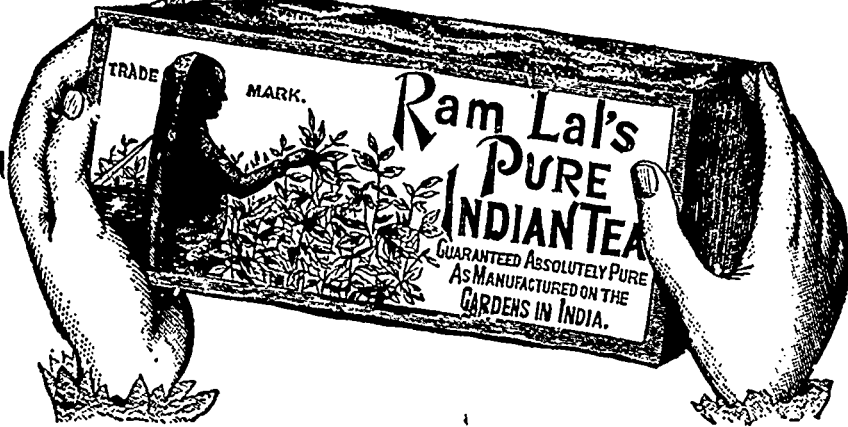
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For Sale or Exchange.

An unimproved farm in the Winnipeg district for sale very cheap, and on terms to suit a purchaser of limited means. One who would put improvements on the property could have the place on payment of a merely nominal sum. Would exchange for live stock. Address D. W. B., Commercial Office.

gation, and the feeling that the balance of the crop will be all wanted at home and will be taken by the milling trade here and in the eastern provinces at a premium. There is very little actual business doing, and the fancy quotations, particularly for May wheat, are somewhat nominal. We quote December delivery at about 62c, Fort William delivery. The idea for May wheat is between 66 and 67c, Fort William delivery, but views are very divergent, and we cannot learn of sufficient business to confirm values. Farmers deliveries are light, partly owing to bad roads, but a good many farmers have no wheat left to sell.

A Montreal man just returned from New York, says: "About 1,000,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat are held in New York at present. The wheat is in fair demand for export, the scarcity of Duluth wheat being accountable for it. In fact Manitoba wheat is practically the only hard wheat for sale there."

FLOUR.—Patent flour was advanced 5c just after our last report was closed. Other grades remain the same, so that there is now a margin of 15c between patents and bakers. Sales to the local trade by millers are made at \$1.55 patents and \$1.70 bakers, delivered, with large lots at 5c under these quotations. The Portage mill of the Lake of the Woods Co. was put on half time this week.

MILLSTUFFS.—Prices steady here. The quotation is \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts, with small quantities held at \$1 per ton more.

GROUND FEED.—Prices range from \$14 to \$15 per ton for mixed wheat feed, up to \$16 to \$18 for pure oat and barley chop, and, \$18 to \$19 for rolled oats.

OATMEAL.—Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$1.90 to \$2 per sack in broken lots, as to quality. Standard and granulated meal, \$2.15 in small lots, per 100 lbs. for best grades.

OATS.—Considerable firmness has been manifested in oats lately, owing principally to light deliveries by farmers. This is probably due to bad roads, on account of the poor sleighing. Prices paid to farmers here have again advanced about 1c, and are now 2 to 3c higher than three weeks ago. This week 24 to 25c was paid for farmers' loads of feed quality here. Car lots at Manitoba country points are quoted 1c higher at 19 to 20c, according to freights, per bushel of 34 pounds, though at a number of country points the price paid to farmers is higher than this car lot quotation. Some car lots are going through to British Columbia, and a few are going east.

BARLEY.—Feed barley brings about 28c per bushel of 48 pounds here, and brewers are paying about 30 to 31c for malting quality, with the demand quiet.

FEED WHEAT.—Wheat for feed or local milling is worth 40 to 48c, price to farmers for loads.

OH. CAKE.—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$21 per ton in sacks, with small lots at 25.

FLAX SEED.—Most of the seed appears now to be marketed; from 95c to \$1.00 is being paid to farmers. The price at Chicago is about \$1.50 per bushel for spot flax another 2c higher than a week ago.

BUTTER.—The market is quite as dull as last week. In fact it is even flatter, if it were possible to get any slower than it has been lately. Advices from the coast say that stocks of Manitoba dairy butter are piling up there, and a good deal of Ontario creamery has also been sent to the coast. Locally there is next to nothing doing, and there are no buyers here for round lots of mixed quality. All the dealers state that our report of last week exactly described the situation. We

quote 15 to 17c for selected dairy, but this price is nominal, in the absence of any business; fresh rolls, 15 to 16c.

CHEESE.—Jobbing at 11 to 11½c.

EGGS.—Limed are now being offered at 17c for best quality, and held fresh stock which vary considerably in quality at 16 to 20c as to quality.

CURED MEATS.—Quotations are: Hams, 12c for heavy, and 12½c for assorted sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 11½c; bellies, 12½c; dry salt long clear bacon, 8c; smoked long clear, 9c; small smoked sides, 9c; dry salt shoulder, 8c; dry salt backs, 9½c; spiced rolls, 8½c; mess pork, \$16, selected mess, \$18 to 18.50 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 7½c; bologna sausage, 7½c per pound; German sausage, 7½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half pound packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per bag; pickled hocks, 3c lb; smoked jowls, 6c.

LARD.—We quote: Pure, \$2.00 for 20 pound pails, and \$5 for 50-lb pails, compound at \$1.75 per 20-lb pail, compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.00 per case of 60 pounds.

POULTRY.—A little discussion has arisen on account of the bringing in of poultry from Eastern Canada, which is selling at higher prices than local stuff. Some country dealers who ship to this market seem to think that there is something wrong somewhere when so much higher prices are paid for the Eastern turkeys. If they saw the Manitoba and Eastern turkeys compared together, they would not be surprised at the difference in the price. Manitoba turkeys are certainly very inferior alongside the Eastern birds. They are small, thin, and a dark, reddish color, while the Eastern birds are fat and bright color. The home supply of chickens and ducks is ample, but there are not enough turkeys and geese, and the home-grown turkeys are very poor quality an average, due to poor feeding and marketing in bad shape. Local dealers would not of course buy Eastern poultry if they get a sufficient supply here. They are not bringing in chickens or ducks, because there are enough of these grown at home. Then there is a certain demand that will not be satisfied with the home turkeys, and such buyers are willing to pay a couple of cents more for the fancy Eastern birds. We quote turkeys 9 to 10c, ducks and geese 7 to 8c, chickens 6 to 7c. These are the prices paid by local dealers for Manitoba poultry.

DRESSED MEATS.—There has not been so much country dressed meats offering, but this may be due to the mild weather. There are orders for a good many cars of dressed beef to ship east to the Ontario lumber districts. One firm of Manitoba dealers reports orders for fifteen car loads of beef, and a number of these have been shipped, some from Winnipeg and some from country points. This is having a good effect in cleaning up the market of the large supply of medium quality of cattle, and some now expect that prices will firm up shortly. Prices remain about the same as last week. We quote country dressed beef at 2½ to 3½c for fore and 4½ to 5½c for hind quarters, as to quality. Mutton is quiet at about 5c and lamb the same. City jobbing butchers get better prices for choice, unfrozen beef and mutton, of course. Dressed hogs are easier. The price has ranged from 4½ to 5c. It was reported that one of the largest buyers of hogs was going out of the market, and if this is the case there may be some decline in prices. There is some figuring on shipping hogs East in car lots.

HIDES.—The market is firm high prices have been paid for frozen stock, in the country, 2½c having been paid for lots West.

We quote, Winnipeg inspection 2½c for No. 1 cows, 1½c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3, and 3½c for No. 1 heavy steers, and 2½c for No. 2 Steers; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. Green frozen country hides as they run 2½c to 2½c. We quote: Calf, 8 to 15 lb skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips 2½ to 3c. Sheep and lamb skins, 35 to 40c for fresh, large skins. Tallow, 4½ to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

SENECA ROOT.—Dull and nominal at 19 to 20c.

VEGETABLES.—Prices are: Potatoes, 40 to 50c per bushel. Onions, 2½ to 3c, per lb; cabbage, 50c to \$1.00 per dozen; celery, 25 to 30c per dozen. Carrots, 40c per bushel; beets 30 to 40c per bushel; turnips; 20 to 25c per bushel; parsnips, 2c per lb.

HAY.—Loose hay on the street market is selling about \$3.50 to \$4 per ton. Baled hay very dull and quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per ton in the country, at points of shipment.

LIVE STOCK.—A train load of cattle went through to the East this week, which will probably wind up shipments until next spring or summer. Almack & Scart, of Binscarth, were the shippers. The local demand for live stock of all kinds is very slow, as the city trade is reduced by the large quantity of country dressed meats offering. A few loads of cattle were received, and two loads of good butchers were reported sold at something under \$2.40 per cwt. Some fancy holiday cattle, bought to arrive, are costing about 3c per lb. live weight. Sheep are nominal at about 2½c per lb, as none are wanted. Hogs quoted at 4½c off cars for best packers.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

At Toronto on Tuesday offerings of medium to poor cattle were heavy and prices were lower. Some were shipped back to the country. Prices ranged from 2½ to 2½c for poor to medium, and up to 3 to 3½ for good to pickled lots. One load of fancy Christmas cattle sold at 4½c. There was also some buying of export cattle to ship to Halifax, at 3½c. Good sheep and lambs sold at 3½c. Hogs are steady. Best bacon hogs sold at \$1.12½ per cwt., heavy fat at \$3.87½ and \$3.50 for stores.

Latest mail advices quoted dressed hogs at \$5.25 to \$5.50 at Montreal and \$5.20 at Toronto, for good packing hogs. If prices depreciate any more in Manitoba, shippers could send east at these prices.

Freight Rates Commission.

The commission which is taking evidence throughout the West in regard to freight rates, has held meetings in a number of Manitoba towns and considerable evidence has been presented. On Thursday and Friday the commission met in Winnipeg, when an extended statement was presented by the freight rates committee of the Winnipeg Board of Trade. Mr. Ashdown acted as spokesman for the committee. We will publish the very full statement of the board next week.

Mr. Leach presented a statement on behalf of the Manitoba Central Farmers Institute.

The committee adjourned on Friday, and the members will go home for the holidays. It is expected they will meet again in Winnipeg about the 10 of January, when a statement will be presented by the local government, and probably a supplementary statement from the board of trade.

An item in The Commercial of last week regarding S. A. Ripstein, clothing dealer, Winnipeg, was somewhat misleading owing to improper wording. The item should have read that Mr. Ripstein is understood to be disposing of a stock of goods at auction, and not "the estate of S. A. Ripstein is being sold at auction," as was reported.

