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Reserve Fund.....£265,000 "

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G. WALLIS—Secretary.

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REST, and undivided Profits.....\$450,079

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Keowatin, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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WINNIPEG BRANCH.  
ESTABLISHED 1882.

A General Banking Business transacted.

Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul.

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This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and prompt remittances are sent.

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**The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.**

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.00.  
RESERVE FUND, \$850,000.00.

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Moneys advanced upon Farms and City Properties MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.

For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

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**PARSONS, BELL & CO.,  
Wholesale Paper Dealers**

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AGENTS

**Canada Paper Company,**  
Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Paper &c., Montreal and Windsor Mills, Quebec.

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Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.

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West Winchester.

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Carberry Branch, J. P. ANDERSON, Manager.  
Moosomin Branch, A. E. CHRISTIE, Manager.  
Lethbridge Branch, F. R. GOODWIN, Manager.  
Boissevain Branch, F. W. CRISP, Manager.  
Nepawa Branch, THOMAS McCANNERY, Manager.

Foreign Agents London—The Alliance Bank (Limited) Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool (Limited). New York—National Park Bank Boston—Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis—First National Bank.

Collections made at all points on most favorable terms. Current rate of interest allowed on deposits.

**OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON**

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(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

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CANADIAN MILLS: PORTNEUF, Que.

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BROWNS.	SHEATHING
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TISSUES.	WAX PAPERS.
COVER PAPERS.	GLAZED PAPERS.
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All Grades and Colors.	TONED PAPERS.
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Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

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BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND

BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES.

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Ferris. Niagara Falls St. Catharines. Welland.  
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TORONTO ) Yonge and Queen Sts. Branch.  
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Deposits received and Interest allowed at current rates, Drafts and letters of credit issued available in Canada, Great Britain, United States, France, China, India, Australia and New Zealand.

Municipal and other debentures purchased. Agents in Great Britain—Lloyds Barnette & Bosanquet's Bank (Limited), 79 Lombard Street, London, England. Correspondents—London & Southwestern Bank, Manchester & Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited). E. W. Yates & Co., Liverpool.

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**RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.**

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG

**TEES, WILSON & CO.**

70 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

INDIAN, CEYLON, CHINA AND JAPAN

**TEAS.**

We make a specialty of CEYLON and INDIAN Teas, and carry the largest assortment of any House in the Dominion.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, by

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Manufacturers' Agent,

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MATHERS, TOWERS & Co., Montreal, Men's Furnishings.  
W. STRACHAN & Co., Montreal, Soaps and Oil.  
GORTER BROS., Montreal, Cigars and Rawl Leaf Tobacco

**W. F. HENDERSON & CO.**  
**◀ WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ▶**  
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 Jute and Cotton Bags, Twines, Hessians, &c.

THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH Co., Montreal  
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ASK FOR THE CELEBRATED

**"Reindeer Brand" Condensed Milk.**

CONDENSED COFFEE AND MILK, - CONDENSED COCOA AND MILK.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET. FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCCERS.

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DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

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**LAMPS. CHINA**

**CHANDELIERS,**

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**SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS**

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**MILLER MORSE & Co**

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**Hardware, Cutlery,  
 Guns, Ammunition,  
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**Princess St., WINNIPEG.**

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**BOOT MANUFACTURERS.**

Sole, Harness and Upper Leathers.

**BOOTS, SHOES AND BOOT TOPS.**

HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES, ETC.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Hides and Skins

171 and 173 KING STREET,  
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**MACKENZIE & MILLS,  
 WHOLESALE GROCCERS**

Special attention given to

**Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,**

**DRIED FRUITS, Etc.**

**CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS**

**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Ask Your Wholesale Grocer

— FOR —

**Railroad and Steamship Brand**

— OR —

**MATCHES.**

GUARANTEED SECOND TO NONE!

**H. A. NELSON. & SONS.**

TORONTO. MONTREAL.

**Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,**

WHOLESALE GROCCERS.

FIRST CROP

**NEW SEASON JAPANS!**

Now in Store, consisting of Extra Choic-  
 est to Good Medium Grades at  
 Lowest Prices.

— ALSO NEW —

**Congous, Assams and Ceylons.**

Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., WINNIPEG

**WINDOW GLASS**

FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES.

**SOUND BOXES. - - WELL PACKED.**

PRICES LOW.

**G. F. Stephens & Co**

Market Street East, WINNIPEG.

**CARSCADEN, PECK & CO.**

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

**CLOTHING**

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Men's Furnishings, Hats, Caps  
 Manufactured Fur Goods and  
 Contractors' Supplies**

WAREHOUSES:

WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.  
 Factory—MONTREAL.

# The Commercial

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

Tenth Year of Publication.  
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM (in advance.)

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3 months, do	.....	0 75	"
6 " do	.....	1 25	"
12 " do	.....	2 00	"

Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 183 James St. East

JAMES E. STERN,  
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 30, 1891.

## Manitoba.

Barron & Peterson, jewelers, Winnipeg, are in the hands of the sheriff.

T. Bertrand & Co., groceries and liquors, St. Boniface, are out of business.

J. T. Wilson, auctioneer and grocer, Winnipeg, is giving up the auction business.

Mr. Stephen White has opened up the Virden hotel, Virden, lately occupied by Wm. Elliott.

Brown & Rutherford will not operate their mill on Lake Winnipeg this season, having disposed of their interests therein.

The fine new Manitoba hotel at Winnipeg, will be opened for public business on January 1st, so says Manager Gunning.

Ramsay & Clingman, general dealers, Virden, who suffered severely by fire recently, have opened up with a fine new stock.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., are importing dressed hogs in car lots from Ontario, which they are turning into hams, bacon, etc., at their packing house in Winnipeg.

The "Southern Manitoba Times Printing and Publishing Company (Limited)" of Emerson, give notice of their intention to apply for incorporation as a joint stock company.

Stuart & Harper, who have succeeded R. Muir & Co., machinery, Winnipeg, will continue to handle a large line of machinery, including engines, boilers, saw and flour mill and elevator machinery, pumps, wind mills, electric apparatus, etc.

G. H. Sylvester, who has been upwards of eight years manager at Brandon for A. Harris,

Son & Co., goes to Winnipeg to accept the management for the province of the Cockshutt Plow company, of Brantford, Ont., which concern is opening a branch at Winnipeg.

A change in the time table of the Portage la Prairie branch of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba railway went into effect Monday of last week, under which the train leaves Winnipeg in the morning at 7.45, arriving at Portage at 11 a. m., and returning leaves Portage at 11.55.

Announcement was made in THE COMMERCIAL some time ago of the dissolution of the firm of Grant, Horn & Bucknall, wholesale produce, Winnipeg. The business is being continued as heretofore by J. L. Bucknall, as successors to Grant, Horn & Bucknall. We repeat this announcement, as some misunderstanding seems to have arisen concerning the continuance of the business.

Commercial travellers returning from the southwestern railway trip, state that there is much need of more hotel accommodation at Glenboro. Travellers have been obliged to solicit a place on the floor or counter in the stores of their Glenboro customers, and some talk of finding a berth for the night in a livery stable. This is rather hard on the travellers, and it is to be hoped that some enterprising person will undertake to relieve the situation by providing the required accommodation.

The arrangements for establishing a mail service on the Northern Pacific railway branches in Manitoba are about completed, and the service will be inaugurated on December 1st. All the principal stations will be supplied at the outset and the others will be included in the list when circumstances justify it. There will be a daily service between Winnipeg and the boundary and a tri-weekly service on the Morris-Brandon extension. A tri-weekly baggage car service between Brandon and Melita on the C. P. R. Souris branch will also be established on December 1st.

## Assiniboia.

G. S. Davidson has sold his interest in the Qu'Appelle Progress.

R. J. Hart is in charge of the new Hudson's Bay Co.'s store at Whitewood.

The Revere House at Regina has changed hands. S. T. Lucas is now the proprietor.

Threshing on Brown Bros. farm north of Regina has been in progress for some time, says the Regina Leader, and the returns are extremely satisfactory. The yields are from 30 to 47 bushels per acre. One field of 33 acres yielded 47 bushels of wheat to the acre. Mr. Brown actually sold 47 bushels to the acre, so there can be no mistake about it. When the threshers have completed their job, the Brown boys will have to their credit the comfortable little grist of 12,000 bushels of grain.

In reference to the item regarding Macaulay, Higginbotom & Co., it may be explained that this firm has leased its store premises at Whitewood to the Hudson's Bay Co., and the latter company is opening a general store at Whitewood. Macaulay, Higginbotom & Co. have been gradually closing out their business at Whitewood, and recently the balance of their stock was moved to Victoria, B. C., where the firm has established a clothing and furnishing business. Macaulay, of this firm, is also connected with the produce and commission trade

at Vancouver, B. C., where business is carried on under the firm name of Knowler & Macaulay, Knowler being a brother of J. J. Knowles, merchant of Whitewood. The Vancouver business has been established for some time.

## Alberta.

Shirley & Nowham, tents, awnings and mattress manufacturers, Calgary, have dissolved partnership. Each continue in the same business alone.

The bakery of Worden & Mannel, Calgary, has been damaged by fire. The loss on stock is placed at \$800; insured for \$150.

## British Columbia.

Mr. Macaulay, of Knowler & Macaulay, produce and commission, Vancouver, has been on an extended trip east for some time, and has secured several new agencies for lines which will be handled by the firm in Vancouver.

A Victoria telegram, of Nov. 23, says: "The steamer Collier San Pedro went ashore late last night on Brothie Ledge outside Victoria harbor. The vessel lies in a perilous condition, should the wind rise, as it is full of water. The crew were all saved."

A brewer syndicate, to control all the breweries in the province, has been talked of for some time. It is now reported that the scheme is likely to be carried out, with the aid of British capital.

The Victoria Home Journal is the latest Pacific coast paper received. There are sixteen pages of it full of social, political, literary, local and dramatic news.

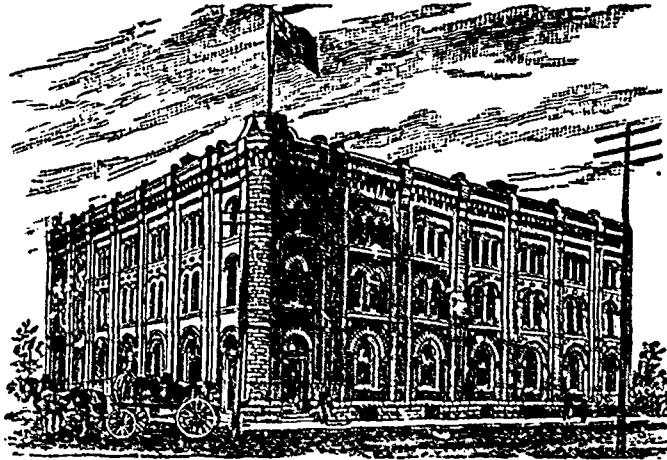
## Exports of Dairy Produce.

The shipping season from Montreal having closed, the Gazette has the following to say of dairy exports from that port:—

"The shipping season by the St. Lawrence will be closed until the spring of 1892, so that a comparison of the total shipments of cheese and butter for this season and last is possible. According to the data at hand the shipments of cheese show a falling off of 58,000 odd boxes, while butter shows an increase of almost that amount, the increase in its case being 54,630 packages. It will be seen from the above that the cheese shipments of the last few weeks have pretty well filled up the gap of 100,000 odd boxes that constituted the difference earlier in the season, and that despite the shorter make quite a lot of cheese has been shipped. There is this to be remembered, though, that the cheese is more closely sold up this fall, with less of it to move between now and next spring, so that holders of fine goods on this side, in a case of argument, have statistics on their side, especially when the supply south of the line is taken into consideration."

Total cheese shipments for the season are 1,372,033 boxes, as compared with 1,430,054 boxes for last year. Butter shipments for this season are 79,309 packages, as compared with 21,573 last year. These figures will not comprise the total Canadian exports for the year, of course, as there will no doubt be shipments by rail in bond, from United States ports, besides shipments perhaps from Canadian ports east of Montreal. The shipments from Montreal, however, during the season of navigation, are a pretty close index to our total exports of these goods for the year.

GOODS SOLD TO THE  
TRADE ONLY.



GOODS SOLD TO THE  
TRADE ONLY.

**G. F. & J. GALT,**  
DIRECT IMPORTERS  
TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES  
CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

**WM. B. HAMILTON, SON & CO.**  
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN  
**BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,**  
15 and 17 Front St. East, **TORONTO.**  
Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia by **ALBERT FRENCH.**

**GLOVER & BRAIS,**  
**GENTS' FURNISHINGS,**  
MONTREAL.

We would strongly advise all our Customers  
and friends to wait and see our range  
of goods which will excel  
all former years.

**H. H. TAAFFE** will  
wait on you shortly.

**Redmond, Greenlease & Co.**

—WHOLESALE—

**HATS, CAPS**  
AND FURS.

**134 Princess Street,**  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

JUST ARRIVED—Grain and Flour Sample  
Bags—American patent, in 4's 5's and 6's.  
The "Commercial Job Department."

**BILLS OF FARE**  
—FOR—  
**Christmas and New Years**

Special American Importations  
ALL WORKS OF ART.

Ranging from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per hundred,  
printed complete.

Blank Cards from \$3.50 to \$20.00 per hundred.  
Forward your orders at once. We will  
guarantee to please you.

The "Commercial" Job Department

Awarded 1st PRIZE for JOB PRINTING at  
Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg, 1891.

**Norris and Carruthers,**

**GRAIN EXPORTERS,**  
BOARD OF TRADE. CORN EXCHANGE.  
**TORONTO, MONTREAL.**

At Woodstock, Ont., on November 13, eight  
factories boarded 5,395 boxes September and  
balance of season at the weekly cheese market.  
All sold at 10c, excepting one lot at 10 1-16c.  
The market is brisk and closed for the season.  
Several factories sold at 10c previous to the  
market day.

