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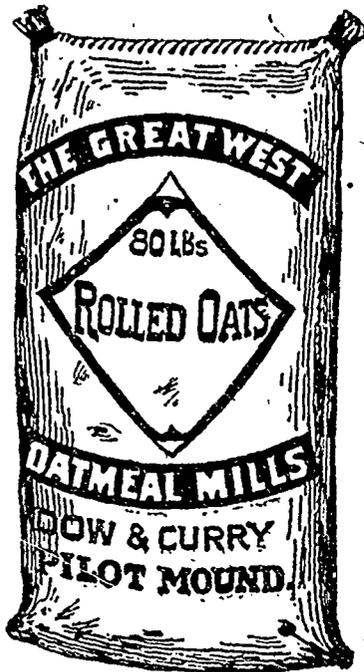
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The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation,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

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 28, 1895.

Manitoba.

Winnipeg city collections of taxes to date have been \$290,000.

The book accounts of J. H. Rose, insolvent, Winnipeg, will be sold by auction on December 24.

Henry W. Steep, hardware merchant, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust to J. G. T. Cleghorn.

The loss of the Manitoba Plumbering Co., burned out in the Cauchon block fire, is estimated at over \$8,000. Insurance \$1,000.

The annual report of the Winnipeg exhibition directors has been printed. Any person may secure a copy by applying to manager Heuback.

The special issue of the Winnipeg Free Press, which appeared last week, is a very creditable number. The large circulation abroad of such a number should do much good for Manitoba.

The Selkirk Record has changed its name to the Selkirk Record and Canadian Fishing Gazette. The paper will give special attention to the fishing interests, of which Selkirk is the headquarters.

A petition is at present being circulated in Winnipeg praying the Dominion parliament to grant a charter for a company which has as its object the construction of a navigable waterway from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson Bay.

J. Anderson has opened a store at Newton siding, on the Portage branch of the Northern Pacific. H. M. Ritchie, of Poplar Point, has also opened up a branch at the same place for the winter, owing to the trade in cordwood during the winter.

Another fire occurred in the Cauchon block, Winnipeg, on Thursday night, in the premises of Williams & Hilton, spice mills. The fire was caused from a stove which was put in on account of the destruction of the heating apparatus by the first fire. Loss over \$1,000 to the firm.

Winnipeg was visited by quite a serious fire on Monday morning resulting in the destruction of the northern or York street portion of the large Cauchon block, on the corner of Main and York streets. The building was used principally as a tenement house and a large number of persons and families resided therein, over 200 persons in all making their home within the walls of the large

structure. Many of these lost their entire effects. Two persons—Major and Mrs. Morrice—perished in the fire and several others were injured by jumping from windows, or by slight burns. The insurance on the building was \$10,000. The Guardian Co. holds \$30,000 and the Royal \$10,000. The damage to the building was from \$20,000 to \$30,000. Most of the tenants had insurance upon their effects.

Alberta.

Wm. McAdam & Co. are opening a grocery store at Edmonton.

Morris & Co., general merchants, Lacombe, have dissolved partnership.

The Edmonton pork packing company, says the Bulletin, report hogs coming in as fast as they can handle them with their present force and appliances, that is about 100 a week. So far about 40,000 pounds of dressed pork has been put through. The price paid for hogs is still at a pound live weight.

Northwest Ontario.

Work has been started on the Empress gold mine at Jack Fish Bay, and yesterday Walter Ross, of Rat Portage, promoter of the new company, received a box containing 50 pounds of the richest samples of gold that have ever been seen here in this district—if this is any index to what the mine will produce in the future, it will not be very long until the north shore of Lake Superior will be noted as a gold district. The Empress has been organized as a purely local company in Port Arthur and Fort William; \$40,000 of the \$100,000 capital has been placed upon the market and the whole of it subscribed, consequently there is a little mining boom. It is the company's intention to proceed immediately with the construction of a 10-stamp mill. This should be running by April 1st, and those who have seen the property claim that there will be no trouble to keep the mill going with ore from the day it starts.

Insurance and Financial Notes.

The New Denver Ledger, a paper published in one of the Kootenay, B. C., mining towns, says: "The cheque nuisance still prevails in the Slooan. Debts are paid in cheques, and frequently a cheque will travel for months before it reaches the bank. When some of them do, they are so disfigured as to be such an extent that the banker has considerable difficulty in recognizing the signatures. The nuisance will not be abated until some of Canada's slow going banks wake up and find out that the Slooan is a snare in their line of business.

Stagnation continues to prevail in the New York loan market, says Bradstreet's. The supply of time money is more than ample for the limited borrowing demand, and is offered at 2½ to 3 per cent. for thirty to ninety days and 3½ to 4½ for four to six months. There is a better demand for commercial paper, and in some instances concessions are said to be made where a high grade of paper is in question, the quoted rates being 4 per cent. and thereabouts for best city names and indorsed bills receivable. Call loans are easier at 1 to 2 per cent.

At the court house, Winnipeg, on Thursday, before Justice Bain, Mr. Phippen on behalf of the liquidators of the Commercial bank, applied for and obtained a summons for a call on the shareholders on account of the double liability they are under. The following statement has been submitted by the liquidator. The total amount of capital stock of the said bank issued was \$740,700 on account of the double liability on which this court has directed a call to be made at fifty per cent of such liability. That up to the

31st day of October last past, the said call had realized in cash the sum of \$125,630.91, and since that time additional sums have been received on account of the said call to the amount of about \$28,000. That there is now due to the creditors of the said bank, over and above the circulation which is provided for by the deposit with the Dominion government, the sum of \$241,576.60, without taking interest into consideration. That over and above the uncalled proportion of the double liability of the shareholders on their stocks, the assets of the said bank are \$944,669.11. (But this is accompanied with the statement that all but \$28,649.65 is "mostly nominal." That since the suspension of payment of the said bank the liquidators have used their best endeavors to realize on the said assets with the result that they have collected the sum of \$1,186,764.47. The liabilities of the bank to the amount of \$1,130,349.89 have been paid, and that on that date the liquidators had on hand, in cash, \$24,794.68. That in my opinion unless a further call is made upon the double liability of the shareholders of the said bank, it will be impossible for the said liquidators to pay the claims against the said bank in full within a reasonable time, and I believe that it is in the interests of the said estate that a call be made upon the shareholders of the said bank for the remaining fifty per cent. of their double liability as such shareholders.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters

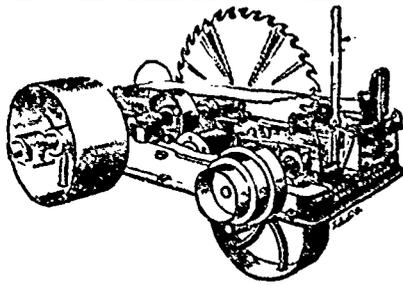
In a paper read recently before the American Society of Civil Engineers, at New York City, T. C. Clarke, C. E., said that a 7,000 ton ship could carry grain from Chicago to New York via the Erie Canal, deepened to 25 ft., for 3.23 cents a bushel; that with the Erie Canal deepened to 9 ft. it would cost 4 cents a bushel, in steel barges, 90 ft. long, steam towed. He also argued that a steel barge 17 1-5 ft. wide, 2½ ft. draft and 180 ft. long, could be towed from New York to Chicago and carry grain for 2½ cents a bushel. Mr. Chauncey N. Dutton replied, and claimed that by properly applying Mr. Clarke's basis of cost, grain could be carried from Chicago to New York via the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain route in 7,000-ton vessel for 43 cents per long ton, equal to 1 15 cents a bushel.

Lumber Trade News.

Mr. Cameron, of Rat Portage, manager of the Ontario and Western Lumber company of Rat Portage, was in Winnipeg last week. He states that the company he represented has now about 300 men at work in the woods getting out logs. Contractors and others interested in lumbering have several hundred more employed and work is plentiful. Those who have looked into the question, Mr. Cameron said, have come to the conclusion that the demand for lumber by the prairie farmer next year will be large, and, therefore, the mill men are busy preparing for it.

Beyond a few contracts for paris green, says the Montreal Gazette, we do not hear of much business passing in the paint trade. There is considerable anxiety as to the future of dry white lead, which is steadily advancing in England.

The Dominion government has decided to set apart four townships in the territories to enable Father Lacombe to carry out his long contemplated project of establishing a settlement of half breeds. The proposed reservation will be east of the old settlement of St. Paul on the North Saskatchewan. Father Lacombe will start with about forty families. It would be better for the agricultural progress of these people to be scattered about, than to be settled in a colony together.

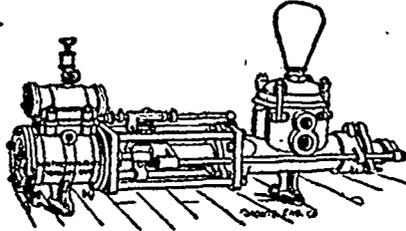


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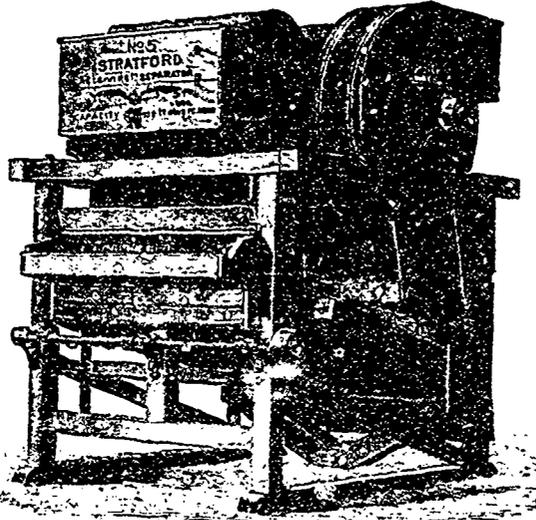
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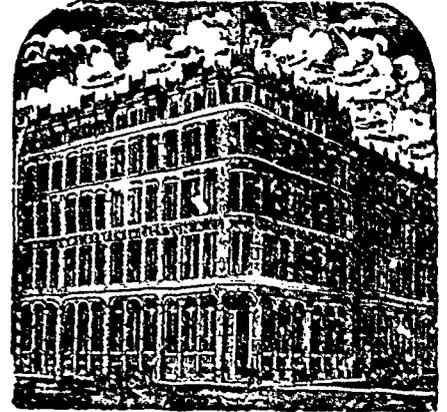
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Protect Yourself

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IRON BEDS, SCHOOL DESKS.

Always the Lowest Prices. Send
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(Late of Scott & Leslie.)

The Low Priced
Furniture house, 298 MAIN & 263-265 PORT ST
WINNIPEG

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 23, 1895.

THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL.

The board of directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association have wound up their business for the present year, and the association has been organized for the campaign of 1896 by the election of a new board. From a glance over the names comprising the new board and the officers for the current year, we feel sure that the association will not suffer for lack of ability and enterprise in its management during 1896. In fact, we feel confident that the coming year will prove the most favorable in the history of the Association.

The success of the Winnipeg Industrial since its inception has proved beyond doubt that the exhibition is here to stay. In fact, it would be nothing short of a calamity to this whole western country to lose the association which has done so much to encourage agriculture in Manitoba and the West generally. Thinking persons all over the country, whose views are not confined by narrow sectionalism, are now willing to admit that the association has done a great work for Manitoba. In stockraising particularly the exhibition has been a great encouragement to the improvement of our flocks and herds, while the dairy industry has also been greatly benefitted through the efforts of the association. Anyone who is familiar with the live stock industry here will admit the great improvement in the class of stock raised by our breeders since the organization of the Winnipeg Industrial. The breeders themselves admit that this has been largely a result of the influence of the annual exhibitions held by the Winnipeg Industrial Association, and what they admit no one can reasonably contradict. The live stock associations have gracefully acknowledged the value of the association by resolutions adopted at their annual meeting.

Though mainly supported by the city of Winnipeg, the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association is in no sense a local affair. It is in reality an exhibition for Manitoba and the territories, and it is the only exhibition representative of the country at large, west of the lakes. It is very creditable to Winnipeg, and speaks much for the liberality of her citizens, that they have maintained this exhibition for years in the way they have. A small annual grant has been obtained from the provincial government, but it has only been a trifle in comparison with the importance of the association and the magnitude of the work undertaken. The supporting of the exhibition has fallen almost entirely upon the city of Winnipeg, and the association has been carried on through the aid of the annual grant from the city and the large annual contributions from private citizens. Now that the people of Winnipeg have established such an exhibition, and shown that it can be made a success, it seems reasonable to expect more liberal assistance from the province than has been accorded in the past. An offer has been made by the

association to the provincial government, to allow a representative of the government on the board of the association. Whether or not the government accepts the offer, it is not too much to urge the financial claims of the association upon the government. The city of Winnipeg has been doing a provincial work in maintaining the association, and those interested are entitled to look to the province to bear a more reasonable share of the expense in the future.

Each year since the association was organized it has been found necessary to enlarge the buildings. A great deal yet remains to be done in the way of providing building accommodation, but owing to financial considerations the association has been obliged to go slowly in the past. It has been proposed lately that the association should raise funds by way of a loan, in order to complete the buildings and put the grounds in first-class condition at once. The plan of adding to the buildings each year, as finances will admit, is really a costly mode of procedure. Erecting the buildings by pieces, or in patchwork style, is really much more costly than it would be to make one job of the whole thing. It would no doubt be cheaper in the end to pay interest on bonds than to go on doing the work as in the past. If satisfactory arrangements can be made to float bonds of the association or in some other way raise the funds required, it would be greatly to the advantage of the association to have the grounds and buildings completed at once, on a scale sufficient to properly accommodate the annual fairs of the association.