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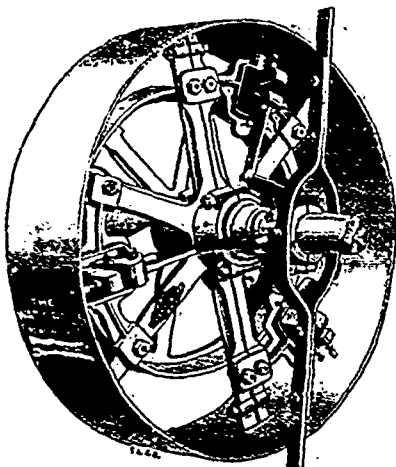
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Live Stock Markets.

The cable from Liverpool, on December 10 says: There were no Canadian cattle offered on this market to-day. The receipts of Canadian and American cattle were light; but the general supplies were heavy, and notwithstanding this fact, the tone of the market was stronger and prices show an advance of 1/2c to 1c per lb. over last week's. The supply of sheep was heavy, but prices were unchanged.

	c	e
Finest Steers.....	10 1/2	to 11
Good to choice.....	10	to 10 1/2
Poor to medium.....	9	to 9 1/2
Inferior and bulls.....	6 1/2	to 8 1/2
Best Sheep.....	12	to 00
Secondary.....	10	to 11
Merinoes.....	9 1/2	to 10 1/2
Inferior and Rams.....	7	to 8 1/2

The Montreal Gazette of Dec. 10 says: The market on the spot has been fairly active, both for export and local account, and considerable business has been done, especially in sheep, which are fully 1/2c per lb. higher, sales to-day being made freely at 3c to 3 1/2c per lb.

It was reported to-day that the steamship Sarnia had been chartered to carry cattle from Halifax, and we understand that her space is to be filled by A. McIntosh, he having already purchased five carloads of fat Manitoba cattle at the Canadian Pacific stock yards from Mr. Maybe, of Manitoba, at a price said to be about 3 1/2c per lb. The cattle for the steamship Numidian, which sails from Halifax some day next week, has not been bought yet on spot. Gordon & Ironsides received their last three carloads of northwest butchers' stock for this season last week and sold them on spot. T. Delorme bought fourteen car loads of Manitoba cattle from H. A. Mullins, of Toronto, at 3 1/2c per lb.

At the Montreal stock yards, at Point St. Charles, on Dec 10, there was a fair supply of cattle offered for which the demand was slow, with prices lower, sales being made at 2c to 3c per lb. The offerings of sheep and lambs were large, which met with an active demand both for export and local accounts. The feeling generally was firmer and prices were fully 1/2c per lb. higher, sales being made freely at 3c to 3 1/2c per lb. There were 200 live hogs offered and the market was weaker, with prices 15c to 25c per 100 lbs. lower. The demand was slow at 1c to 1 1/2c per lb.

British Grain Trade

The Mark Lane Express of Dec. 8 says: Farm work has been proceeding satisfactorily during the past week. The market has been 1/4d lower for Rive Plato wheat, which is now offered at a shilling decline from top prices. White wheat has been steady and Russian wheat was nominally unchanged. The small United Kingdom stocks have helped the market out. The Argentine crop scare has subsided. California wheat afloat was quoted at 26s. Red winter parcel, December delivery, was quoted at 23s. Flour was firm at 6d to 1s advance. Barley was firm and in fair demand. Oats were firm and quiet. Corn was firm and not very active. Mixed American, December delivery, parcel was quoted at 21s.

Assiniboia.

F. McCarthy & Co., dealers in clothing, boots and shoes, etc., Regina, wrote The Commercial as follows: "We beg to inform you that Jos. Horsefall & Sons, of Montreal, have served us with a writ, and in order to put it in a fair form to our friends, we wish to say that this claim is disputed, and further do state, we have not received any goods from them representing their claim, and do not think they should sue us."

British Columbia.

E. E. Phair, hotel, Kaslo, is out of business. H. R. Lowell, furniture, crockery, etc. has left town.

T. J. Farley, baker, Nelson, style now Farley & Traves.

Mrs. Peter Wilson, groceries etc., Victoria, is out of business.

E. R. Atherton, general store, Watson, has removed to Sandown.

James Morris, cigars & tobaccos, has opened business in Vancouver.

R. G. MacPherson, drugs, New Westminster, has sold out to H. Ryal & Co.

John Leatherdale, confectionery, has opened business at Vancouver.

Z. G. Goldberg, clothing, Vancouver, advertises retiring from business.

O'Brien & Varrelman, brewers, Victoria, have dissolved; S. O'Brien continues.

Thomas Shaw, general store, Salmon Arm, is reported to be resuming business.

Varrelman & O'Brien, brewers, Victoria, have dissolved. S. O'Brien continues.

Thomas McNeely, general store, Ladner's Landing, advertises his business for sale.

A. Cavin, saloon, Victoria, succeeds the late T. W. Carter in the "Carter House."

Kennedy & Porter have bought out W. Harrison, newsdealer and stationer, of Kaslo.

W. G. Warren, galvanized iron works, Vancouver, has sold out to Colin McCallam.

K. F. Mackie, photographer, Victoria has been sold out by the sheriff and moved to San Francisco.

F. LoCasto has sold out his barber shop, and bath rooms at Revelstoke to A. McNeil, and intends to start a shop in Three Forks.

The firm of Wilson & Perdue dealers in meats at Nelson, Kaslo and Three Forks, has been dissolved, and Perdue & Burns succeed in the same line.

In the provincial legislature Mr. Kellie moved the following resolution. "That in the opinion of this house it is advisable, in the interest and development of the mineral resources of the province, that a mining bureau and a school of mines be established. The resolution was adopted."

Grain and Milling Matters.

The new flour mill of Alexander Kelly & Co., at Brandon, is expected to be in operation in about six weeks.

The Minneapolis Market Record says: "The Minneapolis mills are compelled to shut down, thus throwing out of employment large numbers of employees. High rail freight rates, that discriminate against this city, is the cause of it. There is an advance from Minneapolis to Chicago, while the same lines reduce the rates at other points. This rate is higher than any other similar rate in the country. Flour is carried from Duluth and Superior through Minneapolis to Chicago and St. Louis at Minneapolis rates. In the summer the charge is more than half as much to Duluth as to Chicago or St. Louis."

Cincinnati Price Current: "The area seeded to wheat this season is a matter of some interest. This office reaches the conclusion, after a careful application of available information, that in the states east of the Rocky Mountains the area is reduced approximately 5 per cent. in comparison with a year ago."

The McKeown's have arrived at La Riviere, Man., from the East to put in the machinery in Carrie & Grant's new flour mill.

W. Blair has opened a general store at Stony Mountain, Manitoba.

Northwest Ontario.

The Queen's hotel Rat Portage is advertised for sale on December 22.

The session of the high court at Rat Portage came to an ending on Dec. 8. The case respecting the Lumber company's charter was allowed to stand after all the evidence was in, and it will come up for argument in Toronto later on. If the charter is set aside, serious financial complications will follow. Owing to the judge being in Sault Ste. Marie on Tuesday, the case of Ryan vs. Cameron, also a lumber deal, was not gone on with, owing to the want of time. The Western Lumber company vs. M. Brown, was decided for the defendant. W. Ross vs. Rainy River Boom company, judgment given for plaintiff.

The Knights of the Grip.

The Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada met at Toronto and nominated these officers for the election, which takes place December 28. Directors—H. Bedlington, John Burts, William Caldwell, R. H. Cosby, J. H. Devaney, E. Fielding, J. B. Gillespie, H. Goodman, A. Hart, R. Ivens, H. Leeson, J. Muldrew, C. H. Murdock, J. R. Muir, J. McKay, John Orr, E. E. Starr, R. J. Salisbury, J. Taylor, George West and G. M. White. Toronto Board—President, R. H. Gray (acclamation).

At the general meeting of the Western Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association, held in London, J. M. Dillon was elected by acclamation, as were the other officers, as follows: First vice-president, P. J. Conroy; second vice-president, Daniel Mackenzie; third vice-president, A. W. Robertson, Hamilton; secretary, Alfred Robinson; treasurer, Samuel Munro. R. K. Hope and John Booker of Toronto, were nominated on the Board of Directors.

Boston Wool Report.

The market is steady and with any demand the firmer tone abroad should strengthen values. The London sales closed with good wools 5 per cent. higher than the opening rates of the sale, with inferior wools dull and irregular. American purchases in London foot up 5,500 bales. The next London sale opens January 15. Melbourne advices note a firmer market. Domestic fine fleeces are quiet, but medium wools are steady for both clothing and combing grades. Pulled wools are rather more active. Territory wools are quiet, but fine medium grades hold steady, with a fair demand. Australian wools met with a fair sale, but prices are ranging below the cost to import. Other foreign fine wools are dull. Carpet wools quiet.

Funny, but Not for the Farmer.

A farmer from Sauk Prairie, Wis., was at Baraboo the other day and while in town bought a suit of clothes, placed the bundle on the seat beside him and started for home, says the Baraboo News. It was getting quite dark when he reached the river bridge and the idea struck him that it would be a great surprise to discard his old clothes and go home in a new suit. He pulled off his old clothes and threw them into the river, a piece at a time. When he had nothing on but a shirt he reached for the package, but it was no longer in the wagon. The night was cold and he went home at a two-forty gait. He surprised his family completely, and the next morning when he went out and found the package hanging to the brake on his wagon he was somewhat surprised himself.

W. W. Ogilvie, the well known miller, is making his usual winter trip through Manitoba, inspecting his properties here.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was weak on Monday, affected by lower markets everywhere. Prices ranged between 59 and 59½c, and the close, at 59½ to ¾ was ¼ to ½c lower than Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat	51½	—	59½-¾	—
Corn	46½	47½	49½-¾	—
Oats	29½	29½	32½-¾	—
Mess Pork ..	—	11 75	12 12½	—
Lard	—	6 80	7 02½	—
Short Ribs ..	—	5 82½	6 05	—

There was a change in the situation on Tuesday and prices were firm throughout the day, owing to good buying and large exports. May option opened at about 59½c and advanced ½c. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat	55	—	59½	60½
Corn	46½	47½	49½	—
Oats	29½	29½	32½-¾	—
Mess Pork ..	—	11 77½	12 12½	—
Lard	—	6 82½	7 07½	—
Short Ribs ..	—	5 87½	6 10	—

Wheat was dull on Wednesday and uneventful, but near the close the market assumed quite a strong tone, influenced by the advance in corn. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat	55½	—	59½-¾	60½
Corn	47½	47½-48	50½	—
Oats	29½	29½	32½-¾	—
Mess Pork ..	—	11 95	12 30	—
Lard	—	6 92½	7 15	—
Short Ribs ..	—	5 95	6 17½	—

On Thursday wheat was lower, under free selling, lower cables and favorable crop reports from Argentine. Prices declined about 1c and closed near the bottom. Closing prices:

	Dec.	May.	Jan.	July.
Wheat,	51½	59	—	59½-¾
Corn	47	59	47½	—
Oats	29½	32½-¾	29½	—
Mess Pork ..	—	12 32½	12 00	—
Lard	—	7 17½	6 95	—
Short Ribs ..	—	6 22½	5 97½	—

On Friday wheat was weak. The bulls turned tail to the market and allowed prices to decline. Cash wheat was ¼c to ½c lower. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat ..	51½	—	58½-¾	59½
Corn	46½	47½	49½	—
Oats	29½	29½	32½-¾	—
Mess Pork ..	—	11 90	12 25	—
Lard	—	6 85	7 15	—
Short Ribs ..	—	5 92½	6 15	—

On Saturday, December 15, wheat closed at 51½c for December, 58½c for May, and 59½c for July option. A week ago December wheat closed at 51½c, and May at 59½c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Dec. 59½; May 61½; July 62½.
Tuesday—Dec. 58½; May, 61½; July, 62½.
Wednesday—Dec. 58½; May, 61½; July, 63.
Thursday—Dec. 58½; May, 61; July, 62½.
Friday—Dec. 58; May, 61½; July, 62.
Saturday—Dec. 58½; May, 61½; July, 62½.