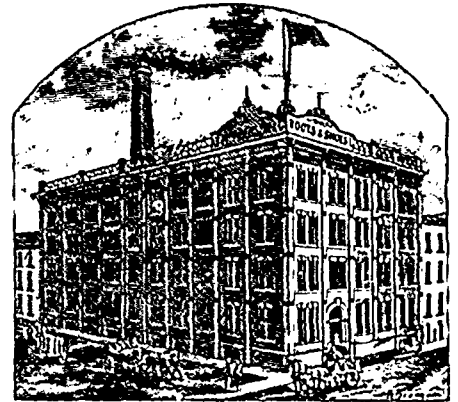
**C. H. Mahon & Co.**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
Mitts, Moccasins, Felts and Rubbers.  
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

**Manitoba Icelanders.**

G. F. Frankland, an extensive cattle exporter  
of Ontario, who recently made an extended trip  
through Manitoba, writes as follows to the Tor-  
onto *Empire* regarding the Icelandic settlement  
near Glenboro, Manitoba.

I returned to this small village after walking  
and riding for nine hours amongst the cultivat-  
ed farms of the Icelanders, a people who show  
industry, frugality and prudence. Their settle-  
ments are within five miles of Balder station on  
the Northern Pacific. What rich lands and  
comfortable homes! And their cattle are well  
cared for, and were very interesting as they  
stood knee deep in the prairie grass. You are  
aware the Icelanders are a very religious peo-  
ple, and in this settlement they have their own  
church and minister (Lutheran). They have  
also a Sunday school with about 150 children  
usually attending; and, Mr. Editor, Toronto  
could learn a lesson in building churches from  
these children of the north. They commenced  
building in 1889, but it is not yet finished, as  
they only build as far as their money goes, but  
if the crops turn out this year as expected they  
will put on the finishing touches. They are  
moving wisely in the production of cattle. I  
was pleased to find this unfinished church was  
in possession of a \$300 organ, and the organist  
receives \$75 a year for his attention to the  
choir. Indeed a well-to-do people, and an ac-  
quisition to the province of Manitoba. Go  
where you will you will pass hundreds of stacks  
of wheat and steam threshers in every direc-  
tion, and scores of teams hauling the grain to  
the elevators by the line of railroads ready for  
shipment. It was pleasing to note that some  
of the farmers had built fences around their  
farms and planted trees, which I hope will  
grow, for these boundless prairies get a little  
monotonous. However, the people are moving  
on, for notwithstanding the millions of prairie  
chickens and thousands of wild duck and geese,  
I noticed some of the farmers had a first-class  
breed of hens and turkeys. In less than ten  
years Manitoba will lead in the march of pro-  
gress in all that is best in agriculture, for ne-  
cessity is the mother of invention.

The *Sentinel*, of Pilot Mound, Man., says:  
"Twelve or fourteen threshing machines are  
operating within a few miles of Pilot Mound,  
and so numerous are the groups of stacks that  
very little impression seems to be made. Two  
new machines have been added this week.  
Many farmers seeing no hope of getting their  
grain threshed by the machines already in the  
district are forming into companies and procur-  
ing new mills. Since the threshing machines  
have started it is found that a hundred bushels  
of oats to the acre is not an uncommon yield.  
The quantity of grain delivered at the elevators  
here is every day increasing. The weather is  
favorable for threshing and almost every one  
is busy otherwise there would be an unpreced-  
ented rush."



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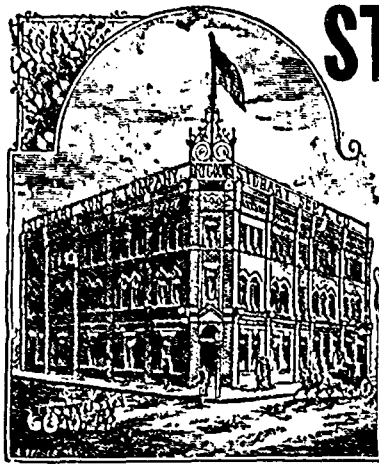
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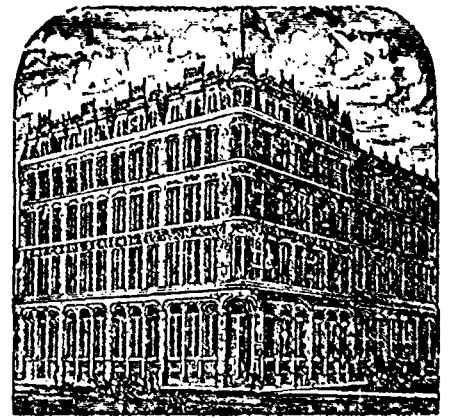
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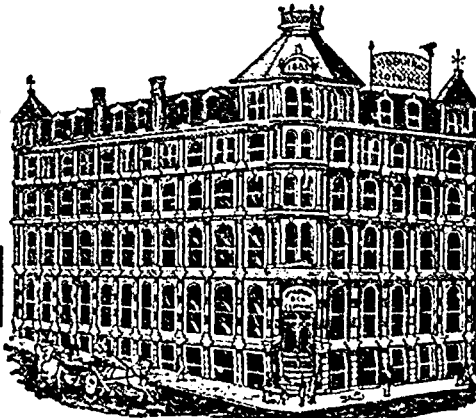
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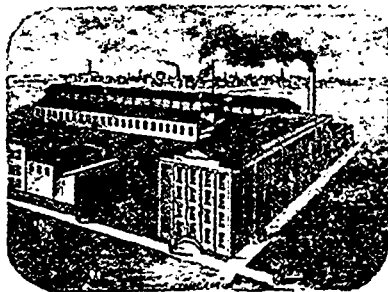
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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 30, 1891.

## LADOGA WHEAT.

THE COMMERCIAL has several times this season published reports of experiments with Ladoga wheat, at points in Manitoba and the territories, all of which have been favorable on the whole, to this wheat. There are two sides to every question, however, and it is well to have both sides fully considered, when the desire is to arrive at a right decision. In the case of Ladoga wheat, there are unfavorable as well as favorable reports to note, and in such an important matter to Manitoba as wheat, it will not do to pass over these unfavorable reports lightly. In Minnesota this wheat has been experimented with considerably during the past two or three years, and so far as we have been able to learn, it has not been regarded at all with favor. R. Russell, of Stephen, Minnesota, states in a letter to a Minneapolis paper, that his experience with ladoga wheat has not been very satisfactory. After giving it a fair test he came to the conclusion that it has not the qualities it is given credit for. In the first place, he says, the grain does not give so vigorous a plant in the spring as fyfe wheat, or stalk as much. Hence it requires more seed to the acre than fyfe. Ladoga wheat produces a weak straw, and its head droops over like barley, and being a bearded wheat with its berries set loosely on the head, it is more easily shelled out or damaged by rain. While ladoga appeared to be an earlier wheat than fyfe, such is not the case, as it will shrink greatly if harvested before it is perfectly matured. In other words, it will not stand cutting before the grain is hard. Long before the ladoga wheat is ripe, its straw assumes a brownish color, which would lead you to believe it were fit for harvesting, but upon examination of the grain in the head you will find it is far from being matured. As its straw is weak and spindling it is more liable to black rust than any of our varieties of beardless wheat.

W. H. Donaldson, of Northcote, Minnesota, has written a letter for publication, which is much about the same as the foregoing. He says:—

I drilled in on extra well prepared new land, one and a half bushels of ladoga wheat, adjacent to two fields of fyfe and blue stem, sowed the same day. The ladoga appeared to ripen six or eight days earlier than the other two, but upon close examination the apparent maturity was deceptive, as the red chaff and beards gave it the appearance of being ripe, while the berry was not yet in the "dough," and, if cut at that stage, would have shrunk very badly. However, I cut the ladoga about four days before the fyfe and blue stem. The fyfs and blue stem both stood out well and threshed out over 25 bushels per acre of choice, plump wheat, free from smut, while the ladoga broke down badly before being cut, and was red with rust and threshed out less than 21 bushels per acre of very inferior wheat, with fully five per cent. of the bulk smutty. Quite a number of my neighbors received sacks of ladoga seed and gave it a thorough test, as well as myself, and the result was the same in every instance. A wheat that is bearded, with a weak straw, which rusts and smuts badly when other standard varieties do not, and does not yield well, is not the kind of

wheat we want to sow, even if it should mature one week earlier than other varieties. So I am frank to say that I have no use for ladoga wheat.

B. E. Lundeborg, farming at Kennedy, Minnesota, says that ladoga wheat which he planted on the same day as fyfe, did not ripen any earlier than the other variety. He tried it two years in succession, with the same result. He says that it shells easily, and the yield was fifty per cent. less than red fyfe.

The Minnesota experiments are widely at variance with many tests made in this country. It may be quite possible, however, that while ladoga wheat would prove a failure in Minnesota, quite the reverse might be the case in parts of our own country. In fact, it is worthy of note, that the farther north and west this wheat is grown, the more favorable has been the result. Experiments with ladoga in Manitoba have not given such good results as has been the case with tests made at points west and north of Manitoba, in our territories. This would indicate, in conjunction with the result of experiments made in Minnesota, that that state is too far south for ladoga wheat. Some grand samples of this wheat have certainly been grown at western and northern points in our own wheat country, and the yield and general conditions attending the growth of the wheat, have been in a number of cases exceedingly favorable. It is therefore evident that this wheat requires a northern climate to develop its good qualities.

In referring to ladoga wheat, THE COMMERCIAL has always pointed out that no decision should finally be made in favor of this wheat until its milling qualities are better known. It is to be regretted that there seems to be no very definite knowledge upon this point, though the opinion seems to prevail among grain men and millers, that this wheat will not prove a good milling variety. Before deciding against the wheat as a milling variety, however, we will prefer to wait until a practical and thorough test is made of its milling properties. Some of our millers have endeavored to make such a test, but so far they have not been able to obtain a sufficient quantity of the wheat to make a straight run, with a view to a thorough milling test. Arrangements have been made at the experiment station of the University of Minnesota for the comparative milling of two samples of each of the following kinds of wheat: Ladoga, blue stem, Scotch fyfe. Each test will be made using 25 bushels of each kind of wheat, and the amount of bran, shorts, germ, first, second and third flours and screenings will be determined. From analysis of the wheats, flours and breads, the relative values of the different wheats, it is hoped, can be determined. This test to be made in Minnesota, may be taken as something of a guide to the milling value of the wheat, though it will not be altogether satisfactory so far as this country is concerned. Experiments in growing ladoga wheat in Minnesota, it is already learned, have not been so successful as has been the case in this country. For the same reasons, ladoga wheat grown in Minnesota, might not prove so valuable for milling, as wheat grown in our more northern latitudes. The Minnesota experiments, however, will be awaited with interest, by those interested in the matter here.

## ONTARIO CROPS.

The final bulletin of the Ontario Bureau of Industries summarizes the grain reports thus: Fall wheat and spring wheat extraordinarily good; oats very good; barley and peas good; rye medium. Fall wheat is much better than was expected, averages 25 to 30 bushels per acre in many sections and weighs from 60 to 66 pounds per bushel. The yield of barley is good, but the reports as to quality are variable and the acreage sown is diminished.

The total yield of fall wheat is 21,872,488 bus, being an average yield for the province of 25.7 bushels per acre, and more than 7,000,000 bus. greater than last year, when the yield was 19.8 bushels per acre. The average for ten years has been 20 bushels per acre. The total crop of spring wheat is 10,711,538 bushels, the average yield being 21 bushels to the acre, against 12.8 bushels per acre last year, and an average of 15.8 bushels for the past ten years. The crop is about 3,000,000 bushels larger than last year, though the area sown this year was less than last. The area of barley declined from 701,326 acres in 1890 to 553,166 this year, but the total crop is larger this year, being 16,141,904 bushels, at an average of 29.2 bushels per acre, as compared with 22.2 bushels per acre last year. The oat crop is the largest on record, being 75,009,542 bushels, and the average yield 40.8 bushels per acre. Last year the crop was 52,768,207, and the yield 28 bushels per acre. The average yield of oats for ten years has been 31.5 bushels per acre. Peas give 18,232,459 bushels, with an average yield of 24.4 per acre, as compared with 19.7 bushels last year. About 1,135,000 bushels of rye have been grown, which is slightly less than usual, owing to decreased acreage. The corn area is gradually extending, 241,086 acres having been planted this year, and producing a crop of 18,238,559 bushels, in the ear. About 2,600,000 bushels of buckwheat have been produced, yielding 24 bushels per acre. The area in beans, though small, is growing each year. The total crop this year is 769,600 bushels, at 18.6 bushel, per acre, which is under an average yield. Potatoes returned 150 bushels per acre, making a total crop of 24,165,886 bushels, or about 7,000,000 bushels more than last year, when the yield was 111 bushels per acre. Roots are grown rather extensively, particularly turnips, the latter producing 68,853,452 bushels, at 546 bushels per acre; 11,779,448 bushels of mangels and 3,814,018 bushels of carrots were also produced. Hay is about the only thing which makes a poor showing, the yield being .94 tons per acre, against 1.75 tons last year, and 1.25 tons as an average for ten years. The area of hay was 2,549,975 acres, and the return 2,392,798 tons.

The area in spring wheat was about 100,000 acres less than last year, and fall wheat about 126,000 acres greater area. The bulletin states that the area sown to fall wheat the past fall is about 15 per cent. greater than the crop gathered this year, but the condition of the crop is not as favorable as a year ago.

Altogether the sister province has undoubtedly produced a grand crop all round this year, and the prospect is therefore for good times ahead.



