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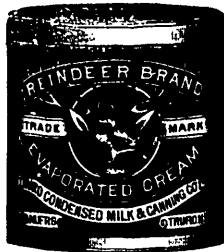
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For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.
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WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 10, 1894.

Manitoba.

J. T. Regeh, general store, Hochstadt, has assigned.

The Globe Tea Co. is opening business in Winnipeg.

J. E. Sanders & Co., general store, Deloraine, have assigned.

Mrs. S. C. Ran on is opening a grocery store at Minnedosa.

L. G. Gagnon, general store and grist mill, St. Ann's, has assigned.

C. V. Anderson & Co., general store, Virden, advertise going out of business.

J. J. Munn has opened in the tailoring and dyeing business at Portage la Prairie.

W. J. Watts & Co., cigars and tobacco, Winnipeg, are in financial difficulties.

E. C. Lynn (Mrs. W. T.), fancy goods, Winnipeg; stock advertised for sale by ballot.

The estate of S. A. Ripstein, dry goods and clothing, Winnipeg, is advertised for sale by auction.

William Keyes, merchant, of Midway, is sending a neat little memoranda book to his customers.

The general stock of E. Topham, of Deleau, will be offered for sale in Winnipeg on December 8.

The stock of W. B. Smithett, of Saltcoats, will be offered for sale in Winnipeg on December 8.

The general stock of B. Hollonquist, Oak Lake, has been sold to Arthur Thompson at 70c on the dollar.

Stephen Lawson, grocer, Winnipeg, is retiring from business and advertises stock and premises for sale.

The merchant tailoring stock of M. B. Lee & Co., of Winnipeg, will be sold at a rate on the dollar on Dec. 8.

The store of Christie Bai'ey & Co. of Millwood, was broken into and dry goods and cash taken to the value of \$500.

A gang of about forty men left Winnipeg recently for the bush near Telford station, to work on the contracts.

Several new business enterprises have been established at Lake Dauphin. Robt. McLean has opened a hardware and tinware store, McInnis & Perrin have started a butcher shop, and J. A. Whitehead has opened a furniture store.

The Souris Plaindealer says: The public of Souris and district will be pleased to learn that J. Y. Bambridge has purchased the hardware business of A. E. Lewis and enters into possession of the stock and premises immediately. Mr. Bambridge has long been a resident of Souris, and has for some years filled the position of head agent for the Massey-Harris company here. The business will be conducted under the name of Bambridge & Co.

Changes are announced in the regulations governing domestic fishing in Lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba and Winnipegosis. In future domestic fishing will be allowed from the date of license to the end of the year, save and except the close season, which will be from September 1 to November 30. This takes off six weeks fishing in September and October and allows two weeks more in December. The amount of net to be fished in each of the three lakes is fixed at 500 yards. The effect of this change will be to reduce slightly the quantity of net fished under a domestic license in Lake Winnipeg, and to increase the quantity so fished in the other lakes. The change has been made with a view of having a uniform regulation for winter fishing in all these lakes. The number of licenses, both for pound and gill nets, has been increased in the Lakes of the Woods.

Assiniboia

A carload of flour has arrived at Saltcoats for the Patrons.

Parrott & Magrath, of Saltcoats, shipped a carload of butter last week.

Thos. Paton, meats, Saltcoats, has added flour and feed to his business.

Alberta

Nelson Furniture Co., Ltd., Calgary, has been incorporated.

Hutchings & Riley, saddlers, Calgary, have added shoe findings and shoemakers' supplies to their business.

James Tough, of Long Lake, had a yield of 105 bushels of oats per acre from a field of twenty acres.

Mr. Ker, of Brackman & Ker, flour and oatmeal millers, Victoria, British Columbia, has been visiting the Edmonton district, where he has purchased oats for his mill.

Following are prices for grain at Edmonton, as reported by the Bulletin: 20 cents is the standard price of oats; 23 to 25c for feed, and up to 30c for malting barley; and 45 to 48c for wheat. As low as 18c has been paid for oats; and as high as 26c on the track for a sample car of milling oats.

The Medicine Hat Times says: Advantage is being taken to a considerable extent of the irrigation act passed at the last session of parliament. The latest application is from the Springbank district, near Calgary, where it is proposed to construct a main canal 36 miles long, 23 feet deep, and 15 feet wide at the bottom.

British Columbia.

Mrs. Henderson, hotel, South Saanich, is dead.

W. G. Warren, iron works, Vancouver, is selling out.

Ross & Co., have opened a drug store in Vancouver.

William Geary has opened a drug store in Vancouver.

C. L. Morency has opened a store in notions at Vancouver.

B. Vanhorne, baker, Vancouver, sheriff's sale advertised.

Herbert Ryal, has opened a drug store at New Westminster.

Forlong & Sexsmith, general store, Steveston, have dissolved.

R. G. McPherson, drug, New Westminster, is out of business.

S. H. Brown & Son, grocers, Vancouver, have succeeded Brown Bros.

McKay Bros., wallpaper, etc., Vancouver, advertise giving up business.

Kirschberg, S., clothing, curios, etc., has started business in Victoria.

Stewart & Lynch, hotel, Tail Creek; J. M. Stewart of this firm is dead.

Leahy & Bennett, brewers, Victoria, have dissolved; John Leahy continues.

Frank Berth, fruit, confectionery, etc., Victoria, has sold out to Frank Gaspardone.

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

Matthews, Richards & Tye, hardware, etc., Vancouver; style now T. H. Tye & Co.

Two cold storage plants will be put up in Vancouver. They get exemption and cheap water.

Coltart & Jenns, insurance agents, Victoria, have dissolved partnership; John Coltart continues.

W. J. Davis, grocer, Vancouver, has admitted J. H. Geddis as partner. Style now Davis & Geddis.

Lowenburg, Harris & Co., real estate and financial agents, Victoria, have dissolved; D. R. Harris continues under above style.

The Kaslo gold excitement and a splendid washup of Cariboo Horsefly mine, on which \$200,000 was spent, has greatly stimulated mining. City money is flowing to interior.

The town of Chilliwack was badly scorched by fire on Dec. 3. The Oddfellows' hall, drug store, and harness shop and some neighboring houses were all consumed. The loss will be over \$10,000 and insurance \$5,000.

In the provincial legislature on Dec. 3 it was decided on motion of R. P. Rithet to memorialize the Dominion government for the appointment of a joint commission, provincial and Dominion, to enquire into all matters affecting the fisheries interests in this province.

A telegram from Vancouver on Dec. 4 says: No settlement has yet been reached in the strike at the Royal City Planing mills here. The men are determined to hold out, while the company declare they will not return to the old scale of wages. Labor Commissioner Gray is now here endeavoring to arrive at a settlement. The employees of the Royal city mills struck work owing to a cut in wages. The cut ranges from 10 to 30 per cent., and about 50 men are out. These mills are about the only ones running in British Columbia at present, and the company claim they cannot pay higher wages owing to keen competition with Puget Sound mills.

Silver

The course of quotations this week has been steadily downward, bars falling in London from 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ per ounce. In the latter part of the week the advices characterized the silver market as in a demoralized state, the principal depressing influence being ascribed to the offerings of bills on the East by the Japanese government in payment for war material. The perspective war indemnity which doubtless will be paid by China also excites interest, but suggestions have been heard that the Japanese may exact its payment in gold, and make the amount received the basis of a change of the country's currency to a gold standard. Silver prices on November 30 were: London, 23 9-16d; New York, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

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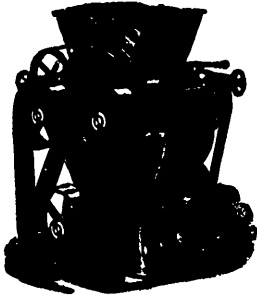
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'Tis the
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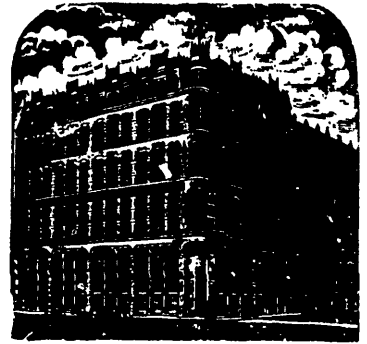
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MONTREAL AND VANCOUVER, B.C.



Messrs. Briggs, Priestley & Sons guarantee their Dress Goods and Cravonettes to be the very best and stamp them every five yards with their name and the length.

See that the goods you buy are stamped every five yards with Priestley's name. No others are their manufacture.

O. J. Redmond Donaldson Block, **Winnipeg.**

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—REPRESENTING—

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Address all mail matter for Manitoba & N. W. T. care Leland House, Winnipeg, Man. British Columbia, care Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B. C.

JAS. McCREADY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
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W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
SAMPLE ROOM—Room I McIntyre Block,
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Crown Perfumery!

NEW STYLES—

CRABAPPLE and other
EXTRACTS
both bulk and small bottles.
CRABAPPLE SOAPS, ETC.,
CRABAPPLE TOILET WATER,
CRABAPPLE TOILET
POWDER, Etc. Etc.

Finest Goods in the market. Try a small line, half freight allowed.

Lyman, Knox & Co

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 10, 1891.

WHERE WHEAT IS CHEAP.

There are wheat districts in America where the farmers would be glad to receive Manitoba prices for their grain. At Portland, Oregon, wheat is quoted at 70 to 71 cents per cental, equal to say 42 to 42½ cents per bushel. This is just about the price Manitoba farmers are receiving this season for their wheat. But it must be understood that this wheat is shipped from interior points, at a cost in freight and handling, of probably 10 to 15 cents per bushel. Thus it will be seen that the farmers of the states of Washington and Oregon are receiving at the most only about 30 to 33 cents per bushel for their wheat, while at the higher freight rate points in the states prices range from 20 to 30 cents per bushel.

The shipment of large consignments of Washington and Oregon flour from Vancouver to China and Japan, by the Canadian Pacific steamships, are occasionally reported in The Commercial. This flour is brought to Vancouver by the smaller coast steamers, and there transferred to the trans-Pacific line steamships. We have several times been asked why it is that Manitoba flour cannot be shipped by the Canadian line to Asia, instead of the Pacific coast flour. The low price of wheat in Oregon and Washington explains fully the reason for this. With wheat worth about 10 cents per bushel more in Manitoba than in the Pacific coast states named, it would of course be impossible to ship Manitoba wheat or flour across the Pacific, to compete with the cheap Pacific coast wheat. Manitoba wheat is worth a great deal more to go east than it would be to go west, one reason being that its superior quality gives it a premium for high class trade, while the inferior Pacific coast wheats answer for the Asiatic trade. Manitoba flour could not begin to compete with Pacific coast flour in the matter of price, as in addition to the higher price of wheat here, as compared with the Pacific coast states, there is also the long and expensive railway haul which the Manitoba wheat would be subject to. However, so long as our wheat is worth so much more to go east than to go west, we will not trouble about the Asiatic flour trade.

An article in a Winnipeg paper recently accused Canadian exporters of apathy in not looking after the China and Japan flour trade. The writer evidently did not understand the commercial conditions surrounding the trade. Wheat is not begging for a market. Though the price is low, there is a better market for all the wheat and flour we can produce than China and Japan can offer. If there were a surplus we could not dispose of to better advantage any place else, then it would be in order to look into the Asiatic trade. In the meantime we have a much better market, and therefore the Asiatic trade is out of the question. It would not be sound

economic policy to reduce prices in Manitoba to 20 cents per bushel and under, in order to compete with the Pacific coast for the Asiatic flour trade, when we can pay 40 to 45 cents for our wheat to ship east.

OUR CATTLE EXPORTS.

Last week in the market columns of The Commercial, the exports of live stock from Manitoba and the Territories were given. This industry is of such importance as to deserve more than passing notice. It is highly gratifying to note the rapid growth of the live stock interest in our prairie country. The figures quoted last week showed an enormous increase over previous years. The exports of cattle were given at 30,000 head. Of hogs 10,000 head were exported, while sheep showed an export of 3,500 head. About 200 horses were also sent out. The exports for last year were 18,000 cattle, 3,700 hogs, 89 sheep, and 113 horses. Of the cattle about half were from the western ranges, and half were ordinary farm or domestic animals. The hogs were about all from the province of Manitoba and the strip of Assiniboia territory immediately west of the province. The sheep were about all from the western ranges, as were also the horses.

The live stock export trade of the west is in its infancy yet, but it is growing comparatively as rapidly as our export wheat trade, and within a few years our prairie region promises to be as noted for its live stock trade as it now is for its wheat exports. This is as it should be. In a country where feed grains can be produced so cheaply, and where freight rates are such a serious matter, owing to our inland position, the study of economy in freights is a matter of importance. If by feeding our coarse grains at home they can be turned to more profit, as appears to be the case, it is well to consider this mode of disposing of a large portion of the crop. Grain marketed in the form of meat, poultry, butter, fat stock, etc., appears to be the most economical way of disposing of a good deal of the grain production here, and it also means the condensation of exports, thereby making a great saving in freights. A large stock-raising industry also means better and more profitable farming. It means that the condition of the soil will be kept up and the danger of exhausting the land by continuous cropping with wheat will be avoided.

The expansion of the stock-raising interest in this country is even greater than is shown by the comparative figures given above. In the item of hogs, for instance, a much larger number of hogs have been handled at home by the packing houses than in former years, and it is believed there are a large number of hogs to come forward this winter for packing purposes. In sheep this is the first year that any export business has been done. The figures given show a few sheep shipped last year, but these evidently went to some point in northwestern Ontario for local trade. Up to the present year, the supply of sheep was not equal to the home demand. Live

sheep and dressed mutton were brought in from Eastern Canada to supply the Winnipeg market. This has now been stopped no doubt for good, and from importing a portion of the local mutton supply, the country has advanced in a single year to become a considerable exporter of sheep. In horses, a great number of animals have been brought up every year from the East, and have found a market in this country. The days of importing horses, however, are evidently over, and thus a large drain upon the country has been effectually stopped. Now we will begin to export horses instead of importing them.

This large increase in the exports of live stock indicates more clearly than could be done in any other way that our farmers are prospering, notwithstanding the low price of wheat and complaints of close times. It shows that genuine advancement is being made by the people. Stock-raising cannot be gone into hurriedly, nor without means. Stables and barns have to be erected, fences built, etc., before stock-raising can be engaged in. The farmers have been gradually acquiring these facilities, and now they have shown by the large increase in exports, that they have acquired the means for engaging extensively in stock-raising. It may also be noted here that quite a quantity of dressed meat will be shipped East during the winter. A number of car loads have already gone, and shipments will doubtless be continued during the winter. This is another feature which indicates that the live stock industry has made even greater progress than is shown by the great increase in exports during the past season.