A week ago prices closed at 58½c for December and 61½ for May. A year ago December wheat closed at 60½c and May at 61½c. No. 1 hard is quoted at 1½c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern ¾c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 57½c for December delivery, May at 59½c, and July at 60½c. A week ago December wheat closed at 57½c, and May at 59½c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, December 15, wheat closed at 59½c for December. May closed at 62½c. A week ago December wheat closed at 60½c, and May at 63½c.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 17.	Nov. 21.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 8.
Extra Manitoba hard	1	1	0	0	0
No. 1 hard	91	206	161	131	102
No. 2 hard	4	4	4	1	7
No. 3 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 4 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Northern ..	26	26	45	14	4
No. 2 Northern ..	2	0	0	0	0
No. 1 White type ..	2	2	1	3	1
No. 2 White type ..	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	2	4	6	6	5
No. 1 Rejected	5	20	20	13	7
No. 2 Rejected	7	13	7	7	12
No. Grade	0	0	1	0	0
Total	143	276	235	16	148
Same week last year	267	219	143	111	111

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

Manitoba Wheat Exports.

The following shows the quantity of wheat in bushels carried weekly by the Canadian Pacific to Lake Superior ports for the season, with water shipments from the same ports:

	Arrivals at lake ports.	Water Shipments.
Sept. 1.....	212,688	174,751
" 8.....	121,099	277,377
" 15.....	221,285	168,481
" 22.....	393,158	153,984
" 29.....	727,817	752,197
Oct. 6.....	898,767	448,848
" 13.....	1,018,702	1,007,388
" 20.....	991,574	851,778
" 27.....	893,860	890,672
Nov. 3.....	810,091	894,030
" 10.....	717,696	1,021,222
" 17.....	538,206	636,556
" 21.....	757,614	1,111,180
Dec. 1.....	392,190	717,699
" 8.....	145,388	70,000
Total bushels	8,753,088	9,176,148

Total carried to Duluth for the season by the Northern Pacific, 1,300,000 bushels.
In store at Lake ports .. 545,168 bushels.
In store a year ago 1,226,490 bushels.
Flour exports for this crop equal to say 1,500,000 bushels.
In store west of the lakes, say 3,000,000 bushels.

The O. A. G. Company.

A correspondent sends us the following.—I learn that Joseph Richardson, late general manager, of the Canadian Agricultural and Colonization Company, held an auction sale of his furniture at Calgary on the 8th inst., having got permission from that company to return to England again. Thos. Stone is now the general manager in the place of Mr Richardson and there is more hope for the future of the new company. Mr. Stone is competent to undertake such duties, owing to his experience and good sound common sense; he is deservedly popular and I congratulate him on his appointment, and the company on their wise choice.

OBSERVER.

Final Manitoba Crop Report.

The Manitoba department of agriculture has issued the final bulletin for this year. The returns are made up to Nov. 25. The yield of all grains, as shown by threshing estimates, is larger than the estimates of the last bulletin, issued in August. The yield of wheat is placed at 17 bushels per acre, on an area of 1,010,186 acres, making a total yield of 17,172,883 bushels. Of this amount it was estimated that 11,608,704 bushels had been marketed up to the date returns were made, leaving about 5,500,000 in farmers hands at that time.

The average yield of oats is placed at 28.8 bushels per acre, on 413,686 acres, making a total of 11,907,854 bushels. The total yield of other crops is given as follows;

	Bushels.
Barley	2,981,716
Peas	18,431
Flax	366,000
Rye	59,924
Potatoes	2,035,336
Roots	1,811,942

New building done by farmers is estimated at \$725,000.

The price paid for threshing varied from 2 to 5c per bushel for wheat and 2 to 4c per bushel for coarse grains.

The demand for farm help has been well supplied. At present there is no demand for farm laborers.

The following brief quotations express the views of correspondents generally: "Favorable fall for plowing and general farm work;" "Grand fall for work;" "Finest fall for some years;" "Fall plowing all done and harrowed;" "Everything in good shape for the winter;" "More land plowed than usual;" "Large area ready for next year's crop;" "Very fine, no frost."

French weed and tumble weed are spreading in the west. Shell River and Lake Dauphin districts want railway facilities.

Dairy Products in Manitoba.

The last government bulletin gives some information regarding dairying in Manitoba as follows:

The following estimate gives an approximate estimate of the quantity of butter disposed of by farmers and creameries during the season:

District.	Average Price.	Value.
Northwestern ..	825,000 15½	\$129,250 00
Southwestern...	620,200 14½	92,862 66
North Central..	910,000 15	51,000 00
South Central..	299,000 14½	43,355 00
Eastern.....	482,000 15½	65,880 00

Total 2,516,200 pounds.
Average price received, 15 1-5c.
Total value, \$387,347 66.

At one creamery during the first part of the season 16c was paid for the cream necessary to make one pound of butter; during the latter part of the season 15c was paid for the same. Payments were made in cash monthly.

Another creamery realized 20 18-100 cents per lb. for the output of the season, 85,000 pounds. Other creameries in the province gave similar figures. By the introduction of creameries much labor on farms is saved and better results realized in cash instead of in trade. The export of butter will be an important item with us in the near future. It is necessary, therefore, that we start right, establishing a high standard of quality and maintaining it, so that markets once gained may be retained. The manufacture of butter in creameries is the only way of producing a uniform quality of high standard.



The California Mid-Winter Fair was no exception to the rule:
CHOCOLAT-MENIER

There received the Highest Award, Diploma of Honor.

The best cup of chocolate you ever tasted can be had only by using **CHOCOLAT-MENIER**, (the best and cheapest Vanilla Chocolate on the market), and preparing as follows:—

Take one of the six sticks (in each half-pound package), break it into small pieces and dissolve in three tablespoonfuls of water over a brisk fire; stir until completely dissolved, then add sufficient milk for two cups and boil for about five minutes. Water may be used in place of milk.

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"I Think Very Hard

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

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Winter Fashions in Furs.

Furs are extremely fashionable and popular, and are recognized as the most desirable article for the production of garments of varying proportions, and the ornamentation of wraps, cloaks and dresses composed of other materials; the productions for the present season are in every particular adapted to the requirements of all possible wearers. Seal-skin maintains its commanding position in general appreciation, and is used in the manufacture of an almost unlimited number of articles of extremely fashionable and high cost apparel; coats of seal-skin are shown in full depth three-quarter length, and designs of moderate depth; the Prince Albert coat, which is very attractive, reaches below the knee and is made full in the skirt, which lies in curved pleats below the hips, the sleeves are very large; single breasted coats are made of seal-skin and are very effective; now three-quarter length coats are shown in seal-skin and are very much admired; Eton jackets for girls are made up in this same very choice fur. Black Persian lamb takes the leading position in favor for the production of stylish coats, the garments range from thirty to forty-six inches in depth; popular designs are in tight-fitting double-breasted coats made with very full skirts; garments of this class are particularly elegant in medium lengths; they have pointed revers, which extend out on the sleeves, the collar is made to be rolled up or down at the pleasure of the wearer, the sleeves are of the extreme size at the shoulder and the arm holes are of sufficient magnitude to insure of an easy fit over dress sleeves of the present style; linings are in choice goods in both light and dark colors; the coat is fastened in front with a single row of large pearl buttons. Persian coats in three-quarter lengths are made very full in the skirt, which is opened up the middle of the back; garments of this class are made double breasted, perfect fitting, and have two rows of pearl buttons; the sleeves are pleated into large arm holes, and the collar extends across the back in sailor effect; Persian lamb is also made up in Prince Albert coat design, which is of sufficient depth to reach below the knee and made with a flaring skirt, lying in pleats below the hips and having a circumference at the bottom of about one hundred and forty inches; this garment is also tight fitting, with revers extending out on the sleeves, which are very large; coats in the same fur are shown in forty-two inch depths, made single breasted. Some of the Persian coats which have been received with very great favor, are of medium length, finished or trimmed with pointed revers and collar of contrasting or harmonizing furs, such as sable, chinchilla or mink; short coats, which are double breasted, have a basque with the pointed front being of greater depth than the back; the sleeves are large and the collars are rather high. Fur capes remain in favor with a large number of ladies of recognized good taste, and are chosen particularly with reference to their character as comfortable garments, the new capes brought out this season are in a number of excellent designs and varying proportions; plain capes range from twenty-six to thirty-two inches in depth and have high turned over collars; designs of this description are particularly effective in the choicest quality of Persian lamb skin; other stylish capes, some of which are made very full, have a vest of the same fur; other designs, which are very dressy and effective, are made up in black marten; and some of the most stylish of these capes are made with the shawl collar, which is in chinchilla, the lining being in moire in delicate tints; the shawl collar made of sable is also shown in association with seal-skin capes. Fur-lined garments are admired and

accepted by many because of the warmth afforded by them; outside materials are in handsome cloths, in black, gray and brownish tones; Russian coats of this character are finished with a very large shawl collar of fur, smaller coats, and three-quarter length, have revers and collar of Persian lamb; linings are of whole squirrel, squirrel back and jennet. The boa for the present season is of increased proportions; these are made wide and flat, and are completed with either a tail or two paws or three tails at each end; these boas are produced in all the desirable furs, noticeably mink, seal, sable, Persian, chinchilla, stone martin and ermine, affording buyers a wide range for selection; some large boas are shown in the handsomer varieties of fox skin, which are finished and extended in length by the addition of the tail of the animal; very effective boas of this class are in silver, blue, black and grey foxes. Dressy shoulder capes, extending only to the waist line at the back, are introduced; these have stole fronts extending down nearly to the foot; an ample ruffle of fur extends across the back, and a high-rolling collar adds to the elegance of the article; victorines in other designs which are very full in the shoulder are rather short at the back; the popular furs for these articles are seal-skin, chinchilla, mink, ermine, black martin and Persian lamb. Smaller collars, which are exceedingly handsome, are in exquisite conceptions; the most desirable example is made to be worn very high or turned down, and is completed by the addition of a capelet of different lengths, the cape in instances reaches to the shoulder, in other examples merely falling over the top of the coat sleeves, and in largest designs extending nearly to the elbow with a pointed front falling below the waist; specially desirable furs comprise seal, mink, chinchilla, ermine, black martin and Persian lamb. The stylish muff for the season is somewhat smaller than that in vogue during the past winter, and is without trimming, except that the inside is faced with fur; stylish muffs are made up in all fashionable furs.—New York fur trade review.