THE LIVE STOCK QUARANTINE.

An agitation is starting among the ranchers of the territories in favor of the removal of the live stock quarantine. A meeting of ranchers was held at Macleod, Alberta, recently at which the quarantine question was the principal topic discussed. Opinion, however was by no means unanimous in favor of the removal of the quarantine regulations. The object sought is to obtain an entrance for Canadian live stock into United States markets, the quarantine regulations being the principal difficulty in the way. Of course the removal of the regulations by Canada would not help exports to the United States, unless the latter country would reciprocate. This it is expected the United States would do, though it is by no means certain that the government of the republic would do so. However, if a removal of the live stock quarantine regulations between the two countries is thought desirable, an understanding could be come to between the two governments to this end, before either country took action in the matter.

The strict quarantine regulations enforced by Canada, were adopted with the object of assisting our export trade to Great Britain. For a time Canadian cattle were allowed privileges in British markets which were not accorded to imports from the United States. That is, cattle from the United States were obliged to be slaughtered at the port of entry, while Canadian cattle were permitted to be imported for feeding. In order that these privileges should be maintained for Canadian cattle, it was thought necessary to establish

a strict quarantine against the United States, so that there would be no danger of allowing infected cattle from the United States to mix with Canadian cattle. Of late years, however, the British government has refused to make any distinction between live stock from Canada and the United States, so that so far as the British market is concerned, there is nothing to be gained in keeping up the quarantine against the republic. The question now resolves itself down to the necessity of keeping up the regulations for the protection of our flocks and herds from the importation of infected animals from the United States. The introduction of the scab disease from the United States a few years ago, resulting in great loss to our sheep-raising industry in the western territories, indicates the need of watchfulness at the frontier to prevent similar occurrences in the future.

As for the United States market, it is true that at times it would be an advantage to our stockmen to have the markets of that country open to them. The duty on live animals imported into the United States is 20 per cent. At some seasons it would pay our stockraisers to ship to the United States and pay the duty rather than to export to Great Britain. After the duty, however, comes the quarantine at the boundary, by which shippers would be compelled to hold their stock for ninety days before they would be admitted. This, of course, is too costly a proceeding to be entertained.

There is another question in connection with this quarantine matter which is of great importance to Manitoba and the territories. This is the question of immigration from the United States. The Commercial discussed this matter last spring. It is a fact that the quarantine regulations have kept many good settlers from coming to this country. Many parties residing in the United States who thought of moving to Canada have given up the idea as soon as they learned of the quarantine regulations. Parties in the border states would as a rule bring their stock and effects with them, but when they learn that their stock would be detained ninety days at the boundary, they at once realize the great disadvantage which it would be to come here with their stock. To force the sale of them at home would often mean a great sacrifice, consequently they are led to forego any thought of moving to Canada.

This view of the quarantine regulations is something which should be strongly urged upon the government, and it should be acted upon at once so that parties in the states to the south of us may learn of any change in the regulations in time to come here in the spring. By far the best field open to us for immigration purposes is the country south of the boundary, but so long as the present quarantine regulations remain in force we cannot hope to make much headway in inducing settlers to come in from the United States.

THE PRINCE ALBERT FISH TRADE.

The Commercial last week copied an article from the Prince Albert Advocate relating to the development of an export trade in fish from the numerous lakes north of that place. The Prince Albert paper said: "Efforts have

been made before to develop these rich natural resources, but various causes have retarded their growth, chief of which have been high freight rates and the difficulty of putting them on a good market. These objections have been overcome to a large extent with the result "as stated by the Advocate, "that an export trade has now been undertaken," etc.

Having copied this article, The Commercial has been asked by the C.P.R. freight department here to correct the impression given by the Prince Albert paper that freight rates had anything to do with retarding the trade in the past. Instead of this being the case, The Commercial is informed that an export freight rate on fish from Prince Albert had never before been named, consequently rates could have nothing at all to do with the non-development of the trade. Mr. Shaw, of the C. P. R. traffic department here, says that he has been trying for years to induce some of the large fishing companies to investigate the fishery resources of the lakes north of Prince Albert, but not until the present season was he successful in his efforts. This year he succeeded in getting a Detroit dealer to visit the district with perfectly satisfactory results, arrangements having since been made to prosecute the fishing industry in these lakes. The company has, therefore, for the first time now named a rate on fish from Prince Albert, the rate being placed at \$1.50 per 100 pounds on car lots of fish to Buffalo or Detroit. This rate is regarded as satisfactory by the shippers, and is considered a reasonable charge by the railway company.

We are further informed that it is contemplated to establish cold storage at Prince Albert, so as to permit of the prosecution of the industry in the summer season. Without this the fishing can be carried on in the winter only.

WHEAT STOCKS.

Those who do not follow grain matters very closely are no doubt frequently puzzled over the various statistical reports of wheat stocks which they may notice in the commercial papers. These reports are likely to prove very misleading to those who do not understand their nature fully. First we have the so-called "official" visible supply, said to show stocks of wheat at principal points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains. As a matter of fact, this visible supply is really of little value as showing the quantity of wheat in store within the boundaries of the vast territory which it is supposed to cover. There are many important points which should be taken into account, which are not included in the visible supply statement, to say nothing of the innumerable country markets, which in the aggregate carry a large amount of wheat in store. The following is a list of all points which are included in the visible supply, with the quantity of wheat in bushels at each point at the date of last report, December 14:

IN STORE AT	WHEAT HU.
Albany	
Baltimore	520 000
Boston	1 016 000
Buffalo	3 725 000
Chicago	21 122 000

Cincinnati	42 000
Detroit	875 000
Duluth	6 025 000
do afloat	512 000
Indianapolis	92 000
Kansas City	1 857 000
Milwaukee	789 000
Minneapolis	17 628 000
Montreal	248 000
New York	8 306 000
do afloat	1 197 000
Oswego	21 000
Peoria	67 000
Philadelphia	526 000
St. Louis	1 303 000
Toledo	1 044 000
Toronto	55 000
On Canals	
On Lakes	918 000

Total

Last Year

It will be seen that this visible supply includes mainly stocks at lake and seaboard ports. Only a few interior points are included. Even the important lake ports are not all taken in, Fort William and Port Arthur among other ports, being omitted. No Manitoba points are included in this visible statement, and the large aggregate quantity of wheat carried at interior points throughout the northwestern states is not taken into account. Then there are often large quantities of wheat held in private elevators at points included in the visible, but these private elevators are not included in the visible supply. The visible supply is simply a partial statement, prepared by the Chicago and New York exchanges, showing stocks of wheat at a number of accumulating points of more or less importance, many important accumulating points being omitted.

Compilations of world's stocks of wheat are also published, which are equally misleading. Last week we published Bradstreet's report of world's stocks, composed of Bradstreet's statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, to which is added stocks afloat for Europe and stocks in store at some European points or in some European countries. Another monthly statement of so-called world's stocks is compiled by the Liverpool Corn Trade News, the Minneapolis Market Record and The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin. This statement is made up as follows:

	Dec. 2, 1895.
	bushels.
Afloat for United Kingdom.....	9,500,000
Afloat for Continent	7,600,000
Afloat for Orders.....	10,100,000
Total afloat	27,200,000
In store in United Kingdom	22,600,000
In store in France.....	5,300,000
In store in Belgium, Germany & Holland	7,300,000
In store in Russia.....	27,000,000
Total European supply	89,400,000
Flour in Canada, (equal)	312,300
Flour in United States, east of Rockies	8,680,500
Flour in United States, west of Rockies	450,000
Wheat in Canada.....	5,827,000
Wheat in United States, east of Rockies	100,705,800
Wheat in United States, west of Rockies	18,412,000

Total supply in America 129,887,100

Bradstreet's report, as published last week, showed world's stocks of wheat on December 2

of 161,848,000 bushels, or some 20,000,000 bushels less than Bradstreet's report of a year ago. Stocks in the United States and Canada were shown to be 81,781,000 bushels less than a year ago and stocks in Europe and afloat 11,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago.

The statement above, of the Liverpool Corn Trade News and the other papers mentioned, however, varies very materially from Bradstreet's report. It shows European and afloat stocks amounting to 19,600,000 bushels more than a year ago, and United States and Canadian stocks aggregating 19,570,000 bushels less than a year ago. Thus, according to the latter statement, world's stocks are just about the same as a year ago, while Bradstreet's report shows world's stocks to be 20,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. These two statements, varying so much as they do, would puzzle the uninitiated. One statement contains stocks of flour at certain points, reduced to the equivalent of bushels of wheat, while Bradstreet's report does not include flour. This accounts for some of the apparent difference. All these reports of wheat stocks, however, can be taken as only showing a portion of actual available stocks.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

Business people in the west will have special interest in the annual report of the Bank of Ottawa, recently issued, on account of the enterprise this bank has shown in branching out in business here. The bank has erected a splendid building in Winnipeg and has opened a branch in the town of Portage la Prairie this year. It also maintains branches at Rat Portage and Keewatin. The annual statement this year shows that a very satisfactory business has been done, there being increases in every department. The net increase in loans was nearly a million; deposits an increase of \$124,604; circulation, an increase of \$60,945; net profit, an increase of \$16,888.11. After paying dividends at 8 per cent. and increasing the officers pension fund by \$5,000, the sum of \$75,000 was added to the rest account, which is thus raised to a million dollars. This is a very large rest account and shows well for the management that they have carried such large sums to rest, rather than appropriate a larger percentage of profits in dividends. The branch of the bank at Winnipeg is under the management of J. B. Monk, who has conducted it successfully for some years.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WINNIPEG elected a new mayor and board of aldermen for 1896, on Tuesday last. Mr. Jamieson won in the mayoralty contest by a good majority. While The Commercial sympathized with Mr. Bole, we believe Mr. Jamieson will make a good mayor. It is to be hoped the new city council will take hold of the movement for reform of civic government in earnest, and endeavor to carry the matter to a satisfactory conclusion during the coming year.

It requires an immense expenditure to keep up a great railway in good working order. The Canadian Pacific railway company have now 600 men employed getting out the annual

Continued on Page 306.

Wholesale Millinery. ←

We keep the largest and best assorted stock of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Laces, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, etc., in the trade.

OUR TRIMMED GOODS
Are the Finest Shown.

D. McGill & Co'y.

Wholesale Millinery,
TORONTO - and - MONTREAL.

James Hall & Co.

Ontario Glove Works,
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Winnipeg Branch, 150 Princess St.
—Wholesale Manufacturers of—

Gloves, Mitts, Moccasins,

—and the celebrated—
Chester & Worker's Suspenders.

Sorting orders for the West filled promptly from stock at our Winnipeg Branch. Letter Orders a Specialty.

R. C. MACFIE & CO.,

Wholesale Manufacturers and
Importers of

Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves,
ROBES AND HORSE CLOTHING.

—SPECIALTY—

BLACK COW ROBES.
LONDON, ONTARIO.

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

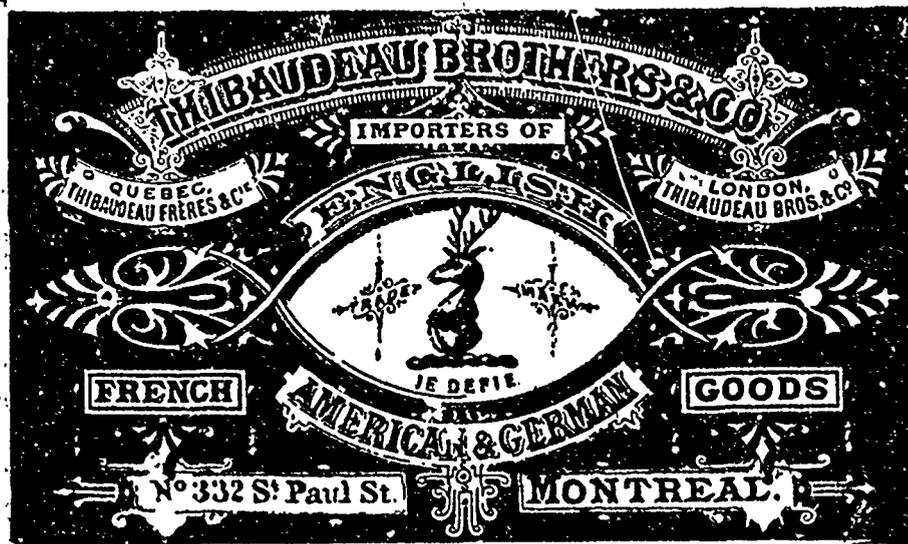
Green and Dried Fruits.
15 OWEN STREET,
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DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,
DOORS AND SASH.

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



SEE OUR SAMPLES OF

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,

FOR SPRING 1896.

Are you Looking for Lines to Sort up?
Our Stock is well Assorted.

DONALD FRASER & CO.

E. OHLEN,

Export Commission Agent and Direct
.. Importer of..



HIDES WANTED Quotations of some in car
Lots at Northwestern
Points Solicited.

180 St. James St., MONTREAL.

PORTER & CO.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Crockery.

GLASSWARE, CHINA,
Silverware, Cutlery, Lamps,
Fancy Goods, Etc.

330 Main St., Winnipeg.

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

WHOLESALE

STATIONERS,

AND PAPER DEALERS,

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

OFFICE, SCHOOL & SOCIETY STATIONERY

PRINTERS' STOCK,

Bookbinders' and Box Makers' Materials,
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags and Twines.

HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.