Our farmers have something to learn yet in preparing stock for the market. This is evident from the fact that a good many animals have been marketed in too lean condition. The finishing of animals is the most profitable feature of stock-raising. In this country especially, where feed grains are so cheap, the possible profit is greatly reduced by marketing unfinished animals. Marketing animals in prime condition should be the invariable rule, and it is the only way by which the stock-raiser can reap the full benefit for his industry. However, it is only to be expected that in the infancy of the industry, some lessons will require to be learned by a good many of our farmers.

It may be interesting in conclusion to compare exports of cattle from our prairie country with total exports from Canada for the season. During the season 37,600 head of cattle were exported from the port of Montreal. This represents practically the entire export trade of the country. Thus it will be seen that this new prairie region, in exporting 30,000 head of cattle the past season, contributed over one-third of the total exports of the country. In hogs only 6,000 were exported from Montreal, while Manitoba shipped 10,000 head, the most of these being taken by eastern Canadian packers. The total export of hogs was therefore less than the surplus produced in Manitoba. Eastern Canada packers, however, export a considerable quantity of cured hog products.

DOING BUSINESS ON SUNDAY.

It is reported that a Winnipeg commercial traveller has been fined at Saltcoats, in Assiniboia territory, for doing business on Sunday. The circumstances in connection with the charge need some explanation. The town of Saltcoats is located on the Manitoba Northwestern railway, near the western terminus of the road. West of Binscarth on this railway, only one train is run in a week. Not only this, but the time of running this train is so arranged, that travellers and other business men who visit the points near the western terminus of the road, are obliged to do their business on Sunday, or else remain over a full week for the next return train. This one train per week which runs out to the western terminus of the Northwestern line, leaves Winnipeg on Saturday morning, reaching Yorkton, the end of the line, at 8:30 on Sunday morning. Returning, the train leaves Yorkton at 4:40 on Monday morning for Winnipeg. This arrangement of the service necessitates all business being done on Sunday at points west of Binscarth, and even then travellers have to drive on Sunday from Saltcoats to Yorkton or from Yorkton to Saltcoats, and do their business in each of these towns the same day, in order to get packed up in time for the return train at an early hour on Monday morning. Moreover, as the mail comes in on this single weekly service on Sunday morning and returns early Monday morning, the business men in these western towns are obliged to take Sunday for their correspondence day. If they do not attend to their mails on Sunday, they will not have a chance of answering letters again for a full week. In the United States no objection would be taken to this arrangement, but in this country it is different. If business men are to be fined for doing business on Sunday, under practically compulsory circumstances, the least the railway people can do is to make a different arrangement for the train service. If it will only pay the Northwestern railway company to run one train each week west of Binscarth, surely this one train could be arranged with a little regard for the convenience of the business community, as well as with some respect for the law of the land. The law says business must not be done on Sunday, but the railway company virtually says: "You must do your business on Sunday."

THE FRANCHISE EVIL

The disgraceful revelations of boodling in the Toronto civic government, calls attention to the question of granting civic franchises to private corporations and individuals. It is worthy of note that boodling in civic affairs is often associated with the granting of franchises. This is a question which demands serious attention. There is a great deal of discussion these days upon the subject of municipal reform. One consideration in the question of civic reform would be to remove temptation as much as possible from civic officials, or in other words, reduce the opportunities for corrupt practices to a minimum.

This could well be made a feature of the municipal reform movement. On general principles the granting of franchises is wrong. The granting bonuses is now conceded to be wrong in principle, and municipal councils have very properly been deprived of the privilege of voting bonuses. A bonus can only be authorized through a direct vote of the people. The granting of bonuses is no less an evil than the granting of franchises, if indeed it is as much so. At any rate, the power of granting franchises should be taken out of the hands of municipal councils and given directly to the people. This would at least greatly assist in removing temptation in the direction of boodling and like dishonesty. While it appears to be a comparatively easy matter in some cases to buy up members of the municipal council boards, it would be a difficult matter to corrupt the electorate to such an extent as to secure an affirmative decision in the matter of granting a franchise. At any rate, the removal of the power of granting franchises from the hands of the municipal boards, seems desirable in the interest of municipal reform. We would be pleased to see the municipal act amended to cover this point.

Winnipeg has had an unfortunate experience in the matter of franchises, yet it has been seriously proposed lately to grant another one for a long term of years. It is pleasing to note, however, that the good sense of the people is strongly against the granting of the proposed franchise. Candidates for Aldermen are being pledged to oppose the erroneous practice, and at the moment it seems doubtful if the proposal can be carried in the face of such strong popular opposition.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The president's message to congress recommends the payment of \$125,000 for the illegal seizures of Canadian sealers in Behring sea. It is likely the item will give rise to some lively debating, and perhaps afford an opportunity to a few fire eaters to engage in the pastime of twisting the lion's tail, "with their mouths."

PAID advertisements are not inserted in The Commercial as reading matter. Any reference to business firms appearing in this journal as reading matter, are invariably free of charge, and are given as items of news, or because they are supposed to be of interest to our readers. Paid advertisements are always readily discernible as such. When readers come across an item in this journal concerning any business institution, which may possibly be regarded as of some value as an advertisement to the parties mentioned, they may set it down as a fact that it does not appear as a paid advertisement. The reading columns of The Commercial are not for sale at any price.

It will be remembered that a party of Moravian immigrants arrived in this country during the past summer and located in the Edmonton district. They are believed to be a good class of agricultural settlers, but

owing to adverse circumstances in the country whence they came, a number of them arrived here in really destitute condition. They have been located on free grant land, but how they are to get through the winter and make any advancement next summer in farming without some assistance, is a mystery. It has been proposed to raise a money by philanthropic means to assist these settlers. This is all very well if the desired end can be attained in time. It appears, however, that this is a cause in which the government can take action. If these settlers are as desirable a class of people as has been represented, the government would take no risk in advancing them a loan, on the security of their land, and thus place them in a position to begin operations with some reasonable chance of success.

THE country tributary to the Manitoba Northwestern railway has made a splendid record this year in live stock and produce exports. Over 8,000 head of cattle have been shipped out of that territory, besides large quantities of butter, eggs, cheese, etc. This portion of Manitoba has made better progress in mixed farming than any other sections of the country, and the result is obvious. A few years ago Northwestern Manitoba was rather looked down upon, because that district did not keep pace in wheat exports with other parts of the country. The situation is rather different now. Wholesale merchants tell us that this district has this year proved more satisfactory to do business in than most other sections. Buying has been good and cash returns better than from many of the famous wheat sections. The farmers of the Manitoba Northwestern railway districts have been going ahead all the time, and though they have not made any great splurges in exporting wheat, they have developed their live stock and dairy interests in a way that has been a surprise to many, as well as a source of great profit to themselves.

THE building of the Nicaragua canal would be a grand thing for the Pacific coast, both of the United States and Canada, and no single industry would receive a greater impetus thereby than lumbering. Lumber has been shipped from British Columbia coast mills to Great Britain, by the long route around Cape Horn, about 15,000 miles. When it is found possible to ship lumber by this long route at a profit, or at least without loss, what would the Pacific coast lumbermen be able to do by the great shortening of the route via the proposed canal? The saving in the cost of carrying lumber around the continent of South America, would certainly give the Pacific coast lumber trade a great impetus. Other commercial interests would be benefitted in proportion. At present large quantities of goods are carried around the Horn to Pacific coast points in the United States and Canada, from Great Britain and Europe. Cargoes of merchandise have even been taken from San Francisco to New York around the horn, in

(Continued on page 310.)

M. & L. Samuel, 26 to 28 Front St. West,

TORONTO, Ont. Benjamin & Co.

Importers and Dealers in British, Continental, American, Canadian **HARDWARE,** Metals, Tin Plates, Etc.

Tinsmiths', Steamfitters' and Plumbers, Supplies a specialty. Lamps, Lamp Goods, Gas Fixtures, etc. Prompt attention given to Letter Orders. Correspondence Solicited in connection with General Import or Export Trade.

English House:
SAMUEL SONS & BENJAMIN,
164 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.
Shipping Office: 1 Rumford Place, Liverpool.

James Hall & Co.

BROCKVILLE, O.N.T. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Gloves, Mitts, Moccasins, Arctic Socks, &c.

In addition to our regular line we have the exclusive control of the Celebrated Chester & Workers Suspenders for the Dominion. Neatest, Strongest and Best Suspender in the market at popular prices. Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines filled promptly from stock at our **Winnipeg Branch, 150 Princess St.**

W. R. Johnston & Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. Bay & Front Sts, TORONTO

Samples at McIntyre's Block, Winnipeg } REPRESENTATIVE: A. W. Leaser W. W. Armstrong.



SPRING.

1895.

SPRING.

Do You . . .
Want to Lead ?

Then do not fail to see our **SAMPLES**
BEFORE YOU BUY.

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & Co.,
Wholesale Men's Furnishings,
Montreal.

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

* **BELTING** *
OAK TANNED
"EXTRA" BRAND.
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies & Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
MONTREAL.

Established 1849. Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.



Australian Canned Meats. - -

A Consignment Just Received which can be had from the Wholesale Trade, viz:

The Hudson's Bay Co.,
G. F. & J. Galt,
Thompson, Codville & Co.,
Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,
Sutherland & Campbell.

—ALSO A CAR OF—

LUCAS' CELEBRATED PALE ALE

Direct from the Brewery, Hitchin, England.
To be had from

HUDSON'S BAY CO., G. F. & J. GALT,
J. A. RICHARD.

BUCHANAN & GORDON,

SOLE AGENTS FOR MANUFACTURERS,

310 FORT STREET, Next to Molsons Bank

Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills, Winnipeg.

Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

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.

Address:

332 ELGIN AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

S. A. D. BERTRAND, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg. Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.

Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

Corner 2nd Avenue and 2nd St. North,
WINNIPEG, MAN

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.

TINWARE - -

Stamped,
Plain,
Retinned,
Japanned,
Galvanized,
Wire Goods.



Get our Catalogue from Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, or direct.

Thos. Davidson & Co.,

MONTRÉAL.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

No. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Bay Street,

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,
ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

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COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO. Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,

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British Columbia Branch: WM. SKENE, Van Horno Block, Vancouver.

AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,

WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

MONTRÉAL

Dealers in all Classes of

Writings and Printings,

Linens, Ledger and Bond Papers.

For Quotations and Samples on Application.

James Carruthers & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE

CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1860.

MONTRÉAL,

Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets

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.

J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg,
Preparers and Packers.

WINNIPEG WANTS

PRODUCE I

We are always open for

BUTTER
AND EGGS.

At Highest Market Value. Write for full market

Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY,
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. 8.

The very mild weather is affecting business adversely in some lines, particularly manufactured furs and heavy textiles. The holiday trade is proving of very moderate volume, perhaps to some extent also due to lack of stimulating weather. It has been very mild all the week, with a complete break-up on Thursday and Friday. Indications are colder, with a storm reported far west to-day, but it is very mild here yet. The fall in bank clearings this week is due to some extent to the close of navigation and consequent falling off in export movement. Bank clearings at Winnipeg for the year ended with November aggregate \$50,311,700. Customs returns at this port continue to show a falling off, as compared with last year, but exports are much greater. The internal or inland revenue tax on domestic goods at this port exceeded the customs tax last month by a few thousand dollars. Bank interest rates have been reduced. The city banks have given notice that the rate of interest on deposits has been reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent. This is following the policy lately adopted in Eastern Canada.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 8.

[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.]

GROCERIES.—The sugar market has continued weak, with further concessions. Granulated is down to 4c at the refineries, with round lots probably selling under the quotation. Yellows held at 3 to 3½c at the refineries. Some of the imported German beet sugar is said to be selling in the east, owing to the low price, though it is of inferior quality to the cane sugars. The estimate of the beet crop has been further increased and prices under 9s f.o.b. Hamburg have been recorded, being the lowest on record. With this pressure from a vast surplus of beet sugar, it looks as though prices must continue to rule very low for some time. Cables from Bosnia on Tuesday quote primary markets 8d firmer for prunes, with an upward tendency. On the other hand, Bordeaux cable advices reported a much easier market on French prunes, citing the cost and freight price 1s 8d lower.

GREEN FRUITS.—Every day brings something to show how unsatisfactory the apple trade has been this year, on account of the poor keeping quality, which is characteristic of the fruit this year. The very best keeping varieties of other years are no exception to the rule. Dealers throughout the country who purchased car lots, are sending in very doleful accounts of their experience with the fruit. Prices are about the same. Choice apples are held as high as \$3.75 per barrel, but there is a good deal of fruit selling at whatever it will bring. New season Messina lemons have now arrived and are selling about \$1 per box. Other varieties of lemons are out of the market. Lemons are likely to be firm all the season, as advices from Sicily are very discouraging as to the condition of the crop, owing to severe drought. The fruit has been stunted and is not expected to be of good keeping quality. Cranberries are scarce and there is practically no unfrozen stock in the market. 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 as to quality and condition; California winter

pears, \$2.50 to 3 per box; bananas, when obtainable \$3 to 3.50 per bunch. Malaga grapes, \$7.50 per keg. Cranberries, \$11.75 to \$12 per barrel for fancy Jerseys. Catawba grapes 4c per 1½ 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.

FISH.—Firm haddies have not come forward fast enough to supply the demand. We quote: British Columbia salmon, 14c lb; British Columbia halibut, 14c. Fresh mackerel, 12½c lb.; cod, 8 to 9c; haddock, 8 to 9c; smelts, 12½c. Lake Superior herring, 30c dozen. Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 6c; pickerel 3 to 4c; Smoked whitefish, 8c lb; smoked goldeyes, 30 to 35c dozen; rod herring 20c box; fin 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 7½c; boneless fish, 6c.

NUTS.—New season nuts are now coming to hand. A small consignment of Grenoble walnuts has been received. Grenoble walnuts are said to be scarce and prices firm. The crop of Marbot walnuts is also reported very poor. New soft shelled almonds and new filberts are expected soon.

DRY GOODS.—The weather has been too mild to stimulate business in heavy winter wear. With the exception of a few days earlier in the season, the weather has been very mild. This week has been unusually warm for the time of year. Fancy lines for the holiday trade are now in demand, but business of a holiday nature will be moderate in volume this year. The weak feeling in cottons has undergone something of a change. The recent decline in prices, with an appreciation in the value of raw cotton since the decline in manufactured lines, has caused a firmer feeling.

RAW FURS.—In another column under the heading "Fur Trade News," will be found a full report of the recent London sales of sealskins. The dates of the various London sales during the next year, are also reported, with other interesting matter. As far as can be learned, the outlook is not promising for prices, and buyers throughout the country will require to use extra caution this year to be on the safe side. Prices are so uncertain yet and there is so little local business doing, that we cannot quote reliable prices for this market.