It is not very often that commercial travellers abuse the trust reported in them, considering the opportunity they have for sharp practices. Occasionally however some one in the guise of a commercial traveller undertakes to do up his customers. A case has been lately reposed from Ontario, of a party styling himself as Mr. Rose, who came from the United States and found employment with a wholesale fruit house of Toronto. This man appears to have been a general crook, who adopted the calling of a commercial traveller as a convenient way of carrying on sharp practices. After taking an order he would represent to the buyer that as he was returning to Toronto, he would be much obliged if he would pay him, instead of waiting till the time designated by the terms on the invoice. In fact, the firm was a little short just then, and if the storekeeper could pay him he would make it worth his while by allowing him extra discount. In some instances, it is said he even agreed to remit the freight, in addition to allowing the discount. These inducements caught most of those to whom he had sold, but they are still liable for the goods. At least, that is understood to be the opinion of the legal gentlemen who have been consulted in the matter. Occurrence of this nature should put merchants on their guard as to paying money in ordering goods to parties with whom they have not had previous acquaintanceship. As a rule payment should be made only by draft, cheques or orders in favor of the firm at headquarters. Wholesale houses should also take a lesson from this, in requiring to know something of the past history of those whom they send out to do business for them.

Wire Nail Out.

The low corporation tender made upon 5-inch wire nails by T. Meredith & Co. Toronto, has raised a general rumpus in Montreal. They assert, quite rightly, that the makers' association has a penalty covering cases of the kind, but if things are to go on in the way they been lately, it might just as well be a dead letter.

The two makers in Montreal, on their part, state that they are not supplying 5-inch nails to anyone at a figure that would enable him to make such a tender. It is evidently the same old story on wire nails that has already been acted in bar iron, cut nails and other trade combination dramas.

Figured out, the tender in question is away below the level of the makers, best price, even allowing for the drawback that they give to certain preferred large jobbers.

The discount is 75, 10 and 5, less 3c for cash, and with the additional 7½ per cent allowed jobbers by makers, the 5-inch wire nails could not be sold under \$2.30 without a loss.—Hardware Merchant.

Wheat Feeding to Live Stock.

The returns from the correspondents of the United States Department of Agriculture relative to the amounts of wheat fed to stock, estimate the quantity already fed, that is to say up to Oct. 30, 46,030,000 bushels; and the estimated amount to be fed, 29,278,000 bushels, making a total of 75,308,000 bushels. These figures on wheat feeding are merely the meagre estimates from those states wherein correspondents have complied with the request of the Department and must not be taken as anything more than an attempt at approximation of the total feeding of wheat from present supply. The length of the winter will necessarily influence the final findings upon this question.

Dressed Poultry at Montreal.

Dressed poultry is selling fully 1c per lb lower than at this time last year, the outside price for turkeys being 9c, but the birds must be fine to fetch that figure. The same state of things exists in New York, where good to fancy turkeys have been selling at 9c to 10c per lb against 12 to 15c a year ago. A fair demand exists in this market for choice chickens at 7c to 7½c, provided they are young, but mixed lots bring only from 5 to 6c; choice large geese have been placed at 7c for case lots and at 5 to 6c for ordinary lots; ducks sell all the way from 6 to 8c and 8½c as to quality. A large quantity of Ontario turkeys and chickens is expected to leave Portland this week or the beginning of next for the Christmas market in England.—Trade Bulletin.

Brainard's Musical World for December is a beautiful "Christmas Holiday Number" and contains besides a large amount of choice musical reading, fine illustrations and portraits (including a "Rubenstein Supplement") the following new music: "Belle of the Evening Waltzes," "The Blacksmith" a descriptive piece, "Darling is Here" transcription, and "Cadets Parade March," four piano pieces, and a beautiful song "For You." This music is alone worth \$2.00. The World is \$1.50 per year, 15 cents per copy. During this month the publishers offer to send the Musical World on trial for four months on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. This will include the beautiful Christmas and New Year's Holiday Numbers and four issues will contain about twenty pieces of new music, besides a large amount of interesting musical reading. No music lover should fail to accept this liberal offer. Address the S. Brainard's Sons Co., Chicago.

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WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.
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GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giv-
ing you my opinion of the two grades of flour,
Patent and Bakers, you are now manufacturing.
It excels all other flours that I have ever used,
and makes more bread per barrel, and gives me
splendid satisfaction in my business, and I am
very glad to express my opinion after a number
of years experience in flour. Yours is certainly
the best I have ever used. H. LISTER, Baker.

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OGILVIE'S FLOUR
YOU HAVE
THE BEST
Each bag guaranteed. Sewn with our
Special Twine, Red White and Blue.
OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,
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valled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep
the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry
use little less flour than usual.



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BRITISH COLUMBIA

Business Review.

December 9, 1891.

The low price of sealskins in London apparently affected the money market in Victoria, but the tendency to create a want of confidence in business circles was quickly dispelled by the natural buoyancy of trade at this time of year. Most of the sealskins in Victoria brought to port by the large sealing fleet, are placed in the hands of Ward and company every year, who pay off the hunters and defray other expenses, sending the skins to England and returning to the different sealing companies the proceeds of such sales, minus brokerage and disbursements. This year the same plan was adopted, and many of the sealing companies barely cleared expenses owing to the low price realized on the catch, from \$3 to \$9 less per skin than last year. Sir C. H. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, is here working hard in his department. The fishermen have asked for more extended seasons for fishing salmon and sturgeon, and have been backed up by all the boards of trade and the legislature of the province. The cannery has also made up their list of grievances. Mr. Tupper will visit and converse with every canner of the Canadian Pacific, most of the fishermen and all the members of the boards of trade and the legislature. If he is not hypnotized before he gets out of the province, into making all the concessions asked, he is a remarkably strong minded man.

At last a company is being organized with English capital to extract oil from fish offal and manufacture guano from the subrefuse. The cannery will be glad to have some one take the salmon heads and entrals away during the fishing season as they pollute the water and drive to fish from the vicinity. For a long time what to do with salmon offal has been a vexed question but now it is about to be solved. The Legislature have passed a resolution to ask the Dominion Government to legislate against pauper immigration. British Columbia has some of the richest lead mines in the world. A scheme is on foot to try and negotiate through influential parties a big purchase of pig lead from a British Columbia syndicate by an oriental power engaged in war. Lumber mills are working but three quarters time. Mill owners claim they are scarcely paying expenses. Men are working in the mill for \$24 a month and keeping families rather than face the world this winter without employment. The halibut industry is still booming and all engaged in the business are making money. The mining papers are full of the reports of rich strikes in the Kootney and Cariboo countries. For the month of November in the salmon country alone the output was \$102,850. John S. Anderson, secretary of the board of horticulture, gives notice in the British Columbia Gazette, that hereafter the rules and regulations of the British Columbia board of horticulture will be strictly enforced, and that the picking over and repacking of affected fruit will be permitted no longer. This means that if three or four apples in a barrel are affected with codling moth, the whole barrel of apples will be destroyed. This regula-

Every Mackintosh

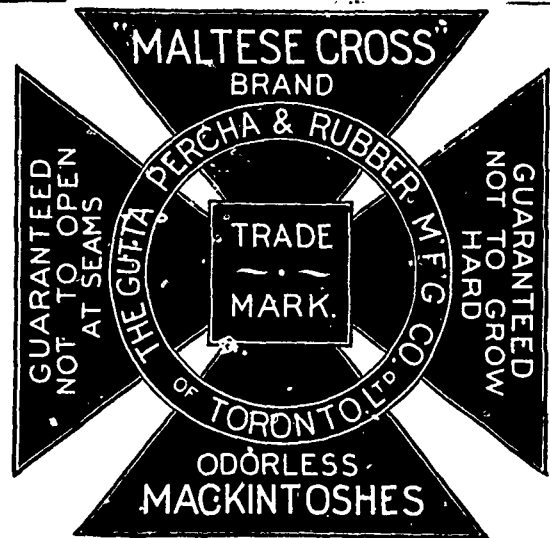
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tion does not apparently apply to local fruit, for quantities of British Columbia apples are displayed on the streets affected with some disease; the core of the apple having to be taken out before it is fit to eat. Your correspondent saw a lot of this affected fruit at a fruit stand, and made the remark to the dealer that he thought all this imported fruit that was affected was being destroyed. The dealer laconically replied, "Them's local apples." So the fruit regulations so rigidly enforced are evidently intended to protect the British Columbia fruit growers and not the consumers. Owing to the near approach of the holidays business is brisk through the province, and jobbing firms say they will be able to do enough business in the next few weeks to make up for the weeks of depression through which they have passed.

B. C. Market Quotations.

Butter.—Australian butter, 20c; Manitoba dairy butter, 18 to 20c; Manitoba creamery, 25c; Eastern creamery, 25c; Canadian cheese, 13 to 14c.

Cured Meats.—Steadying up. Hams, 14c; breakfast bacon, 13c; backs, 13c; long clear, 11 to 12c; short rolls, 11c; smoked sides, 11c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 12c per pound; in pails and tubs, 12c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$20.00.

Fish.—Prices are: Cohoes, 6c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 4 to 5c; Cod, 6 to 7c; halibut, 6c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; cod, 6c; sturgeon, 4c; kippered herring, 10c.

Game.—Venison, 5 to 8c; bear, 6c a lb; duck, per brace, 50c; grouse, brace 60c; prairie chicken, 75c; teal, 20c; pentail, 30c; wild geese, 75c each.

Vegetables.—New potatoes, \$14 to \$15 peddled at \$12 per ton; Ashcroft potatoes, \$22; onions, silver skins, 14c; cabbage, 1c; carrots, turnips, and beets, 4 to 1c a lb; peppers, \$1.25 per box. Quantities of vegetables in market.

Eggs.—Fresh local, 30 to 35c; eastern 20c.

Fruits.—Lemons, California, scarce at \$5.75 to 6.50; Australian lemons, \$2.75; grapes, \$1.30 to 1.50; native apples, \$1.25; Japanese oranges, box (7 doz.) 30 to 40c; California oranges, navel, \$5.75; seedlings, \$1.

Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Kewatin Milling Co. quote in car load lots at Victoria and Vancouver: Patent, per bbl., \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.80; Oregon, \$3.60; Oak Lake patent, \$3.90; strong bakers, \$3.70.

Meal.—Oatmeal, National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90 lb. sacks, \$3.15. Cornmeal per 98 lb. sacks, \$2.15.

Grain.—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$25; Ed-

monton district oats, \$21.00; local oats \$23; Washington State wheat, \$20.50; do, oats \$21, f.o.b. Vancouver.

Ground Feed.—Manitoba chop feed, \$25 per ton; chop barley, \$28; United States, chop, \$20 ton; ground wheat, \$21.00 ton; ground barley, \$22.50 ton; shorts, \$19 ton; bran \$17 ton; oil cake meal, \$30 ton; F.O.B. Vancouver, duty paid.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c; mutton, 7 1/2c; pork, 8 to 9c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head, \$3.00.

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

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris 100 lb, 5 1/2c; granulated, 4 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/2c; fancy yellows 4 1/2c; yellow, yellow, 4 1/2c; golden C, 3 1/2c.

Syrups.—30 gallon barrels, 2 1/2c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2 1/2c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1.25 per case of 10; 1/2 gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

Low Binder Twine Prices.

The Western Twine company, which is handling the old stock of the defunct cordage combine in the United States for the banks, has located offices in the Monadnock block, Chicago, and is doing considerable business in disposing of the stock of twine they have on hand. The goods they have for sale, while not new stuff, are said to be sound and merchantable, and while they do not intend to sacrifice the twine, they propose to sell it, and are making prices accordingly. Their prices are just enough under current market quotations to attract trade. A correspondent of a cordage company recently expressed the opinion that the quotation of 4 1/2 cents on sisal was not enough of a reduction to attract trade from the cordage companies who are selling new twine, but as it is a shading of a cent a pound, or nearly 20 per cent. from schedule rates, it would seem that the discount is large enough if that is any object. They will probably be very well satisfied if they succeed in selling 75 per cent. of the twine they have to dispose of. The following are the prices which have been made by the Western Twine company:

	Per pound.
Sisal	4 1/2
Standard	4 1/2
Standard Manila	5
Standard Mixed	5
Manila—600 feet	5 1/2
Pure Manila	6 1/2

The total cut of the lumber mills of the Ottawa district for this season is estimated at 273,000,000 feet which is a considerable advance on the cut of last year.

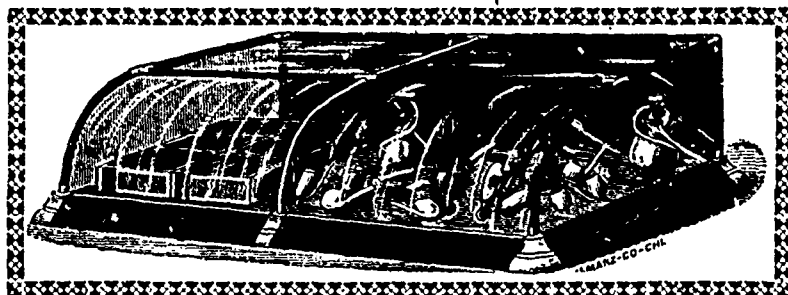
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Toronto Grain and Produce Markets.

Wheat.—Local business is curtailed owing to light offerings and high prices asked by holders. Prices of red and white wheat are irregular, varying with the urgency of buyers. Red and white are quoted west at 57 to 59c. Three cars of red sold, C.P.R. west, to-day at 59c. One car of white sold east at 60c. Manitobas continue steady to firm. Car lots of No. 1 hard sold west to-day at 74½c, and C.P.R. east at 77c. Holder ask 76c, G.T.R. east. No. 1 hard, all rail, North Bay, is quoted at 78c.

Flour.—Enquiries are less numerous but holders are still firm. Straight rollers, Toronto freights, are quoted at \$2.60 to \$2.75.

Millfeed.—A few orders are coming in from the east, and to fill these, dealers have paid \$11 to \$11.50 for bran, middle freights west, and \$12.50 to 13.50 for shorts.

Oats.—White will be taken readily, west at 28c, and east at 29c. Mixed is quoted at 27 to 27½c west.

Barley.—No. 1 is quoted at 43 to 44c outside. Bright 50-lb barley is wanted at 44c. No. 2 is quoted at 40 to 41c. One car of feed sold east to-day at 38c.

Eggs.—Prices were rather easier to-day, and 12½c was said to have been accepted in some instances. Large quantities could be bought at 13c. We quote; Held fresh 13 to 16c; cold storage, poor, 10c; choice, 15 to 16c; limed, 13 to 14c.

Poultry.—Quotations are. Chickens, choice, 40c. and poor to medium, 25 to 30c; ducks, 45 to 65c; turkeys, 7½ to 8c. and geese 5 to 5½c.

Honey.—extracted is quoted at 8c for 60 lb tins, and 8½ to 9c for small tins; sections, 12½ to 14c.

Dressed Meats.—Quotations are: Beef, fores, \$1 to \$5.50 per cwt; hinds \$6 to \$8.50; lamb, carcass, 5 to 7c per lb; mutton, 4 to 6c per lb; veal 6 to 8c; pork, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

Apples.—Dried apples are easier. Exporters are now quoting 4½c for five and ten-bbl lots at outside points, and rather less for car loads.

Dressed Hogs.—Prices ranging from \$5.20 to \$5.35. Packers paid \$5.20 to \$5.25 for farmers' loads, \$5.20 for cars of choice packing hogs, delivered here.

Cured Meats.—Quotations are as follows: Mes pork, Canadian, \$15; short cut, \$15.50; shoulder, mess, \$12.50 to 13; clear mess, \$19; bacon, long clear, case lots, 7½c; car lots, 7c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 8c, tubs, 8½ to 8¾c; pails, 8¾c, and compounds, in pails, 7½c, and tubs, 7½c; smoked hams, 10c for large, 10½c for

medium and small; bellies, 10 to 10½c; backs, 9½ to 10c; rolls, 8 to 8½c. Green meats, out of pickle, are quoted a cent under smoked meats.

Butter.—No change in the situation. Choice to fancy dairy and creamery are wanted, but medium and low grade stuff is very slow. Quotations are: Fresh made small dairy rolls, 19 to 20c; fresh made tubs and crocks, 18 to 19c; fancy held dairy tubs, 18c; choice to extra held dairy tubs, 17 to 17½c; low grade and medium dairy, 10 to 13c; large dairy rolls, 15 to 16c; creamery, tubs, 18 to 20c; creamery, pounds, 23 to 23½c.

Cheese.—Commission houses quote small lots: August and September makes, 10½ to 11c, and half sizes at 11 to 11½c. Small Stiltons are quoted at 12 to 12½c.

Hides.—Green hides are firm owing to local scarcity, but prices are no higher. No. 1 green hides are bringing 3½c, and choice heavy steer hides of 60-lbs and over, 4c. Cured hides are selling at 4½c for No. 1 and 4¾c for extra heavy. Sheepskins are higher, 60c being now paid. Calfskins are steady at 6c for No. 1 and 5c for No. 2. Cured calf quoted at 7c for No. 1 and 5c for No. 2. Deacons are unchanged at 30c each for choice and 20c for culls.

Wool.—A better demand has been experienced in the past week, fair sales having been made for domestic and foreign account. One lot of 40,000 lbs of pulled combing went to Philadelphia. Quotations are: 18c for supers and 19c to 21c for extras. Fleece combing is quoted at 17c to 18c, clothing at 18c to 19c, rejects at 14c to 15c, and unwashed at 10c to 10½c.—Empire, Dec. 8.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Tomatoes, peas, corn and vegetable generally continue quiet and unchanged. The improvement noted last week in canned fruits has continued, peaches pears and pineapples being particularly noted in this respect. Salmon is still in fair demand at firm prices. Lobster is quiet and unchanged. In mackerel there is scarcely anything doing. We quote as follows: Tomatoes and corn, 85 to 90c; peas, 80 to 85c; peaches, \$2.75 to \$3 for 3's, \$1.75 to \$1.90 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.65 to \$1.80; strawberries, \$1.00 to \$2.10; apples, 3's \$1 to \$1.10, gallons \$2.65 to \$2.80, and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.35 to \$1.40; salmon, \$1.30 to \$1.35 for good red fish in tall tins, and \$1.50 to \$1.60 in flat tins; do., second quality, \$1.20 to \$1.25; canned mackerel, \$1 to \$1.10; lobsters, \$1.70 to \$2 for tall tins, and \$2.25 to \$2.75 for flat tins.

Coffee.—Stocks on the local market are again pretty low, while the demand keeps

good. As receipts have fallen off, prices both in Rio and Santos are tending upwards. We quote: green, in bags, Rio, 20 to 21½c; East Indian, 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 28c; Santos, 21½ to 22½c; Java, 30 to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

Rice.—There is a better demand for fancy Japan and "B" rice. Outside these there is scarcely anything doing. We quote: "B," 3½c to 3¾c; extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾c; imported Japan, 5½ to 6½c; tapioca, pearl 4½ to 5c.

Spices.—We quote: Pure black pepper 10 to 12c; pure white 13 to 25c; pure Jamaica ginger, 25 to 27c; cloves, 23 to 30c; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c; cream of tartar, 20 to 25c per lb.

Nuts.—Now season's Marbot and Bordeaux walnuts and Sicily fiberts are arriving this week, and the market is now supplied with nuts for the holiday trade. Demand is good for all kinds of nuts. An advance of 1c per lb is announced in Sicily fiberts. We quote: Brazil nuts, 11 to 11½c; Sicily shelled almonds, 25 to 26c; Tarragona almonds, 13 to 14c; peanuts 10 to 12c for roasted and 7 to 10c for green; coconuts, \$1.50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 15 to 17c, Marbot walnuts, 11½ to 12½c; Bordeaux walnuts, 9½ to 10½c; fiberts, 10 to 10½c for sacks and 10½ to 11c for small lots; pecans, 10½ to 11c.

Sugar.—Dull and easy is the sugar market. To induce business, prices are being indiscriminately cut, but still the business does not come. Everybody is talking German granulated beet sugar, and most of the houses are making trial shipments. That now on the market is quoted at 4c, but shipments coming will be sold below that figure in all probability. An increasing demand is reported for Demerara raw sugar, some of the larger retailers taking 25-bag lots. We quote: Granulated, 4½ to 4¾c; yellows, 3½ to 3¾c; Demerara raws, 3c up for gray and 3½ to 3¾c for bright golden; Muscavado raws, 3c.