### Editorial Notes.

It is reported that the Dominion Government has decided to abolish the duty on flax seed. Where is the protection to the farmer in this move? The price of flax seed is away down in the United States this year, and with the abolition of the duty, Canadian crushers will be able to bring in their supplies of seed from that country, or compel home growers to accept a correspondingly low price. Protection is a nasty weapon to handle at best, and it is impossible to use it without injury to some interests. The farmer is the one who generally suffers.

In spite of the large imports of live cattle into Great Britain, that country also imports a large quantity of dressed meats, and a recent return shows the trade in imported dressed meats is rapidly growing. In 1885, there were imported into the United Kingdom 777,801 carcasses of mutton. Five years later, in 1890, imports of dressed mutton reached the enormous quantity of 3,104,590 carcasses. Imports of dressed beef have also increased largely, though not so fast as mutton. In 1885 beef imports were 323,300,000, and in 1890 were 580,000,000 pounds. Why should not Canada share more largely in this dressed meat trade. We are nearer Great Britain than any other country from which dressed meats are procured. This should be a great advantage at the outset in our favor, while our advantages for raising cattle and sheep are first class. If we once had our Hudson bay outlet fairly opened, western Canada should be in a position to fairly distance all competitors in this dressed meat trade.

DURING the season of navigation just closed, 104,309 cattle and 31,766 sheep were exported from Canada via Montreal, Glasgow taking 31,237 head, of cattle, Liverpool 28,535 head, Dundee, third, taking 12,011 head, Aberdeen 10,440 head, London 9,173 head, Bristol 3,458 head, Newcastle 3,644 head and Leith 750. Thus it appears that Scotland is the best market for our cattle. A trial shipment of Canadian cattle was also made to Hamburg, Germany, consisting of 61 head. The sheep went nearly all to Liverpool and London, less than 1,000 going to other ports, and only about 150 to Scotland. Some Canadian cattle has also gone forward this season via United States ports, on account mainly of the lower ocean freight rates, as compared with Montreal. Canadian cattle going from United States ports would lose the special privileges accorded our cattle in British markets, but this did not deter shippers from sending several lots of cattle forward via these foreign ports during the season just closed.

Immediately after the close of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, a few weeks ago, THE COMMERCIAL in a lengthy article, advocated a summer exhibition for the future. We have since received numerous expressions of opinion from all quarters, endorsing the proposal. The idea of a summer exhibition seems to have been received with favor everywhere in the west. Since hearing so many favorable expressions, we are more than ever of the opinion, that a summer exhibition and general holiday celebration can be made a grand success in Winnipeg, whereas a fall exhibition will never be a success

in point of attendance of farmers, who are too busy to leave their work at that time of year. The press of Manitoba has also generally pronounced in favor of a summer fair. With these evidences in favor of a summer exhibition, it is therefore not a matter of surprise that a move has already been made to carry out this idea. At a meeting of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association held last week, notice was given of a motion in favor of a summer exhibition for next year, and the proposal is likely to be accepted, as it is understood that a majority of the directors are favorable to this departure.

A REMARKABLE feature of our exports during the past season, has been the shipment of butter. During the season of navigation just closed, 79,309 packages of butter were exported via Montreal, as compared with 24,673 packages for last year. Shipments this year have thus been more than three times greater than they were last year. As a consequence of these exports, eastern butter markets are in a healthy condition. Stocks are much lower than usual, and prices are firm at a higher range of values than they have been for years. It is certainly a relief, after the long period of depression in our butter markets, to learn of this revival of export business. For many years, glutted markets and dull business have been the continually predominating features of the butter markets. It is to be hoped the revival which this season has shown in our export butter trade, will prove lasting. Undoubtedly Canada has made marked progress of late years in the average quality of the make of butter. The cause of glutted markets has been largely due to the bad quality of a large portion of the make. With the production of a better quality of butter, our trade in this commodity may be expected to grow steadily. The revival of export business is no doubt due to a considerable extent, to improvement in the quality of our butter. We must persevere in our efforts to turn out a fine article, and if we do, Canada will soon have a large butter trade added to her exports. Canada has all the natural advantages for excelling in the production of butter.

Victoria, B. C., has decided upon a new board of trade building, and more recently the Montreal board has decided to erect a fine building, at a cost of over \$350,000. The Winnipeg grain exchange discussed the question of erecting a building, about a year ago, but since then nothing has been heard about the matter. Why should not the Winnipeg board of trade and the grain exchange combine and erect a building which would be an ornament to the city. Nothing would assist to advertise Winnipeg, or impress visitors with the commercial importance of the city, than the presence here of such a building. As the largest grain market in Canada, Winnipeg should have such a building. We believe it would be a paying investment from the time it was completed. There are now a large number of grain and commission firms in the city, and these firms would undoubtedly about all take up their business quarters in the building, thus providing a profit upon the investment. This would further lead to the concentration of the trade in one part of the city, which would be a great convenience to the grain and commission men, and facilitate

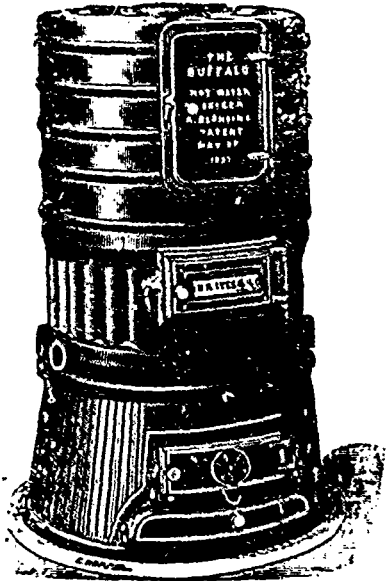
business between them. It should not be a very difficult matter to successfully float an enterprise of this kind in Winnipeg. No doubt a sufficient number of the members of the board of trade and the grain exchange could be readily induced to take stock in a company organized for the purpose of erecting the building, to provide a fund large enough to warrant the undertaking of the work, and the balance could be procured on mortgage. A location suitable for the building could be procured for about \$100 a foot, and fifty members subscribing only \$100 each, would provide money for the purchase of a site. It should be an easy matter to secure subscriptions for a much larger amount than this, if necessary, and once the building site were secured, ways and means would certainly be found for the erection of the building. We would like to see a joint meeting of the board of trade and grain men called to take up the matter.

### Minnesota and Dakota Wheat Stocks.

Stocks of wheat in store in country elevators amounted to 8,057,600 bushels, showing an increase of 1,109,700 bushels for the week. The stock of wheat in Minneapolis public elevators is 4,967,876 bushels, showing an increase of 428,442 bushels. The stock in Duluth is 4,384,451 bushels, an increase of 318,958 bushels. The Minneapolis private stocks, as computed by the *Northwestern Miller*, are 1,493,000 bushels, showing an increase of 190,000 bushels for the week. The total supply in Minnesota and Dakota elevators amounts to 18,902,827 bushels, showing an increase of 2,047,280 bushels. The total a year ago was 18,025,043 bushels, and increase of 552,031 bushels for that week.—*Minneapolis Market Record*.

It is stated that a Ceylon tea grower is in San Francisco for the purpose of engaging in tea culture in California. Mr. Panchand, the planter referred to, is reported to have said: "In Ceylon, we raise tea all the way from the sea level up to an altitude of 6,000 feet, and the highest ground produces the best crop, both in quantity and flavor. I am certain from what I have learned of California that it will become a great tea country. The foot-hill land will be admirable for tea. The Chasta valley, which I passed through on my way down from Vancouver, is just such land as we produce our best tea on in Ceylon, and were it not for the snow in Shasta, no better section could be found. What we would need in California besides the settlement of the labor problem would be land where we had either a fair rainfall or irrigation."

The *Deloraine Times*, of Nov. 19, says: Owing to the stormy weather and fall of snow, farmers have not been out very much this week and wheat deliveries have consequently been lower, running about 2,000 bushels per day. The price has remained about stationary, the top price being quoted at 70 cents. There is no price for oats or barley. Butter is in good demand at 25c, and eggs are scarce at 25c per dozen. With the advent of cold weather, poultry have commenced to come in, for which the following prices are quoted: Chickens, ducks and geese, 6 to 8c; turkeys, 8 to 10c; beef, 6c; pork, 7c; mutton 10c.



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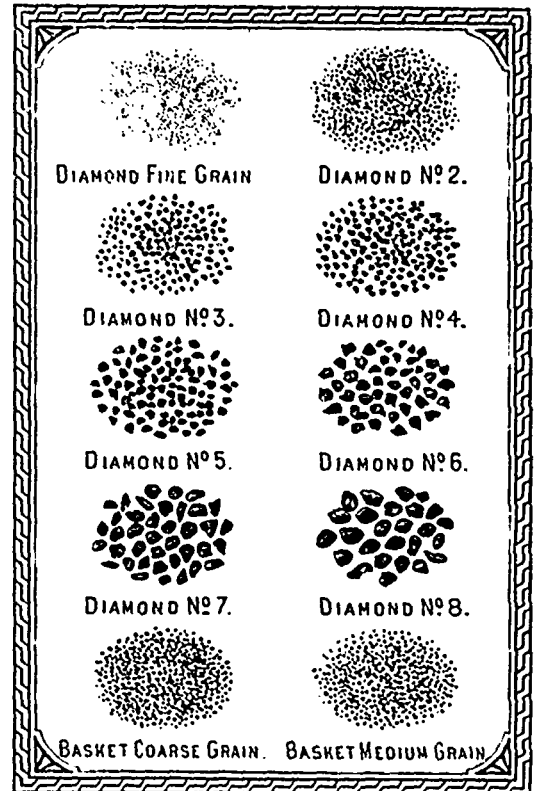
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Our Stock is complete in every department. Your trade solicited. Letter orders have our special attention.

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*Manitoba Spring Trade, 1892.*

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**BRUSHES and BROOMS**

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FASTLAKE METALLIC SHINGLES.  
MANITOBA & BRICK SIDING PLATES  
FIRE-PROOF DURABLE  
CHEAP & ORNAMENTAL

SEND FOR CATALOGUE & PRICE LIST.  
AGENT FOR MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

**J. H. ASHDOWN**  
WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Large sales of blue vitrol have already been made for spring delivery, at lower prices, 6 to 6½c being the basis for recent business, according to quantity taken. Camphor is quotable at a lower range. Alum, per lb 3¾ to 4¼; blue vitrol, 6 to 6½c; brimstone, 2½ to 4¼; borax, 13 to 14c; camphor, 70 to 75c; camphor ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 60c; castor oil, 12 to 14c; Cocaine, per oz, \$9.20 to \$9.75; cream tartar, per lb, 32 to 34c; epsom salts, 3½ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 15 to 18c; extract logwood, boxes, 18 to 20c; glycerine, per lb., 25 to 30c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul, \$1.35 to \$2.00; opium, \$4.85 to \$5.25; oil lemon, super, \$2.50 to \$3.85; oxalic acid 14 to 16c; potass iodide, \$4.25 to \$4.50; saltpetre, 10 to 11c; sal rochelle, 35 to 40c; shellac, 32 to 34c; sulphur flowers, 5 to 5½c; sulphur roll, per keg, \$4.50 to \$5.00; soda bicarb, \$4 per keg of 112 lbs; salsoda, \$2.50 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb., 60 to 70c; citric acid, 75 to 85c; Howard's quinine, per oz., 50 to 60c; German quinine, 40 to 50c; alcohol, per gal, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per lb, 6 to 8c; chlorate potash, 25 to 30c; copperas, 3½ to 4c; bromide potash, 50 to 55c.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Prices of fresh fish are: Lake Winnipeg whitefish, 6c per pound; salmon, 14c; halibut, 15; trout, 9c. Lake Superior herrings, 40c per dozen. Oysters, \$2 to \$2.20 per gallon, as to quality, with some of the finest qualities selling at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per gallon. Finnan haddies have been received in larger quantities by freight and are lower, earlier arrivals having been all express consignments. Ten cents per pound is now about the jobbing price for haddies.

FUEL.

The very cold weather experienced for the season, has made a big demand for fuel. Coal men were busy last week, and sales for the month have been very large, one of the largest dealers placing sales for November at about one half larger than the same month last year. Stocks of coal are said to be not larger than last year, and if the winter keeps as cold as it has set in, and the demand for coal keeps on at the same rate, there is likely to be an exhaustion of stocks before the winter is well over. Dealers are therefore firm on prices. There is no change in wood, but an advance in coal would no doubt help to keep wood firm. Pennsylvania anthracite sells, delivered in the city, at \$9.50 per ton for all grades. At the yards the price is \$9 per ton. Pennsylvania soft coal is sold at \$7.50 at the yards, or \$8 delivered, and Lethbridge coal at \$7 or \$7.50 delivered. These are retail prices. There are practically no wholesale prices here for coal. Wholesale prices are quoted at lake ports, and vary widely, according to point where shipment is to be made. Wood on track in car lots is selling at about \$4.50 for good tamarac, and \$2.50 to \$3 for poplar. Retail prices at yards, 50c per cord more; retail delivered price, \$1 per cord more.

GREEN FRUITS.

The very cold weather towards the close of the week necessitated great care in shipping. Florida oranges and apples are selling well. The first car of Messina lemons did not come to hand until the close of the week, when stocks

were rather bare. Tokay and Catawba grapes were not in stock, but a few more may be received. A few bananas are still handled, but the weather is against this fruit. Quotations are: California fruits—Wiator pears, 40 pound boxes, \$3.25; Tokay grapes, 20 pound crates, nominal at \$3 to \$3.25. Ontario barrel apples, \$2.90 to \$3; Ontario pears, per keg, \$3.25. to \$3.50 Lemons—New Messina, \$7.50 per box; bananas, \$3.50 per bunch. Florida oranges, \$5.00 to \$5.50 per box. Cape Cod cranberries, \$10.00 per barrel; Catawba grapes, 8 pound baskets, 70c each; sweet potatoes, \$6.00 per barrel. Mulaga grapes, \$7.50 to \$8 per keg.