Enamelled Ware.

GREY (CRESCENT STEEL,
WHITE STEEL
GALVANIZED WARE
RETINNED WARE
JAPANNED WARE
PIECED TIN WARE

The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co. Ltd.
MONTREAL.

Merriok, Anderson & Co. Agents,
Winnipeg.

WHEAT

2 Bushels

B A G S .**FLAX**

2 and 4 Bushels

FLOUR—Jute

49, 98 & 140 lbs.

B A G S .**POTATO**

90 lbs.

BRAN

80 and 100 lbs

B A G S .**COAL**

100 lbs.

SHORTS

100 lbs.

B A G S .**FLOUR—Cottons**

24, 49 and 98 lbs.

OAT

4 and 5 bushels

B A G S .**ALL KINDS****Sewing Twines, Jute, Cotton and Flax.****Branding Ink, Blue and Red—5 Gallon Kegs.**

SAMPLES AND PRICES MAILED ON APPLICATION

W. F. HENDERSON & CO.

124 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

GRANULAR OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN CREAMY FLOUR.

HAS NO EQUAL. FLOUR. HAS NO EQUAL.

STANDS unparalleled in its Distinctive Qualities and Peculiar Advantages. We are aware others are attempting to imitate our Brands, which is the Strongest Guarantee of the Superiority of
"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

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

Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and British Columbia,

L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block.

GEO. H. RODGERS & CO

WHOLESALE DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Now is the time for action! Goods are advancing.

We have made ample preparations for this, and can give our customers the benefit.

Our Spring Samples are now complete, and it will mean \$'s to you to see them before placing your orders.

Our Mr. F. G. Crawford will call on you shortly, when the favor of your orders will oblige. G. H. R. & Co.

Way to get a practical education is by attending Winnipeg Business College and Shorthand Institute for a term. Circulars free. Address C. A. FLEMING & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

Kirkpatrick & Cookson

Established 1860.

MONTREAL,

SOLICIT OFFERS OF

OATS**WHEAT of the Various Grades. FEED BARLEY.****WHEAT,****OATS AND BARLEY WANTED**

Send Large Samples and Name Prices Wanted.

THOMAS McLAUGHLIN,

Board of Trade, Toronto, Ont

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1895.

Wholesale trade is locally quiet, as usual as the holiday season draws near. The weather has been colder than last week, but still moderate for the season, and very mild again to-day. Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week show an increase of about 23 per cent as compared with corresponding week last year. In local prices wheat is lower, and other grains easier; dressed hogs higher; butter firm. Business failures in Canada this week are 42, compared with 89 last week, 24 in the week one year ago, and 85 in the like week two years ago, as per Bradstreet's report.

The great feature of the week is the strained relations between Great Britain and the United States, growing out of the ill-tempered and extremely bellicose utterances of President Cleveland. This situation coming suddenly upon the world has caused a great shock to the financial and commercial interests, particularly in United States stocks. Yesterday (Friday) a panic prevailed on the New York stock exchange, the full gravity of the situation having finally made itself apparent. United States securities began to tumble in European markets immediately on the publication of the president's address, and have kept on ever since in a headlong decline. The crash struck New York in full force on Friday, and the market literally went to pieces. From the moment the market opened it was evident that a violent collapse had set in, and a scene of excitement followed such as has not been witnessed since the big crash of July, 1893—the memorable black Wednesday of the New York stock exchange. Some failures were announced during the day. Wheat declined heavily, notwithstanding large exports.

While we can hardly believe that actual hostilities will result from the controversy, yet it cannot be denied that the situation is very grave. The United States has placed itself in a most preposterous position before the world, and unless some means of escape from that position can be found, without a straight backdown, there is a possibility of trouble. That the British government will recede from a position the justice and equity of which is acknowledged by all, except those who are blinded by their illimitable national vanity, is hardly to be questioned. United States papers generally take the view that Great Britain will back down and that there will be no war, but they may find that they have taken the wrong Bull by the horns if they count on getting out of the difficulty in this way. Let us hope for a peaceable solution of the difficulty; but a panicky condition will prevail more or less acutely so long as the danger threatens, and already commercial interests have suffered severely. Wishing our readers a Merry Christmas and all the world peace.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 21.

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

COAL.—Winnipeg prices are the same, and we quote: Pennsylvania anthracite \$8.50 per ton, delivered to consumers,

Souris lignite \$1.25 per ton, delivered to consumers, and \$3.85 at the yard here, Lethbridge bituminous \$6.50 to consumers; western anthracite, \$8.50 per ton to consumers.

DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS.—New nuts and fruits are now in the market. Prices are: Grenoble Walnuts, 16c; Tarragona almonds, 16c, princess paper shell almonds, 22c; Sicilly filberts, large, 12c; Brazil nuts, 15c; peanuts, roasted, 15c, peanut greens, 13c, Ontario black walnuts, 8c; butternuts, 9c; hickory nuts, 10c per pound; figs, old, 14 oz. boxes, \$1 per dozen; figs, new, 9 lb. boxes, 1.1c; figs, superior, 85 lb. boxes, 19c; figs, fancy imperial, 55 lb. boxes, 22c per lb; dates, new Persian, 9c.

GREEN FRUITS.—California oranges have been offering freely. Owing to the scarcity of Florida oranges this year, California shippers have been making a big push to get their fruit on the market early, the result has been that large quantities of oranges have been shipped from California that were not at all fit for the market, being picked too green. Oranges have been picked, which it is said should not have been picked until February. Only a very few boxes of Florida oranges have been received here this year—just enough to sample them. Prices are: Lemons, New Messinas, 6.50 to \$7 box; Jamaica oranges \$7.50 per box; California oranges, \$5 to \$5.50 per box. bananas \$3 to \$1 per bunch as to size; apples, per barrel, \$3.75 to \$4, as to variety; Catawba grapes 75c per basket, large lots 65c per basket; Malaga grapes \$7.00 per keg; canberries \$12.50 per barrel; sweet potatoes \$5.50 per barrel; Spanish onions \$1.25 per crate; apple cider, 35c per gallon, in 80 gallon barrels; fresh comb honey, 22c per lb.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—Wheat has suffered a further sharp decline this week, as a result of the strained relations between Great Britain and the United States, growing out of the position the latter country has assumed in the Venezuelan boundary dispute. In the early part of the week there was not much change. Prices were easier on Monday, when the large increase of 3,018,000 bushels was announced in the visible supply, but recovered on Tuesday. World shipments from all exporting countries for last week were 8,000,000 bushels. Later in the week as the gravity in the situation began to become apparent, a collapse set in in the stock market, and wheat followed, declining sharply on Thursday and Friday, closing, yesterday, Friday at 8c lower than one week ago. Total exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 2,056,000 bushels, compared with 2,158,000 bushels last week, 8,551,000 bushels in the corresponding week one year ago, 2,605,000 bushels in the week two year ago, and as contrasted with 4,217,000 bushels in the third week of December, 1892.

Manitoba country markets held up fairly well during the week, up to this morning. At some country markets there was a decline and at others an advance, but the general range was the same as quoted a week ago. No. 1 hard ranging from 38 to 42c according to market, No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern 2 to 3c under No. 1 and No. 3 hard 5c under No. 2 hard. Frosted wheats, 22 to 30c per bushel. This morning there was a drop in country markets of 1c on above quotations on high grades, and 2 to 3c on low grades, these prices being paid to farmers in Manitoba country markets. In round lots of wheat there is practically no business moving. Holders are maintaining a firm front on Manitoba wheat, notwithstanding the drop in United States markets. The movement is keeping up large for the season, but is practically all going into store at Fort William, last weeks receipts at Fort William being 111,552 bushels as compared

with 73,076 bushels a year ago. We quote No. 1 hard nominal at 55c on an afloat basis, Fort William.

Flour.—There is no change here this week, some Ontario brands of flour have declined in the east, again. Sales by millers here are now made at \$1.70 to \$1.75 for patents and \$1.50 to \$1.55 for strong bakers per sack or 99lbs. delivered to city retail dealers; second bakers, \$1.80 to \$1.85, xxx, \$1.10 to \$1.15, delivered.

MILLSTUFFS.—City mills are selling at \$9 per ton for bran and \$11 for shorts, delivered in the city. Small lots \$1 per ton more.

OATS.—Prices are about the same. Dealers were paying 15 to 16c for farmers' loads, but more were taken at 16c than last week. There were more car lots moving east, but still shipments are quiet, and prices are lower in Eastern Canada markets. At country points in Ontario car lots are now down to 21 to 24c. In Manitoba country markets prices to farmers range from 12 to 13c at most points, and cars at 18½ to 14c.

BARLEY.—Farmers loads here are taken at 18 to 20c per bushel of 48 pounds, but there is very little demand. A few cars are being bought in the country at 16 to 17c for shipment east.

WHEAT.—Local farmers' market.—Farmers' loads are being taken at the mills here at 40 to 48c per bushel of 60 pounds for milling, as to quality. Smutty wheat for feed 30 to 35c per bushel.

GROUND FEED.—Prices ranged from \$11 to \$18 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled oat feed, and the lowest price for mixed mill feed.

OATMEAL.—Rolled oatmeal is irregular, but appears to sell mostly at about \$1.25 per sack of 80 pounds in broken lots to retail dealers.

OIL CAKE.—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$20 per ton in sacks.

FLAXSEED.—Flaxseed at Chicago yesterday was quoted 92 to 93c for cash seed. Prices to farmer in Manitoba country markets are about 60c per bushel.

BUTTER.—The local market is about the same as last reported, but rather firmer if anything, stocks not being large here and some dealers being well cleaned up, have been inclined to advance bids. In some cases 1c higher has been bid for strictly choice lots of dairy. Eastern markets rather easy. We quote fair to choice round lots of dairy butter at 12 to 15c and hold goods at 8 to 10c, as to quality. Dealers are selling at 15 to 17c for dairy tubs and 15 to 16c for rolls in small lots.

CHEESE.—Cheese is jobbing here in small lots at 8½ to 9c.

EGGS.—Dealers are still paying 21c per doz. for receipts of fresh eggs. Lined are being offered at 18c, but stocks held here are limited.

LARD.—Lard is again easier. Prices are:—Pure, \$1.80 for 20 pound pails, and \$1.50 for 50 lb pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.50 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8½c pound.

CURED MEATS.—Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 11c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11½; do., backs, 10c; picnic hams, 8c; short spiced rolls, 7½c long rolls, 7½c; shoulders, 6½c; smoked long clear, 9c; smoked jowls, 5½c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7½c per lb; shoulders, 5½c; backs, 8½c; barrel pork, heavy mess \$13.00, clear mess \$18.00, short cut, \$16.00, rolled shoulders, \$14 per barrel, pork sundries, fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 7c; German sausage, 7c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2½c, pickled tongues, 5c, sausage casings, 30c lb.

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BELTING

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING COMPANY.

POULTRY—The market is now stocked up heavily with poultry from Eastern Canada, and prices are consequently easier for lots of native poultry shipped in. Prices will likely be lower after the holidays, if not before. Ontario poultry is selling in small lots at about the following prices. Turkeys, 12½c, geese, 10½c, and large lots ½c to 1c lower, according to quantity wanted. Some of the retail butchers have brought in car lots of poultry from Ontario, and are selling it here retail at as low prices as small lots are jobbing at. This has demoralized the market some and causes a lower tendency. For native poultry, dealers are paying 9½ to 10c for turkeys, 8½ to 9c for geese and ducks, and 6½ to 7c for chickens. Choice lots will bring the top price.

DRESSED MEATS—The quantity of dressed meats offering so far this season has been much less than last year, but offerings increased yesterday in beef. Country frozen beef ranges from 3 to 4c as to quality for sides, most bringing 3½ to 4c, and a little pickled quality has brought 4½c for sides. Unfrozen city dressed has sold at 5 to 5½c for ordinary, and fancy Christmas beef has ranged up to 6 to 6½c. Hogs have been sparingly offered, and have held at 5c as the general price, and yesterday prices advanced to 5½c, though this is looked upon as only a temporary spurt. Winnipeg prices for hogs are far above eastern Canada markets. At Toronto the other day 4½c was the top price quoted for choice selected weights of hogs. Mutton is quiet here at 6c for butchers, and country at 5 to 5½c as to quality. Meats are all low east, recent quotations from Montreal quoting beef at 3 to 3½c for farmers' beef and 4½ to 6c for mutton.

GAME—Rabbits, 8c each; jack rabbits, 50c each.

VEGETABLES—Following are prices on the street market: Potatoes, 20c per bushel, cabbage 25 to 40c per dozen, as to size, celery 25 to 40c per dozen bunches; onions 40 to 50c per bushel; turnips 10 to 15c per bushel; parsnips, 40 to 50c bushel; carrots 25c; beets 25c bushel.

HIDES—Hides have been rather firmer here, and Chicago was reported firmer, at 6½c for No. 1 buff hides. Montreal was ½c lower, but that market was out of parity with prices elsewhere. Winnipeg has been a good market for some time for sellers, prices here averaging high in comparison with Chicago, Toronto or most other markets. Eastern tanners are trying to secure the compulsory inspection of hides at all inspection points in Canada. We quote prices here as follows: Green frozen hides, 4 to 4½c, 5 lbs tare off. We quote: Calf, 8 to 15lb skins, 5 to 6c per lb; deacons, 15 to 20c each; Eips, 4 to 5c; sheep and lambskins recent kill, 40 to 50c. Tallow, 4 to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL—Manitoba fleece, nominal 10 to 12c per lb.

SENECA ROOT—Nominal at 18 to 20c per lb.