Syrups.—There is a demand for syrup, but more particularly for the very bright article, at 2½ to 2¾c per lb. We quote: Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

Molasses.—Business is of the character usually obtaining at this season of the year. We quote: New Orleans, barrels, 26 to 28c; half-barrels, 30½ to 32c; Barbadoes, barrels, 28 to 32c; half-barrels, 30 to 34c.

Teas.—Low grade Japans, at about 12½ to 14c, are moving out freely, and a nice business is doing in the medium article at about 18c. In other lines of tea there is scarcely anything doing. We quote ruling prices on

the Toronto market as follows: Young Hysons, 16 to 18c for low grade; 21 to 27c for mediums, and 30 to 38c for high grades; China Congous, 16 to 18c; Japans, 16 to 20c; Indians and Ceylons, 18 to 35c.

Dried Fruits.—In Valencia raisins the movement is brisk. Complaints of cutting of prices are still heard, but the practice appears to be largely confined to the poor quality fruit. A cable received on Tuesday from Donia by P. L. Mason & Co., advises a very firm market in selected fruit. Only moderate attention is being given California loose muscatels at the moment. We quote: Off-stalk, 4 to 4½c; fine off-stalk, 4½ to 5c; selected, 5½ to 6c; layers, 6 to 6½c. We quote California loose muscatels at 5½ to 6½c. There are no 4-crown California loose muscatels on the market. The only kind on the market are 3-crown, which are not much wanted. Malaga raisins are moving out fairly well, but not as briskly as the trade desire, buyers being disposed to hang back. Stocks this season appear to be lighter than usual, over supplies in past seasons having made the trade more cautious. We quote: London layers, \$2.25 to 2.50; black baskets, \$3.25; blue baskets, \$4.25 to 4.50; extra dessert clusters, \$4 to 4.50; connoisseur clusters, \$3.25 to 3.50; quarter flat connoisseur clusters, \$1 to \$1.15; Royal Buckingham, \$5 to 5.50. Sultana raisins are still in moderate demand only, with prices unchanged at 5½ to 6c for good, and 6½ to 7c for fine. There was a sharp advance of 2s 6d in Turkish prunes last week in the primary markets, and while later cables announce that the market is easier, there is still a distinct advance on the figures quoted a week or two ago. Turkish prunes to arrive are being quoted as follows: Syhinx, B., 6½ to 7½c; U., 5½ to 6c; Atlas, B., 5½ to 6½c; D., 5½ to 5¾c. French prunes on spot we quote as follows: E., 4c; D., 5c; C., 6c; B., 7c. Currants are moving fairly well, particularly of the better quality. We quote: Filiatras, half-barrels, 4 to 4½c, barrels, 4½c; fine Filiatras, half-barrels, 4½c, barrels, 4½c; Patras, 5½c in cases; Casalinas, 5½ to 6c; Vostizas, 6½ to 7½c in cases and half cases; Panartes, 8 to 8½c. Figs are in good demand. Natural figs in boxes are on the market this week. We quote: 14 oz, 9 to 10c; 10 lb, 9½ to 11½c; 18 lb, 15c; 28 lb, 17c; taps, 4 to 5c; naturals, 6½ to 7c.

Dried Apples.—No transactions in lots are reported, most of the supplies arriving being sent in on commission. The idea as to price outside is 4½c f.o.b., and jobbers here are selling a few at 5 to 5½c.

Evaporated Apples.—Are still dull. Holders are asking all the way from 6 to 7c f.o.b., but no transactions are reported. Jobbers are quoting 7 to 7½c, but there is practically nothing doing.

Salt.—Trade is good, both in carload lots and in a jobbing way. Prices are as before. We quote: Barrels, 90c; coarse sack, 56c; fine sacks, 60c; dairy, \$1.50; rock, \$9.—Canadian Grocer, Dec. 7.

Toronto Live Stock Markets.

Butchers' Cattle.—Demand, for both poor and good stuff, was sufficient to clean up the market by noon. One load was bought for shipment to Sudbury, and one or two loads went east. Prices were rather better, owing to the light run, but the improvement was scarcely noticeable. Poor stuff sold as low as 2½c, and picked lots fetched as high as \$3.50 a cwt.

Stockers.—From 2½ to 3c was paid. One bunch of 10, averaging 1,040 lbs, sold at \$30 each.

Sheep and Lambs.—Offerings were mostly of export sheep, which were readily taken at 8½c, weighed off car, for ewes and wethers, 3c for rams. Lambs were scarce and wanted.

From 8½ to 8¾c per lb was paid for the few that were here. One bunch of 31 lambs, averaging 95 lbs, sold at 8¾c a lb.

Hogs.—The light run of to-day indicates clearly that the farmers refuse to sell at such low prices as have been paid for the past two weeks. The past fortnight has been a bad one for dealers generally. Purchases made before the recent drop were brought to market and sold at very heavy losses. To-day the demand was active, and prices were advanced 12½c. Long lean hogs of 160 to 220 lbs sold, weighed off car, at \$1.12½, thick fats at \$3.87½, light fats at \$3.87½, and stores at \$3.50.—Empire, Dec. 7.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Flour.—The market is still firm on Strong Bakers at \$3.50 for choice brands, other kinds selling down to \$3.10. In Ontario straight rollers the feeling is very firm, Western millers asking \$3.05 to \$3.10; but it is difficult to get over \$3.00, and we quote \$2.90 to \$3.05. Millers still find great difficulty in getting deliveries of wheat at western points, although they are paying 56c to 57c for it, showing an advance of 1c to 2c per bushel.

Oatmeal.—We quote jobbing prices as follows: Rolled and granulated, \$3.85 to 4.00; standard, \$3.70 to 3.80. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.85 to 1.90 and standard at \$1.75 to 1.80. Pot barley, \$3.75 in bbls, and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas, \$3.50 to 3.60.

Bran, etc.—The market is steady with a fair demand, and sales of bran in car lots at \$15 to 15.50, one lot selling at \$16.00. Shorts have sold at \$17.00 to \$18.00 as to quality, and Moullie at \$20.00 to \$22.00.

Wheat.—Prices are purely nominal as last quoted, namely 70 to 71c for No. 1 Manitoba wheat and 64c to 65c for No. 2 red winter.

OATS.—There has been more business in oats at the advance, with sales of car lots at 36c to 36½c for No. 2. One lot was sold at 35½c; but it is said that 36c is the lowest figure holders will accept to-day, and we quote 36c to 37c.

Barley.—Some holders are asking 55c for choice unstained malting samples; but it is said brewers will not pay that figure, and we quote 51c to 53c as a fair range. Feed barley it still quoted at 45 to 46c.

Pork, Lard, &c.—The market for pork is easier, and \$1.00 to \$1.50 lower, with sales of choice heavy Canada short cut at \$16.00, and a good sized lot might be obtained for \$15.75. Thin mess is quoted a \$14.00. Lard is quiet and easy. There is not much change in smoked meats, as they had already declined in advance of pork. Hams per lb 9½ to 10½c; lard, pure, in pails 8½ to 9c; lard compound, in pails, per lb, 6½ to 7½c; bacon, per lb, 10 to 11c, shoulders per pound, 9 to 9½c.

Dressed Hogs.—Car lots have sold at \$5.35 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs.

Butter.—The market is dull and easy, except for finest fall creamery which is in demand for local purposes, and has been sold at 21½c to 22c in good sized lots; but earlier makes have sold at 16c to 18c, and are slow of sale at that range. The export trade is dull, and "what is going forward to the English market," said a shipper, "is on consignment. I am shipping a lot this week." Dairy butter is quiet, there being very little call for it, the demand being chiefly for creamery. Creamery finest fall 21 to 22c, creamery early made, 16c to 18½c; eastern township dairy, 15c to 19c; western, 14c to 16c.

Cheese.—We quote: Finest western colored 16½c to 18½c; finest western white 10½ to 10¾c; finest Quebec 9½c to 10c; under grades 9c to 9½c.

Eggs.—The market remains steady, with sales of lined eggs at 18c to 14c, held fresh common at 18c to 15c, and fine fall eggs at 17c to 20c. Culls are quoted at 10c to 12c.

Dressed Poultry.—Sales of turkeys this week at 8c to 9c, several lots of medium quality selling at 7c to 7½c. There is a fair demand for choice young chickens which sell at 7c to 7½c; but old fowls sell at 5c to 6c. Geese 5c to 6c. Ducks are quoted at 7c to 8c, and medium 5c to 6c.

Hides.—The market is firm, and bare of any accumulation, light hides having been contracted on the basis of 5c for No. 1. Dealers are still paying 4½c for No. 1. There is scarcely any hides coming in from Western points, as American buyers are taking all they can secure in those sections. Lambskins are higher at 65c to 70c. Light hides, 4½c for No. 1, 3½c for No. 2, and 2½c for No. 3; to tanners 5c for No. 1. Heavy hides are quoted at 5½ to 6½c; calfskins, 5 to 6c; lambskins, 65 to 70c.—Trade Bulletin, Dec. 7.

Montreal Leather and Shoe Trade.

The large boot and shoe manufacturers have finished stock-taking and are now buying more liberally for their spring goods, and quite a number of parcels have changed hands, embracing pretty well the whole list of sole and black leather. Prices are firm, and holders refuse to grant concessions, as there is a feeling that prices will be higher. There has been a good enquiry for B. A. and slaughter sole, besides splits, upper buff pebble, glove and fine leathers such as Dongola and colored stock. We quote prices as follows:—No. 1 manufacturers' sole 17½c to 19c; No. 2 do. 16c to 17½c; inferior 14 to 15c; Jobbers' sole 19c to 21c; slaughter sole 17c to 20c; waxed upper 20c to 25c; grain 10c to 12c; buff 8c to 12c; splits 12c to 18c for Ontario, and 10c to 12c for Quebec; pebble 9c to 10½c; glove 9c to 10c.

Manufacturers are turning their attention to cutting up for spring orders, quite a number of which have been received, during the past week. A sprinkling of sorting orders have also come to hand, and it is noticeable that there is more business in hand. A fair business has transpired among retailers, both for shoes and rubber goods, and advices from the country state that stocks are being well broken into.

Molasses Firmer

Owing to the scarcity of syrups, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, now that the U. S. goods are virtually barred from this market, the supply at times is scarcely equal to the demand. Consequently molasses is in more demand, and it would almost seem that the stocks will be barely sufficient to carry us into the new crop which cannot arrive before the middle of May or during June. Barbadoes molasses is, therefore, held with much greater firmness, and is quoted at 27½c to 28c, and jobbing lots at 29c to 30c.

Montreal Drug Prices.