MANUFACTURED FURS.—Business in furs has been very unsatisfactory, owing to the mild weather. In fact some dealers have now made up their minds that the trade will be practically a failure this year. The weather has been so mild that furs have been superfluous up to the present time, with the exception of two or three days of moderately cold weather. This week furs have been entirely out of the question, with spring-like weather prevailing, and when it gets so late in the season, with weather so positively unfavorable to the trade, the season's business is sure to be greatly curtailed. A great many who would have bought furs if they were needed early in the season, will now make their old furs do for another winter. A good deal of the fur trade is done in small sorting orders, as it is a line of goods which retailers are careful not to stock up with heavily. Houses which should be receiving from thirty to fifty express orders daily, report only three or four per day this week.

BOOTS & SHOES.—This branch is quiet. It is reported from the east that manufacturers are not doing much business at the moment, but a moderate amount of business is reported in spring goods.

DRUGS.—There is nothing new to report in this branch. Following prices are for small parcels and will be shaded considerably for full

package orders: Alum, per pound, 3½ to 4c; alcohol, \$1.75; bleaching powder, per pound; 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 18c; brom.; potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 82c; camphor, ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 24 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; copperas, 3½ to 4c; cocaine, per oz., 2.75 to \$3.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3½ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 30c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's 40c quinine, per ounce, 35 to 45c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$1.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U.S. salad, \$1.25; to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to 1.50; oxalic acid, 13 to 16c; potash iodide, \$1.25 to 1.50; salt, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3½ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3½ to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to 4.25; sal soda, \$2.00 to 3.00 tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

COAL.—The Anthracite coal companies in the United States have come to a harmonious agreement again to restrict production, thus reversing the action taken a month ago to permit unrestricted production. During December the sales agents pledge their companies to restrict the total output of anthracite to 2,500,000 tons, which amount, it is claimed, any improvement of the trade will enable the roads to easily market. Prices at tide water were reduced on Dec 1, 15c on grate, 5c on egg, 25c on stove, and 30c on nut. The quotations are: \$3.50 for grate, \$3.60 egg, \$3.75 stove, \$3.60 nut. A year ago prices were \$3.90 for grate, \$4.15 egg, \$4.60 stove and nut. Most of the imported coal for the Winnipeg market is coming in this year from Duluth. In previous years it has been the custom to lay in supplies at Fort William, but this has not been done this year, and local dealers are depending on Duluth or West Superior. This is said to be owing to the uncertainty of the trade in imported coal since the native coals have come into more general use. Local dealers, however, probably find it more convenient to buy through Duluth wholesalers, than to maintain supply depots of their own at Fort William. Prices delivered to consumers in Winnipeg are as follows: Imported anthracite, \$8 per ton for egg, stove or nut sizes; western anthracite, \$8.50 per ton for stove and furnace size; Lethbridge bituminous, \$7.50 per ton; Souris lignite, \$4.25 delivered or \$3.75 on cars here, and \$1.50 to \$1.75 on cars at the mines.

CORD WOOD.—There is not much change in wood. We quote: Tamarack, \$3.75 to \$4 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality. Oak about \$3.50 to 3.75, mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.25 to 3.50. Poplar has sold at from \$2.25 to 2.50 on track as to quality. Birch, \$4. Ash, \$3.75.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—Wheat has not experienced very marked changes this week. Monday was about the strongest day of the week. Argentine reports spoke of crop damage and the English visible supply was 1,436,000 smaller than a week ago. There was an increase in wheat and flour on ocean passage equal to 1,328,000 bushels, and the visible supply statement showed an increase of 1,215,000 bushels. A year ago the corresponding week, the increase was 808,000 bushels, and two years ago there was an increase of 1,815,000 bushels. The total visible supply is now 85,159,000 bushels, as compared with 78,091,000 bushels two years ago. Liverpool cabled ½ to 1d higher on Tuesday, but United States markets were about ½c lower on the day. On Wednesday Liverpool reversed the situation and cabled ½ to 1d lower, and United States mar-

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WINNIPEG.

A Short Lemon Crop.

Fruit Trade Journal: Late advices from Sicily regarding the drought prevailing there are such as to cause considerable alarm among both shippers and importers, as it will be difficult to fill contracts. A letter dated Messina, Nov. 5th, reads as follows. "Fruit is getting scarcer every day as it cannot be cut on account of its being too small, and instead of receiving about 20 carloa at the R. R. per day they are dwindling down to about 8 cars. Palermo expected to ship by this time, instead of being able to do so cannot begin before end of November and beginning of December for the same reasons." Under date of the 6th of November we receive the following. "The latest advices from the different sections are that the lemons on the trees will mature without growing any more, and the fruit bought will mostly all turn out 300 in size instead of 300 which augments the cost to the packer. If the drought continues a few days longer, with the trees and leaves as dry as paper, much of the fruit will not be able to keep. Some large buyers are already starting to buy November and December cuts at 8 lire original country packing, when everybody could have bought them at 6 lire for November and 5 lire for December. There exists here now a complete scarcity of lemons such as was never seen before."

Union Steamship and City wharves at Vancouver are alive with workmen, boxing, icing and packing halibut. Two steamers are in loaded down. The Coquitlam with 60,000 pounds and Thistle (first trip, chartered by Victoria B. C. company) 80,000, latter largest load on record. The halibut business is booming in British Columbia.

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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.

kets lost another $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. On Thursday prices were irregular, cables were mostly easier, but United States markets about recovered the loss of yesterday. On Friday cables continued lower, Liverpool showing a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. This, with large Duluth and Minneapolis receipts, amounting to 716 cars for the day, depressed United States markets, which closed $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower.

There have been 3,011,000 bushels of wheat (flour included as wheat) exported from the United States this week, compared with 2,558,000 bushels in the like week one year ago, 1,404,000 bushels two years ago, 6,038,000 bushels three years ago, and with 2,621,000 bushels in the first week of January 1890.

Bradstreet's report, dated Dec. 8, says: Notwithstanding the heavy-tavailable wheat stocks in the United States and Canada on both coasts, on December 1, on record, —17,698,000 bushels—November shows only three-quarters the increase of August and September last, three-fifths of the gain in October this year, about 60 per cent, of the increase in November, 1893, and in November, 1892, and 88 per cent of the gain in November, 1890. November wheat stock increases in 1891 and 1894 do not differ greatly. United States, Canadian and European afloat wheat stocks increased only 6,000,000 bushels in November last, as compared with November increases of 17,000,000 in 1893, 21,000,000 in 1892, 21,000,000 in 1891, 15,000,000 in 1890, and 8,000,000 in 1889.

Wheat locally.—Since the close of navigation the local market has been very dull. Country deliveries have not been very brisk, and what is moving is simply going into winter storage. There has been some figuring on shipping all rail wheat to Eastern Canada points, but it can hardly be done at present prices, freights being too high. It is expected however that later on Manitoba wheat will sell at a sufficient premium in the West to admit of shipments on all rail rates. Eastern millers are short both on Manitoba and Ontario wheats, and it is likely they will have to do some buying of the former before navigation opens again. Prices here are quoted about 60¢ for No. 1 hard, December delivery, Fort William. May wheat is very strong and sellers are demanding a big premium, asking 68 to 69¢, but bids are 3¢ to 4¢ under these quotations. Prices in Manitoba country markets to farmers have held firm and rule at about 43 to 44¢ at average freight rate points, for No. 1 hard. As high as 45 to 47¢ has been paid to farmers at some points. Shipments by water from Fort William were 717,690 bushels for the week ended Dec. 1. Previously reported since Sept. 1, 8,988,419 bushels. This week, one steamer cleared on Dec. 2, with 70,000 bushels, making a total shipment by water to date of 9,176,148 bushels shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur. About one million bushels of this was old wheat. Shipments of Manitoba wheat via Duluth have been about 1,300,000 bushels, making the grand total amount to 10,476,148 bushels, including old wheat as stated, since September 1. It is estimated that 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bushels have gone out in flour, in addition to wheat exports, or say a total of 12,000,000 bushels of the crop disposed of in wheat and flour, exclusive of old wheat shipped since September 1. In store at lake ports and west there are 3,500,000 bushels (estimated). The quantity remaining in farmers' hands is the most interesting factor at present, and is variously estimated at 1,000,000 to 1,000,000 bushels of surplus to be disposed of.

Flour.—The flour market looks rather firmer. The price of wheat is being kept up well in the country, which will help to maintain flour values. Eastern Canada advices are stronger on flour lately. Millers are said to be short of wheat, as farmers are selling

very sparingly, and the higher prices that are being paid for wheat there necessitate a strong flour market. There is no change here. Sales to the local trade by millers are made at \$1.50 patents and \$1.60 bakers, delivered in broken lots, with a quotation 5¢ higher for a few bag lots.

MILSTUFFS.—Prices steady here. The quotation is \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts, with small quantities held at \$1 per ton more. Eastern Canada market were reported \$1 lower for bran and shorts on Wednesday, with large offerings of Manitoba stuff.

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.—Prices are about the same. 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. A car load of Toronto meal received this week sold at \$2.05 in 25 and 50 bag lots, from the car.

OATS.—Unchanged. Prices to farmers in the Winnipeg market for loads have been mostly 23¢ per bushel of 34 pounds, with 24¢ paid for a few and 25 to 26¢ is paid for choice white milling oats. Car lots have been held at about 23 to 24¢ on track here. In Manitoba country markets car lots are held at about 18 to 19¢ per bushel of 34 pounds, though 18 to 20¢ is being paid to farmers at a number of country points.

BARLEY.—This market is rather easier. Farmers' loads here bring 26 to 30¢ for feed qualities, and brewers are paying 30¢ for malting qualities. No car lot business reported.

FEED WHEAT.—Wheat for feed or local milling is worth 40 to 45¢, price to farmers for loads.

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

FLAXSEED.—Most of the seed appears now to be marketed: from 95¢ to \$1.00 is being paid to farmers. The price at Chicago is about \$1.48 per bushel for spot flax, 2¢ higher than a week ago.

BUTTER.—We have taken a good deal of pains this week to look into the butter situation, one party having intimated that The Commercial has been rather too bearish on butter. We cannot find, however, any strong feature about the market. The feeling is decidedly flat. We could not find anyone who was open to purchase a round lot of ordinary mixed quality of country dairy, and about all the dealers said they were refusing daily to take lots offered. Of course lots of good sweet selected butter, fit for table use, will find buyers, but the medium and low grades, which form a very considerable portion of all lots of country dairy held at this time of the year, are not wanted. If this medium to poor stuff could be disposed of, the market would be immensely improved in a short time. Last year a number of car lots of this kind of butter were sold to go to Eastern Canada markets, and this had the effect of making a firm market in the early fall and winter. This year there appears to be no sale east for our surplus under grades. In fact, nearly made creamery is selling as low as 16¢ in Montreal, which indicates what might be expected for undergrade dairy qualities. The fact that the butter season wound up strong last year, seems to have led a good many to hold this year, against repeated warnings to the contrary. Several lots of butter have been sent in here on consignment of late, for which fair bids were made in the fall and refused. Now they are being consigned because there are no buyers outright. After all, poor quality is the cause of the trouble. If the great bulk of the butter were really of good quality, a market

would be found for it. But as much as 70 per cent, and more of some lots received lately has to be classified as undergrades, and this is the stuff which weighs down the market. It can readily be seen from this why dealers do not want to take round lots of mixed quality, when they would have to take 70 per cent, of poor stuff in order to get 30 per cent, of saleable goods. The making of only choice butter and marketing it while it is fresh would solve the question. There is considerable summer dairy held yet in the country and in store here, which should have been cleared up by this time. As stated, there is sale for a little good dairy, but for the large quantity of medium and poor stuff there is scarcely any sale. Dealers are selling good to choice dairy tubs at 15 to 17¢ in a small way. A few fresh rolls are coming in and a limited quantity of this, when of good quality, can be sold at 17 to 18¢.

CHEESE.—Jobbing at 11 to 11½¢. Eggs.—Lined are now being offered at 17¢ for best quality, and held fresh stock which vary considerably in quality at 16 to 20¢ as to quality.

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

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.—Prices are rather lower, and we quote for turkeys dressed, per pound, 9 to 11¢. Ducks, dressed, 7 to 8¢; geese, 7 to 8¢; chickens, 6 to 7¢. These are prices which are paid by dealers here. There are abundance of local ducks and chickens offering, and Eastern Canada turkeys and geese are in the market, but selling at higher prices than these quotations. Shippers should see the poultry are dry picked, drawn, and heads and feet removed. Scalded birds always bring a lower price. Another trouble is the awkward shape in which they are frozen. Birds should be nicely packed, with the wings and legs tied in, before they are frozen. If treated in this way, they would look and sell much better.

DRESSED MEATS.—The soft weather this week caused a further drop in the price of country dressed beef, a large quantity of which is offering. Yesterday very fair country dressed beef was offering at 2½¢ for fores and 4½¢ for hind quarters. Unfrozen city dressed beef of course does better, but is selling mostly at 4 to 4½¢. Mutton is worth about 5¢. Hogs have been taken at 4½ to 5¢, packers are taking a good many. The Montreal Gazette says: Bickerdike & Lugington have reopened their store which they had last winter opposite the Bonsecours market in Montreal, and have already received a large quantity of Territory dressed beef and lambs from the Northwest Trading company, of Calgary. The demand for this class of beef is good, which is no doubt due to its fine quality, and the indications are that a considerable quantity of it will go into consumption this winter. They are selling sides of beef at 5¢ per lb., lamb at 5¢ per lb. Owing to the very low price that Bickerdike & Lugington are selling at, the butchers

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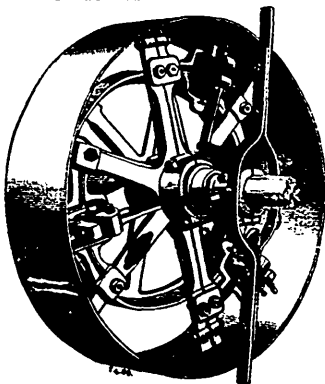
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and dealers in the vicinity of the market are getting up a petition asking the Market committee to have them removed.

HIDES.—The market is firm and higher prices have been paid for frozen stock, flat rate. 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 2 to 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 4½c for fresh, large skins. Tallow, 1½ to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

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

VEGETABLES.—Prices are: Potatoes, 45 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 \$1 per ton. Baled hay slow and quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per ton in the country, at points of shipment.

LIVE STOCK.—The live-stock market is very dull. Butchers are wanting very little stock, owing to the large quantity of country dressed stuff offering. We quote butchers' cattle at 2½ to 2½c for fair to good stock. Fancy stock, suitable for holiday trade, 8 to 3 c. but only a few will be wanted. Sheep nominal at about 2½c, hardly any being wanted, there being large stocks of country dressed mutton in. Hogs easy at 4½c off cars here, for good packer hogs.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The Montreal Gazette says: "We understand that the steamship Numidian, of the Allan line, has been chartered to carry cattle sailing from Halifax on the 21st of December. It is expected that this will give a boon to cattle, as it is intended to purchase stock in Montreal about the 17th inst for this boat."