GROCERIES.

Sugars have been selling very low in this market, though the general situation is stronger. Prices east were fractionally higher on some grades, and there was a general firmness, which indicated further advances in prices. Willott & Gray in their New York last sugar circular say: The tendency of the week in raws has been upward. London led the advance on receiving the advice that Mr. Licht made no change in his estimate of only a small excess beet crop, and this being followed by unfavorable reports about the beets, caused a very sharp upward movement, resulting at the close in prices 6d higher for best and 3d higher for Java than last week. Stocks here in both refiners' and importers hands are very low, and Cuba stocks are reported by cable as being reduced to 44,000 tons, of which only 26,000 tons are available for this market. The beet, Brazil and Demerara crops are backward. The refiners are now receiving much higher prices for their products, and the competition among them having ended, a more healthy tone is given to the market. The general position is certainly a very strong one and holders of sugar are much encouraged. Refined prices have been marked up 3-16c. As the position throughout the world is so strong, it is to be expected that that present prices will be maintained firmly, with a prospect of further improvement. There is continued firmness in coffee, and better prices are being obtained outside. Dried apples are offering very low in the east, though reports of car lots at 4 to 4½c are probably for poor stock. It is doubtful if any good stock can be had at under 4½c. Evaporated are held at about 6½c east, in car lots.

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS, ETC.

There has been a brisk business in harness goods. Prices are: Spanish sole, best, No. 1, per pound, 28 to 30c; Spanish sole, No. 1, 26 to 28; Spanish sole, No. 2, 24; slaughter sole, heavy, 30c; slaughter sole, light, 27c; harness, heavy, best, 28 to 30c; harness, light, best, 28 to 30c; harness, No. 1, 26 to 28c; upper, heavy, best, 35 to 45c; upper, light, 35c; kip skins, French, \$1.00 to \$1.10; kip skins, domestic, 75 to 85c; calf skins, French, premier choice, \$1.25 to \$1.50; calf skins, domestic, 75 to 85c; splits, senior, 25 to 35c; splits, junior, 30c; cowhide, 35 to 45c; corduran, per foot, 17 to 21c; pebble, cow, 17 to 21c; buff, 17 to 21c; russets, saddlers', per dozen, \$10.50 to \$11.00; linings, colored, per foot, 12c.

NUTS.

Choice stock is quoted as follows, the lower price for full packages: Taragona almonds, per pound, 18 to 19c; Grenoble walnuts, 17 to 18c; Marbot walnuts, 15 to 16c; Sicily filberts, large, 14 to 15c; Brazils, 15c; chestnuts, 15c; peanuts, green, 14 to 15; peanuts, roasted, 16 to 17c; cocoanuts, per hundred, \$10.00.

RAW FURS.

Talking about furs the Toronto *Globe* says: "Holders of raw furs in the country have lately been making inquiries concerning the market here for raw furs and the more reliable houses, to whom it is always most satisfactory to ship furs, have been solicited for their price list. But they have not shown much disposition to make bids for raw furs so far this season. There are several reasons for this. One is that furs that are usually in their prime at this season in an ordinary year are not this year in their prime yet, owing to the prolonged mildness of the winter. Another reason is that dealers do not care to buy largely until prices have been established and are waiting till after the London January fur sales. The demand for most of our Canadian skins comes from foreign countries, and, until prices are fixed for these, dealers are practically working in the dark. Canadians do not, as a rule, go in for their own furs with the exception of beaver and otter. Other countries supply, outside of these, the furs most favored in Canada, and the Dominion in turn, supplies other countries with furs, Russia and Greece taking enormous quantities. Dealers in the United States a few weeks ago came over here and purchased all the mink skins that could be obtained in Canada, though they paid large prices for them, sufficient could not be obtained here to meet the demand, and they sent to Europe and bought up probably as much as a quarter of a million of mink skins that had been sent over there from Canada. The effect of this was to increase the value of good prime mink, but now the price has gone down again, and they are worth from 50 cents to \$1.25 each." There is nothing new to note in the Winnipeg market. The following quotations will give a fair index to the range of values in Winnipeg for very inferior to prime skins:—Badger, from 5 to 80c; bear, black, from 50c to \$30; bear, brown, 50c to \$30.00; bear, grizzly \$1 to \$20; beaver, 50c to \$8.25; beaver, castor, \$2.50 to \$4 per pound; ermines, 1 to 2c; fisher, \$1.50 to \$6; fox, cross, 75c to \$6; fox, kit, 10 to 45c; fox, red, 25c to \$1.60; fox, silver, \$5 to \$80; lynx, 25c to \$3.50; marten, 75c to \$1.85; mink, 5c to \$1.20; musquash, 2 to 12½c; otter, \$1.50 to \$11; raccoon, 50 to 85c; skunk, 5 to 95c; timber wolf, 25c to \$3.50; prairie wolf, large, 25c to \$1.90; prairie wolf, small, 25 to 65c; wolverine, 50c to \$3.25. Deer skins are practically without value.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION.

Wheat has experienced another week of rather easy prices. On Monday there was no change in prices worth noting, in United States markets. Cables were firmer. The visible supply showed an increase of 2,186,000 bushels, for the United States and Canada, east of the mountains, making the total supply 41,014,724, as compared with 24,190,227 a year ago. Duluth received 1,038 cars and Minneapolis 964 cars, for Sunday and Monday. On Tuesday United States markets were lower, Duluth declining 1½ to 1¾ cents and Chicago 1½ to 1¾ cents. Cables also were lower, Liverpool quoting ½ to 1d lower per cental and London 3d lower per quarter. Duluth received 525 cars and Minneapolis 522 cars. On Wednesday

United States markets continued lower. Liverpool cabled  $\frac{3}{8}$  to 1d lower, London 3 to 6d lower, Berlin 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower, and Paris  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower, but later cables were stronger. *Road-steel's* reported an increase in the supplies of wheat of 3,571,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and a decrease of 550,000 bushels west of the Rockies. Duluth receipts were 412 cars and Minneapolis 635 cars. Thursday was thanksgiving holiday in the United States and all markets were closed. On Friday prices were a turn firmer, and the close a fraction higher in United States markets, the cold weather in the northwest leading to the expectation of lighter receipts. One feature of the week is, that with all the talk about the exportation of wheat from Russia, when this exportation has been finally prohibited, it has failed to exert a strong influence on prices. The fact is, Russia has already exported her full quota of breadstuffs, and the prohibition of further exports this late in the season, is not a matter of much importance.

#### LOCAL WHEAT SITUATION.

Colder weather and snow reduced farmers deliveries in Manitoba country markets, and also interfered with threshing. The lower tendency of prices may also have operated to check deliveries. There is a large amount of threshing yet to be done, and if the weather keeps on the same way as the winter has set in, there will be a lot of work held over till spring. Shipping business via Fort William and Buffalo continued brisk. Freight rates were very strong, and advanced to 12c on wheat from Fort William to Buffalo, this rate having ac-

tually been paid. At the close of the week rates were easier, and it was reported that space was offering at 19c. The high rates has attracted considerable shipping to Fort William with the result of causing a lower tendency. Shippers are also getting careless about making further charters for the season, and some shippers said that they would not make any more lake shipments. With the severe weather toward the close of the week, it began to look risky for late charters, but with a return of mild weather shipments will continue for a considerable time. A grain blockade was reported at Buffalo. The railways were not able to move grain away fast enough, consequently elevators were filling up and could not unload shipping. This may prevent some vessels from making another trip this year, and it also delays wheat going forward to ocean ports to fill space engaged there. As Manitoba wheat is all going via Buffalo, the blockade there affects our trade. Threshing reports from Manitoba points still indicate that the quantity of wheat is larger than earlier estimates, but the average quality is not quite as good as was expected. Along the main line of the Canadian Pacific, west of Moosomin the yield is especially turning out large, and the quality very good. The wheat territory west of Moosomin to Moose-Jaw, is producing a big crop this year, and far exceeding all previous records for that region. Prices have continued easy and changes have been to a lower range of values. The near close of navigation causes a lower tendency, though the usual decline in prices at the close

of navigation has been pretty well discounted already by the very high lake rates. There was a wide range of prices in different markets. At a very few points best samples of hard wheat were being taken at 70c, but the general range for No. 1 hard was 65 to 68c per bushel. No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern brought 2 to 4c less at some points, though a good deal of No. 2 hard is taken at prices quoted for No. 1 hard. No. 3 hard, 55 to 60c; No. 2 northern, 60 to 65c; No. 1 regular, 45 to 53; No. 2 regular, 35 to 43c; No. 3 regular, 30 to 33c. These are prices to farmers in country markets. There were 916,620 bushels of wheat in Fort William elevators on Nov. 19, being an increase of 166,539 bushels for the week.

#### FLOUR.

There has been no change to speak of in the local situation, though the feeling is generally regarded as easier, in sympathy with lower local wheat values. Millers say flour has been too low, in comparison with wheat prices, and consequently prices are not likely to decline with wheat. Flour for shipment was firm, on account of higher freight rates. Wholesale Quotations to the local trade in broken lots are as follows, per 100 pounds, for standard qualities: Patents, \$2.50; strong bakers', \$2.30; second bakers, \$2.00 to \$2.20; XXXX, \$1.40 to \$1.50; superfine, \$1.30.

#### MILLSTUFFS.

As indicated previously, prices have taken the expected decline, and were quoting this week at a reduction of about \$1 on bran and shorts. The feeling is still easy, and with an abundance of cheap feed grains, there is not a heavy demand for mill stuffs. The local wholesale quotation, in broken lots, is \$10 per ton for bran and \$12 for shorts.

(Continued on Page 254.)

Several good reasons WHY the Trade should handle

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Instead of RUBBER COATS.

MELISSA Coats will always be found good sound reliable stock and will not deteriorate in value.

MELISSA Coats will not get stiff, hard and worthless after being on the shelf a few weeks as Rubber Coats generally do.

MELISSA Coats will never be brought back by customers, a few days after purchase, with sleeves and collars off as rubber coats frequently are.

MELISSA Coats are full value for their price simply as ordinary cape overcoats leaving out of account altogether their GREAT value as rainproofs.

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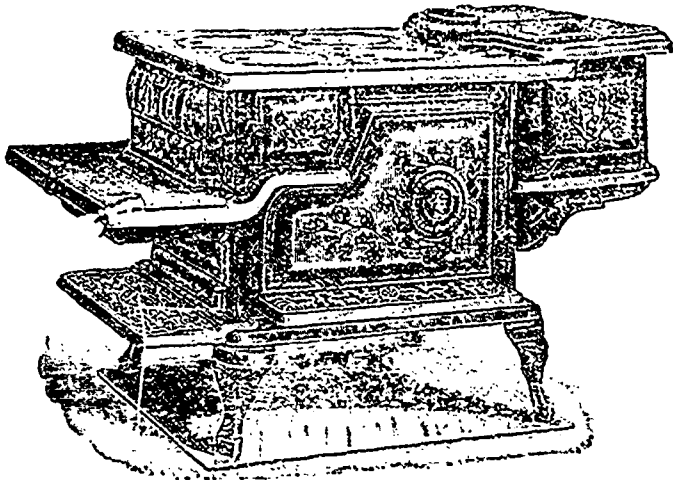
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF  
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 Hot Water Boilers and Radiators,  
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 GRANITE GOODS.

Estimates Given for Heating all Classes of Private Dwelling  
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**CONSUMERS CORDAGE CO'Y**  
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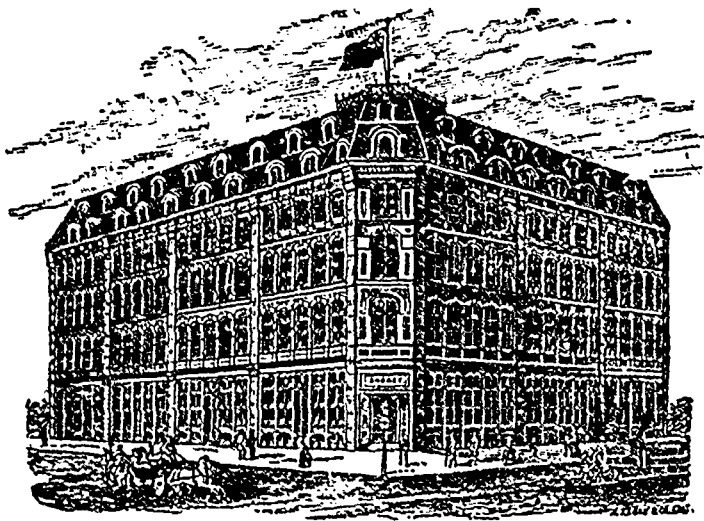
MANUFACTURERS

**B** FOR FLOUR  
**A** FOR BRAN  
**G** FOR OATS  
**S** FOR SHORTS  
**G** FOR POTATOES  
**S** FOR WHEAT  
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MEN'S BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING  
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.



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He wore a Panama hat and carried a white umbrella, and before he came to Canada he never smoked anything but Havana Cigars. He's changed his mind now. He smokes Tasse, Wood & Co.'s Montreal cigars. He finds they are made better, and he can't see why he should pay duty on any inferior article.

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One Block from Union Railway Depot  
A first-class Family and Commercial House.

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DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR.

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Fresh New Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced Rolls, Long Clear Bacon, Boneless Ham, Pure Lard, Pickled Eggs, Sausage Casings, etc., etc.

Write for Prices as our Quotations are Low.

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FRESH PORK SAUSAGE. BOLOGNA SAUSAGE

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LONG CLEAR.

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Egg preserving fluid. Smoked meats. Horse-Radish in bottles. Ham Tongue and Chicken Sausage. German Sausage. Fresh Sausage.