Cream of tartar is again easier, and can now be bought at 61s per ton. Chlorate of potash continues dull and appears to be on the decline. We quote: Bleaching powder, \$2.50 to 2.75; Bicarb, soda \$2.25 to 2.35; sal soda, 70 to 75c; carbolic acid, 1 pound bottles, 25 to 30c; caustic soda, 60 per cent. \$2.15 to 2.75; do 70 per cent. \$2.40 to 2.50; chlorate of potash, 20 to 22c; alum, \$1.40 to 1.50; copperas, 75 to 80c; sulphur flour, \$1.75 to 2; do. roll, \$2 to 2.10; sulphate of copper, \$4.50 to 5; white sugar of lead, 7½ to 8½c; bich. potash, 10 to 12c; sumac Sicily, per ton, \$75 to 80; soda ash, 48 to 50 per cent., \$1.15 to 1.50; chip logwood, \$2 to 2.10; castor oil, 6½ to 7c, and Norwegian cod liver oil, \$25 to \$26.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

(Continued from page 318.)

THE present fall and winter season in Manitoba has been a very favorable one for the farmers. The harvest came in early and was characterized by favorable weather throughout. This was followed by a long, open fall, which gave the farmers every opportunity to get their fall work done, and enabled them to prepare a large area of land for crops in the spring. The fine, open, mild weather has enabled stock to feed out on the prairies longer than usual, thereby shortening the winter feeding season for farm animals.

Regarding the train service on the Manitoba Northwestern railway, Manager Baker has assured The Commercial that the service to the western terminus of the road cannot be arranged differently from what it is at present, without a considerable increase in the cost, and at present the western end does not pay the expenses of the service as now arranged. What is needed is more population and increased traffic, to enable the company to improve the service. As there is already a loss in operating the section of the road west of Binsearch, the company can hardly be expected to increase that loss as matters now stand.

THE case of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' association against the London Guarantee and Accident company, which has excited considerable interest for some time, was decided at Winnipeg on Tuesday in favor of the plaintiffs. This was the case in which the travellers' association took out a policy of \$1,000 on the life of C. F. Church, who was frozen to death in 1892, in a storm, between Lethbridge and Macleod. The insurance people refused to pay the policy, claiming that the word "accident" did not cover cases of death by freezing. Justice Bain, however, held differently, and gave verdict for the plaintiffs.

THE Commercial has been requested to deal with an article which lately appeared in the Northwest Farmer, which deals in a somewhat remarkable way with the grain question in Manitoba. We noticed the article at the time it appeared in the Farmer, but did not think it worth while paying any attention to it as anything but inaccurate statements regarding the grain trade could hardly be expected from that source. However, upon request, there is one point we will deal with briefly. The Farmer represented that the Winnipeg Grain Exchange meets and fixes prices paid in Manitoba country markets. This of course is an utterly absurd statement. No such question as fixing prices at any point, has ever come before the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Fixing prices is something which does not come within the work of the exchange, and never can come within the range of the business of the exchange. Even the editor of the Farmer ought to know that.

Graves & Campbell have opened a grocery and flour and feed store at Pilot Mound, Man.

The Commercial Bank.

With regard to the proposed call on the shareholders of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba, it is stated by the liquidators that from enquiries made by them and a careful estimate of the assets of the bank, the amount that will probably be realized by the liquidators on or before 1st of July next, will not exceed the sum of \$71,000. After that date a further amount may be received not exceeding in the aggregate \$178,000. Since the winding up proceedings commenced the liquidators have paid off claims amounting to \$785,900. They have cash in hand now amounting to \$18,000. The total liabilities of the bank unpaid amount to \$193,525. The outstanding notes in circulation amount to \$9,665. To pay the debts and liabilities of the bank and the cost of the winding up, the liquidators estimate the sum of \$195,000 will be required, in addition to the amount of the assets of the bank already mentioned and the sum of cash in hand. To provide the sum required, it is necessary to make a call upon the persons who have been settled upon the list of contributors, and that the full amount of the liability on the capital stock of the bank should be called in. The list of contributors has been settled with one exception. A copy of the summons to pay up the call will be sent to each contributory.

Restricting Immigration.

Farm & Home, an agricultural paper published at Springfield, Mass., voices the feeling in the U. S. against immigration in the following words:

Immigration is going to be restricted by the next congress, and the timelimit before immigrants can vote is going to be raised. United States citizens, whether of home or foreign birth, are tired of paying taxes to support foreign paupers, idiots and criminals, tired of having honest laborer's place usurped by degraded peoples who take no interest in our country and bear none of its responsibilities, tired of having this irresponsible element share equally in the ballot franchise which they have earned by right of birth or long residence and patriotic devotion to our country's welfare. Tax immigrants \$100 a head, admit only such as are vouched for by a United States consul in the country from whence they come, and permit them to vote only after seven years' residence. Such a course is dictated by every patriotic motive."

Wheat Stocks.

Grouping the totals it is found that on December 1 there were 127,698,000 bushels of wheat in the United States and Canada, both coasts, out of farmers' hands or more than 20,000,000 bushels in excess of the corresponding supplies one year ago, and more than 22,000,000 bushels in excess of two years ago. Compared with December 1, 1891 the increase in sight at this time is about 51,000,000 bushels, or 75 per cent. of the total held on December 1, 1891. Contrasted with the date referred to in the years 1891, 1889 and 1888, existing stocks are more than twice as large.

STOCKS OF WHEAT ON DECEMBER 1, WITH COMPARISONS.

In U. S. and Canada. East Rockies. Pac. Coast. Both coasts			
December 1, 1894	113,110,000	14,587,000	127,697,000
December 1, 1893	94,597,000	10,639,000	105,236,000
December 1, 1892	94,671,000	1,415,000	105,693,000
December 1, 1891	62,328,000	10,619,000	72,947,000
December 1, 1890	44,243,000	12,301,000	56,544,000
December 1, 1889	51,465,000	8,120,000	62,585,000
December 1, 1888	51,394,000	6,470,000	57,864,000

While American available supplies of wheat are, in round numbers, about 20,000,000 bushels greater than they were a year ago, stocks afloat for and in Europe are 27,000,000 bushels smaller than they were on December 1, 1893. The increase of available

supplies on this side compared with two years ago is, as previously noted, about 22,000,000 bushels, but the falling off in stocks afloat for and in Europe between those dates is about 14,000,000 bushels. As contrasted with December 1, 1891, American supplies in sight are 51,000,000 bushels heavier, while those afloat for and in Europe are 28,000,000 bushels smaller.

Grouping United States, Canada and European stocks of available wheat with those afloat for Europe, December 1, there is found a total 181,610,000 bushels, compared with 178,682,000 bushels on November 1 this year, a month's increase of only 6,000,000 bushels. The bullish character of this small increase of European afloat and Canadian available supplies of wheat in November is not conspicuous when it is pointed out that in November, 1893, the corresponding increase in round numbers was 17,000,000 bushels; in 1892 it was 21,000,000 bushels; in 1891, 21,000,000 bushels; in 1890, 16,000,000 bushels, and in 1889, 8,000,000 bushels.

The point of immediate interest lies, therefore, in determining whether there is to be a continuance of the check to the movement of supplies of wheat from farmers' hands in this country.—Bradstreets.

Silver.

The decline in the silver market continued during the early part of the present week until the London price for bar silver on Wednesday touched 27 15-16d per ounce, the New York figure for assay bars being 61½¢. There were no new developments in the situation, and the fall is apparently due to the failure of any large eastern demands to appear. On Thursday the market assumed a firmer tone and had a fractional advance on the appearance of a limited enquiry. Silver Prices on December 7, London 28½d, New York 61½¢.

The Cyclopaedia Review of Current History is just what its name indicates. No more compact, concise, and comprehensive review of the world's progress of to-day is published. Written in admirably clear English, embracing all countries and all departments of political and intellectual activity in its scope, characterized by an intelligent grasp of the national and international bearing of all important current events, with contents so conveniently arranged as to make reference to desired topics a pleasure rather than a task, beautifully printed and abundantly illustrated, this unique publication takes front rank as a hand book of ready information on all topics of interest to students of the times, in politics, science, literature, and diplomacy. Its reputation for authoritative and reliable statement, and freedom from political and religious bias, is well established. Special prominence is given in the present number (3d quarter, 1894) to the causes and significance of the war between Japan and China, the account of which is accompanied with a specially drawn map, the new United States tariff and the political campaign, the fatal illness of the Czar of Russia, the great upheavals in the world of labor, the repression of Anarchy, the N. Y. State Constitutional, the Lexow investigation, the intercolonial Conference at Ottawa, progress in Medical Science, Astronomy, Chemistry, and Geographical Exploration, and a review of the leading books of the quarter. The frontispiece is an admirable portrait of Dr. O. W. Holmes, and is followed by a well written sketch of his career. The thing departments are complete as usual. Nother of present-day occurrence of any broad importance escapes notice and adequate treatment. \$1.50 a year, single numbers, 40 cents; sample copies 20c, specimen pages sent on application.

Buffalo, N. Y.; Garreston, Cox & Co., publishers.

Montreal Metals and Paints Prices,

No change is to note in values, which rule steady with the single exception of cut nails and bar iron, both of which are more or less unsettled, as it is almost certain that prices would be cut in the case of a large lot. In fact, though we quote \$1.60 to 1.65 as the range in bar iron, the inside figure has been headed during the week. Pig iron rules steady, and the same can be said of tin and Canada plates.

The canvass of the trade during the week by a sales agent with a sample of United States galvanized iron, which it is claimed was offered at a price that is lower than the quotation for Queen's Head, is causing speculation among the trade as to whether the experience on United States pig is not going to be repeated in galvanized plates and other lines, for if they can lay down the raw iron and also the finished product of one of the leading lines the presumption is that offers will be made on other lines as well. At any rate, the firms to whom the agent showed his samples say that if the stock is anything like the sample, it will mean a 100-case order. It looks, therefore, as if the expectations for an extension of this trade had good chances of fulfilment and that British imports are to have another competitor.

We quote values as follows: Summerlee and equal brands, \$21; Carnbro, \$19.50; Nova Scotia Pig Iron, \$17.25; bar iron, \$1.60 to 1.65; tin plates, coke, \$2.85 to \$3; charcoal, \$3.25 to \$4; terne plates, \$5.75 to 6.25; Canada plates, \$2.05 to 2.15; sheet iron, \$2.20 to 2.80; No. 28 gauge, \$2.80; iron pipe discount, 70 and 5; block, 50 and 5; galvanized ingot tin, 16½ to 18c; copper, 9½ to 10½c; lead, \$2.85; spelter, \$4.25 to 4.50; antimony, 10 to 12c; hoops and bands, \$2.20 to 2.80; galvanized iron, 1½ to 4½c for ordinary brands.

Paints, Oils, and Leads.—There is no new phase of importance to note in this market. The demand continues slow, and business in consequence rules quiet, with no change in values. Importers and dealers have been busy taking stock, and until this is over little improvement is looked for. We quote:—Choice brands white lead Government standard, \$1.75; No. 1, \$1.50; No. 2, \$1.25; No. 3, \$1; No. 4, \$3.75; dry whitelead, 4½c; red lead, pure, 3½ to 4c; do, No. 1, 4c; zinc, white, pure, \$7.25; No. 1, \$6.25; No. 2, \$5.25; glass, \$1.25 first break; \$1.35 second break per 50 feet; \$2.90 for third break per 100 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 57 to 58c; boiled, 60 to 61c; putty in bulk, \$1.85.—Gazette, Dec. 7.