At Toronto on Tuesday, Dec. 4, hogs declined again, best bacon selling at \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt., off cars, heavy fats, \$3.50 to \$3.75, stags, 1½ to 2c. Best butchers' cattle, \$3½; most sold at about 3c, and common cattle 2½ to 2½c. Good sheep and lambs brought 3c for export. Butchers sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per head.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Dec. 28; M y 62; July 63.
 Tuesday—D. c. 18; May, 61; July, —
 Wednesday—Dec. 58; May, 61; Ju y. 63.
 Thursday—Dec. 59; May, 62; July, 62.
 Friday Dec. 58; May, 61; July, 62.
 Saturday—Dec. 18; May, 61; July, 62 c.

A week ago prices closed at 59c for December and 62½ for May. A year ago December wheat closed at 60½c and May at 65½c. No. 1 hard is quoted at 1½c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern 3c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat opened steady, with bull views predominating, but free offerings kept prices in check. May wheat opened about 60½c and ranged between 60½c and 61½c, closing about ½c higher than Saturday. Closing prices were:

	July.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	62	56½	61½	
Corn	—	47	49½	47
Oats	—	29½	32½	
Mess Pork ..	—	—	12 60	12 22½
Lard	—	—	7 25	7 05
Short Ribs ..	—	—	6 32½	6 12½

Wheat opened strong on Tuesday, ¼ to ¾ higher, but was checked by free selling to realize profits. May opened at 61½c, but declined after the early strength and closed about ½c lower. Closing prices were:

	July.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	61½	56	60½	3
Corn	—	47½	49½	47½
Oats	—	29½	32½	29½
Mess Pork ..	—	—	12 35	12 00
Lard	—	—	7 15	6 92½
Short Ribs ..	—	—	6 20	6 00

On Wednesday wheat was inclined to be heavy, and though stimulated for a time by the corn market, prices began to sag steadily. May option declined to 59½c, closing a little above the bottom but ¾ to ½c lower than Saturday. Closing prices were:

	July.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	60½	55½	60 1	
Corn	—	47½	49½	47½
Oats	—	29½	32½	29½
Mess Pork ..	—	—	12 30	11 97½
Lard	—	—	7 10	6 90
Short Ribs ..	—	—	6 17½	5 95

Wheat was irregular on Thursday. The opening was easy, but firm at the close. May option opened at about 60½c and declined to 59½c, recovered to 60½c at the close. Closing prices were:

	July.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	61½	55½	60½	—
Corn	—	47½	49½	47½
Oats	—	29½	32½	30
Mess Pork ..	—	—	12 37½	12 02½
Lard	—	—	7 15	6 95
Short Ribs ..	—	—	6 20	5 97½

Wheat was easy on Friday, with a narrow range in prices, opening ½c lower and kept at or below the opening price. The close was ¾ to ½c lower. Closing prices were:

	July.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat ..	60½	55½	59½	—
Corn	—	47½	51	47½
Oats	—	29½	32½	30
Mess Pork ..	—	—	12 35	12 00
Lard	—	—	7 15	6 92½
Short Ribs ..	—	—	6 20	5 97½

On Saturday, December 8, wheat closed at 51½c for December, 59½c for May, and 60½c for July option. A week ago December wheat closed at 55½c, and May at 60½c.

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 58½c, and May at 60½c.

New York Wheat

On Saturday, December 8, wheat closed at 60½c for December. May closed at 63½c. A week ago December wheat closed at 59½c, and May at 63½c.

Live Stock Markets.

The cable from Liverpool on December 3, says: The market for cattle and sheep was steady and prices were unchanged. Finest steers, 10c; good to choice, 9 c; poor to medium, 8c; inferior and bulls, 5 to 6½c; best sheep, 12c; secondary, 10 to 11c. Merinos, 9½ to 10½c; inferior and rams, 7 to 8½c.

At the Montreal stock yards at Point St. Charles on December 3, there was a fair supply of cattle offered, buyers showed more disposition to take hold; a good deal of business was transacted. The feeling was steady. Sales transpired at 2½ to 3c per lb. live weight. The receipts of sheep and lambs continue liberal, for which the demand is good both on local and export account. Sales were made at 3 to 3½c per lb live weight. There were

about 100 live hogs offered. The demand was good and prices were firmer, at \$1.25 to 1.40 per 100 lbs.

The Montreal Gazette of Nov. 3 says: The indications are that there will be quite an active business done in sheep for export for some little time yet to come, which is no doubt due to the good markets abroad, and it is estimated that there are between 8,000 to 10,000 head yet in the country to go forward. Robert Bickford has shipped 1,500 Canadian sheep to New York for Glasgow. Sheridan, Dunn & Thompson are shipping 1,200 head for Liverpool by way of Portland. The steamship Numidian, which sails from Halifax in about three weeks, has been chartered by Williams & Hall to carry cattle at a 40s. rate of freight. The cattle will be purchased on spot here to fill the space. This will be the first shipment of cattle from that port for two or three years.

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. 3.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 17.	Nov. 24.	Dec. 1.
Extra Manitoba hard	3	1	1	0	0
No. 1 hard	13	91	28	151	131
No. 2 hard	6	4	4	4	1
No. 3 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 4 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Northern ..	17	26	26	45	14
No. 2 Northern ..	0	2	0	0	0
No. 1 White Eye ..	1	2	2	1	3
No. 2 White Eye ..	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	3	2	4	6	6
No. 1 Rejected ..	15	5	20	29	13
No. 2 Rejected ..	17	7	13	7	7
No Grade	0	0	0	1	0
Total	191	143	276	231	176
Same week last year	219	147	219	143	114

*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.

Arid Land in Kansas and Utah

The Engineering Record says: "The effects of a lack of irrigation possibilities in Kansas and the realization of them in Utah has within the past year been very pointedly illustrated. A considerable portion of western Kansas has proved to be essentially arid land, and although it has been for some time settled by a considerable farming population, season after season of droughts have rendered crop-raising a failure to such an extent as to place the farmers in many cases in actual want for subsistence. It is perfectly well known that irrigation of this land would make it most profitably productive, and while it is believed that there is sufficient ground water in many places to remedy the evil, it has not yet been found practicable to utilize it. In Utah, on the contrary, extensive irrigation systems have been completed to such an extent as to render productive large tracts of land which have been heretofore arid. As a result, a very considerable percentage of the population of the semi-arid portion of Kansas has abandoned its holdings in that state and reestablished itself upon the irrigated land of Utah, one county of Kansas having lost as much as 4,000 of its population. It has for some time been evident that the wealth of a large portion of the west and southwest must be created primarily through irrigation, and more demonstrative evidence has seldom been furnished than in this case."

Wm. Clougher, of the English Chop House, Winnipeg, has leased his premises to Geo. Rutley, a hotel man well known in this city.

Grain and Milling Matters.

All required capital has been subscribed for the erection of an elevator at Prescott, Ont., with a capacity of a million bushels.

Nearly 6,700,000 bushels of wheat were received at Duluth during November and shipments were 3,650,000 bushels. For November last year receipts of wheat were 6,481,000 bushels.

A carload of No. 1 hard red fife wheat has been purchased from R. Sanderson, of Clanwilliam, Man. The wheat is the same as that which took first prize at the Minnedosa agricultural society's show. It is to be sent to North Dakota for seed purposes.

The Corn Trade Year Book for 1894 has been received. This publication, from the office of the Liverpool Corn Trade News, is probably the most useful reference book published, for grain merchants and millers. It gives a very complete record of the world's wheat crop, prices, imports and exports, stocks, etc. A review of the situation in every wheat growing country of any note, is given. A table showing the price of wheat in England for 245 years is an interesting feature of the book. Another table gives the wheat crops of all countries of the world for six years.

Comptroller Wood, of the inland revenue department, who was in Winnipeg last week, met the members of the Winnipeg grain exchange, when a discussion took place on the provisions of the grain inspection act. There was a large and representative attendance of all branches of the grain trade, and a general discussion took place, resulting in a resolution being passed to the effect that No. 1 Manitoba hard should be maintained according to the standard struck this year, and that no mechanically scoured wheat should go into this grade, this regulation not to apply to the present crop. The opinion was generally expressed that this would not affect the dealers, while meeting the views of the millers, and that any loss consequent thereupon would fall only on the producers of smutted wheat. A resolution was also passed reiterating the view held by the members of the exchange and the patrons of industry, and forwarded to the government on previous occasions, that the board to select standards for Manitoba wheat should be composed only of competent persons resident in Manitoba and the Territories. Mr. Wood said he did not wish to give any positive opinion as to what action the government would take in regard to future crops, but he was pleased to get their expression of opinions, which, coming from the different interests, were most valuable.

Making Putty.

Pure putty is made of whiting and linseed oil. Whiting is made of chalk which is imported from England and ground in this country. Barytes, mixed with the whiting, is used as an adulterant of putty, and cottonseed oil is mixed with the linseed oil, says a writer in the New York Sun. Cottonseed oil is cheaper, and a slower dryer than linseed; its use is advantageous to small consumers, as putty mixed with part cottonseed oil keeps in order longer. Linseed oil putty is used more by decorators and painters and other large consumers who use up putty quickly. Putty sells at wholesale at from 1½ to 2 cents a pound. It is put up for the trade in barrels of 800 pounds, kegs of 300 pounds, tubs of 100 to 110 pounds, in cans of 1 to 100 pounds, and in bladders; it keeps best in bladders, and the bulk of the putty exported goes in that form. Putty made in the Eastern cities of the United States is sold on the Atlantic seaboard and in the South, but not much Eastern putty is sold in the west, for there are putty factories in the northern and western

cities. We export putty to Canada, Mexico, the West Indies, South America, and the Sandwich Islands. Manufacturers make colored putties to order, and white, brown, and black putties are kept in stock. Putty has a variety of uses besides those already mentioned, and the very familiar one is setting glass. Brown putty is used to point brownstone buildings, and putty is sometimes used in pointing up brick buildings. Black putty is used in stove foundries. Plumbers use putty. Sometimes scene painters reduce it and put it on canvas to paint over. There are three or four putty manufactories in New York and more in Brooklyn. A single firm of manufacturers in this city has sold more than 17,000 tons in a year. These seem like large figures, but they are less surprising from the fact that there are few articles of more common use.—New York Exchange.

Dressed Hogs Plentiful

Canada is full of hogs, offerings having been made from extreme Eastern points during the past few days of quite a number of car lots, where formerly hogs were never raised. Even as far down as Metis, dealers there offered several cars for delivery to a packer here, while another place still further below offers to sell five car loads. Three Rivers is also in the market, and wants bids for car lots. Sales have been made in this market of Western hogs in car lots at \$5.25 to \$5.40 per 100 lbs delivered here.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Late Western Trade Items

Simpson Bros., of Virden, Man., have a contract for shipping fifteen cars of dressed beef east. They have already shipped several cars.

Morden Monitor: "McBain's Elevator at Morden, Man., has changed hands. We hear that R. P. Roblin has become the owner, and that it will be placed in charge of Alex. Lawrence.

Baker & McConaghy, butchers and flour and feed dealers, Neepawa, Man., have dissolved partnership. In future the business will be conducted by Mr. Baker alone.

A meeting of the celebration committee of the Northwest Commercial Travellers was held on Friday, and it was decided to hold their annual entertainment at the Manitoba hotel, Winnipeg, on Friday evening, the 28th inst.

The Commercial has received an advance copy of the Christmas number of the Winnipeg Saturday Night. The number is really deserving of special mention on account of its rare excellence. The publication possesses artistic merit, that has probably never before been equalled in this city, and the letter press is of a high literary order. Even the advertisements are worthy works of art. Three pictures accompany the paper, one of which is a Canadian subject by a Canadian artist entitled "Charmed by the Song Bird." Another of the pictures—"A Hard Trick"—at cards, will be received with favor by the many skilled in this game. The publication is one which the publishers may be excused for feeling proud of, for it is really a good thing.

Judge Burbidge, of Montreal, has dismissed the seizures made by customs officials of a large quantity of jute belonging to the Canada Cordage company. The company has passed jute through the customs under the section of tariff admitting jute manufactured free. The customs people claim that the jute was partially manufactured; and therefore liable to duty.

Asbestos.

George Stewart, in a recent article published in The Wsek, says that for several years the principal supply of asbestos was yielded by Italy, for though it occurs in Germany, Russia, Spain, Portugal and other countries in Europe, Australia, China and Japan, and a section of Africa, it is unfit to enter into competition with the long-fibred Italian variety, or to the still more valuable Canadian product—though of shorter fibre—which hold a distinct place in our industrial arts. The Italian asbestos differs from the Canadian article in color, being a brownish-grey, while the latter is almost a pure white, and, when newly broken, possesses a pretty green tint. Though asbestos has been known to exist in the Province of Quebec for more than half a century, it is only a few years ago that the minds and means of capitalists were turned to the development of the vast deposits which abound in Thetford and Black Lake, on the line of the Quebec Central railway, between Quebec and Sherbrooke. Twenty years since the mineral was used in but few manufactures, to-day it is employed in more than a hundred, and new uses are found for it continually in the various arts of commerce. The Canadian mines yield the best quality for spinning and fine manufacturing purposes, and easily command superior prices in the markets of the world. A few years ago, the first quality brought \$250 a ton. It is considerably less now, owing to a variety of causes, chief among which may have been over-production, but its prestige is still maintained. There are three grades. No. 2 and No. 3 are largely used in the coarser arts, while No. 1 is used for spinning and weaving. Canadian asbestos belongs to the talc or serpentine group of minerals, and extends through the eastern townships, from the boundary of Vermont to the Peninsula of Gaspé. The area of the mines is confined, practically, to the townships of Thetford, Ireland, Coleraine and Westtown. The resistant action of the asbestos fibre, or of cloth woven from the fibre, to heat, is one of its most wonderful properties. Temperature of 2,000 to 3,000 deg. are easily withstood, while with some varieties a temperature of 5,000 deg. Fahr. has apparently produced no visible effect. Its property, also, of successfully resisting the action of acids is one of great value, and these properties render this substance of great importance in certain chemical operations, so much so that its use in this direction is rapidly increasing.

The uses to which this remarkable product has been put are numerous, and include the manufacture of cloth for firemen, theatre curtains, mail bags, fire shields, fireproof paper, roofing and flooring, packing in fireproof safe, piston packing in steam engines, filters, fire-proof paints, wall papers, coverings for steam pipes and boilers, mill boards, etc.

J. A. Fisher, who has a large practical knowledge of asbestos mining, thus describes the Quebec asbestos: "In the asbestos bearing rock proper, the veins of asbestos are seen, without any special arrangement, intersecting the mass of the rock, generally in every direction. In size they range from mere threads, sometimes close together, to a thickness of one to two inches, and very occasionally three to four inches. Hand labor has been largely superseded in Canada by the use of steam derricks, drills worked by compressed air and other appliances. When a block of asbestos bearing rock has been displaced by the usual methods employed in blasting, the pieces are broken up, barren rocks removed to dumps or waste heaps, and the remainder passed through the process of cobbing whereby the remaining rock is removed and the asbestos exported ready for the manufacturer."