HAY—Baled prairie is offered at about \$5.75 to \$6 on cars here. Loose hay on the street market, \$1.50 to \$5 per ton.

LIVE STOCK—The only business has been in choice to fancy cattle for the Christmas market, at about 4c for real good stuff, though higher has been paid for a few head of extra fancy animals for Christmas display. In hogs business has been more active, a large number of good packing hogs having been received, with the quotation steady at 8½c off cars here. Sheep nominal. About 3c was the price paid for the best lots for the Christmas market, but these were mostly contracted for some time ago.

Donald Leslie, of Winnipeg, has opened a private bank at Stonewall, Man.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, Dec. 17, 1895.

There are few changes in the market this week. Creamery butter is a trifle lower owing to the arrival of eastern consignments. It is now held at 27c to 29c. Eggs have advanced another cent during the week, and are now quoted at 23 cents. There was some decrease in the volume of business done in fruits last week. Custom is evidently waiting for the fresh Christmas consignments. Several lots of Australian fruit arrived by the last ship, and large consignments of Japanese oranges will arrive by the next oriental steamer. California seedling oranges are now quoted at \$3.50 and navals at \$4.50. California grapes are scored off the reports. The following reductions has taken place in meal: 90 lb. sacks, \$3.00; 45 lb. sacks, \$3.10; 22½ lb. sacks, \$3.80; 10.7 sacks, \$3.60.

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, Dec. 21, 1895.

Oats are easy and offering very abundantly. Wheat is advancing in Washington state, which influences the market here. Dressed hogs are easier. Cured hams and smoked bacon ½c lower.

Butter—Dairy butter, 18 to 20c; creamery 27 to 29c; Manitoba cheese 10 to 11c per lb.

Cured Meats—Hams 12½c; breakfast bacon 13c; backs 12c; long, clear 9c; short rolls 9½c; smoked sides 10½c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 10c per pound; in cails and tubs 9½c. Mess pork \$15; short cut \$18.

Fish—Prices are: Flounders 3c; smelt 5c; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c; salmon 9c; halibut 7c; whiting 6c; soles 6c; crabs 60c dozen; smoked salmon 12½c; smoked halibut 10c; bloaters 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; trout 10c per lb.; salt salmon \$7.50 per barrel.

Game—Mallards, 50c; pintails 40c; blue grouse 75c; wildgins, 35c; venison, 5c.

Vegetables—Potatoes new, \$8 to \$10 per ton; onions silver skins, 1½c; cabbage, 1½c; carrots, turnips and beets, ½ to 1c a lb.; sweet potatoes, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Eggs—Fresh, local, 35c; Eastern 23c per dozen.

Fruits—California seedling oranges \$3.50, navals, \$1.50; native apples \$1.00; California lemons, \$1.50 to \$5.00, California apples, \$1.20 to \$1.30; California pears, \$1.50 per box; local pears, \$1.00; Japanese oranges; 75c; Jap oranges 75c.

Nuts—Almonds, 15c; filberts, 1½c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 15c; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Flour—Manitoba patent, per bbl., \$1.40; strong bakers, \$1.10; Oregon, \$3.80; Oak Lake patent \$1.20; do strong bakers \$1.00.

Meal—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22½ pound sacks, \$3.90, 10.7 sacks, \$3.60. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.00; 2-50's, \$2.75. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.70; 2-15's, \$2.80.

Grain—Washington State wheat \$21.50 per ton f. o. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats 16.00 per ton.

Ground Feed—National mills chcp, \$20 to \$22 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$18.50 ton; bran \$16.50; oil cake meal, \$26 ton; F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import stuff.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 6½c; mutton, 7½c to 8c; pork, 7½ to 8c; veal, 7 to 9c per lb.

Hay—Nominal at \$3 per ton.

Live Stock—Calves, 5 to 7c; steers, 3 to 3½c lb; cows 2½ to 3c; sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.50; hogs, 4½ to 5½c; lamb, per head \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Poultry—Chickens, \$1 to \$6 per dozen.

Sugars—Powdered and icing, 6½c, Paris lump, 5½c; granulated, 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellows 8½c; yellow 8½c per lb.

Syrups—30 gallon barrels, 1½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.25 each. 1 gallon tins, \$3.75 per case of 10, ½ gallon tins, \$1.50 per case of 20.

Teas—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good, 18c; choice, 26c. Ceylons: Fair, 25c, good, 30c, choice, 35c per lb.

British Columbia Business Notes

A. W. Harding, drugs, Kamloops, has sold out to R. G. McPherson.

Sloan & Scott, dry goods, Nanaimo, have assigned.

W. J. Van Houten, hardware, etc., Nanaimo, is advertising selling out.

The stock of F. Laudsberg, curios, Victoria, is advertised for sale by the sheriff.

The Queen Charlotte Oil Co., Victoria, has been incorporated.

The effects of the Sehl Hastie Erskine Furn Co., Victoria, has been sold to L. E. Erb.

Business still improves as the holidays approach. Money is easier and collections are fairly good.

The shipping this season is larger than at any period since the incorporation of Vancouver. There are ten crafts in port, and their carriage capacity aggregate 14,600 tons.

The sawmills are all busy, and trade seems to have recovered to such an extent that there are few idle men seen on the streets.

The coal war is still raging here. Gilman coal is being shipped from Seattle and being sold in competition with the British Columbia article. It is sold cheaper than our Wellington coal, but should be sold cheaper yet, as the difference in price does not yet make up for the inferior quality.

The last Australian steamer was crowded to the decks with freight on her outward voyage. She was obliged to decline 500 tons of freight. The incoming Oriental steamer has outward freight waiting for her which will tax her to carry.

The fruit growers of British Columbia have formed a co-operative association for 1896, and an executive committee is going through the province instructing fruit raisers and intending shippers.

A new kind of salmon, about 10 inches long, and resembling the spring salmon, is being caught in immense quantities by the Indians in the interior. The little stragglers spawn in the small lakes, fed by the inland streams. They are of very fine flavor. Specimens have been sent to Prof. Prince, Dominion commissioner, for his opinion as to their identity.

It is difficult to keep track of the numerous companies being rapidly organized to develop the different resources of the province. The organization of some of these, it is feared, will have but one result, to empty the coffers of British capitalists and fill the purses of unprincipled promoters, but instances of this kind are remarkably few and not so numerous as might be expected in these nervous times, while the capital involved is not large. In view of the very large number of legitimate enterprises under way, one cannot conceive how it is possible for British Columbia's prosperity to be retarded another year, for millions of dollars of capital that will flow in here next summer to develop our marvellously rich resources. The fishing industry will receive a tremendous impetus; an army of prospectors will disclose millions of tons more of our vast mineral wealth. Lumber will recover under the influence of the big Pacific Coast Trust, and all other industries will boom from sympathy. There is not any intelligent business man in British Columbia who does not predict a revival of trade for this province in 1896.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Dec 7	Dec 14
Extra Manitoba hard.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard.....	107	74	52	45	04
No. 2 hard.....	39	21	25	33	37
No. 3 hard.....	34	39	28	42	38
No. 1 North'n.....	20	20	9	10	8
No. 2 North'n.....	6	0	3	4	2
No. 3 North'n.....	0	0	1	0	0
No. 1 white fyle.....	4	0	0	0	0
No. 2 white fyle.....	0	2	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring.....	9	3	3	1	3
No. 2 Spring.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 frosted.....	14	34	21	21	31
No. 2 frosted.....	22	11	11	5	8
No. 3 Frosted.....	9	1	0	0	2
No. 1 Rejected.....	16	14	12	17	9
No. 2 Rejected.....	39	34	61	47	48
No Grade.....	4	1	0	0	0
Feed.....	0	2	1	0	1
Total.....	44	306	127	233	251
Same week last year.....	276	235	176	148	99

Oats—No. 1 white, 8; No. 2 white, 31; No. 2 mixed, 2. No. 2 black, 1; feed, 9; total, 45. Barley—No. 3, 10; feed, 4c; total, 14.

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

Winnipeg Markets a Year Ago.

Wheat.—No. 1 hard, c.i.f. Fort William December, 62 to 64c and 45 to 60c to farmers, Manitoba country points.
 Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.65; Bakers, \$1.85.
 Bran.—Per ton, \$11.
 Shorts.—Per ton, \$13.
 Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, 25 to 27c.
 Barley.—Per bushel, feed 28c to 31c.
 Flax Seed.—25c to \$1.
 Butter.—Round lots country dairy 12 to 14c.
 Cheese.—Small lots 11 to 11½c.
 Eggs.—Fresh, 14, to 16c round lots.
 Beef.—Fresh, per lb., 8 to 4½c, fancy 5½ to 6c.
 Mutton.—Fresh, and lamb, 5 to 6c.
 Hogs.—Dressed, 4½ to 5c.
 Cattle.—Butchers, 2½ to 3c.
 Hogs.—Live, off cars, 3½ to 3¾c.
 Sheep.—\$2.25 to \$2 40 per 100 pounds.
 Seneca Root.—19 to 20c.
 Poultry.—Chicken, 6 to 7c, turkeys, 9 to 11c, geese, 7 to 8c, ducks 7 to 8c.
 Hides.—No. 1 cows, 2½ to 3c.
 Potatoes.—40 to 45c per bushel.
 Hay.—\$1.50 to \$5.50 per ton, car lots.
 Wool.—8 to 9c, unwashed fleeces.

Wheat prices in the country were very irregular this week last year and inclined to boom.

Manitoba Wheat Movement.

Receipts of wheat at Fort William from September 1, the beginning of the crop year, to December 14, amount to 10,598,672 bushels, as compared with 8,618,181 bushels for the same period last year. Shipments east of Fort William for export or to Eastern Canada from September 1 to December 14, amount to 8,625,042 bushels, as compared with 9,002,720 bushels for the corresponding period of last year. Stocks at Fort William on December 14 were 2,073,982 bushels compared with 1,914,977 bushels a year ago, and 1,353,614 bushels 10 years ago. Receipts for the week ended December 14 at Fort William were 411,652 bushels and shipments from that point were 5,091. For the corre-

sponding week last year receipts were 78,030 bushels and shipments 1,823.

Wheat Stocks

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Dec. 11, 1895, shows an increase of 8,018,000 bushels, against an increase of 2,174,000 for the corresponding week last year and an increase of — bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and — bushels three years ago.

The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat on the dates named for four years, as compiled by the Chicago board of trade and includes stocks at most important points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains. There are some important points not covered by this statement:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan. 2.....	58,581,000	80,223,000	81,228,000	15,907,000
Feb. 5.....	83,370,000	79,863,000	81,391,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4.....	78,765,000	75,569,000	79,088,000	41,558,000
April 1.....	74,308,000	71,458,000	77,654,000	41,038,000
" 8.....	72,703,000	70,762,000	77,294,000	41,177,000
" 15.....	70,457,000	69,217,000	76,960,000	42,055,000
" 22.....	68,620,000	68,425,000	74,869,000	39,149,000
" 29.....	65,770,000	66,585,000	75,027,000	37,938,000
May 6.....	62,106,000	65,156,000	73,669,000	36,190,000
" 13.....	59,623,000	63,510,000	72,682,000	35,190,000
" 20.....	56,484,000	62,044,000	71,392,000	30,670,000
" 27.....	54,244,000	61,329,000	70,159,000	29,622,000
June 3.....	52,229,000	60,394,000	71,030,000	27,910,000
" 10.....	49,739,000	58,211,000	69,662,000	26,950,000
" 17.....	47,717,000	57,005,000	68,376,000	24,066,000
" 24.....	46,225,000	55,392,000	67,091,000	21,561,000
July 1.....	44,610,000	54,637,000	62,316,000	24,262,000
" 8.....	43,350,000	54,114,000	61,819,000	23,150,000
" 15.....	41,237,000	53,144,000	59,328,000	22,430,000
" 22.....	40,487,000	52,771,000	58,901,000	23,068,000
" 27.....	39,233,000	51,144,000	59,310,000	22,991,000
Aug 3.....	38,517,000	50,010,000	59,240,000	26,070,000
" 10.....	37,839,000	49,321,000	58,869,000	25,230,000
" 17.....	36,829,000	48,000,000	57,612,000	24,775,000
" 24.....	35,683,000	46,771,000	57,240,000	24,950,000
" 31.....	35,428,000	46,049,000	56,831,000	23,360,000
Sept. 7.....	36,754,000	46,163,000	56,140,000	23,769,000
" 14.....	38,092,000	46,214,000	57,331,000	44,411,000
" 21.....	39,325,000	46,193,000	58,693,000	44,637,000
" 28.....	40,768,000	46,413,000	59,623,000	49,801,000
Oct. 7.....	41,823,000	46,614,000	60,275,000	51,250,000
" 14.....	44,481,000	47,074,000	61,159,000	55,000,000
" 21.....	46,180,000	47,659,000	60,978,000	59,405,000
" 28.....	50,430,000	48,199,000	60,327,000	61,691,000
Nov. 4.....	52,920,000	48,047,000	61,396,000	64,717,000
" 11.....	56,930,000	48,240,000	64,052,000	67,203,000
" 18.....	60,316,000	48,300,000	66,743,000	69,528,000
" 25.....	62,221,000	48,964,000	77,230,000	70,765,000
Dec. 2.....	68,963,000	49,179,000	78,091,000	72,680,000
" 7.....	68,736,000	49,988,000	78,783,000	75,670,000
" 14.....	66,340,000	49,172,000		

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on December 9 is as follows:

	bushels.
Montreal.....	245,000
Toronto.....	61,000
Kingston.....	30,000
Winnipeg.....	173,000
Manitoba elevators.....	1,925,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin.....	2,068,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on December 9, 1895:

	bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	87,925,000
Pacific Coast.....	8,276,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	
East of the Mountains.....	112,802,000
Pacific Coast.....	