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(Finest Quality.)

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SAMUEL HOOPEE, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs furnished on application. Corner Bannatyne and Albert streets, Winnipeg.

### FRED.

Ground oat and barley feed is offering in broken lots at \$16 per ton, though some choice is held higher.

### MEALS.

There is no further change in oatmeal. The eastern markets are firm. Local wholesale prices for broken lots are \$2.45 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs for standard, and granulated at \$2.55 to \$2.60. Rolled oats, per sack, \$2.55 to \$2.60. Round lots about 25c. lower. Oil cake, in bags, \$20 per ton; oil cake meal, \$23 per ton, these prices for fine ton lots; cornmeal is held at \$1.95 to \$2 per 100 pounds. Pot barley, \$2.75 per 100 pounds. Pearl barley, \$3; fine, do., in 50 pound sacks, \$3 per sack. Split peas, \$2.40 to \$2.50, per 100 pounds. Beans, \$1.90 to \$2 per bushel.

### OATS.

There is still very little shipping business being done in oats. Prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets range from 17 to 22c per bushel of 34 pounds. These quotations do not leave much margin for shipping business. Prices have been firmer in the Winnipeg market, for local consumption. From 23c to 25c per bushel was paid for farmers' offerings in this market, and it was reported that 26c was paid for a few loads. The quantity coming in is only about equal to the consumptive demand.

### BARLEY.

There is nothing to speak of doing in this grain. Prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets range from 20 to 25c per bushel of 48 pounds, and in the Winnipeg market, the range is from about 25c to 30c, with a very limited quantity offering.

### BUTTER.

Prices are firm, but without change. There is no shipping doing, and the local jobbing trade is very light, as city dealers have not worked off stocks purchased direct from farmers in the fall. Medium quality, such as taken by lumber camps, etc., is quotable at about 16 to 18c, and choice to selected dairy at 18 to 22c. Creamery selling in a small way locally at 25c, with a higher tendency. Stocks held in the city of choice to fancy dairy are not large, but a considerable quantity of low grade stuff could be had. There is probably considerable butter held in country stores, but dealers are afraid to touch large lots held in the country, as they fear it may be off quality from being held too long.

### CHEESE.

Cheese markets in the east are closing for the season at very strong and higher prices, long prices having been paid at Ontario points, for the tail ends of the season's make. In this market a sale by a factory is reported to have been made at 10c, and it is said that a round lot was offered at 9c. Dealers have their stocks laid in for the season, and any factories still holding, find it hard to make sales. The cold weather is also against shipping business. Dealers are selling in a small jobbing way at 10c. Small cheese of fine quality are firmer, at 11 to 11½c.

### EGGS.

The egg market is about the same as last week. Fresh are practically out of the market. The best limed stock sells at 20c in a small way.

### CURED MEATS.

Local packers are placing new curing on the market. Prices are: Dry salt long clear bacon, 10c; smoked long clear, 10½c. to 11c; spiced rolls, 11½c; breakfast bacon, 13c; smoked hams, 14c; mess pork \$16 to \$18 per barrel. Sausage are quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 10c per pound; Bologna, sausage, 8c per pound; German, sausage, 8c per pound. Ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per ¼ lb package.

### LARD.

Compound unchanged at \$1.35 to \$1.90 per pail. Pure at \$2.40 per 20 lb pail.

### POULTRY AND GAME.

Arrivals of poultry have not been large, but are about equal to the demand. It is expected

that eastern poultry will soon be offering here, though they cannot be laid down at much if any under present local prices. Chickens have brought 8 to 10c as to quality, ducks and geese about 10c and turkeys 11 to 12c. Rabbits are about the only small game offering, and bring 10c each.

DRESSED MEATS.

There has been quite a quantity of farmer's dressed beef on the market, which has sold at a wide range of prices, usually about 3 to 4c for fore quarters, and 4 to 5½c for hinds, or say from 2 to 5c per pound for sides or carcass. The regular quotation for city dressed beef is 5c, sides or carcass. A few small lots of country hogs are coming in, and butchers have been buying these at about 7c per pound, through a little better has sometimes been obtained in a small way. Packers are not buying yet, the price being above their views. The tendency for hogs is decidedly lower, as packers have been shipping in car lots of hogs from Ontario, which they can lay down here at considerably under prices being paid for local receipts. Country dressed mutton has been bought at 9½ to 10c, and up to 11 for choice city dressed.

VEGETABLES.

Some potatoes have been bought here for shipment to western Manitoba points, where local offerings were light. About 25c was paid delivered at the cars, but the very cold weather which set in caused a firmer feeling. Following are the prices at which city dealers buy on the market: Potatoes, 25 to 30c per bushel; carrots, 30 to 35c per bushel; beets, 25 to 30c bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 1½c lb; turnips, 20 to 25c per bushel; cabbage, 40 to 75c per dozen; celery, 25c dozen; onions, 2 to 2½c per pound for choice, poor have sold as low as 50c per bushel; horse-radish, 8c lb. Dealers are selling sweet potatoes, \$6 per barrel.

HIDES AND WOOL.

Dealers are buying farmers' frozen hides at 3c per pound, and are paying butchers 3½c for No. 1 cows and 4½c for No. 1 steers, 60 pounds and up. A good many small sheep pelts are offering, which are only worth about 40c to 45c each, though 60c is paid for good pelts. Lots as they come in average about 50c, all round. Fallow, 5c for rendered and 2c for rough. Wool is dull with only an occasional fag end lot offered, which should have been marketed some time ago. With lake shipments about done, prices are lower. Ordinary unwashed wool quoted at about 9 to 9½c per pound.

HAY.

There has been some business doing in hay at about \$7 to \$7.50 per ton for pressed.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday wheat opened strong and advanced about 1½c. Towards the close the total gain was lost, and prices closed the same as Saturday. Rates were at 4½c wheat to Buffalo. Receipts were 638 cars. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	93½	94½	—	1.00½
Corn.....	62½	47½	—	43½
Oats.....	34½	32½	—	33½
Pork.....	—	8.47½	11.20	11.50
Lard.....	—	6.10	6.20	6.50
Short Ribs.....	—	5.62½	5.62½	5.90

On Tuesday trading was quiet and prices opened lower and declined gradually, closing 1½c lower. Receipts were 465 cars of wheat. The November corn deal attracted considerable attention, and prices for this option sold as high as 70c. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	92½	92½	—	99½
Corn.....	60	47½	—	43
Oats.....	33	32	—	32½
Pork.....	—	8.45	11.20	11.55
Lard.....	—	6.10	6.20	6.50
Short Ribs.....	—	5.62½	5.65	5.92½

Prices continued lower on Wednesday. Winter wheat by sample was 1 to 3c lower. No. 2 spring declined ¾c, but recovered and closed ¼c lower, with sales at 91½ to 92½c, and closed at about 92c. No. 3 spring was dull and prices 2c lower, with sales at 84 to 85. Spring wheat by sample was dull. Unless holders made liberal reduction in prices for No. 3 and No. 4 spring they were unable to sell. No. 4 spring 2 to 3c lower; sold at 70 to 81c, and hard variety at 82 to 83c. In regular No. 2 wheat trading was done on a basis mostly of about ¼c under yesterday. Receipts of wheat were 428 cars. Lake freights 4½c to Buffalo. November corn deal was the main feature outside of wheat, the prices advancing to 75c. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	92	92½	—	99½
Corn.....	75	47½	—	43
Oats.....	33½	32	—	32½
Pork.....	—	8.47½	11.20	11.55
Lard.....	—	6.10	6.22½	6.52½
Short Ribs.....	—	6.65	5.65	5.92½

No market on Thursday, being a holiday.

Wheat was firm on Friday and closed ¼ to ½c higher. Receipts, 430 cars. Closing prices:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	92½	93	94½	99½
Corn.....	73	—	42½	43½
Oats.....	33½	32	—	32½
Pork.....	—	8.45	11.27½	11.65
Lard.....	—	6.12½	6.27½	6.55
Ribs.....	—	5.70	5.72½	6.02½

Montreal Stock Market.

Reported by Osler, Hammond & Nanton, November 21, 1891:—

Banks.	Sellers	Buyers
Bank of Montreal.....	ad 223	220
Ontario.....	ad 115	—
Molson's.....	165	165
Toronto.....	—	—
Merchants'.....	ad 150	143
Union.....	—	80½
Commerce.....	—	—
".....	ad 132	131½
Miscellaneous.		
Montreal Tel.....	119	117½
Rich. & Ont. Nav.....	55	52½
City Pass Ry.....	18½	170
Montreal Gas.....	202	200
Can. N. W. Land.....	82	81½
C. P. R. (Montreal).....	88	87½
C. P. R. (London).....	—	90½
Money—Time.....	7	—
Money—On cal.....	4½	—
Sterling 60 days, N. Y. Posted rate.....	481½	—
" Demand.....	481½	—
" 60 days Montreal rate between banks.....	83	84
" Demand Montreal rate between banks.....	8 15-16	8 13-16
" New York Exchange Montreal rate between Banks W.....	1-16	3-32 prem

Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat.

At Minneapolis, on Saturday, November 28, wheat prices closed as follows for No. 1 northern: Nov. 85½c; December option, 85½c; Jan. 87c; May, 94c. A week ago prices were: November 87½c; December, 87½c; May, 93½c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week for December option: Monday, 89½c; Tuesday, 88c; Wednesday, 88c; Thursday, holiday; Friday, 88½c; On Saturday (November 28) No. 1 northern was quoted at 83½c for cash, 87½c for November and December, and 95½c for May. No. 1

hard was quoted at 88½c for November and December, at the close. A week ago No. 1 northern December was at 83½c and No. 1 hard at 91c for December and 91½ for November.

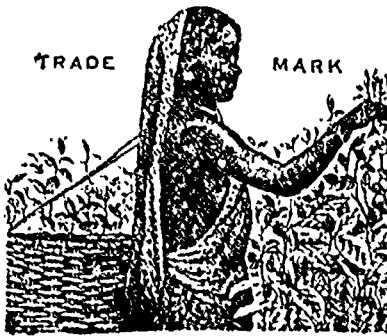
United States Exports of Breadstuffs.

Our wheat harvest began in the South in June, but not much was secured in the winter wheat growing States until the month of July, that could be exported. In the main the crop was in an exceptionally dry condition, which admitted of its prompt export, and the shipments have been large and continuous from the start. Not much spring wheat was harvested until August, and the harvest term extended well into September in the more northerly parts of the country, and much of the wheat was shipped direct from the fields as it came from the threshers to the various markets, thus saving to a measurable extent the cost of handling and shrinkage. This probably accounts for the fact that the exports were very large in August and September, the outgo of all breadstuffs for those two months reaching \$63,000,000 in value, which was principally wheat and flour. In October the exports fell to about \$25,000,000, and as the outgo in July was over \$17,000,000 the aggregate for four months slightly exceeded \$105,000,000, of which \$5,800,000 was the value of rye exported—this being the first year that we have exported any considerable quantity of that grain. For the corresponding four months last year our exports of breadstuffs were valued at a little over 39,000,000, and in 1889 to slightly over \$46,400,000. Separating wheat and flour from other breadstuffs we find that the aggregate outgo is equivalent to about 85,000,000 bushels of wheat, while during the corresponding time last year the quantity was about 30,000,000 bushels, showing an increase of approximately 55,000,000 bushels.

It seems reasonable to suppose that the wants of Europe will be so urgent that nothing but extremely high prices will restrict the steady outgo of wheat and flour from our shores. Such prices have not yet obtained, nor with the rapid increase in the visible supply such as has recently been weekly seen, in the face of enormous exports, is it probable that there will be such an advance as to restrict exports for many weeks to come, if indeed there will be during the harvest year. The holding back policy of the Farmers' Alliance has proved abortive, as it ought to do. We have such an enormous crop of wheat that we ought to sell it when there are buyers for it and use all available transportation facilities for foreign markets; we can not afford to run the chances of losing a customer; this is more emphatically the case since the development of more favorable weather for seeding for the new crop of next year. It is not probable that this country will have such a crop as this year two years in succession, but it is possible that it may occur, but neither can it be counted upon that European crops will fail two years in succession, and if they do not we will not have ready markets for our surplus.—*Cincinnati Price Current.*

A Liverpool cable, of Nov. 23, says: "The firmness noted last week in the cattle market continues and the best cattle have advanced ½c; but middling cattle are much lower. The demand was steady to-day. Finest steers, 11½c; good to choice, 10½ to 11c; poor to medium, 9½ to 10c; inferior and bulls, 7 to 9c.





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## Lake Winnipeg Fisheries.

In view of the revival of the Manitoba fishery question, the following article, prepared by Capt. Jonasson, and translated from the Icelandic journal *Logberg*, will be of interest. There are few persons better posted upon the Lake Winnipeg fisheries than the Captain. The article was prepared in answer to the regulations introduced last spring, but there are a number of points in it which apply to the present situation, in view of the proposal to make new regulations. The article is as follows:—

"As will, no doubt, be remembered the Government at Ottawa sent Mr. Samuel Wilmot, superintendent of fish culture for the Dominion, up here last summer to examine into and report on the fisheries of Lake Winnipeg.

On his return to Ottawa, Mr. Wilmot made a special report to the department of Marine and Fisheries on the subject, which has now been published in connection with the annual report of the minister of that department. The report is such a voluminous, rambling sort of an affair that we do not think it worth the trouble to translate and print in full. We will, therefore, confine ourselves to giving the substance of such points in it as we consider of special interest to our readers.