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.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR **CHOCOLAT-MENIER**
ANNUAL SALES EXCEEDED 33 MILLION POUNDS.

If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to MENIER, American Branch, No. 86 West Broadway, N. Y. City; or 49 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

GEO. H RODGERS & CO.
WHOLESALE JOBBERS
—IN—
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our traveller is now on the road, don't forget him and be sure to see our samples. Job lines a specialty.
Geo. H. Rodgers & Co.
McNernott St., Winnipeg.

W. J. GUEST,
—DEALER IN—
FISH, GAME, POULTRY
and OYSTERS.
FINNAN HADDIES RECEIVED WEEKLY.
Trade Orders Solicited.
602 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG.

ADVERTISING. DEBT COLLECTING
Octavius Smith,
ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR
490 MAIN ST., - WINNIPEG.
Books kept and accounts sent out regularly. Neglected or unreliable books rectified, and accurate statements prepared.

"The King Bee" Of Railway trains in the North-west and without a superior in America is the North-Western Limited between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. It is the finest train this side of Chicago, the finest train running out of the Twin Cities and is luxurious enough for a King!—The Commercial Bulletin, Minneapolis.

BOECKH!

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

BRUSHES

IT IS A GUARANTEE THAT THEY ARE A 1.

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

"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.*

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Supt
F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. W. R. Allan, Sec. Treas

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,
OF MANITOBA LIMITED
MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
Architectural Iron Work.
ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
BRIDGE BUILDING A SPECIALTY.
TENDERS SOLICITED.
POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

—THE—
Western Milling Co., Ltd.
STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR. } Awarded medal and Diploma Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.

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

Victoria Rice Mill
VICTORIA, B.C.
CHINA and JAPAN RICE,
RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.
WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY
HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents

MUNROE & CO,
Wholesale Dealers in
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
#1 OF THE BEST BRANDS
9th STREET, - BRANDON

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

Correspondence Invited.
Consignments Solicited.

Stewart, Lewthwaite & Co.
WHOLESALE—
* Commission and Fruit Merchants,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour, Grain, Fruit.
Consignments Solicited. . . .
VANCOUVER, B. C.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Vancouver, - B.C.
Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
FRESH EGGS WANTED.
Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,
(LIMITED)
Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
VICTORIA, - - B.C.

J. & A. Clearihue,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
—DEALER IN—
FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.
Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
P.O. BOX 536.
AGENTS Bridgegate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soap Woodstock, Ontario; Tullier, Bothwell Co., Montreal, Paridian Washing Blue.
We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE
A PERFECT SYSTEM OF
COLD STORAGE.
230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,
P.O. BOX NO. 226.
Quote prices on first quality Dairy Butter or consign it to us and get top market prices.

We Carry . . .

— IN STOCK WINNIPEG

SACKS!

ALL KINDS

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

W. F. HENDERSON & CO.

WINNIPEG.

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

LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"
FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE
MANITOBA.

CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS**.

For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

McINTYRE, SON & CO.,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

SPECIALTIES:

LINENS,
DRESS GOODS,
DRESS LININGS,
KID GLOVES,
LACES,
SMALLWARES.

AND



IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS

MONTREAL.

Representative, J. M. MACDONALD, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY,
SCOTLAND.

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

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

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

MACKIE'S
PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL
AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING
PHYSICIANS.

Sold only in the Northwest by:
A. M. ANGLARD, VIKIE, CAREY & Co.
G. F. & J. GALT. HUDSON'S BAY Co.

RICHARD & Co.

Statistics of the Month.

The transactions at the Dominion Government's Savings bank, Winnipeg during the month ending Nov. 30 were as follows: Deposits, \$25,113.77; withdrawals, \$19,071.00; deposits being in excess of withdrawals by \$6,042.77.

The following statement, showing the value of goods exported and entered for consumption, with duty collected thereon at Winnipeg, during the month of November, 1891, as compared with the same month, 1893:

Description.	Value 1893.	Value 1891.
Exported	112,079 00	316,388 00
Entered for Consumption, Dutiable	122,051 00	105,243 00
Entered for consumption free	71,461 00	61,532 00
Total for consumption	194,111 00	169,735 00
Duty collected	47,356 00	37,451 40
The Inland Revenue collections for November, 1891, at Winnipeg were.		
Spirits		\$21,687 25
Tobacco		16,635 00
Malt		1,557 25
Cigars		640 20
Petroleum Inspection fees		124 40
Other receipts		311 50
Total		\$41,441 61
Collections for Nov. 1893	46,715 56	
Decrease		\$5,673 95

The Situation in Teas

While the war between China and Japan is one of the reasons for the present peculiar conditions, it is not the only one. In fact, there are at the moment at least three influences at work. The most powerful of these influences appears to be the condition of the Indian tea market. As every grocer is aware, the consumption of Indian tea has increased at a phenomenal rate during the last decade, until to-day its place on the London market is way above the China-grown article, which for generations occupied the premier position. Now, owing to unfavorable weather in nearly all the producing districts in India, the pluckings have generally fallen below the estimates, and it seems unlikely that the increase of the crop to be dealt with in England, as compared with the previous season, will exceed three million pounds. On the other hand, the sales at public auction have been phenomenally large this season, with the result that already the equivalent to this increase has been offered at public sales. And furthermore, while the consumption of Indian tea is increasing, both within and without the British Empire, the quantity brought to auction for the whole of the season is not expected to exceed, if it equals, that of last year. This is one of the principal reasons for the strength of the market for Indian teas.

Another appreciating influence on the price of Indian tea is the diminished exports of tea from China to the United Kingdom during the present season, this quantity up to the beginning of last month only being 28,000,000 pounds, against 41,000,000 pounds for the same period last year; and it is to be especially noted that the falling off is particularly in the common descriptions of teas, which have been so constantly before the trade in former years. In fact, they have really disappeared, thus necessitating blenders turning their attention to Indian and other teas for substitutes. Then, of course, the fact of there being comparatively

so few China teas on the market, would naturally conduce to the firmness of other growths, and especially those most akin to them.

With regard to Ceylon tea: The condition of the market for China teas has, of course, exercised an influence upon it similar to that which it has on the Indian-grown article. But strength has also been inherent in itself, the moderate manner in which supplies have been arriving on the London market having given an impetus to values, and this, in spite of the fact that disappointment had been felt at the inferior character and out-turn of the teas shipped from Ceylon this season. But the fact that the poorer quality of Ceylon tea came upon the market in a season when there were fewer of similar qualities of India and China growths to be had prevented the depreciation of prices that would in other seasons have been the result. It is of note, too, that these teas, instead of being a drag on the market, have all been taken care of, thus relieving the market of the danger of any deleterious influence developing.

The advance in Japan teas has been to some extent contributed to by the firm condition of the tea market generally, but the principal cause of the appreciation must be attributed to the war.

Tea must at the moment be conceded to be about the strongest staple in the grocery trade.—Canadian Grocer.

Send For Fresh Labels.

Where goods are not disposed of quickly in stores, where they lie on the shelves for some time, some of the packages are almost sure to become more or less discolored. Even in the best city stores, where the stock is turned over frequently, they have trouble of this occasionally. Faded, soiled or fly-marked cans or packages are hard to sell. A dealer does not like to send them out, and a nice customer objects to take them, though the contents may be as clean and pure as possible. Often they are sold to a poorer customer at less than cost.

This need not be. At very little cost they can be made fresh. A dealer has adopted a plan which should at once be followed by all the trade. Whenever a label becomes soiled from one cause or other the firm sends to the manufacturer for a fresh one. When it arrives, the old label is washed off and the new one put on, or sometimes it is pasted over the old one. Manufacturers are always ready to send labels for this purpose. It is as much, if not more, to their advantage that their packages should always be as clean and attractive as possible.—Canadian Grocer.

The Canadian Almanac for 1895 has been issued. It is published this week in greatly enlarged form, and contains a number of new features, not dealt with in previous years. Among the features are astronomical calculations, calendars, customs tariff complete, banks in Canada, the militia list, Dominion government officials, officials of the various provincial governments, clergy of Canada, postal information, acts passed at the last session of parliament, post offices and railroad stations in Canada, educational information, fraternal society information, legal matter, county and municipal officials, game laws, and many other features. The military information covers every branch of the service and is very complete. Information of a statistical and general nature can be found upon almost every subject of interest in Canada, and as this is the only annual publication of the kind, it will be found indispensable in every business office, throughout the country.

Denia vs. California Raisins.

The future of California raisins in the Canadian market has attracted some attention in Montreal this fall from the fact that for the first time they have become a regularly quotable article. Though this is the case, it seems doubtful under present conditions that they will ever become the staple in Canada that the Denia fruit is. Among a number of other factors that they will be apt to operate against them, when it is a case of competition with Spanish rivals, is the question of cost. The very lowest grade of California fruit costs, laid down in Montreal, in the vicinity of 6c., duty paid, from seconds' hands. This fruit, which is nothing like as dainty as the finer grades of Spanish raisins, has to be sold against the latter, which can be jobbed out at 5 to 6c. for the very best grades of selected or layers. Under ordinary circumstances therefore the latter should get the preference, and are likely to get it, not only because they are cheaper, but because the Canadian consumer is accustomed to the Spanish fruit and habit as everyone knows is a great influence. Besides, the Spanish fruit possesses the advantage of having, at the most, only three or four stones, while the California rival has from six to eight. The former also boils well without swelling up and bursting its cover, a great advantage when cooking the fruit with rice and other farinaceous subjects. In a word the only advantage that the California fruit possesses is its keeping qualities. This is due to its thick cover, which prevents the saccharine matter from exuding. In fact, they can be kept for an indefinite length of time, owing to this thick skin; but then again, it is found to be a disadvantage when the fruit have to be cooked in boiling water, as the skin swells up and bursts and the sugary matter gets out. Indeed, for cooking purposes they are not likely to become a serious rival of the Denia article, for these reasons, though the finer grades may fill a want as a table raisin.

Florida Oranges By the Million

The Savannah News states that the Florida orange crop is being shipped at the rate of 25,000 boxes, or in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 oranges, a day. The fairly good prices which have ruled have inspired an eagerness among the growers to get their fruit on the market. Already from \$25,000 to \$50,000 boxes have been shipped. The crop is estimated in the neighborhood of 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 boxes, probably near the last figure. The following figures show the increase of the Florida orange crop during the last ten years: 1885-86, 901,000 boxes; 1886-87, 1,250,000 boxes; 1887-88, 1,450,000 boxes; 1888-89, 1,940,000 boxes; 1889-90, 2,150,000 boxes; 1890-91, 2,460,000 boxes; 1891-92, 3,761,843 boxes; 1892-93, 3,400,000 boxes; 1893-94, 3,050,000 boxes. The crop is largely sold now on the trees. The sale of fruit this way is due in a great measure to the active competition of the large fruit houses, whose representatives bend their energies toward getting the choicest fruit in the soundest possible condition. By purchasing on the trees they see what they buy, and being always cognizant of the condition of the pulse of the market, they are in a position to market their purchase at will, and to those places where the demand is good and prices rule firm. Every year there is a wider demand for oranges in all sections of the country. A few years ago the great bulk of the crop went to the north and east. Now the west is a great consumer and takes more oranges every year, and the shipments there are correspondingly greater. Besides disposing of the fruit on the trees a great deal of it is sold on commission. The commission men this year are in Florida in fine force.

J. & T. BELL
FINE
BOOTS & SHOES
MONTREAL.

Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and
British Columbia,
L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

Photographic
Stock.

Camera. Chemicals.
Card Mounts. Dry Plates

Physicians'

Instrument and Medicine
Cases, Obstetric Bags,
Trusses, Crutches, etc.

Clinical

Thermometers.

Field and
Opera Glasses

Spectacles



Eye Glasses,
Spectacle and Eye
Glass Cases.

Optical Instruments, Thermometers,
Artificial Glass Eyes, Magic Lanterns and View Slides.

LEATHER SAMPLE CASES for Grocers, Wine Merchants and
Spice Merchants, for holding Syrups, Vinegars, Wines, Paints,
Essences, Juices, Oils, Varnishes, etc., Powders & Liquids.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

THE INMAN OPTICAL CO. Wholesale, 518, 520 Main
St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

CONSUMERS' CORDAGE CO., LTD.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

MANILA, SISAL, RUSSIAN AND JUTE CORDAGE,

LATHIES, BED CORDS, ETC.

Head Office: New York Life Insurance Co's. Building,
Montreal.

GRANULAR **OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN** CREAMY

HAS NO EQUAL. **FLOUR.** HAS NO EQUAL.

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

"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

Each bag guaranteed. Sawn with our
Special Twine, Red White and Blue.

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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



DOMINION BAG CO., LTD.

MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF—

Full Stock Carried
by our Manitoba and
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Business Review

December 2, 1891.

There is a revival of trade on the Island a small boom having struck Naimo on account of the improvement in the coal trade.