Bradstreet's report for the week ended Dec. 16, shows an increase of 4,471,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 92,394,000 bushels on the latter date.

World's stocks on December 1, United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe, were 161,318,000 bushels, compared with 181,610,000 bushels a year ago, 190,387,000 bushels two years ago, 175,814,000 bushels three years ago, 157,718,000 bushels four years ago, 107,639,000 bushels five years ago, and 117,255,000 bushels six years ago.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending December 19, were \$1,453,703; balances, \$296,538. For the previous week clearings were \$1,756,624. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$1,283,102, and for the week, two years ago, \$1,318,127. For the month of November clearings were \$8,503,272, as compared with \$6,607,498 for November last year.

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

	Dec. 5.	Dec. 12.
Montreal.....	\$18,174,658	\$18,281,920
Toronto.....	8,455,236	7,922,817
Halifax.....	1,268,620	1,184,486
Winnipeg.....	1,878,870	1,756,624
Hamilton.....	818,816	792,481
Total.....	\$25,591,200	\$24,868,278

The Samson, Kennedy Failure.

A statement, so far as it has been made out, of the affairs of Samson, Kennedy & Co., of Toronto, is given below. While the stock-in-trade is given at \$210,000, this cannot be considered as absolutely correct, as stock-taking has not yet been finished. It is not expected that the estate will pay more than 20 cents on the dollar, if, indeed, it realizes that amount. The statement is as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Direct:	
Canadian and United States creditors.....	\$310,264
English creditors.....	116,725
Total.....	\$426,989
Indirect:	
Canadian Bank of Commerce paper under discount.....	\$300,000
Grand Total.....	\$725,989

ASSETS.

Stock in trade.....	\$210,000
Book accounts, good.....	37,652
Book accounts, doubtful.....	11,535
Warehouse costs, \$20,000, less bank claim.....	10,000
Manitoba Land and Souris Railway.....	21,013
Bills receivable.....	3,811
Provident and Commercial Land Co.....	3,686
Total.....	\$297,126

J. H. Falconer, manufacturer vinegar, etc., Victoria, has sold out jam department.

The West Coast Packing Co., Vancouver, has been incorporated.

W. A. Turiff, general merchant, Alameda, Assa., is dead.

J. H. Lyons, butcher, Carberry, Man., has sold out to McKay & Reeves.

Wm. Alexander & Co. retail dry goods, Montreal, have suspended. A demand for assignment was made by Gault Bros. on the firm. Alexander was formerly in the dry goods business in Winnipeg. Liabilities are about \$90,000.

About this time each year for some years back, Mr. Drowry, the great Winnipeg brewer and manufacturer of the Golden Key brand of aerated waters, sends out a beautiful picture to his patrons. There is one thing about Mr. Drowry's pictures which distinguishes them from many others in circulation about this time of year, and that is, that they are works of art. This year his picture is called "Heroes of the Goodwin Sands," and represents three of the life boat heroes of that famous spot, noted for the many shipwrecks which have occurred there. These three heroes are accredited with saving no less than 560 human beings from a watery grave. The picture is a copy of a painting by W. H. Franklin, a well known artist.

Bank of Ottawa.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS. THE PRESIDENT REVIEWS THE PAST YEAR'S BUSINESS—SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Ottawa was held at the offices of the Bank in Ottawa on Wednesday, the 11th day of December, 1895.

Among those present were: Messrs. the Hon. George Bryson, senior and junior; Sheriff Sweetland, Messrs. George Hay, D. Murphy, Alexander Fraser, Charles Magee, David MacLaren, T. W. Kenny, T. M. McKay, A. Mason, Hon. Senator Clewlow, W. S. O'Dell, G. H. Perley, D. O'Connor, Q. C., and John Christie.

On motion of Mr. Hay, seconded by Mr. Fraser, the president took the chair, and the general manager acted as secretary.

The chairman then called upon the general manager to read the following report of the directors:--

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The balance at the credit of Profit and Loss Account on 30th November, 1894, was \$ 80,158 26
 Net profit for the year ending 30th November, 1895, after deducting expenses of management, reduction in Bank premises, and making necessary provision for interest due depositors, unearned interest on current discounts, and for all bad and doubtful debts... 201,479 13

\$234,637 39

Appropriated as follows.

Dividend No. 88, paid 1st June, 1895... \$60,000 00
 Dividend No. 89, payable 2nd Dec., 1895 60,000 00
 Appropriated for Officers Pension Fund as authorized at last meeting of shareholders 5,000 00
 Carried to Rest Account 75,000 00
 Leaving a balance to be carried forward at credit of Profit and Loss Account of 31,637 39

And making the Rest Account \$1,000,000 00

The directors have to report with regret the resignation of the Honorable George Bryson from the board. Mr. Bryson shared in the guidance of the bank's business as a director from the time of its establishment. His influence and experience were of much value, and were highly appreciated by the other directors. The Honourable George Bryson Jr., was elected to fill the vacancy on the board for the balance of the year.

Since the last annual meeting branches of the bank have been established at Mattawa and Portage la Prairie, with fair promise of satisfactory results.

The various officers continue to discharge their respective duties to the satisfaction of the board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES MAGEE,
 President.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Liabilities and assets as on the 30th November, 1895:

Liabilities.	
Notes in circulation.....	\$1,183,895 00
Deposits bearing interest.....	4,077,901 70
Deposits not bearing interest.....	602,641 85
Balances due to banks in the United Kingdom.....	182 751 23
	<hr/>
	\$6,052,159 78

Capital fully paid up.....	\$1,500,000 00
Rest.....	1,000,000 00
Dividend No. 89..	60,000 00
Former dividends unpaid.....	1,221 85
Reserved for interest and exchange.....	19,895 00
Rebate on current discounts.....	42,107 00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.....	31,637 39
	<hr/>
	2,657,861 24
	<hr/>
	\$8,709,521 02

Assets.	
Specie.....	\$ 140,828 91
Dominion Notes..	254,060 25
Notes of and cheques on other banks in Canada.....	98,487 48
Deposits in other Canadian banks.....	136,516 64
Balances due from other banks in foreign countries.....	108,344 86
Dominion Government debentures or stock.....	172,300 00
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation.....	53,000 00
Canadian municipal and other debentures.....	326,214 51
	<hr/>
	1,289,772 60
Call loans on stocks and bonds..	305,503 00
Loans and bills discounted.....	6,922,319 68
Overdue debts—estimated loss provided for.....	46,662 14
Real estate, the property of the bank, other than bank premises.....	16,673 60
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank.....	1,590 00
Bank premises.....	127,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,709,521 02

GEO. BURN,
 General Manager.

In moving the adoption of the report the president said:

"The directors report presented to day is one that requires very little comment or explanation. At the last annual meeting I alluded to the fact that the funds of the bank were not fully employed, owing to the depression which was then prevailing, but with the advent of spring business improved, and during the last half of the year our loans have been larger than at any previous time in the history of the bank.

On the 30th November call loans were \$169,049 less than last year, but other current loans and discounts were \$1,127,560 more, or a net increase of \$958 511.

Deposits show a decrease of \$124,601, the larger amount of which is in "Deposits not bearing interest," being customers' balances subject to cheque.

Circulation shows an increase of \$60,915, and the net profits of the year exceed those of last year by \$16,883.11. We have been able to add \$75,000 to the Rest Account making that fund a million dollars.

In view of the fact that of the larger banks having their head offices in the Provinces of Ontario or Quebec, only two or three made any addition to their rest accounts at the date of their last annual meeting, the directors feel gratified that, notwithstanding competition in rates and some losses, we have been able to present such satisfactory results, and I am sure this feeling will be general among the shareholders.

The lumber trade still continues fairly satisfactory. The demand having fallen off during the past season in the United States markets, a large percentage of lumber is being wintered here. Lately, however, an improvement has been noticed, and somewhat better prices are looked for this season, particularly in the higher grades of sawn lumber.

Manitoba and the Northwest have been favored with crops above the average, and although exceedingly low prices still prevail, the yield of wheat and other grains has been so phenomenally large that the exportable surplus of grain, cattle and other products, will realize at least twenty millions of dollars, which will enable the farmers to pay off old debts and restore business to a more satisfactory basis.

The Ottawa district has fared, perhaps, better than other parts of either of the Central Provinces, the general crops being a fair average, whilst hay was above an average, and on account of the scarcity of this article in Western Ontario, a paying price is being realized.

The price of cheese has ruled very low, owing to increased shipments from other countries to Great Britain, the market of our exports.

The branches at Mattawa and Portage la Prairie were established as much for the purpose of conserving business already enjoyed by the Bank as of gaining new connections.

The Bank had business connections in both places long before the offices were opened, which we were unwilling to lose.

I may say that since the end of our financial year the directors have decided to open an office at Kenilworth. Strong representations have been made to us at intervals for some time past by residents of that town as to its desirability as a point for a branch of our Bank, and finding recently that the people were determined to have another bank open there, we concluded to occupy the field.

With regard to the rate of dividend paid, the directors are aware that some of the shareholders think we ought to pay more than 8 per cent., instead of adding so much to the rest. Well, gentlemen, the directors themselves, being large shareholders, would doubtless be quite willing to receive a larger return, but they have the responsibility, and believe that in building up a substantial rest, they have been safeguarding your interests and making the stock more valuable than by distributing a larger proportion of the earnings. Eight per cent. is a good dividend to pay, and maintain, and I do not think it should increase yet a while, but if business continues good, and we are as fortunate in avoiding large losses as we have been in the past, it is not impossible that an addition in the shape of a bonus, of say one per cent., may be possible in the not very distant future.

I will now move the adoption of the report, seconded by the Vice-President, Mr. Hay, but before putting the motion to the meeting we shall be glad to answer any questions which any of the shareholders present may desire to ask.

The Hon. Senator Clewlow congratulated the shareholders on the good showing made for the year, and said he was sure the shareholders were satisfied to have a substantial rest account established.

Sheriff Sweetland, in moving the following resolution, said that the report itself was so satisfactory that it needed but few words to be added. Allusion had been made in the report to the retirement of the Hon. George Bryson, whom he was glad to see present on this occasion. It was to be expected that after one had passed his eightieth year he felt as though he would like to enjoy rest and retirement, and he hoped that Mr. Bryson would be long spared to his family and friends. He then moved, seconded by Mr. Kenny,

that the thanks of the shareholders are due, and are hereby tendered, to the president, vice-president and directors for their careful attention to the interests of the bank during the past year.

The president thanked the shareholders for the resolution. It was then moved by Honorable Senator Clémow, seconded by George H. Perley:

"That the thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the General Manager and other officers of the bank for the efficient manner in which they had performed their respective duties."

The general manager replied briefly on behalf of the staff.

Honorable George Bryson, Sr., desired to express his gratification at the pleasant and friendly relations which had existed between himself and the other directors and officials of the bank during the whole term of his connection with it as a member of the board. He also desired to thank those who had alluded to his presence there to day in so kindly a manner. It was then moved by Mr. D. O'Connor, Q. C., seconded by Mr. A. Masson:

"That the ballot box be now opened, and remain open until five o'clock, for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year, and that Messrs. W. S. O'Dell and T. M. McKay be appointed scrutineers, the poll to be closed whenever five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered."

The scrutineers presented the following report:

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 11. 1895.

George Burn, Esq., General Manager,
Bank of Ottawa,

Sir, — We, the undersigned scrutineers, appointed at the general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Ottawa, held this day, hereby declare the following gentlemen duly elected directors for the ensuing year: Hon. George Bryson, Jr., Alexander Fraser, Esq., George Hay, Esq., Charles Magee, Esq., John Mather, Esq., David Maclaren, Esq., Denis Murphy, Esq.

W. S. O'DELL } Scrutineers
T. M. McKay }

The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the newly-elected board, held immediately after the meeting of shareholders, Mr. Charles Magee was elected president, and Mr. George Hay, vice-president.

Compulsory Inspection of Hides.

The tanners of Ontario met in session at Toronto lately and discussed various matters pertaining to their trade. The question of hide inspection was by far the most important one with which the meeting had to deal. Tanners appear almost unanimously in favor of compulsory inspection, but some of the hide merchants hold the opposite idea. Inspection is not compulsory in most countries where hides are a staple product. A system of voluntary inspection certainly has the tendency to favor the hide merchant; the inspector's profits depending upon the number of hides brought to his scales, it is obviously in his interest to give the dealer a high inspection. There is little uniformity in the inspection of Toronto, Hamilton, London and Kingston, and possibly the variances may be explained in this manner. The following resolution was adopted by the section:—"That the government be memorialised to grant uniform and compulsory hide inspection on all Canadian hides and skins in every city and district where there is an inspector at present or where one may be appointed in future, and that Messrs. Davis, Wickett, Lang, Beal and W. Beardmore be a committee to prepare said memorial, and at the same time seek the co-operation of Montreal, Quebec, Winnipeg and other places in the movement."