The report indicates that there has been for some time past an extensive correspondence going on between the departments of the Interior and Fisheries regarding the Lake Winnipeg fisheries, and that the subject of this correspondence is whether or not the lake is being depleted of whitefish through excessive fishing. The report further indicates that this correspondence shows that there are several separate interests claiming that the views held by them regarding the depletion is correct. "These different interests," Mr. Wilmot says, "may be classed as follows:—

(1.) The Indian tribes under the control of the department of the Interior claim that many parts of the lake, which formerly supplied them with the requisite abundance of fish-food, are now showing depletion by reason of the excessive and wholesale fishing by certain fishing corporations.

(2.) Prominent officials and leading citizens of Manitoba also represent that Lake Winnipeg is undergoing a falling off in many localities of its former fish crop, and that, therefore, means should be instituted to stay this too rapid destruction of fish by judicious regulations, which while protecting the fish will not seriously interfere with the fishing industries of the country.

(3.) The fishing companies, who are largely engaged in capturing and freezing white fish for export, principally to the United States, from their standpoint, claim their catch of fish, when compared with other fisheries in eastern waters, where whitefish are taken, that Lake Winnipeg is not becoming depleted, but on the contrary, this lake shows evidence of increase."

Mr. Wilmot intimates that those three different interests are deserving of serious consideration, and then proceeds to deal with each interest in the following way:—

First. He shows how important are the interests of the Lake Winnipeg Indians and the Department of the Interior, by saying that it has been "represented that unless this reckless system of fishing be discontinued, these Indians

who are the wards of the Government, will have to be supported by other means from the funds of the country."

Second. He shows how important are the interests of the "prominent officials and leading citizens of Manitoba," by saying that these gentlemen state, "that over-fishing of the whitefish in Lake Winnipeg is being experienced, and is steadily increasing, and that it should be stayed, in the interest of both of the present and in coming inhabitants of Manitoba and the Northwest, and that the whitefish industries should be studiously husbanded."

Third. He shows how important are the interests of the fishing companies by forgetting or totally ignoring them.

Mr. Wilmot then enlarges on the desirability of keeping the whitefish for the Indians and for the settlers and inhabitants of Manitoba, instead of exporting them as is the case with the bulk of the fish caught by the fish companies.

In order to accomplish this object and in order to guard against the depletion of whitefish in Lake Winnipeg, he recommends to the department the adoption of new fishing regulations to the following effect:—

1. To divide all Lake Winnipeg into two classes, the one where no "commercial fishing" shall be allowed, and the other where such commercial fishing may be allowed under certain restrictions. That portion of the lake where no commercial fishing shall be allowed, to comprise the southern half of the lake, or north to a line drawn across the lake from Dancing point, on the west shore, to Pigeon point, on the east shore. Further, no commercial fishing to be allowed inside (east of) of a line drawn from Pigeon point to the northeast corner of Berens (Swampy) Island, thence north to Mossy point and a line drawn from Big Stone point to Georges Island, and thence north to a point three miles above the mouth of Big Black River; then a line drawn from Montreal point westward and northward to Mossy point; also the waters of the Limestone Bay, on the north end of the lake; all the waters on the west shore from the north end to the south end of Selkirk (Horse) Island and thence south to the eastern extremity of Long point and the Little Saskatchewan bay; also Cedar Lake, Cross Lake, Lake St. Martin, and all rivers and mouths of rivers inside the lines and districts described. In fact there is just a pretty large hole in the middle of the north end of Lake Winnipeg to be left open for "commercial fishing."

2. That licenses which Mr. Wilmot terms "Commercial Fishing Licenses," be granted for that portion of the lake open for "commercial fishing," to fishing companies or other persons, but that the number of boats used, number of nets, and the length, width and size of mesh shall be limited; all this to be specified in such licenses.

3. "That a license to be called a 'Domestic License,' be granted to Indians and settlers to carry on fishing for home use and not for export traffic; one net only allowed to such applicants, the length of such net not to exceed a maximum therein mentioned."

4. That the present close season for whitefish in Lake Winnipeg from the 5th of October to 30th November, inclusive, be continued and enforced against all persons except the Indians, who he concludes shall be allowed to catch whitefish for themselves and the feeding of their dogs at any time or place.

Next are Mr. Wilmot's answers to a series of questions regarding the Lake Winnipeg fisheries, which the department submitted for his consideration.

The first question is whether there really exists a depletion of whitefish, and Mr. Wilmot says that, "there is a gradual but steady depletion of the whitefish product of Lake Winnipeg going on from the effects of the present system of fishing in certain parts of the lake."

Mr. Wilmot concludes his report by saying that "it is of equal, if not greater importance, that similar protection" as the one recommended by him for Lake Winnipeg, "should be at once extended to the waters of Winnipegosis, Manitoba, and all other lakes in the Northwest."

Mr. Wilmot claims that he is endeavoring to solve the fishery problem in such a way that all the different interests are justly and equitably dealt with, to preserve the supply of whitefish in the lake, to retain for the inhabitants of Manitoba and the Northwest for home use a supply of this "luxury," instead of letting the bulk be exported to the United States, as is the case at present.

If Mr. Wilmot is sincere in his avowed intentions, never did a man more utterly fail in devising a scheme to accomplish what he intended. For if his recommendations are adopted, the result will be that instead of the inhabitants of Manitoba obtaining as much or more whitefish for themselves as at present, they will get none at all. The very fish companies whom Mr. Wilmot appears to be desirous of curtailing, will be, on account of their outfit of steamers, ice-houses and freezers, the only people who are in a position to go out into this hole in the north end of the lake, which it is proposed to set apart for commercial fishing. They will certainly continue to export their fish to the States as in the past, or if they sell any whitefish in Manitoba, the privileged inhabitants of this province will have to pay more for their whitefish than at present, as the fish companies will have a monopoly of the trade. Or does any one but an imbecile believe for a moment, that anybody will, under such restrictions as are recommended by Mr. Wilmot, invest a dollar in a fishing plant, in order to compete with the existing fish companies for the Manitoba trade. In the past, the inhabitants of Manitoba, have had to pay from 8 to 10 cents per pound for whitefish during such seasons of the year as the fish companies alone have had fish in the market. But during the winter while the settlers on the south end of the lake, principally the Icelanders, have brought the fish, which they with much hardship have caught through the ice and brought into the market, the inhabitants of Manitoba could obtain whitefish at a reasonable rate or at 4 to 6 cents per pound. Thus winter caught whitefish, will be a thing of the past if Mr. Wilmot's plan is carried out, as it will pay no one to go one hundred and fifty miles in winter out from the northwest settlements to the grounds set apart for "commercial fishing." Instead of the whitefish of the lakes of Manitoba becoming a "source of wealth and luxury" to the inhabitants of the province, as Mr. Wilmot foolishly argues and tries to make the Department believe, the inhabitants will have to go without whitefish unless they pay the fish companies their monopoly price. Of course if Mr. Wilmot means that the inhabitants of Manitoba shall have the "luxury" of paying

10c per pound for whitefish, they certainly will have the "luxury" in that sense, but that is a "luxury" which none of the people of Manitoba care for or can afford unless it be those "prominent officials and leading citizens" who according to his statement have a third interest and rank second with regard to the fisheries of the lake. But as the bulk of the population are not "prominent officials" (although we have a crop of them in this province) nor even "leading citizens", the poor majority will have to do without this "luxury." And as to the fisheries becoming a "source of wealth" to the inhabitants and settlers of this province, why the fish companies who to a large extent are actually owned by foreigners, will reap all the profit of the fish trade, if Mr. Wilmot's suggestions are adopted. Perhaps Mr. Wilmot intends that all the inhabitants and settlers of Manitoba, who want whitefish, shall buy a "domestic license" and go down to Lake Winnipeg and fish for themselves. In that case he forgets that the majority would have to travel a long distance, say from 50 to 200 miles. It would hardly be a profitable speculation to come that distance, pay for a license to use one net. With Mr. Wilmot's scheme in force, it would not pay even the Icelanders or others settled on the shore of the south end of the lake to buy a domestic "license" as they would not catch enough whitefish in one net in six months to pay for the twine.

In enumerating the different interests to be considered in connection with the fishery question, Mr. Wilmot has entirely ignored the interest of the Icelanders and other white settlers on the lake. When the Icelanders were induced to settle on the lake, one of the strong arguments in favor of that location was the whitefish. There are now about 3,000 Icelanders settled on Lake Winnipeg, who have all along and are yet to a large extent dependent on the fisheries in the lake. The whitefish caught through the ice in the winter is the only source from which a large number of families derive money to buy their flour and other necessities. They are newly arrived in the country and have not cleared enough land yet to grow grain for home use, and are, therefore, entirely depending on the fisheries and a few cattle for their subsistence. If Mr. Wilmot's plan is carried out these people will be deprived of the greater part of their means of living, which is a glaring injustice and we might say a breach of faith, as the Dominion Government through their Immigration agents and their immigration literature always have represented the abundance of fish in the lakes as a great help to the settler while establishing himself on his farm. We should think that the interests of these settlers on Lake Winnipeg are fully as important as the interest of the "prominent officials," etc. Yet Mr. Wilmot ignores the interests of the settlers. Considering the many hardships and disappointments which a poor settler is subject to, we think he ought to be allowed to use all the natural resources of the country, such as fish and game of any kind, without undue restrictions. When the settler is thoroughly established and his farm yields him sufficient for the maintenance of himself and family, there is time enough to impose restrictions. Even supposing the fisheries should be depleted to some extent, we think the settling of the country is of greater importance than a few fish. The experience of all new countries has shown that fish, game and even the aboriginals have disappeared, to a

certain extent at least, before the march of the white man, and Manitoba will not be an exception in spite of all government regulations. The people will not stand being deprived of the natural resources of the country in such a way as suggested by Mr. Wilmot.

The depletion cry has, no doubt, been raised by "prominent" government officials, principally Indian Department officials. It is no secret that Lieut. Gov. Shultz, Indian Inspector E. McCall and other officials have been agitating this fishery question for years. There is no doubt that the correspondence, referred to by Mr. Wilmot, between the Indian and Fishery departments has originated with these "prominent officials." And there is equally little doubt that these "prominent officials" confirmed Mr. Wilmot in the prejudice on the fishery question which was strong in him when he came up here. The object of the "prominent officials" is not to preserve the fish as a source of "wealth and luxury" for the inhabitants of Manitoba in general. Their object is to preserve the whitefish for the Indians and their dogs. That is why Mr. Wilmot recommends to withdraw from commercial fishing the south half of Lake Winnipeg, and all the bays around the north end of the lake. That is why the Indians are to be allowed to catch whitefish for themselves and dogs during the spawning or close season, thereby destroying many times as much fish as those taken by the fish companies and other fishermen. We have nothing against the Indians, they have a right to live like other people. But we ask the question: Is it fair to shut all the Icelanders and other white settlers off from the fisheries of Lake Winnipeg and other waters for the sake of 2,391 Indian souls, which according to the minister of Interior, Mr. Dewdney's report for the year 1889 (page xxiv) is the total number of Indians in Manitoba, who "are to a large extent, but not mainly, dependent on fish."

We have on several occasions in these columns pointed out that provided there were a suitable close season for whitefish, the proper size of mesh enforced in the nets used and some hatcheries established, there would be no danger of depletion, with the amount taken annually at present. This opinion is based on careful study of the subject, and we firmly hold to it yet. We expected that Mr. Wilmot, the superintendent of fish culture, would surely recommend hatcheries as one of the means at least for keeping up the supply. But no, there is not a word about hatcheries in this unique report of his.

After studying Mr. Wilmot's report very closely, we have come to the conclusion that, unless he was instructed to make such recommendations as he did, a lunatic asylum would be a fitter place for him than the office of superintendent of fish culture for the Dominion.

### Toronto Markets.

Mill feed—Firm and in demand. Bran is held at \$13. Cars on track are worth \$13.50. One car of middlings sold at \$15.25 on track; for ton lots local millers ask \$16.

Wheat—Continues weak. Holders are more anxious to sell. Standard white and red sold at 91c outside, and straight at 92 to 93c. Goose sold west at 85c. Manitoba wheats were dull; odd cars No. 2 hard sold on the Grand Trunk at \$1.03½.

Barley—Was quiet and easy, though the enquiry was rather more active for both malting

and export account. Only a few sales were reported. The principal one was 10,000 bushels No. 3 extra, weighing 52 lbs, at 52c on the Midland. Light No. 3 extra sold north and west at 45½c, and No. 3 at 43c. No. 1 offered at 52c Orangeville rates.

Oats—Easier than yesterday. Cables were dull, and exporters would not bid over 31c west and 32c east. A number of cars were purchased west at 32c on local account. On spot there were sales at 31c, 31½ and 35c. A sale of Manitoba was reported at 37c North Bay.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$5.30 to \$5.50; Manitoba strong bakers', \$1.90 to \$5.10; Ontario patents, \$1.50 to \$1.99; straight roller, \$1.25 to \$1.30; extra, \$1.10 to \$1.15; low grades, per bag \$1.25 to \$1.75. Bran—\$13 to \$14. Shorts—\$14 to \$16. Wheat—White, 95 to 97c; spring, 94 to 95c; red winter, 95 to 97c; goose, 84 to 85c; No. 1 hard, \$1.06 to \$1.09; No. 2 hard, \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 3 hard, 96 to 97c. Peas—No. 2, 65 to 67c. Barley—No. 1, 56 to 57c; No. 2, 53 to 54c; No. 3 extra, 51 to 53c; No. 3, 49 to 50c; two rowed, 51 lbs, average about No. 3 extra in color, 51 to 53c. Corn—70 to 71c. Buckwheat—50 to 52c. Rye—91 to 92c. Oats—34 to 35c.

Dairy produce—Butter continues easy. Receipts were fair and the demand light. Cheese—Cables to-day reported a strong market at 1s 3d advance, 54s 3d Liverpool. Quotations are: Butter, good to choice northern and western, 17 to 19c; dairy, medium to good, 15 to 16c; common, 10 to 14c; creamery, tubs, 25 to 26c; rolls, 28 to 29c. Cheese, 10 to 10½c.