Victoria is also benefiting by Naimo's prosperity. Business is represented dull on the mainland of the Province this week. It is the calm before the storm, Christmas is at hand and merchants are busy enough preparing for the holiday trade. "We could do lots of business, if we were not particular about being paid for it" is an expression very often heard on Water street now. Our one great drawback is lack of money in circulation. Time will remedy all this, and we will some day be a marvellously rich and prosperous country, in the meantime we must possess our soul in patience, through the chrysalis stage when we "the fittest will survive" and will be better in every way for on account of the precious experience gained. Although the climate of British Columbia does not tend to produce optimists the country is full of them, when they hear of a business calamity the cause is at once put down to mismanagement. The signs of the times are numerous and it is for the outside world to come to the conclusion as to our condition and standing by these signs and not the Province proud people of the Canadian Coast. The banks have issued notice that interest on savings bank deposits will be reduced from three and a half to three per cent. The trade is said to compare not unfavorably with previous years. Australian mutton was only an experiment here, there was no suitable cold storage to carry it over in any quantities and this last consignment was held at Victoria, but the quality was rather too good for the market and it did not sell readily at prices higher than the Oregon article. A certain alderman, who is known as the fresh milk crank, is remorselessly pursuing the milk vendors testing their wares at the ranch, at the shops and as the milk leaves the wagon for the hand of the consumer. Many of the milk-men have been pestered out of business by the remorseless alderman. All the employees of the Royal City plaining mill struck yesterday, about seventy-five in number. In the spring the men were reduced in wages ten per cent and at the time were promised that the old figures would be reestablished in the summer, instead another cut of from ten to thirty per cent was made yesterday and the men wouldn't stand it. Mr. Ferguson the manager said that the Sound was full of idle men and they could start at once with a new lot of employees if they wanted to, but that the market was indifferent and they had a big stock, and they would sooner lie idle for a while. The men say they were getting Chinese pay before the cut. Mr. Ferguson says they were well paid, and after the cut would have been getting more than the employees of the mills on the Sound. He declined to give any scale of wages. There is little doubt but that the men were wretchedly paid, but there is further little doubt that such low figures have been

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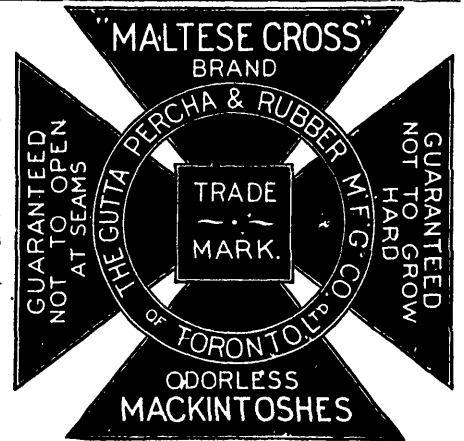
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given on contracts for lumber to compete with the States that no higher wages could be paid; there is a great deal to say on both sides and it is hard to determine who is to blame. On the same day the majority of hands at the Hastings mill left work, but peacefully, to discuss a proposition of the manager. They were told that they could not make the mill pay, and would have to shut down if they did not accept a cut in wages all around. The men held a consultation; some of them spoke of the long winter before them and the dull times, and the fact that six large mills on the Inlet had shut down, and the Hastings was the only one running. Leamy and Kyles' mill was closed and in Westminster the largest of the three mills had not cut for years, while on Vancouver Island things were worse. In less than an hour the employees of the Hastings mill were back at their work. A number of Swedes have embarked in a new enterprise which they say will pay them. With especially constructed nets, they are scooping big conger eels out of the Fraser river. They are capturing about 100 eels a day. This is a surprise to fishermen who thought there was only an occasional eel of the conger species to be caught. The Fraser teems with animal life. The sale of land for taxes that commenced a week ago is not yet finished, it will take another two or three days to complete the sale. The owner is given one year to redeem the property. Should he redeem it he pays all the back taxes and six per cent for the money advanced by the tax sale purchaser. Should he not redeem the tax purchaser pays the price he bid at auction, provided it covers all expenses, and two dollars for deed. Valuable lots worth hundreds and thousands are being knocked down at prices ranging from \$1.15 to \$1650. It's a lottery. Most of the lots will be redeemed, but someone by accident will stumble on some excellent bargains, and at the worst, he gets six per cent on his money. Some citizens have organized a ratepayers association to replace the present aldermen by men whom they think will look after the city more carefully, as the present council have expended \$70,000 more than their revenue and is not composed of representative men. The article in The Commercial in reference to the unfairness of the act relating to small debtors, no doubt aided in bringing the matter to a head in the local legislature, as a small debt act has been passed by the house at it's present sitting, which enable the seller to collect any debt from \$5 up. It will have a good effect on unprincipled small traders.

Large consignment of fruit trees from England have been destroyed by the pest inspector.

All Eastern apples are coming in boxes now. There is a very marked decrease in the amount of affected fruit arriving here.

B. C. Market Quotations.

Butter. Eastern creamery, 25 to 26c; dairy, 16 to 23c; Canadian cheese 13c.

Cured Meats.—Hams, 13½ to 14c; breakfast bacon, 13½c; backs, 12 to 13c; long clear, 10 to 10½c; short rolls, 11 to 12c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 12½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 12c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$20.00.

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

Game.—Venison, 6c; bear, 5c lb; mallard duck, per brace, 50c; teal, 15c; pentail, 30c; grouse, brace 50c; wild geese, 60c each.

Vegetables.—New potatoes, \$14 to \$16 per ton; Ashcroft potatoes, \$22.00 per ton; onions, silver skins, 1½c; cabbage, 1c; turnips, beets, etc., ¾c; native cabbage, 1½c.

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

Fruits.—Lemons, California, \$5.75; Australian lemons, \$2.75; coconuts, per dozen, 60c; California grapes, full crates, \$1.00 to 1.50; Australian oranges, \$2.50; apples, native, \$1.40; California, \$1.50 to 1.75.

Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$1.00; strong bakers \$3.80. The Columbia Flouring mills quote Enderby flour in car lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$3.80; XXX, \$3.65; strong bakers or XX, \$3.95; superfine, \$3.15. Oregon, \$2.50; Oak Lake patent, \$3.90; strong bakers \$3.70.

Grain.—Manitoba oats, new, per ton, \$26; United States oats, \$21; wheat, \$21.00; hay, \$10 on bank.

Meal.—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb rucks, \$3.30. Cornmeal, per 98-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-10, \$2.55.

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

Agars—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris 10 to 5, 5½c; granulated, 4c; extra, 4½c; golden yellows 4½c; yellow, yellow, 4½c; golden C, 3½c.

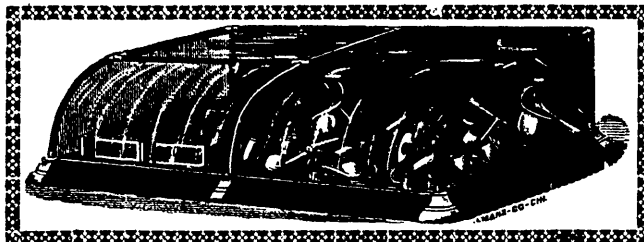
Syrups—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4.25 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

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Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Flour.—The flour market remains firm at the late advance, especially as regards strong bakers, which are selling at \$3.50, with others refusing to sell any large quantities, as they look for a still further rise. In straight rollers there have been sales during the past week of Ontario brands at \$2.85 to 2.95; but it is difficult to get any more under \$2.95 to \$3. There can be no doubt that present appearance betoken higher prices of both wheat and flour. Patent, spring, \$3.50 to 3.65; Ontario patent, \$3.10 to 3.25; Manitoba patents, \$3.60 to 3.65; straight roller, \$2.90 to 3.00; extra, \$2.50 to 2.60; superfine, \$2.80 to 2.40; city strong bakers, \$3.50 to 3.55; Manitoba bakers, \$3.35 to 3.50; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.30 to 1.40; straight rollers, \$1.35 to 1.45.

Oatmeal.—Prices in the west are comparatively higher than they are here. Car lots of rolled and granulated are quoted at \$3.75 to 3.85. We quote jobbing prices as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$3.95 to 4.10; standard, \$3.80 to 3.95. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.90 to 2.00, and standard at \$1.85 to 1.95. Pot barley, \$3.75 in bbls. and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas, \$3.50 to 3.60.

Bran, etc.—The market is quieter with sales of a few car lots at \$15 to 15.50 on track as to quality. Shorts range from \$16.50 to \$18 and Moullie \$20.50 to \$22 as to grade.

Wheat.—In Ontario, values are gradually hardening, and it is now said that owing to the large quantity of wheat shipped out, the country there is only barely sufficient to supply home requirements. We quote prices here nominal at 68 to 70c for No. 1 Manitoba wheat and 62c to 63c for No. 2 red winter.

Oats.—A few cars of No. 2 continue to change hands at 34 to 34½c per 34 lbs.

Barley.—Further business is reported in malting barley at within range of quotations which are 50 to 53c. Feed barley 45 to 46c.

Pork, Lard, Etc.—Although we make no change in quotations, there is an easier feeling in mess pork, with a tendency to still lower prices. Sales of Canada short cut being reported at \$16.50 to 17.30 as to quantity. Thin mess is quoted as low as \$14.50 to 15.50. Lard is easy at old quotations, and both bacon and hams are in favor of buyers. We quote: Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$16.50 to 17.50; extra plate beef, per bbl., \$10.50 to \$11; hams, per lb., 10 to 10½c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 8½ to 9c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 6½ to 7½c; bacon, per lb, 10½ to 11½c; shoulders, per lb, 9 to 9½c.

Dressed Hogs.—The market rules quiet and steady, with sales of car lots during the past

few days at \$5.86 to 5.85, but higher prices are being asked at the moment, and we quote \$5.90 to 5.50.

Butter.—Fancy brands command their price, while on the other hand there appears to be no diminution of secondary or next best qualities, for which holders seem willing to accept concessions in order to realize. For instance, early made creamery, which was held at 18c a short time ago, can now be bought at 17 to 17½c, and there is said to be plenty of this class offering. But choice late made goods would command 21 to 21½c, good sized quantities, and possibly a fraction more might be made. In dairy we learn of a lot of Kamouraska being offered at 15½c, and another lot at 15c. Western dairy is not much enquired for. We quote prices as follows: Creamery, finest fail, 20½ to 21½c; creamery, early made, 17½ to 19c; Eastern Townships dairy, 16½ to 19c; western, 15 to 16½c. Add 1c to 2c per lb to above prices for single tubs of selected. Several lots of western rolls have been placed during the past few days at prices ranging from 15½c up to 18½c as to quality, one lot of choice bringing 19c.

Cheese.—The drop of 6d in the Liverpool public cable has had rather a discouraging effect, and it would not be surprising if the present quiet spell continued until after the holidays. Finest western colored, 10½ to 10¾c; do, white, 10½ to 10¾c; finest Quebec, 9¾ to 10c; under grades, 9 to 9½c.

Eggs.—The market continues firm for choice selected fresh fall stock which is quoted at 20c, and for small lots 21 to 22c might be had. But there is a lot of cold storage and other held fresh stock that is difficult to sell. There are also some salted and musty lots that it is difficult to work off at 10c. We quote held fresh all the way from 10c to 14c as to quality. Lard stock is selling at 13 to 14c, fancy lots being quoted at 15c, ordinary western limes ranging from 11 to 12c.

Dressed Poultry.—Large stocks have caused a weak feeling. Sales of turkeys were made this week at 7½ to 8c, several lots of medium quality selling at 7c. There is a fair demand for choice young chickens which have commanded 6½ to 7c; but other kinds sell at 5 to 6c, a lot of inferior old hens selling at 2½c. Geese are slow sale at 5 to 6c. Ducks are quoted at 7 to 8c, and medium 5 to 6c.

Hides.—The market for both light and heavy hides is firm under a good local and export demand. Tanners are taking everything coming in freely at steady prices. A lot of 2,000 to 3,000 light hides is said to have been placed for United States account. Sales are reported of No. 1 light to dealers at 4½c and No. 1 cured to tanners at 5c, several cars having been taken for Quebec account at that

figure. We quote as follows:—Light hides, 4½c for No. 1, 9½c 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, 60 to 65c.—Trade Bulletin, Nov. 30.

Montreal Grocery Market

Since our last a weaker feeling has prevailed in the sugar market, and granulated has declined ½c per lb, which is principally due to the importation of German sugar, which is being offered freely here; consequently the feeling is unsettled and refiners here state that prices will probably have to be lowered again in order to compete with this article, although it is an inferior sugar compared with ours. The reason given for this sugar coming into this market is that there was an enormous crop of raw last season, and prospects for another large one this, and as they have a process of manufacturing a very cheap article, it can be sold here for less money than ours. In the States large quantities of this sugar have arrived, and although some of the refiners only started their factories running some two weeks ago, they have been obliged to close down again, as it is said they cannot compete with the German sugar. In New York granulated is quoted at 4 1-16c. The market here is quiet, with only a fair volume of business doing at 4c for granulated and 3½ to 3¾c for yellows as to quality at the factory. A private cable from London yesterday quoted beet at 9s 1½d for November and December, which is an advance of 1½d from the lowest point.

In syrups business has been quiet and few transactions have taken place, which is due to the light stock held by refiners. The demand for American syrups has been fair, and sales of round lots have taken place at 19c and small lots at 21c per gallon. We quote Canadian nominally at 2 to 2½c for bright grades, and 1½ to 1¾c for dark per pound at this factory.

The demand for molasses has been fair and the market has ruled moderately active and steady, with a good business doing in small lots at 27c, and one or two 100-punchon lots have changed hands on Ottawa account at 26c. Porto Rico is quiet at 24c.

The market for rice has been quieter since our last, the demand having fallen off considerably owing to the fact that buyers have filled their wants for the present; consequently the volume of business is small, but the tone of the market is steady and prices well maintained. We quote: Japan, standard, \$1.25 to 1.40; crystal Japan, \$1.75 to \$5; standard B, \$3.45; English style, \$3.80; Patna, \$1.25 to \$5; and Carolina at \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Owing to the decided change in the weather the demand for spices has improved considerably, in consequence of which the market has been fairly active with a larger volume of business doing at firm prices. We quote:—Penang black pepper, 6 to 7½c; white pepper, 10 to 12½c; cloves, 7½ to 9c; cassia, 9 to 10c; nutmegs, 60 to 90c; and Jamaica ginger, 15 to 22c.

The coffee market rules quiet and steady and without any new phase of interest to note. We quote:—Maracaibo, 20 to 22c; Rio, 20 to 21c; Java, 23 to 29c; and Mocha, 25 to 29c.

The demand for teas of late has been limited and business principally of a jobbing character. The market is quiet, but the general feeling is firm and holders as a rule show no inclination to force sales.

The raisin market is quiet and unchanged. Prime Valencia fruit is steadily held at 4½c for ordinary off-stalk, 5½c for selected, and 5½c for layers. California raisins are jobbing out at 6 to 7½c from second hands. There is little doing in currants, which rule dull. Filiarias and Provincials are unchanged at 3 to 3½c in barrels and 3½c to 4c in cases. Patnas are held rather steadier at 4½ to 5c, and Vostizza at 7c. Bosnia prunes are selling this week at 4½ to 5c and Bordeaux at 4 to 4½c. Eleno figs are moving at 1½c, but ordinary goods are quoted at 5½c. New dates were offered for the first time this week and have sold at 6½c.

The demand for canned goods continues slow, and in consequence the market rules quiet, with business dull. The stock of all lines on spot is fair, and no change in prices is looked for. We quote:—Lobsters at \$9 to 6.50 per case; sardines at \$3.50 to 9.50; salmon at \$1.10 to 1.40 per dozen; tomatoes at 85 to 90c per dozen; peaches at \$2 to 2.10 per dozen; corn at 95c to \$1 per dozen, and marrow fat peas at 85 to 90c per dozen.—Gazette, Dec. 1.

Toronto Grain and Produce Markets.

Wheat.—Ontario wheat is still scarce, and the position of Manitobas is such as to give holders confidence. Red and white sold west to-day at 56c, and bids at the same figure were refused. No. 1 Manitoba hard is held at 72½c west, with 71c freely bid. Same, Montreal freights, C. P. R., is held at 76c, and C. T. R., at 74c. The higher price on the C. P. R., is on account of stocks being in the hands of two parties.

Flour.—Rather firmer feeling, and more inclination to buy is manifested. Straight rollers, Toronto freights, are quoted at \$2.55 to \$2.70.

Millfeed.—Car lots of bran, Toronto freights, are quoted at \$12, and of shorts at \$14. City mills quote ton lots at \$13 and \$15.