A Mean Trick

Complaints are made from time to time of the practice of some retailers of refusing drafts on trifling pretexts. Sometimes on account of an error of fifteen or twenty-five cents drafts are allowed to go back, causing expense and annoyance much out of proportion to the amount involved. In other cases they are returned with no excuse whatever, but out of sheer meanness, and after the wholesaler has paid collections two or three times on new drafts, an acceptance is received. This is a feature we overlooked in our dissertation a month ago on business "tricks." If anyone can tell the difference between taking fifty or seventy-five cents out of a man in this way and stealing, we would like to hear from him. No doubt many offend in this way through carelessness, but far the larger number undoubtedly make a practice of it through pure "cussedness." People doing business together, who hope to get any satisfaction or profit from their relationships, should consider each other's interests more than to allow a few cents error in an account, or carelessness in matters of his kind, to injure their reputation for fair dealing.—Canadian Baker and Confectioner.

Fur Trade Notes.

The Fur Trade Review urges caution upon collectors of furs in making purchases, both as regards price and quality, owing to the uncertainty of the outlook.

Mr. Clarke, manager, at Winnipeg of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s raw fur department, has recently returned from a trip to Great Britain. While in England he gave close attention to the details of the fur trade, spending some weeks in the company's warehouses in London, with the object of making himself familiar with the mode of handling furs in the great fur mart of the world. Mr. Clarke, though a thoroughly competent fur buyer, was surprised to witness how closely the furs were assorted in London, in regard to quality. The furs are handled over and over, and arranged according to quality, in bales for the great sales, which are held at stated intervals, and which are attended by buyers from all parts of the world. The least defect either in the fur or skin, is sufficient to reduce a skin and cause it to go into a lower grade. When the furs are put up at the sales, the buyers have the greatest confidence in the quality as announced, and make no effort to examine the skins. The company's grading is regarded as good as a government guarantee, so far as quality is concerned, and is accepted without question by the buyers. This careful sorting of the furs is well known to the trade, and accounts for the reason why better prices are realized at the Hudson's Bay Coy's sales than at any of the other London sales.

Wasteful Advertising Methods.

Waste in advertising methods is just as unbusiness as waste and unthrift in any other department.

Have you contracted for a specific space for a specific period of time? Then see that that space is carefully filled each day or week as the case may be with business-bringing announcements. One hundred lines costs the advertiser say \$5. He cannot afford to send a scrawl in the shape of "copy" to the newspaper, reading "Too busy, have not had time to prepare advertisement. John Smith & Co." One does not throw away \$5 worth of goods purchased from the wholesaler in this manner.

Band your keenest thoughts to the work, or pay some one to do it for you, for it will pay you to fill you contracted space with live, trade-creating, customer-enthusing store news,

Wool.

The London wool sales closed Wednesday at stronger prices for the better wools. It is said some of these wools will stand the American importer 48 to 55c per scoured pound, landed. There were 150,000 bales sold at the London sales and 20,000 bales withdrawn. The next London sale begins January 14. Territory wools at Boston are quiet but firm on the scoured basis of 83 to 85c for fine-medium and fine, with choice-Montana lots 2 to 3c higher. For XX and above Ohio about 19 to 19½c is yet the market. Australian wools are firm on the scoured basis of 49 to 47c for combings, and 49 to 45c for clothing.

Dairy-Trade News.

The proposal to form a dairy exchange in Winnipeg is meeting with considerable favor. The idea is to have a cold storage in connection with the exchange to which consignments of butter and cheese could be shipped. A sales day would be held say twice a month which buyers would attend, thus saving the expense of travelling through the country to make purchases. The matter will be considered at the next meeting of the Manitoba dairy association.

Silver.

Silver and silver securities have been generally flat and depressed this week. The quotation for bars in London declined from 80 9-16d to 29 15-16d per ounce, and had a rally to 30½d. The New York market followed this decline, going from 67c to 65½c per ounce and recovering to 66½c. Silver prices Dec. 13 were: London, 80 3-16d; New York, 66½c.

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of December 16, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: English and foreign wheats have been dull. There have been cargo sales of No. 1 Duluth at 23s 9d; No. 1 Manitoba, 26s, and California at 27s. Linseed has fallen 6d. To-day wheat was easy. American flour lost 8d, and corn was down 3d.

The court of appeals at Albany, New York, has given a decision in the case of Erastus Wiman, charged by his late partners in the mercantile agency, R. G. Dunn & Co., with forgery. The court sustains the opinion of the general term of the supreme court, reversing the judgment of the conviction and sentence of five and a half years, and Wiman is a free man.

A London Times correspondent says "that when one considers the enormous strides which German industry has made in every direction during the last twenty-five years, it is impossible to say that these anticipations may be fulfilled. Germany is by far the most dangerous of our industrial competitors at the present moment all the world over, and one cannot but regret that the influence of German competition upon British industry has not yet received the full amount of official attention which the magnitude of the interests at stake deserve."

A. Carruthers, hide and wool dealer at Winnipeg, was busy this week shipping out hides, having disposed of his fall and early winter purchases while on a trip to Chicago, St. Paul and other points. It is not generally known that Mr. Carruthers is a large buyer of sheep pelts in United States markets, but such is the case. He has purchased 8,000 skins in Chicago and St. Paul markets recently, for shipment to eastern Canada. He bought 4,000 skins at St. Paul this week, at prices fully as low as are paid in the Winnipeg market, though the freight rate is of course considerably lower from St. Paul than from Winnipeg.

..THE EXACT TINT EVERY TIME..

The Canada Paint Company's



TRIPLE STRENGTH TINTING COLORS ARE NECESSARY TO EVERY DEALER HANDLING OUR PURE WHITE LEAD.

They are Being Enquired for.

MONTREAL, TORONTO,
AND VICTORIA.



Specimen Cards and Particulars

... FREE to all Enquirers

'RIGBY' POROUS WATERPROOF CLOTHING AND CLOTH.

We are making Men's Cape, Long Sacque and Spring and Fall Overcoats, Bicycle Suits, Coachmen's Livery Overcoats and Ladies' Golf Capes of the Rigby Porous Waterproof Cloth.

We are selling Rigby Cloth in Costume Cloths, and Ulsterings of various weights and colorings for Ladies' Wear, also Tweeds and Worsteds for Men's Suitings.

It costs very little extra to have clothing waterproofed by the Rigby process, and does not alter the feeling or texture of the material. There is no rubber in the compound, and the marvellous thing about Rigby is that it remains porous. Patterns and price lists will be forwarded on application from the trade only.

H. SHOREY & CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
MONTREAL, QUE.

E. A. SMALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE OF

MEN'S BOYS'
AND
CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

MR. THOS. FOSTER, Agent,
P. O. Box 217, WINNIPEG,

Victoria Square, MONTREAL.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

The Largest Factory of its kind
in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND

PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured solely under the supervision
of the Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies
AND PRESERVES,

Prepared by

MICHÉL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
MONTREAL.

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

E. BOISSEAU & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

Men's, Youths', Boys'
and Children's

CLOTHING.

18 Front
Street East.



18 Front
Street East.

TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

McINTYRE SON & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Importers and Direct Agents for the BEST
MANUFACTURERS in the following

SPECIALTIES:

FANCY & STAPLE DRESS GOODS

FANCY SILK AND WOOL MIXTURE DRESS GOODS in Persians, Taffetalines, shot and plain colors, Poplines, ditto, Reys, ditto, Glorias, ditto, Crepons, Black and Colors.

FANCY COLORED WOOL DRESS GOODS in Tweeds, Cover Coatings, Drap de Dames, Drap Almas, Shepherd Checks, Rage Sable, Granite, Cotele Croquella, Cotele Cheval.

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS in Bengallines, DeLaines, Diagonals, Armures, Figures, Poplins, Sicilians, Mohairs, Cashmeres, Serges.

FANCY COTTON DRESS GOODS in Muslins, Zephyrs Art orandy, Brocaded and stripe Plisse, Printed Crepons, Japonaises Levantines, Sitaile Percales, French Cambrics, Batiste Faccounce and Neigeuse, French Satens, Plain and Fancy Stripe Linen Grenadines.

Linens, Laces Velvets, Linings,
Kid Gloves, Smallwares, etc.

Manitoba, N.W.T. and British Columbia
Agent,

J. M. MACDONALD, McINTYRE BLOCK.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

The prices below are board of trade quotations for Chicago No 2 wheat, No 2 oats and No 2 corn, per bushel. Pork is quoted per barrel and lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.

Wheat was easy on Monday, the May option closing 1/2c lower than Saturdays close. The increase of 3,018,000 bushels in the visible supply was the principal feature. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	56 1/4	57 1/4	59 1/4
Corn.....	25 1/4	—	28 1/4
Oats.....	16 1/4	—	19 1/4
Mess Pork	—	—	—
Lard.....	—	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	—	—

Wheat was irregular on Tuesday, but closed firm. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	56 1/4	56 3/4	60
Corn.....	25 1/4	25 3/4	28 1/4
Oats.....	16 1/4	—	19 1/4
Mess Pork..	7 90	8 50	8 87 1/2
Lard.....	5 17 1/2	5 30	5 52 1/2
Short Ribs.	4 27 1/2	4 27 1/2	4 52 1/2

On Wednesday wheat was higher, influenced by the war scare, foreign buying, and smaller spring wheat movement. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	56 1/4	57 1/4	59 1/4
Corn.....	25 1/4	25 3/4	28 1/4
Oats.....	16 1/4	17	19
Mess Pork..	7 85	8 50	8 87 1/2
Lard.....	5 17 1/2	5 30	5 52 1/2
Short Ribs..	4 30	4 30	4 50

Wheat was weak on Thursday, declining in sympathy with the stock markets, as a result of the war scare from President Cleveland's message. Prices declined 1/2 to 3/4. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	55 1/4	55 3/4	59
Corn.....	25 1/4	25 3/4	28
Oats.....	16 1/4	—	19
Pork.....	7 55	8 50	8 85
Lard.....	5 20	5 30	5 57 1/2
Short Ribs.	4 30	4 30	4 57 1/2

On Friday wheat was very weak, in consequence of the depression in the New York stock market, though large exports were a strong feature toward the close. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	54 1/4	54 1/4	57 1/4-3/4
Corn.....	25	25 1/2	27 1/2
Oats.....	16 1/4	—	18 1/2-19
Mess Pork..	7 47 1/2	8 37 1/2	8 72 1/2
Lard.....	5 15	5 22 1/2	5 42 1/2
Short Ribs.	4 20	4 20	4 42 1/2

On Saturday May wheat opened at 57 1/4c to 57 1/2c, and declined to 57c, recovered to 57 1/2c. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	57 1/4	—	57 3/4
Corn.....	25 1/4	—	28
Oats.....	16 1/4	—	19
Mess Pork..	—	8 45	8 80
Lard.....	—	—	—
Short Ribs.	—	—	—
Flax Seed..	—	—	90 1/2

A week ago December wheat closed at 56 3/4c. A year ago December wheat closed 53 3/4c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, Dec. 21, May delivery closed at 61 3/4c. A week ago wheat closed at 66 3/4c for May.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 53 3/4c for May delivery. A week ago May wheat closed at 56 3/4c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday - Nov. - Dec. 53 1/2c, May, 67 1/2c
Tuesday - Nov. - Dec. 53 1/2c, May, 67 1/2c
Wednesday - Nov. - Dec. 53 1/2c, May, 67 1/2c
Thursday - Nov. - Dec. 53 1/2c, May, 67 1/2c
Friday - Nov. - Dec. 51 1/2c, May, 65 1/2c
Saturday - Nov. - Dec. 51 1/2c, May, 65 1/2c

A week ago to-day, (Saturday) prices closed at 53 3/4c for December. A year ago December delivery closed at 59 1/2c. Two years ago December closed at 50c. No. 1 hard was quoted at about 1c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, 2 to 3c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

London Seal Skin Sales.

Full information has now been received regarding the recent sales of fur seal skins in London.

The following quantities were offered for sale:

North-West Skins.....	93,426
Alaska.....	15,000
Copper Island.....	17,721
Lobos.....	12,017
Sundries.....	8,400

141,561

The prices realized were about 20 per cent. better than they were last year. There was a comparatively small demand, however, from the American continent, and this had considerable effect in preventing the still larger rise in prices which had been hoped for by the shippers.

The well-known firms of C. M. Lamson & Company, the Hudson's Bay Company and Culverwell, Brooks & Company control the sale of these valuable skins, and the following were the average prices realized by them for the British Columbia shipments.

	Per Skin.
Hudson's Bay Co.,...	45s
C. M. Lamson & Co.,...	44s 8d
Culverwell, Brooks & Co.	42s 2d

The average prices realized for the various kinds of skins at the larger and more important sales were as follows:

	Hudson's Co.	C. M. Bay Lamson & Co.
Middlings & Mids. & Smalls, 52s 81	43s 9d	52s 81
Smalls.....	53s	50s
Large Pups.....	55s 1d	51s 3d
Mid. ".....	55s 8d	53s 6d
Small ".....	46s 2d	45s 3d
Ex. Small Pups.....	31s 5d	31s 6d
Ex. Ex. Small Pups.....	26s	25s 4d
Middlings & Mids. & Smalls, Cut, etc.....	46s 9d	43s 6d
Smalls, Cut.....	46s 1d	43s
Large Pups, Cut.....	46s 5d	40s 6d
Mid. ".....	45s	38s 9d
Small ".....	35s 7d	33s
Ex. Ex. Small Pups, Cut.....	24s	23s 10

The Live Stock Trade.

John Cowles & Co., Winnipeg, brought in a car of cattle from Yorkton last Tuesday, which aggregated 27,700 pounds off the cars here. There were eighteen head in the car the average weight being about 1,540 pounds each. The animals averaged nearly 100 pounds more each before they were shipped.

The Canadian Live Stock Journal of Montreal, says that the cattle from Manitoba and the Western territories were the finest class of animals handled at that port this year. This is another tribute to the excellence of our western cattle.