Produce—A car of dried apples sold here at 4½c, and it was reported that one offered west at 4½c. Hops were steady, with purchases of good Canadian at 15 and 17c outside. Hides, weak; a car of choice buff sold on track at 5c. Potatoes easy, with sales at 40 and 42c on track. Poultry more plentiful, but demand is good and prices were firm. Quotations were: Beans—Per bushel, car lots, \$1.30 to \$1.35; out of store \$1.50 to \$1.60. Dressed meats, per lb—Beef, fores, 3½ to 5c; hinds, 5½ to 7½c; veal, 6½ to 8c; mutton, 5½ to 7c; lamb, 7 to 8c. Dried apples—Outside, 4c; on spot, 4½ to 5c; evaporated, outside, 6 to 6½c; on spot, 7 to 8c. Eggs—Fresh, 17 to 18c; pickled, 14 to 16c. Hay—Timothy, on track, \$11.50 to \$12. Hides—Cured, 5c. green, No. 1 cows, 4½c; No. 1 steers, 5½c. Skins—Sheep and lamb, 85c; calf, 5 to 7c. Hops, Canadian, 1801 crop, 10 to 18c. Honey—Extracted, 9 to 10c; comb, 12 to 16c; Onions—Native, per bbl, \$1.75 to \$2.25 out of store. Potatoes—Per bag on track, 40 to 45c; out of store, 50 to 55c; turnips, on track, 18c. Poultry—Chickens, per pair, 40 to 60c; ducks, 60 to 90c; geese, per lb, 6½ to 7c; turkeys, 10 to 11c. Seeds—Alsiko, prime to choice, \$5.50 to \$6; extra to fancy, \$6.25 to \$6.30.

Dressed hogs and provisions—Receipts of dressed hogs were more liberal to-day, and the quality ran very well. Demand was good, but the market was somewhat easier. Rail lots were bought chiefly at \$5.62½, with the range from \$5.50 to \$5.75 for good packing weights. Two cars were bought to arrive at \$5.60, and another car, 160 to 261 lbs, was taken on private terms. Products—Were quiet. Values were nominally unchanged, but the tendency was easier. Quotations are: Mess pork, United States, \$14 to \$14.50; short cut, \$16 to \$16.50; bacon, long clear, per lb, 8 to 8½c; lard, Canada, tubs and pails, 9½ to 10½c; compound do., 8½ to 9c; smoked meats—hams, per lb, now, 11 to 11½c; bellies, per lb, 10½ to 11c; rolls, per lb, 8½ to 9c; backs, per lb, 10 to 11c; dressed hogs, \$5 to \$5.75 per cwt.—Empire, Nov. 20th.

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In Income, .....	\$55,168 00	In New Business .....	\$700,967 00
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HAMILTON, - ONT.

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ESTABLISHED MAY, 1886.

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Correspondence and business solicited. Rents and  
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Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steam-  
boat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample  
rooms for travellers.

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**THE COLONIAL**The Leading Hotel of the Mainland of British  
Columbia.**GEORGE R. RAYMOND, - Proprietor.**Good Sample Rooms, and every Convenience for Com-  
mercial Men and Tourists. Rates Moderate.**New Westminster, - - - B. C.****ROBERTSON, THOMPSON & Co**

Grain, Flour, Produce

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Consignments Solicited.

PROMPT RETURNS.

**W. R. Johnston and Co.**

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Coffee. In one and two pound Cans.

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CITY OFFICE 21.**HARRY T. DEVINE & CO.**

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SHORTS.

CHOPPED FEED.

**Grain Shippers**

Correspondence from Cash Buyers Solicited.

**LEITCH BROS.,**

FLOUR MILLS,

**Oak Lake, - Man.**

### Montreal Markets.

Flour—During the past few days there has been an advance of 10c. to 15c. per bbl in the price of Manitoba strong flour in the west, but here there is no particular change, last weeks rates being maintained. Patent winter, \$5.05 to \$5.30; patent, spring, \$5.15 to \$5.35; straight roller, \$4.70 to \$4.85; extra, \$4.40 to \$4.55; superfine, \$4.00 to \$4.25; fine, \$3.50 to \$3.75; city strong bakers, \$5.10; Manitoba bakers, \$4.60 to \$5.00; Ontario bags—extra, \$2.10 to \$2.20; superfine, \$2.00 to \$2.10.

Mill feed—The market is steady for bran at \$14 to \$14.50, stocks being scarce. A car load was sold a few days ago at \$13.50, but it is said that \$14.00 is now the lowest figure on track. Shorts, \$16.50 to \$18, and middlings, \$19.50 to \$20.50.

Oatmeal, etc.—Granulated and rolled oats, \$4.30 to \$4.40 per bbl, and \$2.15 per bag; standard and fine oatmeal, \$4.20 to \$4.25 per barrel, and bags \$2.05 to \$2.10. Pot barley \$4.15 Pearl barley No. 1, \$7.25 per barrel; \$3.75 per half barrel.

Wheat—No. 2 Manitoba hard is quoted at \$1.04 to \$1.05, sales having been made in the west at \$1.04½ Montreal freights. No. 3 hard quoted at 97c to 98c. Upper Canada white and red winter and spring is quoted at \$1.01 to \$1.02.

Oats—Sales of car lots were made yesterday at 36½c per 34 lbs, but it said to be difficult to get that figure to-day. Quite a lot of oats are said to have been left over owing to the Amarnthia not making this port as expected.

Barley—Now that the shipping season is closed, the market is quiet, but prices are steady at 52c. to 53c., as to quality, anything choice for malting purposes bring 60c. to 62c. Plenty of money has been made by shipping barley this fall.

Dressed hogs—A few sales of small lots reported at \$6 to \$6.10 suitable for butchers' purposes, but \$6.10 is considered an outside figure. Several car lots are reported as having changed hands at \$5.75 laid down here.

Cured Meats—Canada short cut mess pork, per bbl, \$16 to 16.50; mess pork, American, per bbl, \$14 to \$14.50; extra mess beef, per bbl, \$14.50 to \$15; hams, city cured, per lb., 10½ to 11c; lard, pure in pails, per lb., 9½ to 10c; lard, compound in pails, per lb., 7½ to 7¾c; bacon, per lb., 9½ to 10c; shoulders, per lb., 8½ to 9c.

Butter—The market is firm and prices have an upward tendency. Creamery has been dealt in during the past few days at 24½c. to 25c for fancy late made, the inside figure having been paid by shippers. Earlier makes range from 22½ to 24c as to quality. For eastern townships dairy 21c has been paid, and fancy fall ends have commanded more money. We quote 19 to 21c as a fair range of values as to quality. Western is firm at 15c to 17c as to quality, the outside being quoted for selections.

Cheese—The cheese market is very firm 10½c having been paid on this market for finest western to-day, and holders are now asking 11c. Advices from New York are very strong as high as 11½c having been paid there for large lines of finest goods. We quote prices here firm at 10½ to 11c for finest western and other grades range from 9½ to 10½c.

Eggs—The market remains steady with liberal sales of pickled stock at 15 to 16c, and of selected held stock at 17 to 18c.

Apples—The market is quiet with sales of car lots at \$1.80 to \$2.00 per barrel, anything choice being quoted at \$2.05 to \$2.10. Evaporated apples Steady at 6½ to 7c. Dried apples—Unchanged at 4 to 4½c per lb.

Hides—Tanners are reaping the advantage of the rivalry between dealers and the trade is suffering. How long Montreal will hold up prices in the present absurd way remains to be seen, and depends, apparently, upon the length of pursuit of the rival dealers who are keeping up prices to the advantage of the butchers' and at a loss to themselves and the trade. No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; tanners this week are only paying ½ cent more; lambskins, 75c; calfskins, 7c.

Groceries—The great drawback to the tea market at the moment is the large quantities of low priced Japans that are trying to find buyers. As regards the higher priced and finer qualities, however, they will all be wanted at steady values. Japan teas are quoted at 11 to 13½c for inferior to fair common, 14c. for good common, 15 to 16c for medium, and 17c to 18c for good medium. Fine to finest range from 19 to 22½c, and choicest from 25 to 32c. In blacks and greens there is very little change. Coffees—Strong owing to a general scarcity of supplies on spot. Jamaica has changed hands at 16½ to 17c., which is fully ½c. better than last week's figures. Rio is quoted at 18½ to 19c, and Maracaibo at 19 to 20½c, Java and Mocha are quoted at 24 to 27c. We quote granulated sugar at 4½c at the refineries. Yellows are quoted at 3½ to 3¾c for low grades up to 4 to 4½c for special grades of fancy brights. These are refiners' prices. The market is quiet for syrups, but prices are steady at 2½ to 2¾c in a jobbing way round quantities being quoted at 1¾c to 2c per lb. There is a firmer feeling in molasses which are quoted at 37½ to 38½ for Barbadoes, as to quantity and quality. Two lots of 50 puncheons each were disposed of at 30½ but it is said that nothing can now be had under 37½c. It is now discovered that rocks here are much lighter than they have been estimated at. The market for Valencia raisins is quiet, sales of prime brands being reported at 5½c with seconds selling down to 5c. Layers have sold at 6 to 6½c. Currants are very strong and scarce with business mentioned 5½c., 5¾ and 5¾c in bbls, halves and cases. Sultana raisins are firm, the sale of a round lot being reported at 9c, and we quote 9 to 11c as to quantity. In Malaga fruit, London layers are quoted at \$2.25, black baskets at \$3.25.—*Trade Bulletin*, Nov. 20th.

### Production of Flaxseed in the United States.

The following from *Bradstreet's* regarding the growing of flaxseed in the United States will prove of interest, as flax is a crop well adapted to the new lands of Manitoba:

The production of flax in this country has increased rapidly within the last few years. This result has been occasioned almost wholly by the demand for seed and high prices offered for the same. At present the demand for the fibre is very limited. Whatever manufacturers we have now using flax in making their products few are using American flax, and these to only a small extent. It is only in exceptional cases that flax is grown for its fiber, though it is asserted that the reverse was formerly true. In 1866 50,000 acres were devoted to the cultivation of flax. Between 1866 and 1869 this area

was almost doubled. It is said that in 1866 about three-sixteenths of the cotton crop was covered with flax bagging, and in 1869 three-fourth of the entire crop was baled with flax fiber. This would indicate an increased production of flax of from 12,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds.

Flax is a new land crop. It requires very little cultivation, and is a good preparatory crop for wheat and other grain. There has been a steady movement westward, as one state after another has succeeded to the position of the largest producer. "In 1840," says J. R. Dodge, "Virginia easily stood first in flax growing; in 1850 New York and Ohio were at the head; in 1860 and again in 1870 Ohio had the largest acreage, but by 1880 Illinois was first; in 1887 the then territory of Dakota had advanced to first place, and in 1890 the state of South Dakota had the largest acreage, though Minnesota produced the largest crop. Three of the four states which, at a different period, have stood first in this crop—Virginia, New York and Illinois—are not now factors in production, the first now having less than 200 acres and the others less than 5,000 each, while Ohio ranks but eighth."

In 1880, 1,284,812 acres were under flax cultivation in this country; in 1883, 1,031,751 acres; in 1888, 1,060,275 acres, and in 1891, 1,927,293 acres. In 1859 our output of flax seed was estimated at 5,650,867 bushels, in 1869 at 7,730,444 bushels, in 1879 at 7,170,951 bushels, in 1887 at 10,619,742 bushels, in 1889 at 9,816,320 bushels, and this year at 15,455,272 bushels.

Although we are large producers of flaxseed and our output has greatly increased, still we are heavy importers of the foreign product. These imports are largely re-exported in the form of linseed oil, but, from the fact that it produces a different grade of oil from that made from American flaxseed, it is used in different forms and for different purposes, so that it is only in part a competitor with our own product. The major part of these imports come from India, though the Argentine Republic furnishes considerable seed at present. Out of a total of importations in 1880 valued at \$2,339,057, the British East Indies are credited with direct importations amounting to \$1,864,074 and England with \$938,311, which are undoubtedly reshipments of India seed, while the Argentine Republic supplied \$31,597.

We have exported some flaxseed in years when our output was too large to meet immediate demands, and these shipments have gone almost wholly to Canada. In 1838 our exports of flaxseed were valued at \$41,155, in 1890 at \$19,792, and in 1891 at \$188,564.

Our exports of flaxseed have rather gone out in the form oil, there being a better market for the secondary than for the primary product. Most of these shipments have been made to Central and South American countries and to Mexico. In 1890, out of a total of exports amounting to \$55,036, South America took \$23,476, Central America \$3,610, and Mexico \$10,244.

"It is the popular opinion," says J. R. Dodge, "among farmers in all sections where flax is grown that it is a hard crop, rapidly withdrawing certain constituent elements from the soil, and not profitable if grown in successive years. This is undoubtedly true in a manner, but if it becomes a desirable crop the American farmer can be trusted to determine upon a method of fertilization and a system of scientific rotations of crops which will restore all elements taken out. The future of the industry depends upon the utilization of the fibre as well as of the seed. There are indications in some sections of the northwest, especially in Minnesota, of popular interest in the question of establishing a fibre industry, and in fact this interest has been a factor in the increase of breadth in that state."

## Grain and Milling.

Broadstuffs exports from the United States for October were 14,088,289 bushels of wheat and 1,115,353 barrels of flours, the latter equal to 5,019,111 bushels of wheat, making a total of wheat and flour, as wheat, of 19,107,400 bushels. For the same month last year wheat and flour exports were equal to 6,980,100 bushels. Of the total exports for October of this year, wheat and flour, 14,837,501 bushels were from Atlantic ports, and 4,269,899 from the Pacific coast.