Oatmeal.—Steady, but no higher. Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track, are quoted at \$3.60.

Oats.—Steady. Car lots of white sold west to-day at 27½c. Mixed are quoted at 26½ to 27c.

Barley.—Quiet.—Finest 50-lb bright barley is quoted at 45c, No. 2 at 40 to 41c, feed, 37 to 38c.

Eggs.—Straight lots sell all the way from 13 to 15c. Choice candled stock brings 16c. Lined sell at 13½ to 14c.

Poultry.—Quotations are: Chickens, choice, 40c, and poor to medium, 20 to 30c; ducks, 45 to 60c; turkeys, 7 to 9c, and geese, 5½ to 6½c.

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

Onions.—Unchanged. Good stock offers at 70c per bag, and choicest at 75c.

Dressed Meats.—Quotations are: Beef, fore, \$4.00 to 5.50 per cwt.; hind, \$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.

Beans.—Jobbing prices are: Medium white, per bushel, \$1.25 to 1.80, and choice, \$1.40; Limas, 4½c. Car lots of medium white outside are quoted at \$1.17 to \$1.20.

Apples.—Quotations are: Round lots, outside, dried, 4½ to 5c, and Evaporated at 6½c for fall and 7½c for choicest winter stock. Dried job here at 5½ to 5½c, and evaporated at 7½ to 7½c.

Dressed Hogs.—Prices were steady at from \$5.25 to \$5.50. Packers bid \$5.25 for car lots of desirable packing hogs, and \$5.20 for delivery next week.

Cured Meats.—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$15.50; short cut, \$16; shoulder mess, \$18.00; clear mess, \$13.50; bacon, long clear, case lots, 7½c, car lots, 7½c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 8c; tubs, 8½c; pails, 8½c, and compounds, in pails, 7½c, and tubs, 7½c; smoked hams, 10c for large, 10½c for medium, and small; bellies, 10 to 10½c; rolls, 8c to 8½c; green meats out of pickle are quoted a cent under smoked meats.

Butter.—Choice to fancy table butter is in good demand, but medium and low grade stuff is slow. Creamery, potnds, is firm on light supply, but several of the winter creameries are now starting up and larger receipts are expected shortly. Quotations are: Fresh made small dairy rolls, 19 to 20c; fresh made tubs and crocks, 18 to 19c; fancy held dairy tub, 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, 22 to 28c.

Cheese.—Commission houses quote as follows: August and September makes, 10½c to 11c, and half-sizes at 11 to 11½c. Small Stiltons are quoted at 12 to 12½c. Last Liverpool quotations, 5½ to 6d.—Empire, Dec. 1.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Butchers' Cattle.—The run to-day was light, but demand was also light and prices did not stiffen to any extent under the short supply. The feeling is rather better, but is not sufficiently strong to make a marked change in prices. Some of to-day's sales were: 15 head averaging 1,000 lbs, \$24 a head; 12 head, averaging 1,150 lbs, \$32 a head; 23 head, averaging 1,100 lbs, \$32 a head; 10 head, averaging 1,215 lbs, 38c a lb; 21 head, averaging 970 lbs, \$33.75 a head; 15 head, averaging 1,050 lbs, \$22 a head.

Stockers.—One load of feeders were bought at 2½c a lb. This lot averaged 1,020 lbs. Several smaller bunches were bought at from 2½ to 2½c to take back to the county of Waterloo.

Sheep and Lambs.—One load of export sheep was bought at 3c. One lot sold, to arrive next week, at \$3.10. The choice to fancy ewes and wethers, weighed off cars, are quoted at 3 to 3½c. A few butchers' sheep sold at \$2.50 to \$2.75 each, and one bunch of 38 inferiors was reported sold at \$1.50.

Hogs.—Prices were sharply lower, best price for long lean hogs, weighed off car, being \$4. Thick fats sold at \$3.75, and light fats at the same figure. Stores were quoted at \$3.50. Drivers made heavy losses to-day, such a sharp drop, coming after a drooping market being quite unexpected.—Empire, Nov. 20.

The New York Coal Trade Journal has issued a special edition which is called the "Canadian number." It is a descriptive, illustrated number. Manitobas and the West are given a fair share of attention. Several Winnipeg views are given.

Ontario Crop Report.

The last Ontario crop bulletin was an interesting one. It reports that the dairy question, fruit culture, and the raising of cattle and hogs, are receiving the attention of many farmers who see that exclusive grain-raising can no longer be successfully carried on. The visits of the travelling dairy are therefore welcomed in various districts.

At the dates when most of the correspondents of the Bureau of Industries wrote, say, 5th to 10th November, an immense number of hogs had been sold, being disposed of chiefly on foot. Outside of the St. Lawrence counties there has been no great increase in the number of silos, but all over the province there has been a wider area of corn raised for cattle feeding. The question of ensilage is now a practical one, to a greater degree perhaps in Eastern Ontario and the Eastern Townships of Quebec than west of Lake Ontario. There has been this year an immense quantity of both wheat and barley fed to live stock, more especially to hogs. What a wrench it must have proved to the average farmer to make hog feed of his wheat. What an unheard of thing!

The bulletin reports much divergence of opinion as to the utility of poultry-raising as one of the duties of the farm. It is admitted by some, however, that the destruction of insects by fowls is of great benefit to agriculture, and that they can be fed largely upon scraps and poor grain that otherwise would be wasted. Other considerations are that the products of the henry pay the grocery bill, and that poultry also gives a much-needed variety to the home table.

The following table gives the produce of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1893 and 1891, with the average per acre:—

Field crops.	Years.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.
Fall Wheat	1891	16,512,106	21.2
	1893	17,545,248	19.2
Spring Wheat	1891	3,367,854	14.6
	1893	4,136,983	11.7
Barley	1891	10,880,404	21.9
	1893	9,846,088	21.0
Oats	1891	69,807,716	30.0
	1893	68,594,529	30.3
Rye	1891	1,386,646	16.4
	1893	994,771	14.6
Peas	1891	14,092,834	27.9
	1893	14,168,955	19.2
Buckwheat	1891	2,534,335	17.4
	1893	2,380,456	17.8
Beans	1891	827,514	14.0
	1893	661,870	13.0
Potatoes	1891	17,163,130	102.6
	1893	17,911,112	90.6
Mangel-wurzels	1891	11,732,127	417.
	1893	8,532,668	392.
Carrots	1891	3,716,140	332
	1893	3,971,450	320.
Turnips	1891	61,601,487	413.
	1893	56,975,355	417.
Corn, for husking (in the ear)	1874	16,276,352	60.9
	1893	14,072,961	64.8

As to the acreage of fall wheat sown this year, very few of the Bureau's correspondents report any increase; the usual report is a decrease, which ranges from 5 to 50 per cent. The quality of the 1893 fall grain was generally good. Spring wheat proved light of weight, though of fair color. Peas were injured by bugs, and oats of but middling quality. Rye first class. Flax a good crop. Hops under the average. Red clover suffered from winter-killing, and the crop is therefore short. Alsike proved very good. Owing to the drought the potato crop is under average, and the tubers are small, but not much attacked by rot. Of the root crops turnips have suffered much, and mangels to a less degree from drought. Carrots were dwarfed somewhat from the same cause, but September rains helped them.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

(Continued from Page 304.)

preference to sending across the continent by rail. The completion of the Nicaragua canal would so vastly reduce the length of the voyage by the water route, that it would undoubtedly lead to a great cheapening of freights. It would no doubt lead to such a reduction in the cost of water transport, that large quantities of goods now carried by rail would be diverted to the water route. Trans-continental rail rates would no doubt be forced down in order to compete with the new water route, and there would be a general revolution in freights in a direction which would be a great thing for the Pacific coast.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

A meeting of the council of the Winnipeg board of trade was held on Tuesday for the purpose of conferring with Comptroller Wallace, of the customs department, who was then in the city on some matters connected with customs regulations affecting this port, and especially the inconvenient location of the customs house. A number of the members cited cases which they considered called for amended or improved regulations. Complaints were made of the long delay experienced in the delivery of consignments of goods, of which certain packages are chosen for examination by the appraiser and been returned to the railway station warehouse.

Mr. Wallace in reply said this cause of delay would at once be removed, and the delivery of goods take place immediately on the packages for examination being sent to the appraiser.

The delay in the delivery of foreign postal parcels was then taken up, and Mr. Wallace at once agreed that packages should be delivered direct from the post office, thus avoiding delay and inconvenience to the public.

With reference to the location of the customs house Mr. Wallace stated that if no vested rights existed requiring the government to continue the conduct of the customs business in the present office, through any obligations respecting the site, he saw no reason whatever why the office should not be removed to the post office building, where he had almost completed arrangements for an exchange with the department of the interior of the customs office, and the land commissioners' office. This, to some extent, was also contingent on the securing of an examining warehouse convenient to the post office building.

The Travelling Men Meet.

The annual meeting of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association was held in the Board of Trade rooms, Winnipeg, on Saturday evening, Dec. 1, to nominate officers for 1895. The result was the election by acclamation of J. Y. Griffin, president; H. S. Binns, of R. J. Whitla & Co., vice-president; James Mundie, of J. W. Peck & Co., treasurer; John M. O'Loughlin, secretary; J. W. Gatter, of J. W. Peck & Co., Vancouver, secretary for British Columbia; A. R. Tufts, director for British Columbia; and James Lindsay, of Jas. Robertson & Co., and S. S. Cummings, auditors. The nominations for directors were as follows, seven to be elected: H. Bruce Gordon and Fred. Chilloct, of Thompson, Codrille & Co.; J. C. Gillispie, of Geo. D. Wood & Co.; J. K. Whinnery, of Stobart Sons & Co.; M. R. O'Loughlin, A. L. Johnston, of Ames, Holden & Co.; L. C. McIntyre and J. M. Lamb, of Paulin & Co.; W. Burns, of G. F. & J. Galt; M. W. Rub-

lee, Fred. W. Perse, Andrew Strang, F. J. Cox. The election for directors will take place on the 15th inst. A committee was appointed to arrange for the annual gathering to take place on the Dec. 28th. This year it will take the place of a conversation instead of the usual dinner. The place will be selected by the committee.

At the quarterly meeting of the Commercial Travellers' association of Canada, held at Toronto on Dec. 1, R. H. Gray was elected president by acclamation. There are contests for the officers and directors of Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston boards, while Berlin, Winnipeg, Victoria, Guelph, Brantford and Montreal boards were elected by acclamation.

Western Hog Pack.

There has been very little abatement in the marketing of hogs the past week, the Western packing returns showing a total of 570,000, compared with 595,000 the preceding week. 290,000 for corresponding time last year, and 850,000 in 1892. The total from November 1 is 1,885,000, against 1,021,000 a year ago. In these comparisons it should be remembered that the movement a year ago was relatively small, and that the more active marketing was later. This season conditions are different, and the indications are that the marketing will not be so liberal in the latter part of the period—in fact it is doubtful if at any time after November it will be in excess of records already shown. There is unusual hastening of stock into market in many localities, which has been facilitated by good condition of roads. The quality of current offerings continue more than ordinarily variable, especially with reference to weights.

The provision trade has been influenced by the large supplies of hogs, notwithstanding the prevailing belief that prices can not be expected to be much lower, and that after the near future some reduction in the offerings may be looked for. Values, however, have not been notably reduced, and at the close are but moderately lower than a week ago, while the average price of hogs in the prominent markets is about 10 cents per 100 pounds higher than a week ago.—Cincinnati Price Currents, Nov. 29.

New Way of Preserving Fruit

The first carload of fruit shipped from California under the new process of preserving by carbonic gas, instead of refrigeration, has been disposed of in Chicago. The car was shipped from Sacramento on October 13th, and, owing to numerous accidents en route, did not reach Chicago until midnight of the 21st. Even then it was subjected to further delay in the yards, and did not reach the consignee's warehouse until twenty-four hours later. The car, explains Baltimore Journal of Commerce, contained two air-tight compartments, out of which, after the fruit had been loaded, the air was exhausted and the compartments charged with carbonic gas. In one of the air radiants on the road the car was partially derailed, and one compartment sprung in such a manner as to permit the leakage of the gas. The other was not injured. When the fruit was unloaded, that from the damaged compartment was found to be partially spoiled, owing to the admission of air, while the fruit in the other was in as perfect condition as the day it was loaded. The prices it brought were as high as any on the market. Those interested in the new experiment are delighted with the success of this initial trip, and the assertion is confidently made that it will settle beyond a doubt the utility and value of their plan of preservation as compared with refrigerators.

Litigation Affecting the Lumber Association.

Some heavy litigation came before Justice Ferguson at the sitting of the high Court of Justice for the Province of Ontario which opened Tuesday last at Rat Portage. About a year and a half ago a trust was formed by which all the lumber properties at Rat Portage, Keewatin and Norman, excepting the Keewatin Lumber company, were placed in the hands of trustees with the object of forming a combine under the name of The Ontario and Western Lumber company (limited). The trustees were W. P. Creighton, J. M. Savage, D. C. Cameron, John Dick, H. W. Kennedy and Walter Ross, and it was provided that certain parties interested in the various firms should obtain letters of incorporation under the name of the Western Ontario Lumber company (limited) and that all the properties should be transferred to that company, and that stock in that company should be issued in payment for the assets to be transferred. It was also provided that valuations should be appointed, and that the valuations of the various properties would be accepted by the owners, and that stock should issue in the new company for the amount at which the valuation should be made.

James Pringle, of Montreal and J. N. Johnston, of St. Paul, Minnesota, were appointed valuers and made valuations of the different properties, but their valuations were not satisfactory to some of the parties, and more particularly to Dennis Ryan, of St. Paul, who is the chief stockholder in the Minnesota & Ontario Lumber company, whose mill and lumber property were affected by this arrangement.

An action was at once commenced by Mr. Ryan to set aside the agreement providing for the trust and for the formation of the new company, and the case has been adjourned from time to time, but is now on for hearing. In June another action was commenced in the name of the Attorney-General of Canada, in which it is endeavored to set aside the letters Patent to the new company, that is, of the Ontario and Western Lumber Company, (limited). The chief grounds upon which these letters Patent are being attacked are, that while \$500,000 worth of stock was subscribed for, there was not in reality a bonafide subscription for that amount. Another ground is, that while \$50,000 deposit was required to be made before the application for the letters Patent would be granted, that this matter was arranged by discounting a note for \$50,000 which was afterwards retired by a cheque of the company for the same amount, and although this is a very ordinary way of arranging a deposit for a charter, it is proposed to test the validity of it.

If the letters patent of the Ontario and Western Lumber company are annulled financial complications of a very serious character, it is said, are quite possible.

S. H. Blake, Q. C., of Toronto will represent Mr. Ryan and the Attorney-General of Canada. With him will be associated T. H. Gilmour, Q. C., and N. F. Hazel, Q. C., of Winnipeg; and the defendants will be represented by H. M. Howell, Q. C., W. H. Culver, Q. C., C. P. Wilson and James Fisher.