At Liverpool on December 6, trade was slow, supplies were limited, so that the feeling was strong and prices advanced 1c per lb. The higher prices interfered with the demand, as

buyers did not feel inclined to pay the figures asked. Best States cattle sold at 12c. At London best States cattle brought 12 1/2c. Argentines, 11 1/2c, and sheep, 12c.

At Montreal on December 16, the quality of the stock offered was much better. Higher prices were realized for good to choice cattle, but no fancy figures were paid, as in former years. Choice fat steers sold at 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c, choice fat cows at 4c to 4 1/4c, good fat stock at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c, fair at 2 1/2c to 3c, and common at 1 1/2 to 2c per lb., live weight. There was an active demand for sheep and lambs, and higher prices were paid. Sheep sold at 2 1/2c to 3c, choice lambs at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c, fair at 3c to 3 1/2c per lb., live weight. The receipts of live hogs were fair, and values ruled easier at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c per lb.

Two head of Eastern cattle, and not a car load, as reported in the daily papers, are shown in the Winnipeg Christmas market.

At Toronto on Tuesday, there was the usual over supply of inferior cattle. The highest price touched was 4 1/2c for a few head. The general range was 3 to 4 1/2c for good to choice, and down to 2c for poor. Bulls for export 2 to 3 1/2c, sheep for shipping, 2 1/2 to 3c, poor, no sale. Lambs, 8 to 3 1/2c, the latter for choice Christmas stock. Hogs best bacon, 3 1/2c and range down to 2 to 2 1/2c for stags and rough.

At Chicago yesterday, trade was active and stronger prices. Common to choice hogs sold at \$3.35 to 3.57 1/2; packers' purchases being regularly at \$3.50.

Freight Rates in the Territories

EDITOR, THE COMMERCIAL.

DEAR SIR:—I have received to-day a carload of feed stuffs costing me exactly \$180, and the carriage on it from Wolsley, Assiniboia, was \$106.20. This \$180 included \$29.80 for sacks, leaving for the farmer \$150.20.

Will you explain to me if the Canadian Pacific Railway is working in common with the farmer to encourage the development of the country. I confess I am puzzled.

It is said that the farmer is the backbone of the country. I think he must be and a very strong one too. It reminds one of Sinbad the Sailor and the Little Old Man of the Sea.

Yours truly,
JEAN CLAUSTRE.

Maple Creek, Dec. 17, 1895.

[ED NOTE.—Our correspondent, Mr. Claustre, is right in regard to the charge, which on looking up the tariff we see is 29 cents per 100 pounds from Wolsley to Maple Creek. This is based on the local mileage tariff in the territories on the class of goods named by Mr. Claustre. The rate certainly does seem high, and we may say that it is vastly greater than the rate charged in the settled portion of Manitoba and the territories, where the rate for about the same distance would be 12 1/2 cents per 100, the rates being much higher in the unsettled country west of Moosejaw. This part of the road produces very little local traffic, and consequently the local rates are very high, in keeping with the general policy of the railways. While the railway company does not make very much on its local traffic, even at these high rates, in the district in question, owing to the limited traffic obtainable, it will still appear to the public that the rate is high, especially when compared with the rate on the same class of goods from Wolsley eastward. The rate from Wolsley to Fort William, more than double the distance, is only 22 cents per 100 pounds. The difference is, that one is an export and the other a local rate. It seems, however, to be the general policy of all railways to charge high on local rates, as compared with through rates, and this policy is apparently concurred in by the government.

WE HAVE FULL STOCKS FANCY

XMAS GROCERIES

ALL VARIETIES TABLE RAISINS:
 LONDON LAYERS
 LONDON LAYER CARTOONS
 DEHESA CLUSTERS
 IMPERIAL CLUSTERS
 FANCY CLUSTERS.



VALENCIA RAISINS.
 SULTANA RAISINS.
 TABLE AND COOKING FIGS.
 NEW NUTS—ALL KINDS
 IMPERIAL FRENCH PLUMS
 NEW BOSNIA AND FRENCH PRUNES

Glace Lemon, Orange and Citron Peels, Finest Imported.
 Extra Choice Assortment California Evaporated Fruits.

JUST ARRIVED CAR OF RAM LAL PURE INDIAN TEA

TURNER, MACKEAND & CO., WINNIPEG.

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. BAY & FRONT STS, TORONTO

Samples at McIntyre } REPRESENTATIVE
 Block, Winnipeg } A. W. Lasher W. W. Armstrong.

READ THIS.

FOR SALE!

ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, A

Magnificent Farm

Of rich black soil, situated on Lulu Island, North Arm Fraser River, B. C. being composed of west halves of lots 12 and 13 and part of 1, Block 4 North, Range 7 West, 200 acres more or less; over two-thirds under good cultivation, mostly in meadow, the balance having been plowed once or twice and yielding abundance of grass for stock; has a very large barn, house and orchard of good bearing trees, all well fenced with stakes and boards; all well dyked and ditched, and about 3-4ths well underdrained; it is six or seven miles from the city of Vancouver; good roads, with stages to and from Vancouver daily; the river at the door teems with salmon, and has excellent shooting for ducks, geese and snipe, also pheasants in the near future; good school and churches near by; climate lovely and scenery simply charming.

For further particulars apply to J. H. TODD & SON owners, Victoria, B. C. or to Messrs. Rand Bros. Vancouver.

J. & A. Clearihue, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE

Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.

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 P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Eldredge's Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soap Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Bothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.

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Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

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—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, VANCOUVER,
 P.O. BOX NO. 298.

Quote prices on first quality Dairy Butter or consign it to us and get top market prices.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., LIMITED)

MILLERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED & GRAIN.

Head Office, Victoria, B.C.

Branches } VANCOUVER, B.C.
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POULTRY CHICKENS TURKEYS DUCKS

WELL DRESSED

IS WANTED BY

Osmund Skrine & Co.,

WHOLESALE

Produce and Commission Merchants.

121 TO 123 WATER STREET,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

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

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
 FRESH EGGS WANTED.

Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Letch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

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

Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.
 Corner 2nd. Avenue and 2nd St. North,
 WINNIPEG, MAN

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Continued from Page 294.

supply of railway ties in the wood country between Winnipeg and Lake Superior. This is only one small item of expenditure for one section of the road only. Large quantities of ties are taken out in the mountains of British Columbia for the Pacific and for western sections of the road, besides the large quantity taken out on eastern divisions for the vast mileage owned by the company east of Fort William.

* * *

COLONEL PRIOR, of Victoria, B. C., who has been appointed comptroller of inland revenue in the Ottawa government, is one of the most successful merchants of the Pacific province. He has built up a large wholesale hardware trade at Victoria. He is held in high esteem in his adopted province (being an Englishman by birth) both on account of his business position and personal qualities. Hon. J. F. Wood, formerly comptroller of inland revenue, has been appointed comptroller of customs, vacated by Hon. N. Clark Wallace, and both he and Colonel Prior will be made members of the privy council.

Wheat Prices in England.

The London Miller reviews the course of wheat prices during November as follows.

The Month's trade began with dulness, both at Mark Lane and at Liverpool. On the 2nd, the country wheat markets were fairly steady, but no Exchange showed advance, and here and there millers had the best of the bargain. On the 4th, at Mark Lane, American flour fell 3d per sack, and English wheat and flour were barely so good as on the previous Monday. On the 5th, Liverpool declined 1d per cental on the week for American wheat. No change for the better marked the 6th or 7th, which were currently written as "depressed." Mark Lane, on the 8th, was reactionary, all sorts of wheat declining 6d per qr. Liverpool was also weak. The country markets of the 9th were frequently 6d cheaper for English wheat, for which the demand was very noticeably reduced from the October markets. Of the markets held on the 11th, 12th, and 13th November, there is singularly little to be said. Value was in buyers' favor, but decline was resisted. The time and season helped the purchaser, but there being no excess of deliveries or imports, holders were under no disadvantage compelling them to press sales. On the 14th, Bristol was 6d lower for both English and foreign wheat; Manchester and Birmingham maintained previous quotations. On the 16th, Norwich was 6d cheaper for English wheat, and with mild, wet weather the country markets proved generally cheaper. The condition of samples was affected, and buyers were very reserved. On the 18th, Mark Lane was a fair steady market; in fact, when we consider that local arrivals were 12 per cent. above the average, the fact that value was for the most part supported, argues considerable native strength. The markets of the 19th, 20th and 21st were very dull, but value on the last named day was a trifle steadier than before, and the inclination to take less money was for the most part confined to damp samples of new English wheat. Mark Lane, on the 22nd, was 3d to 6d lower for English and American wheat. On the 23rd, the country markets were irregular, but more Exchanges refused than admitted decline. Mark Lane, on the 25th, was really a little steadier from the 22nd, but ordinary comparisons being made from Monday to Monday, a reference to the 16th discloses a slight net advantage to buyers. Liverpool, on the 26th, however, was decidedly

steady for wheat, and if the month closed without price recovery, it witnessed no further decline in either wheat or flour. The mean price of English wheat for the three months ended with November was 24s. 6d., against a mean of 18s. 10d. for the first three months of the cereal year 1891-5. The prices of 1891 were, however, the lowest on record, and present value for home-grown wheat is still 4s. 1d. below the average of seven years.

Grain and Milling Notes.

Still another elevator is being built at Neepawa, by Muir & Co., of Gladstone, Man.

Progress is being made in the erection of a farmers' elevator at Souris, Man. A committee has been appointed to work up the scheme and a stock subscription list opened.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News of December 3 quotes parcel sales of Manitoba wheat as follows: No. 1 hard, December-January delivery, 25s 9d; No. 1 hard, January-February delivery, 25s 10d; No. 2 hard, December, 25s 8d; No. 3 hard, December, 24s 4d.

L. A. Tilley has been representing a combination of Manitoba millers in Eastern Canada markets for some weeks. The milling firms in the syndicate are Leitch Bros., Oak Lake; R. C. Innis, Neepawa; Hart & McKay, Boissvain; Robt. Muir & Co., Gladstone; McCulloch & Herriott, Souris; and Geo. McCulloch, Rapid City.

Sales of Ontario straight roller flour have been made in this market, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, at \$4.25 to \$4.80 laid down here on track within the past few days, showing a decline of about 10c per bbl. Ontario millers are buying Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Manitoba hard wheat and No. 1 frosted, and some millers are grinding the Manitoba product exclusively, while others are mixing it with Ontario wheat, so that one can understand what a variety of grades are being turned out, and as Western Ontario millers are getting Manitoba wheat at cheaper rates than they can buy Ontario wheat for, a large proportion of Ontario flour will be a mixture of spring and winter grades. This may account in part for the decline in values. The flour received from Manitoba millers has also shown a diversity of grades, owing to the mixtures of good and inferior wheat in different proportions in grinding.

The Buffalo Resurrected.

At the office of The Commercial last week, we received through E. F. Hutchings, wholesale harness dealer of this city, a fine specimen of the "Saskatchewan Robe" from the manufacturers, Newlands & Co., of Galt, Ont., as a complimentary specimen of their manufactures in that line. The buffalo is now extinct on our northwestern prairies, but this cold-resisting skin and fur has been faithfully reproduced by Newlands & Co. in the "Saskatchewan Robe." This robe possesses all the cold resisting powers of the original buffalo hide, resembles it so closely, that it has to be handled and carefully examined before it is found to be a manufactured imitation. It is warmly lined with a napped woolen lining, is interlined with a rubber coated cloth so as to make it absolutely waterproof, and on the outer surface has a corned surface resembling closely the hair of the buffalo. When wet it can be easily dried by hanging up, and there is no danger of the felt rotting as in the original skin, as it has none to rot. It is made so as to be durable, and with ordinary care will last for many years. Altogether it is the best idea of a manufactured robe we have seen, and the price is very moderate, the large lap robe selling for about ten dollars. Newlands & Co. are to be congratulated upon scoring a triumph in the production of a very useful article.

Literary Notes.

The December issue of The Colonist is the best number of this publication which has appeared for some time. It is profusely illustrated with high class engravings of western scenes, beginning with views at Fort Arthur and Fort William—our lake ports, after which a number of views of our western Saratoga—Rat Portage and Lake of the Woods—follow in order. Quite a number of fine views in Winnipeg are given, and views of many Manitoba towns and rural scenes in Manitoba and the Territories are also given. The illustrated portion of the number winds up among the scenic wonders of the Rocky mountains and British Columbia, a fitting climax to an elegant series of engravings. A beautiful colored lithographic supplement is given away with this number. This is an original piece of work and is of special importance from the fact that the work was all done in Winnipeg, the lithograph having been executed by Bulman Bros. of this city. The beautiful picture, showing the branding of a wild steer, represents a scene which is familiar in our western range country. It is a beautiful reproduction of a photograph from life. The letter press of the number is specially interesting, containing much useful information about our Great West. There is a lengthy descriptive article of the country from Lake Superior to the coast. The last crop bulletin is given in full. Another article describes the lakes of Manitoba. "An Amateur settler" is an original western story, written for the number. Editorial and miscellaneous matter go to complete the remaining pages of this fine number. The Colonist, Winnipeg, Canada. Published monthly, \$1 per annum. H. S. White, publisher.

Cheap Fish.

The fishing companies of Selkirk, says the Record, have agreed to sell for local consumption that is for Manitoba and the territories, small quantities of fish for one cent per lb. less than the price received for carloads for export. Any dealer in Manitoba or the territories can buy from one box to 1,000 boxes at a less price than they can be bought for by the carload for export to the United States. This is done to encourage the use of our own fish at home and to keep the money now expended for foreign fish at home.