A correspondent sends the following: "A meeting of the business men of Ningsa, Man., was held Monday evening last to consider what steps it would be advisable to take to better the condition of their market, it being in a very unsatisfactory state both to merchants and farmers. Their being no competition here our market is from eight to ten cents a bushel lower than the towns on each side of us, consequently we have load after load leave our market every day (15 loads left at one time yesterday.) It was decided to write the different grain firms doing business in Winnipeg, showing the state our market was in, and to try and induce some of them to place buyers here. It is quite evident grain men have overlooked this point. We have from 300 to 400 thousand bushels to be marketed here and only two buyers, while other points with not as much grain have from four to five."

The Duluth correspondent of the *Northwestern Miller*, writing on Nov. 16 says: "Receipts and shipments of last week were even larger than the previous week, when Duluth established a world record. Last week's receipts were 3,020,351 bushels, an increase of 240,443 bushels over the remarkable showing of the previous week. The shipments were 2,797,506 bushels or 339,263 bushels over the previous week's figures. The feeling is growing here that Duluth's elevator capacity would be taxed to the utmost this winter to care for the wheat that will be received before spring. Many vessel owners will take advantage of the opportunity to winter here and store wheat in their vessels, thus being able to turn a few dollars for the closed season. Capt. McDougall says he can store 1,300,000 bushels in his fleet of whalebacks. The storage capacity at this end of the lakes with this fleet would be close on 23,000,000 bushels. This month's receipts promises to exceed October's wonderful record. Already nearly 6,000,000 bushels have been received."

## Eastern Business Changes.

### ONTARIO.

A. Raynes, liquors, Paris, has sold out.  
Wm. Ablitt, grocer, Toronto has assigned.  
John Villiers, general store, Barrie, has assigned.  
A. E. Nelson, hardware, Toronto has assigned.  
J. E. Brown & Co., jewelers, Toronto, have assigned.  
Chas. Driscoll, grocer, Trenton, was burned out; insured.  
J. H. March, foundry and pumps, Dutton, has assigned.  
Graut & Co., hats, etc., Toronto, is offering to compromise.  
F. Fitzpatrick, hotel, Belleville, was damaged by fire; insured.

E. Runstadtler, cigar manufacturer, Walkerton, has assigned.

John McMaster, dry goods, Aylmer, is advertising to sell out.

Gilbert Bedell, general store, Piko Creek, is moving to Tecumseh.

J. F. Sicrichs, baker, etc., Belleville, was damaged by fire; insured.

The Walker Co., foundry, Belleville, was damaged by fire; insured.

Gorman, Dyson & Co., spices, etc., London; style now Gorman Eckert & Co.

John Taylor, manufacturer boots and shoes, Toronto, has had a meeting of creditors.

G. S. Tickell & Sons, fur manufacturers, Belleville, are offering to compromise at 75c on the dollar.

H. S. S. Morison & Co., (R Boronow proprietor) dry goods, Toronto; stock advertised for sale by auction.

### QUEBEC.

Alex. Lapierre, grocer, Montreal; store closed.

A. S. Droust, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.

P. N. Gauvreau, shoes, Montreal, has assigned.

H. Mousseau & Co., milliners, Montreal, have assigned.

Feo & Elms, grocers, West Farnham, have dissolved.

Blais & Leobvre, dry goods, Quebec, were burned out.

Eusebe Dorion, general store, Metapedia, has assigned.

Mary J. Leblanc, general store, Carleton, has assigned.

V. Portelance & Co., general store, Lacheprotiere, have assigned.

A. Frappier & Co., paints, hardware, etc., Montreal, have assigned.

Leopold Clapin, commission, produce, etc., Sherbrooke, has assigned.

L. N. Senesac, butter factory, Stanbridge Station, is reported away.

Hormisdas Denis, general store, St. Hilaire, has obtained an extension.

A. M. Borden, sash factory, Bedford, has taken O. S. Bedard into partnership.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

C. E. Creighton, wholesale grocer, Halifax, has suspended.

## Freight Rates.

A Duluth exchange of Monday says: It is learned that wheat charters are made for cargoes from here clear up to December 5, to which date vessels had secured an extension of insurance. As vessels loading on that day will not get to Buffalo for four or five days, nor off Lake Superior for two days, the Sault will remain in use for large craft to December 7 or 8. Shipments of wheat Sunday and to-day will aggregate 1,500,000 bushels of which 711,404 were Sunday shipments so far reported. This is a larger quantity of wheat than ever shipped before from any port in that time. It is probable that all Duluth elevators will be pretty nearly empty by the close of navigation. Charters were made on Saturday at 9½c, but some vessel owners were holding for 10c.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says: "Two weeks ago we stated that owing to the advance in freight rates that went into force at the beginning of the present month, goods could be imported and laid down at Toronto from England for the same rate that it costs to send

them from this city to Toronto. This now arrangement is discriminating terribly against Montreal and seriously afflicting the volume of business of this port."

The *Chicago Trade Bulletin* in its last weekly review says: An active demand existed for freights during the past week, and the feeling was strong. Rates were generally more favorable to carriers. More property being moved by the trunk lines and rates well maintained on basis of 25c flour and grain and 30c provisions to New York. Lake and rail freights were in moderate request, and no particular change to note in rates—a few contracts made at 11½c wheat and 11c corn to New York. The season is practically closed. Through freights to Liverpool were in better demand and rates ruled higher at 46½c to 48½c flour, 47½c to 48½c grain, and 58½ to 63½c provisions according to route. Lake freights were in fair demand and rates stronger. A few charters were made, but the stormy weather checked business, and many of the vessels have laid up for the season. Rates ruled higher, closing at 4½c wheat, and 4½ to 4¾c corn to Buffalo.

A Port Arthur telegram, of November 23rd, says: The weather here is cold with a north-west gale. The *Calvina*, Ceylon, Alberta, Yakima and *Corsica* departed to-day. Freights have gone to twelve cents on wheat to Buffalo, but owing to the bad weather it is doubtful if any more boats will venture here even at that extraordinary rate.

At a meeting of the Boston chamber of commerce resolutions were adopted protesting against the discrimination which makes Boston pay five cents more on a hundred pounds of freight from Chicago than New York or Portland, and denying the statement of J. W. Goddard, commissioner of trunk lines, that this basis was satisfactory to the great majority of the boards of trade. Resolutions were also adopted instructing the transportation commissioner to consider the propriety of re-opening the case before the inter state commission.

## Labrador Herring.

The small quantity of herring on spot as well as to arrive, and the bare condition of primary markets have induced one of our city dealers to secure all the available supplies to arrive by last steamer, namely, *Greetlands*, which is due here on Saturday next. The total quantity of Labrador herring it is estimated will not exceed 1,500 barrels in round figures, and taking into consideration, the great scarcity of herring and the abundance of potatoes, present prices are considered very reasonable. Sales have been made at \$5.25 to \$5.75 per bbl. Chicago men who have been holding out against present prices will, it is thought after all see their way to take a portion of the herring available in this market, which at the most will be very small. British Columbia and Winnipeg are also enquiring for supplies. A singular feature in the position is that prices in Quebec are actually higher than in this market, and enquires have been received from the ancient capital within the past few days.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin*, Nov. 20.

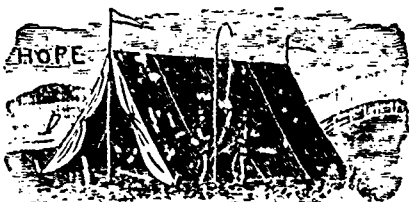
The expansion of circulation in the Dominion from July 31st to Oct. 31 was \$6,602,000. This is the largest in seven years. This indicates good times among the farmers, who are receiving the money going out.

**R. E. Trumbell,**  
—WHOLESALE—  
**WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS**  
VIRDEN, . . . MAN.

The Choicest Liquors in Stock. Permit orders promptly attended to. The most westerly wholesale liquor business in Manitoba

**A. E. Rea & Co.**  
Wholesale Shipper of  
**GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, HAY, &c.**  
BRANDON, . . . MAN.

Shipments made in Car Lots to all points East and West.



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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN  
Tents, Awnings, Mattresses, Springs, Horse  
Clothing, Sporting Outfits, Moss,  
Fibre, Husks, Hair, Wool, Etc.

TENTS RENTED.

183 McWilliam St., - - WINNIPEG.

**BROWN BROS.,**

Wholesale and Manufacturing

**STATIONERS,**

64 to 68 KING STREET, EAST,

TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES.

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

**Gillies' Series of Pens.**

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PER DOZ.
202	Railway Pen, fine point.....	40c.
212	Peruvian Pen, medium point . . . . .	70c.
222	Queen Pen, fine point. . . . .	70c.
232	Ledger Pen, fine point. . . . .	70c.
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point. . . . .	65c.
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## Hot Water Heating.

A few weeks ago a representative of THE COMMERCIAL, while visiting and inspecting the extensive foundries and wire works of H. R. Ines & Co., of Montreal, endeavored to procure some information as to the relative value of hot air, steam and hot water heating, knowing that this firm had expended heavily both in money and effort, to secure their present system of hot water heating in the state of practical perfection, to which they have now brought it. The courteous head of the firm, after answering numerous questions, assured the representative that nowhere had he met with a more lucid and comprehensive comparison of steam and hot water heating and their respective advantages, than in an article in the September number of the *Engineering Magazine*, and at his request we append the article in question in full.

"The amount of heat carried by a pound of steam, and the rapidity with which steam circulates through pipes are sometimes made to appear important advantages as compared with the less heat carried by a pound of water and the slower circulation of the latter, effected solely by changes in specific gravity.

"While by virtue of its latent heat it forms in proportion to its weight the most admirable carrier of heat known to science; and by reason of its expansibility its rapid circulation in any direction is easily effected, yet the very fact that is steam imposes a rigid limit of temperature that unfortunately cannot be passed. It never can be cooler than 212° under ordinary atmospheric pressure, this pressure being a condition of all practical steam heating as applied to buildings. The necessity of some unbalanced pressure to secure circulation compels even a higher temperature than this, the temperature corresponding to the average low pressure maintained (5 lb per square inch above that of the atmosphere) being almost exactly 228° F.

"Time and again attempts have been made to reduce the temperature in radiators, by means of pressure reducing valves, and regulating valves, but the fact that below 212° F., there can be no steam and circulation ceases has barred any useful progress in this direction.

"Within the last decade there has been a remarkable increase in the popularity of hot water heating, due to a combination of causes. There is a much larger proportion of our population possessed of means to purchase superior appliances than formerly. The extending taste for good solid reading has largely increased the stock of general information upon subjects pertaining to sanitation, among which the heating and ventilating of homes occupy a most important place.

"While a pound of steam in condensing to water can give off 966.5 thermal units, and a pound of water in cooling from 180° to 70° can give off only 110 thermal units, it has been shown above that a pound of steam as ordinarily used for steam heating occupies a space of 20 cubic feet, or a space that would hold over 1,200 pounds of water heated to 180° F. A simple multiplication shows this volume of water to contain over 130,000 available units as compared 966 units in the steam filling the same space. It forms, therefore, a storehouse for heat to which steam is in no way comparable, and the velocity of its circulation may be immensely lower than steam, and yet it is able to cover all and more than the radiators can

extract from it. Hence it is that while the temperature of a room heated by steam falls rapidly whenever the fire in the boiler gets low, the water continues its action for a long time without any perceptible diminution. The sudden and violent fluctuations to which temperature produced by steam heating are liable are unknown in hot water heating. This is its crowning advantage. Uniform heating of buildings worthy the name 'uniform' has never been reached by any other means.

"But there is this important and fundamental distinction between the action of a steam coil or radiator and one which takes its heat from hot water, and whereas, as has already been shown, the former can only operate at the temperature of 212° F., and higher than that of the air surrounding it. Thus if the air at 60° F. envelops the radiator and the apparatus is adjusted to heat water to 180° F. as its maximum, there is a range of 120° F., all through which the hot water radiator can work, and this range is perfectly controllable. In mild weather just the heat needed can be supplied and no more. As the weather gets colder the heating can be increased to meet the exact requirements. Compare this with a low pressure steam apparatus adjusted to carry steam at 228° F. as its maximum. It cannot work below 212° F., hence the difference between this and the maximum temperature, or 16° F., is the range through which any variation is possible. The hot water heating apparatus is therefore adapted to all climatic conditions, while the steam heating radiators, if proportion to the demand for extreme cold weather, are and must remain too powerful for any weather much warmer than the extreme. For mild weather when the steam heat becomes unbearable, the remedy is to open the windows and waste heat by these avenues to intersellar space, or to shut off the radiators and send the waste heat out of the chimney, while the room cools down. In steam heating a condition of health and comfort is exactly reversed. The range of temperature variation which should be confined to the heating apparatus alone, is transferred to the apartments, which are now too cold and anon too warm, instead of being heated to a uniform pleasant and wholesome temperature."

The *Times*, of Deloraine, Man., has the following crop items: "Phil and W. Johnston, got through with threshing a few days ago, securing the magnificent total of 9,800 bushels of wheat, and 3,000 bushels of oats. Their farm is on 14-2-21, and they had 350 acres in crop. An average of nearly 37 bushels to the acre on 350 acres shows that the Deloraine district has a record to be proud of.—J. E. Cranston, who farms near Lennox, made a test of his crop yield when he was threshing. He measured off eight acres and had it threshed separately, and got 402 bushels of fine wheat. The rest of his crop is said to have gone about the same rate."

A hardware store will be started at Napinka, Man., by A. Titus, who is getting prices from contractors for putting up a store, in which he will place a stock of hardware goods.

A petition is being signed at Deloraine asking that a liquor license be granted to J. Williams. He will take possession of the Revere house, now conducted by McLellan, about the middle of next month.

Slater & Anderson, lumber dealers, Napinka, Man., have dissolved partnership, and the business will be carried on by A. E. Slater.

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