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of December 3 in its weekly review of the British grain market, says:—English grains during the week are dearer. Foreign wheats have risen 6d. California cargoes have sold at 24s 9d, and Duluth at 24s 8d. American flour has risen 6d. Oats have declined 8d. Corn and grinding barleys have gained 6d. Beans, peas, linseed and cottonseed have ruled in buyers' favor. Bran has advanced 5s per ton. Today these prices were maintained.

An Objectionable Practice Com- plained of.

The Commercial has been requested by a local dealer to publish the following article, which first appeared in the Montreal Trade Bulletin :

We have received a strong protest from a grain merchant in this city against the practice of the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. railway officials giving information to certain shippers and dealers in the city, in some cases days before the actual consignees are notified of the arrival of their goods. Had the communication above referred to been couched in less immoderate terms, we would have published it in full; but in this instance we can only state the purport of its contents in our own words. The dealer in question complained bitterly of the practice of certain parties taking information "to the favored few" every day, which consists not only of the arrival of their own produce, but those of their neighbors, along with the names of the country dealers shipping the goods. This information is claimed to be most disastrous to those receivers who are not notified by the railway officials promptly upon the receipt of their goods. It is asserted that in some instances the shippers of these goods have been communicated with from parties here before the consignees have been notified by the railway companies. Upon making enquiries, however, we find that the railway companies give information to all receivers enquiring about their goods alike, without showing favors to one more than another, and that if merchants receive any information concerning other than their own goods, it is due to parties copying it from the books while getting the particulars of their own goods; and it is difficult to see how this can be prevented, although receivers, one would imagine, should be promptly advised of the receipt of their merchandise, so that the undue advantage which appears to have been taken in many cases by the adoption of the unfair methods above referred to may be obviated in future. One can readily understand how the interests of consignees may be seriously jeopardized if certain parties in the same line of business receive information from the railway companies relative to the business of the rivals, such as the notification of the arrivals of goods in advance and the names of the parties who ship them. This latter information, it seems to us, should certainly be kept private by the railway companies, as it is giving away the business of certain merchants to their rivals in trade, which is anything but right; and we would be inclined to doubt if the railway officials are aware of this being done. That this information has and is being imparted to merchants in this city, regarding the goods of other parties, appears to be a well understood fact; but it is quite possible that it is being done without the knowledge of the heads of the railways.

Fur Trade News.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: "Although the warm weather has not been very favorable to the fur business, some shipments have been made by trappers, the principal consignments being skunk and racoon but the season is hardly far enough advanced yet for any large shipments. We quote prices according to quality as follows.—Beaver \$1.50 to \$3.50 per lb; bear skin, large \$15.00 to \$25.00, small \$3.00 to \$10.00; bear cub \$2.00 to \$9.00, fisher \$5.00 to \$8.00; red fox \$1.00 to \$1.75; mink 65c to \$2.00, muskrat, winter 7c to 12c, fall do 5c to 9c; otter \$4.50 to \$11.00; cuts do 25c to \$2.00; racoon 15c to \$1.25; skunk 20c to \$1.50; eastern lynx 20c to \$3.00; Western 15c to \$2.75."

A Montreal correspondent writes: "In the

raw fur trade practically nothing is moving. Prices at present are merely normal, and are likely to rule low in the future. Advances from the other side are not promising at all for any advance. It is useless to give any quotations at present."

At the two days' sale of sealskins in London on Nov. 29 and 30 there was a large attendance of buyers, and there was sold 128,470 Northwest coast skins, 16,081 from Alaska, 27,300 from Copper Island, and 16,080 from the Lobos Islands. The condition of many of the skins offered was not first-class, sufficient care not having been taken in removing them from the dead seals. Owing to the increase in the collection of skins and the trade conditions, a decline in prices was expected. The opening demand was directed exclusively to Northwest coast skins, which declined 20 to 25 per cent., at which figure the competition was active. All parcels with a good growth of fur realized the highest prices, but the average was small. The collection of Alaskaskins brought the usual prices. Copper Island and Lobos Islands skins sold at a decline of 18 to 20 per cent.

London fur sales during 1895 will take place on the following dates: C. M. Lamson & Co.'s sales will be held on January 21 to 25, March 18 to 29, June 10 to 14, and October 16 to 18. The Hudson's Bay Company's sales will be on January 21 and March 18 to 21.

The Fur Trade Review has the following report of the recent London sealskin sales: The Hudson's Bay company offered: Northwest coast, salted, 23,000 skins; Northwest coast, dressed, 1,500 skins, Culverwell, Brooks & Co. offered: Northwest coast, salted, 41,000 skins. C. M. Lamson & Co. offered: Alaska, salted, 16,000 skins; Copper Islands, salted, 27,287 skins; Northwest coast, salted, 40,000 skins. Goad, Rigg & Co. offered: Lobos Islands, salted, 7,000 skins; Cape of Good Hope, salted, 400 skins.

At the Hudson's Bay Company's sale, Northwest Coast fur sealskins sold 20 per cent lower than in January, 1891. Culverwell, Brooks & Company's sale: Northwest Coast sealskins declined about the same as at the Hudson's Bay Company's sale.

AVERAGE PRICES.

	H.B.Co.	C.B.&Co.
Middlings and small	45s.	47s.
Small	44s.	42s. 6d.
Large pups	45s. 6d.	42s. 6d.
Middling pups	43s. 6d.	41s. 6d.
Small pups	37s. 8d.	36s. 8d.
Extra small pups	26s. 8d.	26s.
Ex. ev. small pups	17s. 6d.	18s. 9d.

At C. M. Lamson & Co's sale: Alaskas, 20 per cent. lower than Nov. 1893. Copper Islands, 19 per cent. lower than Nov. 1893. Northwest Coast, 20 per cent. lower than Jan. Prices of Alaska in November, 1893: middlings 89, middlings and smalls 100, smalls 115.9, large pups 10.9, middling pups 107.9, smalls and low 72 shillings.

The New York Fur Trade Review says: "The raw fur market during the past two months has not shown any improvement, but, on the contrary, certain articles, noticeably skunk and especially opossum, for which the prospects were formerly regarded as favorable, have not met with the expected appreciation, and consequently prices rule somewhat lower, with indications of a further decline. This condition of the market may be largely attributed to the fact that domestic manufacturers do not, as heretofore, manifest any particular interest in the new collections, as during the past season they found it a comparatively easy matter to obtain needed supplies of skins from the stocks carried forward from last year. Taking the prices realized at the recent London sales as a standard, it would appear that present values are higher than is warranted by the state of

the market at home and abroad. The receipts of raw furs have been much larger than in previous seasons at the same date, and consequently there is a fairly large proportion of early caught or inferior skins, necessarily resulting in a lower average in values."

The Intercolonial Conference.

A copy of the report of Lord Jersey to the British government on the intercolonial conference at Ottawa is said to be now in possession of the Canadian government. A perusal of it shows that no actual encouragement is given to any of the schemes propounded by the conference. The trade resolution which calls for liberty to make preferential trade arrangements among the colonies themselves in case of the impracticability of preferential treatment of colonial products by Great Britain is treated gingerly by Lord Jersey, who declares the latter proposition "inadmissible," and one which the conference itself did not believe would be agreed to. In fact the resolution itself was opposed by two of the colonies represented. To those who have followed the question, Lord Jersey's report consigns both the fast service and the Pacific cable to a distant and uncertain future.

A New Header.

As if not enough that some of the harvester and binder manufacturers are in sore financial distress a Kansas mechanic has invented and a large concern is manufacturing a "header" weighing 200 lbs. less than the lightest pony binder, cutting a tenfoot swath, and best of all is drawn by two horses instead of being "pushed" by four horses as has been the practice. The experimental machine which cut over a thousand acres in fine style, is only a country smith-shop affair but did its work so well that a prominent and strong concern has secured the patent and is preparing a surprise for the boys.—Farm Machinery.

Winnipeg Clearing House

Clearings for the week ending December 6, were \$1,319,685, balances, \$180,938. For the previous week clearings were \$1,591,210. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$1,206,173.

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

	Clearings.	
	Nov. 21st	Nov. 29th.
Montreal	\$10,649,246	\$11,549,487
Toronto	4,688,815	6,167,151
Halifax	915,415	1,168,795
Winnipeg	1,590,553	1,595,210
Hamilton	546,213	664,798
Total	\$18,155,247	\$21,140,441

Why Not?

In commenting on causes for reduction of prices of wheat and cotton the New Orleans Picayune concludes as follows: "It will be wise to take warning. Instead of dreaming of the day when wheat will go back to \$1 a bushel, and cotton to 10 cents a pound, it would be the highest wisdom to endeavor so to cheapen the cost of production as to make a profit out of 50-cent wheat and 5-cent cotton. The wise man takes advantage of circumstances to get the most possible out of them. It is useless to cry over the good times that are past. It is necessary to make the most of the present. That is, indeed, all that can be done. Then why not do it?"

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Winter Excursions

To Eastern

Points.

- \$40 -

TO

**Montreal,
Ottawa,
Toronto,
Hamilton,
Niagara Falls,
Windsor,
and other Eastern points.**

Correspondingly Low Rates to points East of Montreal.

TICKETS ON SALE

NOVEMBER 10 to DECEMBER 31.

Good for Three Months with stop over privileges.

Upholstered Tourist Cars in charge of competent porters on all trains

ROBERT KERR.

General Passenger Agent,
WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Wednesday, June 29, 1894.

Read Up.		MAIN LINE		Read Down	
North Bound.	South Bound	STATIONS.		St. Paul Ex. 108	St. Paul Ex. 108
Freight No. 108. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. 107. Press No. 107. Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.		St. Paul Ex. 108. Daily.	Freight No. 108. Daily.
1.20p	8.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	5.30a
1.20p	2.40p	8	Portage Junction	11.42a	5.47a
12.42p	2.35p	8	St. Norbert	11.55a	6.07a
12.22p	2.23p	15	Cartier	12.08p	6.25a
11.54a	2.05p	23	St. Agathe	12.24p	6.32a
11.31a	1.37p	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	46	St. Jean	1.16p	8.25a
9.23a	12.53p	56	Letellier	1.34p	9.18a
8.00a	12.30p	65	Emerson	1.55p	10.15a
7.00a	12.15p	68	Fambina	2.05p	11.15a
11.00p	8.30a	168	Grand Foras	5.45p	8.25p
1.30p	4.55a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.25p	1.25p
3.45p	4.63		Duluth	7.25a	
8.30p	4.70		Minneapolis	6.20a	
8.00p	4.81		St. Paul	7.00a	
10.50p	8.53		Chicago	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		STATIONS.		West Bound.	
P. No. 120	Ex. No. 128. Tues. & Sat. Thur. & Sun.	Miles from Morris.		Ex. No. 127. Mon. & Fri.	P. No. 120
1.20p	5.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	5.30p
7.50p	12.55p	0	Morris	1.35p	8.00p
6.53p	12.37p	10	Lowe Farm	2.00p	8.44a
5.49p	12.07a	21	Myrtle	2.29p	9.31a
5.25p	11.53a	25	Roland	2.39p	9.54a
4.30p	11.25a	33	Rosebank	2.55p	10.25a
3.58p	11.24a	39	Miami	3.19p	10.54a
3.14p	11.02a	49	Deerwood	3.30p	11.47a
2.51p	10.50a	54	Altamont	3.49p	12.10p
2.15p	10.23a	63	Someraset	4.06p	12.51p
1.47p	10.13a	63	Swan Lake	4.25p	1.22p
1.19p	10.04a	74	Indian Springs	4.39p	1.54p
12.57p	9.53a	79	Maricapolis	4.50p	2.18p
12.27p	9.38a	86	Greenway	5.07p	2.52p
11.57a	9.24a	92	Balder	5.22p	3.25p
11.12a	9.07a	102	Belmont	5.49p	4.15p
10.37a	8.45a	109	Hilton	6.04p	4.57p
10.15a	8.29a	117	Ashdown	6.21p	5.29p
9.40a	8.22a	120	Wawanesa	6.29p	5.47p
9.30a	8.14a	123	Elliotte	6.40p	6.04p
9.05a	8.00a	129	Rounthwaite	6.53p	6.37p
8.29a	7.43a	137	Martinville	7.11p	7.18p
7.50a	7.25a	145	Brandon	7.30p	8.07p

Number 127 stops at Balder for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		STATIONS.		West Bound	
Read Up Mixed No. 144, every day ex. Sun	Read Down Mixed No. 143, every day ex. Sun	Miles from Portage		Miles from Portage	
12.00 noon	4.00 p.m.	0	Winnipeg	4.00 p.m.	
11.43 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	4.15 p.m.	
11.10 a.m.	4.40 p.m.	11.5	St. Charles	4.40 p.m.	
11.00 a.m.	4.46 p.m.	13.5	Readingly	4.46 p.m.	
10.30 a.m.	5.10 p.m.	21.0	White Plains	5.10 p.m.	
9.32 a.m.	5.55 p.m.	35.2	Eustace	5.55 p.m.	
9.05 a.m.	6.25 a.m.	42.1	Oakville	6.25 a.m.	
8.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.30 a.m.	

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

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

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

CHAS. S. FER, H. SWINFORD,
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg

H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.

Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

TIME TABLE No. 8,

In effect Monday, Aug. 20th, 1894.

Revelstoke Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway (main line) for all points east and west.

Leaves Revelstoke on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 a.m.
Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and 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.

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—
Sundays at 8 a.m.
Tuesdays at 8 a.m.
Thursdays at 8 a.m.
Fridays at 3 a.m.

Connecting on Tuesdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Kaslo and lake points.
Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Spokane.

Bonner's Ferry Route—Steamer Nelson.

Connecting with Great Northern railway for all points east and west.

Leaves Nelson Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.
Leaves Kaslo Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 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.

For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the company's office, Nelson, B.C.

T. ALLAN, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.

The Great Northern Ry.

WINTER EXCURSIONS.

\$40

... TO ...

EASTERN CANADA.

FOR THE \$40 ROUND TRIP

FROM MANITOHA

... TO ...

MONTREAL

And Points West in

QUEBEC & ONTARIO.

Via Great Northern Railway Line, with choice of routes through the United States out of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Tickets on sale Nov. 20th to Dec. 31 inclusive.

Good For Three Months

Magnificent equipment. Short time. Close connections. Elegant upholstered Tourist Car in charge of Porter will leave Winnipeg Tuesday, Nov. 27, Tuesday, Dec. 4, Tuesday, Dec. 11, Saturday, Dec. 16, Tuesday, Dec. 19, Saturday, Dec. 22, Tuesday, Dec. 26, Saturday, Dec. 29th.

Rate.—Per Double berth \$1.00

Trains Leave Winnipeg Daily

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Baggage bonded to all Canadian Points. For further information call or address

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