The Revolution in Prices.

The causes of the great revolution in prices, throughout the commercial world, during the past decade and a half, are not only general, but mostly permanent; and a return to the conditions of 1877-1879 is impossible. It is idle to wait for them: and the sooner we adjust the business affairs of this country to this fact the sooner will prosperity return to us. It is no longer the high-priced country that will win in the great National and International race, for the commerce of its own people, any more than for that of the world; but, rather the cheapest. Reduced cost of production is now the only road to our National or individual prosperity. Depression in this country exists largely because of the past high cost of production, which has rendered our great agricultural products, that form the bulk of our exports, unable to profitably compete with those of other nations, in the markets of the world.

This has been the first and foremost cause of the severe and permanent decrease in our agricultural exports, beginning in 1881, and increasing to the present time, with few and temporary short crop exceptions. We have

at last started, however, in the right direction to overcome this hitherto insurmountable obstacle to the recovery of our former agricultural supremacy and of our fast disappearing export trade, by reducing the cost of what the farmer has to buy, instead of fruitlessly trying to enhance the price of what he had to sell, while the colonies and commercial dependences of Great Britain have been pursuing the opposite policy and steadily taking that trade away.

Having thus started in the right direction, to remedy this hitherto incurable disease of declining exports, we may look hereafter for a gradual recovery of our agricultural supremacy and prosperity, though not to any general extent of prices, except during war, or the world's short crop years. It is to this mistaken diagnosis of our national ailments that we owe much of the present disappointment at our slow and almost imperceptible recovery from the after-panic conditions of the past year; and it may not be until another crop has been raised, at the reduced cost of production, now first made possible by reduction in the tariff, and consequently in the price of living, that a margin of profit will be left the producer, with which to enrich himself and the nation. Until there is such a profit, he has nothing left to spend, after paying for raising his crops. This is why the interior is now unable to buy goods, except necessities, and even those only in the most hand-to-mouth manner. But, happily, we will in times of peace have more of our old-time booms, that were always followed by depression, because our industries were overstimulated by artificial prices in periods of speculative inflation, to become idle when the reaction came. We will have, however a slow and steady improvement, until demand is restored to its natural volume, to which the supply of our non-exportable products will be permanently adjusted; and our surplus manufacturing capacity turned to the production of goods we may be able to export hereafter, at reduced cost, and thus keep all our industries permanently employed, as England does, having the world's markets in which to unload any accumulations, by taking off the profits. Thus will our agricultural and industrial depression gradually disappear together, and prosperity return unheralded by any boom, even with low prices, for it matters not what we get for our wheat, cotton, provisions, manufactures or labor, so all have a fair margin of profit left over the cost of production and of living. This is now the problem before the people of this country; namely, the readjustment of prices and production on this new basis of increased demand and supply; and to find how cheap we may produce, and how much we may increase that demand and supply by extending our markets through the world, instead of confining ourselves to supplying home demand.—H. A. Pierce, in the New York Banker's Magazine.

A New Sugar Era.

Evolving into conditions somewhat new appears to be the Canadian sugar market. And some of the factors bringing it about are old ones that are being resurrected. The factors most potent in their influence are Demerara raw sugars and German granulated beet sugar.

The sugar whose influence promises to be the most permanent is the Demerara raw article. Until the high tariff closed it out of the Canadian market, Demerara crystallized raw sugar was a staple article on the Canadian market, and its reappearance is welcome as if it were an old friend. The Demerara sugar is an excellent article, and some of that on the Toronto market at the moment is probably better than that seen during the "good old days." There are two kinds of bright

Demerara sugars on the market, but they are both beautiful, light yellow sugars, testing about 96, which is about from two to three degrees below that of our own granulated, generally conceded to be the best sugar in the world.

But while a good deal of the Demerara sugar will probably be used in time again in this country it is hardly destined to occupy the place it once did in the consuming public's favor. What may be termed a granulated taste has developed amongst the Canadian people, thanks to the tutelage of the Canadian refiners. To take from them this taste will require something more than a Demerara sugar. Its place will not be on the table, or at least only to a limited extent; the kitchen will be its stronghold; and the fact that refined yellow sugars are so scarce will help it to get encoined there. Anyhow, compared with the refined yellows, the Demerara article is superior for cooking purposes. In price the two are much about the same, but when it comes to comparing sweetness, the advantage is with the raw sugar by from 8 to 10 per cent.

The presence of the Demerara sugar on the market will naturally induce the refiners to devise means to minimize its influence, but in spite of this, and while the fact of the appearance of this particular raw article on this market to the extent it is, is due part to the heavy stocks in the United States, yet the fact that an entrance has been effected, and that at a time when prices are so low, means a good deal.

That Demerara crystallized raw sugars have come to stay is generally conceded by the trade, for in addition to the reasons already ascribed it must be remembered that the new tariff removal an important obstacle to their entrance when it allowed them to come in free. Then a generally diffused movement has materialized in the West Indies, having in view the centralization of the sugar mills and the introduction of new and improved machinery and methods. This means, of course, cheapening in the cost of production.

The permanency of the German granulated beet sugar as a factor on the Canadian market is less possible. It is, first of all, not as pleasing to the eye as the home made article, having a blue tinge, while, in addition to this, it is not of as high a test. If, however, it can be put down here at a price sufficiently below that of our granulated to induce consumers to give it the preference, the difference in color and in test will be overlooked by a good many people. The difference in the price at the moment is about 2c. in favor of the German article.

One result of the presence of the German and Demerara sugars on the market is the depression of the price of granulated sugars to the lowest point ever known in this country. Last year at this time the wholesale price of granulated was 4½c.; in 1892, 4½c.; in 1891, 4½ to 5c.; in 1890, 6½ to 7c. In the last named year it is interesting to note that the price of Demerara raw sugar was 7c. per pound. That was about the same as granulated. Now Demerara is selling at 3½ to 3¾c., less than half the price ruling in 1890 and from ½ to ¾c. below to-day's figures for granulated.

The Canadian sugar market is indeed merging into a new era.—Canadian Grocer.

Telegrams from St. John's, Nfld., on Dec. 10 reported a financial panic there. The Commercial bank has suspended payment temporarily, and the Union bank is paying out gold to satisfy the run. The calamity was caused by a change in the firm of Prowse, Hall & Morrison of England, who transact business for many Newfoundland merchants. The change involves an immediate call on local men at a season when assets are not realizable.

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Read Up.		M ^{AN} LINE		Read Down	
North Bound				South Bound	
Freight No. 168. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 164 Daily.
1.20p	8.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	6.30a
1.05p	8.49p	8	Portage Junction	11.42a	6.47a
12.42p	9.35p	9	St. Norbert	11.55a	6.07a
12.22p	9.23p	16	Cartier	12.08p	6.25a
11.54a	8.05p	23	St. Agathe	12.24p	6.51a
11.31a	1.67p	27	Union Point	12.35p	7.02a
11.07a	1.46p	32	Silver Plains	12.43p	7.19a
10.31a	1.29p	40	Morris	1.00p	7.45a
10.03a	1.16p	48	St. Jean	1.16p	8.25a
9.23a	12.53p	56	Lacellier	1.34p	9.18a
8.00a	12.30p	65	Emerson	1.55p	10.15a
7.00a	12.16p	63	Pembina	2.05p	11.15a
11.05p	8.30a	163	Grand Forks	5.45p	8.25p
1.30p	4.55a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.25p	1.25p
	3.45p	463	Duluth	7.25a	
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis	6.20a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.00a	
	10.30p	583	Chicago	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.				West Bound.	
Ft. No. 130	Ex. No. 123 Tue., Thur. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon., Wed., Fri.	Ft. No. 129
1.20p	8.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	6.30p
7.50p	12.55p	0	Morris	1.35p	8.00a
6.53p	12.32p	10	Low Farm	2.00p	8.44a
5.49p	12.07a	21	Myrtle	2.28p	9.31a
5.23p	11.50a	25	Roland	2.39p	9.60a
4.39p	11.33a	33	Rosebank	2.53p	10.23a
3.58p	11.24a	39	Miami	3.13p	10.54a
3.14p	11.02a	49	Deerwood	3.36p	11.44a
2.51p	10.50a	54	Altamont	3.49p	12.10p
2.15p	10.33a	62	Somerses	4.03p	12.51p
1.47p	10.18a	68	Swan Lake	4.23p	1.22p
1.19p	10.01a	74	Indian Springs	4.33p	1.54p
12.57p	9.53a	79	Maricopolis	4.50p	2.18p
12.27p	9.33a	83	Greenway	5.07p	2.52p
11.67a	9.24a	92	Balder	5.23p	3.25p
11.12a	9.07a	102	Belmont	5.43p	4.15p
10.37a	8.45a	109	Hilton	6.04p	4.53p
10.13a	8.29a	117	Ashdown	6.21p	5.23p
9.49a	8.22a	120	Wawanesa	6.29p	5.47p
9.39a	8.14a	123	Elliots	6.49p	6.04p
9.05a	8.00a	129	Rounthwalto	6.53p	6.37p
8.28a	7.43a	137	Martinsville	7.11p	7.18p
7.60a	7.25a	145	Brandon	7.30p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Balder for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound				W. End	
Read up Mixed No. 144, every day ex. Sun	St. Paul Winnip. p.m.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 143, every day ex. Sun		
12.00 noon.	0	Winnipeg	4.00 p.m.		
11.43 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	4.15 p.m.		
11.10 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles	4.40 p.m.		
11.00 a.m.	13.5	Headingley	4.40 p.m.		
10.30 a.m.	21.0	White Plains	5.10 p.m.		
9.32 a.m.	35.2	Eustace	5.55 p.m.		
9.05 a.m.	42.1	Oakville	6.25 a.m.		
8.20 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.30 a.m.		

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

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Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

TIME TABLE NO. 5,

In effect Monday, Aug. 23th, 1894.

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

Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.
Leaves Nelson—
Mondays at 4 p.m.
Wednesdays at 5.40 p.m.
Thursdays at 4 p.m.
Saturdays at 5.40 p.m.
Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Kaslo and lake points.
Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—
Sunday at 8 a.m.
Tuesday at 3 a.m.
Thursdays at 8 a.m.
Fridays at 3 a.m.
Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard R.lway for Spokane.

Bonner's Ferry Route—Steamer Nelson.
Connecting with Great Northern railway for all points east and west.
Leaves Nelson Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.
Leaves Kaslo Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m.
Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Nelson and Kaslo at 3 a.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.
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T. ALLAN, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.

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