IMPERIAL
 CREAM  TARTAR
BAKING
POWDER
 PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
 CONTAINS NO
 Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphate,
 OR ANY INJURIOUS SUBSTANCE.
 E. W. GILLET, TORONTO, ONT.
 CHICAGO, ILL.
 MANUFACTURER OF
 THE CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES

"T & B."

A lover of the fragrant weed, who by the way is a resident of Manitoba, sends the following composition in which he extols the merits of his favorite plug:

I have travelled all over this wide world,
I have wandered through every zone,
With my pipe and my pouch in my pocket,
For I'm fond of my baccy I own;
And I've smoked every kind of tobacco,
But the brand that is dearest to me,
The one that I prefer to all others,
Is the plug that is stamped T. & B.

I have smoked in my own native island
Every kind that the Britisher burns,
Cut Cavendish, Golden Leaf, Shag,
Virginia, Birdseye, and Returns.
Yes! I've smoked every English tobacco
But found none to satisfy me
Like the brand I prefer to all others
The pure golden leaf T. & B.

Through Europe I travelled from Brest,
Going east till I reached Astrakan,
And from Nordkyn, the northernmost town,
Down southward to Cape Matapan;
In Europe I tried each tobacco
But none were as pleasing to me,
As the brand that I prefer to all others
The plug that is stamped T. & B.

I have smoked with the pipe-loving Germans,
I have smoked with the grandes of Spain,
I have tried all their choicest tobaccos,
And don't wish to try them again;
For of every kind of tobacco,
The one that stands foremost with me,
The one I prefer to all others,
Is the pure golden leaf T. & B.

I have smoked the West India Havanas,
And Hinoo cheroots and Burmese,
I have smoked hubble-bubbles and hookas,
Lying stretched on divans at my ease,
But I never yet found a tobacco,
In my journeys by land or by sea,
To compare with that best of all baccys,
The pure-golden leaf T. & B.

Through the States from Dakota, southeast,
I have travelled to Florida's shore,
Smoking there Echo and Vanity Fair,
Snowflake and a dozen brands more,
But boys there is just one tobacco,
Only one in this wide world for me,
'Tis the one I will stand by forever
The plug that is stamped T. & B.

They say that tobacco will shorten
One's life, and I know that is true.
For once when I ran short of baccy,
Each awful day lengthened to two;
But I mean to take heed for the future,
That no such mishap befalls me,
And intend to invest my spare dollars
In a caddy of choice T. & B.

Owing to shortage in the cranberry crop of the United States prices are high. United States buyers have been buying cranberries in Canada, so it is reported. In Nova Scotia some very good berries are grown.

The temperature of Macleod, Alberta, in the range country, ranged from 40 to 70 above zero each day for the week ended December 14. On December 10 the thermometer touched 82 above zero.

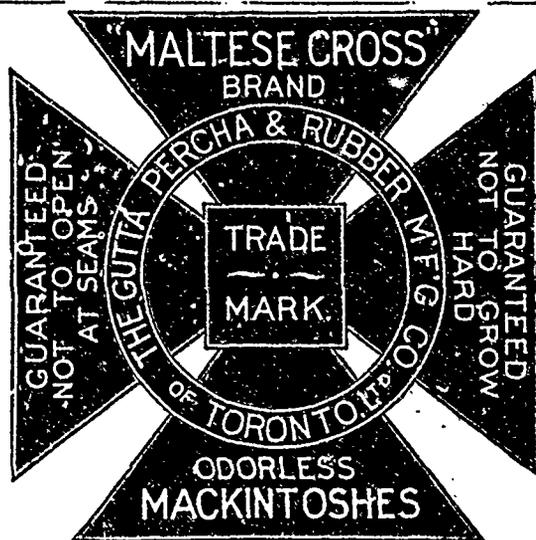
The hide dealers of Montreal have formed a combine to stop the reckless cutting in prices that has been going on for years past in selling, as well as the unprofitable practice of paying above established rates when one or more dealers wanted to harass the trade. An arrangement has been made whereby the hides purchased by the respective dealers will be received at one warehouse and all goods sold shipped therefrom. James Price is the elected president of this association, and Emile Galibert, secretary.

Every Mackintosh

Bearing this Trade Mark is
Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.
Try them and you will Buy Again.



LYMAN BROS. & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

Wm. Ferguson,
—WHOLESALE—
Wines, Liquors and Cigars

5th Street, Brandon.



THE BEST COLOGNE MADE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,
General Agents for Canada,
MONTREAL and TORONTO.

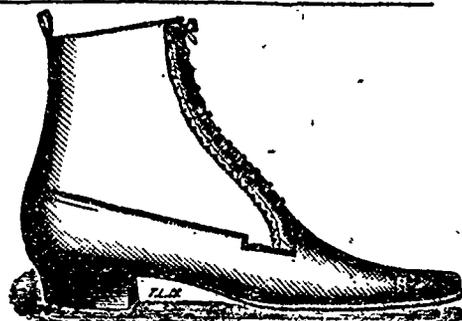
Cigars

Made in your own Country.

HISPANIA, RED CROSS, KHEDIVE

Try these Brands. They are Unsurpassed.

BRYAN & LEE, Winnipeg.



HYGENIC VENTILATED BOOT

The most scientific invention of the age. What is a Ventilated Boot? It is a boot so constructed that the action of walking produces such a suction that the fresh air gushes round the foot, keeping it cool and perfectly dry. Ask your shoe man for them.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. D. KING & Co., Ltd., TORONTO.

Robin, Sadler & Haworth

—MANUFACTURES OF—

LEATHER
BELTING

MONTREAL and TORONTO.

North of Scotland Canadian
Mortgage Co., Ltd.

MONEY TO LEND at Lowest
Current Rates.

MORTGAGES and DEBENTURES
PURCHASED.

Osler, Hammond & Nanton,

Managers,

381 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

YOUR SHIPMENTS

Butter, Eggs, Cheese,
Poultry, Dressed
Hogs, Dressed Beef,
Dressed Mutton

Will receive the best of attention, and nett you the
"TOP NOTCH" in Prices, if consigned to

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., Pork Packers and Wholesale Commission Merchants, **Winnipeg, Man.**

WE ARE

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN MANITOBA FOR

Bell Pianos
Organs

THE OLD RELIABLE
HEINTZMAN & Co.,
PIANOS

Manufactured in Canada for upwards of 50 YEARS.

NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINES.

MERCHANTS and others desirous of handling any of these goods can make satisfactory arrangements through us. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

J. L. MEIKLE & CO. Wholesale and Retail
Music * Dealers
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WINNIPEG'S BIG FURNITURE HOUSE

Is offering some excellent values in General Household Goods.

You Can Buy Bedroom Suites for \$12.00 and \$16.00
Sideboards for \$10.00 and \$13.00
Extension Tables for \$6.00 and \$8.50
Send for Cuts of these Goods.

We also make a specialty of OFFICE FURNITURE and can furnish your office at almost any price.

Palace Furniture Warerooms **C. H. WILSON.**
COR. MARKET AND PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

W. E. Sanford Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers of

Clothing.

45 to 49 King St. Princess St.
Hamilton and Winnipeg

LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE
"Anchor Brand"
FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.
BRAN, SHORTS
AND ALL KINDS OF
Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE
MANITOBA.

BUCK'S STOVE WORKS,

Montreal.

BRANTFORD.

Winnipeg.

"LEADER" FURNACES

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGES

FULL STOCK CARRIED AT



"HONOR BRIGHT" WOOD COOK

"RADIANT HOME" BASE BURNERS

WINNIPEG WAREHOUSE.

W. G. McMAHON, Manager, 246 McDermott Street, WINNIPEG.

JOHN M. O'LOUGHLIN, PRES. HENRY BELL, VICE-PRES. W. E. HAZLEY, TREAS. THOS. A. WATTS, SECY

THE CONSOLIDATED STATIONERY CO., LTD.
(AMALGAMATED FIRMS OF PARSONS, BELL & CO., AND O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.)

Christmas Trade

Our Stock is now complete in all lines of Fancy Goods and Toys for the Fall and Holiday Trade. Mirrors, Bronzes, Vases, Frames, Folding Leather Dressing Cases, Fans, Portfolios, Albums, etc., in great variety. Purses and Wallets, Masks, Christmas Tree Ornaments and Wax Tapers. Magic Lanterns, from toy ones to large useful ones. Rocking Horses, Sleds, etc. Dolls, in all makes and sizes. Mouth Organs, Violins, Accordeons, and other musical goods. Christmas Cards, Booklets, Toy Books, etc. Orders and correspondence solicited.



41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Cost of Railway Car Operating.

The Press (Philadelphia) says: "An interesting table showing the cost of operating passenger railway cars in Birmingham, England, by steam, cable, horses and electricity gives an unexpected result as to the latter. The net earnings per train mile from steam were 9.54 cents, from horses 1.62 cents, from cable 12.74 cents, and there was a loss of 0.34 cents per train mile from electricity. The expenses were but 12.64 cents per train mile by steam, 20.24 cent by horses, 22.41 cent by cable, and 32.76 cents by electricity. It is probable that the latter system, which has recently been established, was not in full working order. In any event, the introduction of the 'trolley' in English cities is going on rapidly."

Figures of Farm Wealth.

According to the Ontario Bureau of Industries there has since 1883, been a fall in the average value of occupied farm lands in Ontario from \$30.56 to \$25.49 an acre. On this basis the total decline in the period covered by the statistics is put at \$67,516,908. The same table from which the values of farm lands are taken gives also the value of farm buildings, farm implements and farm live stock in the province. It is found that according to the Bureau's calculations, in the period from 1883 to 1894 the value of farm building increased from \$163,000,000 to \$204,000,000. The value of farm implements in use rose from \$43,500,000 to \$51,500,000. The value of farm live stock grew from \$100,000,000 to \$111,500,000. That is, farm buildings increased in value by \$41,000,000, farm implements by \$8,000,000 and farm live stock by \$11,500,000. The extent of cleared land has also grown from 10,589,000 acres to 12,292,000 acres. The bulletin does not give figures of the quantity of live stock owned by farmers further back than 1892. From these, however, it is learned that taking 1892 and 1895 the farmers' cattle have increased in number from 2,029,140 to 2,150,103; sheep from 1,850,473 to 2,022,735; hogs from 99,974 to 1,299,072; poultry from 7,078,973 to 7,752,810. It is seen, therefore, that the farmers of Ontario are adding yearly to the value of their farm buildings. They are adding to the value of their farm implements. They are adding to the value and number of their live stock, their cattle, their sheep, their hogs, and their poultry. They are doing all this out of the money they make on their farms. It is known, too, that the value of the exports to foreign countries is increasing, while the consumption in Canada is yearly growing greater. The record of the Ontario Bureau, taken as a whole, therefore, indicates that even if the value of the land is declining, the value of its product is growing greater year by year; and it is by what he makes

out of the product of his land, and not by more or less nominal estimates of its value, that the farmer's condition is to be judged and his wealth calculated. There is no blue ruin case to be made out of the Ontario farmer, when the whole record is taken.—Montreal Gazette.

Available Supply of Breadstuffs.

According to a special cablegram from The Liverpool Corn Trade News to the Daily Trade Bulletin the aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in the principal countries of Europe and on passage therefor on December 2, 1895, were equal 89,400,000 bushels, showing a decrease of 8,800,000 bushels during November. The aggregate supply, however, is 19,500,000 bushels larger than reported on December 1, 1894. The total supply reported afloat on December 2 was 27,200,000 bushels, or 400,000 bushels more than returned on November 1, but 3,000,000, bushels less than reported on December 1, 1894. The quantity on passage to the United Kingdom was increased 1,100,000 bushels and the quantity afloat "for orders" was enlarged 600,000 bushels. The supply for the continent was decreased 1,800,000 bushels. During October the quantity afloat was increased about 200,000 bushels, while during November, 1894, it was enlarged 2,600,000 bushels. The aggregate supplies in store in the principal countries of Europe on December 2 were equal 62,200,000 bushels, showing a decrease of 4,200,000 bushels during November, against an increase of 4,000,000 during October, and a decrease of 9,600,000 bushels during November 1894. The aggregate supply in store on December 2 was 22,500,000 bushels larger than on December 1, 1894. Compared with the return of one year ago, the stocks in Great Britain are 6,700,000 bushels larger, in France 300,000 bushels larger, in Belgium, Germany, and Holland 2,300,000 bushels larger, and in Russia 13,200,000 bushels larger. The aggregate supplies in store and afloat for the United Kingdom on December 2, 1895, were 7,600,000 bushels larger than one year previous, and those for the continent 15,200,000 bushels larger. The quantity afloat "for orders" was 2,800,000 bushels less than on December 1, 1894.

The aggregate supplies of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada on December 2, 1895, at the points reporting to the Daily Trade Bulletin and the Minneapolis Market Record, were equal 12,729,400 bushels larger than returned on November 1, 1894, against an increase of 29,020,000 bushels in October, and an increase of 5,068,700 bushels during November, 1894, and an increase of 11,861,700 bushels in November, 1893.

During November, the supplies of wheat in the United States and Canada were enlarged 11,750,200 bushels, against an increase of 28,623,200 bushels during October, and an in-

crease of 4,995,900 bushels during November, 1894, and 11,411,600 bushels in November, 1893.

The aggregate supplies of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada on December 1 were equal 19,569,900 bushels less than on December 1, 1893.

The aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in Europe and afloat therefor, and in the United States and Canada, at the points reported to the Daily Trade Bulletin on December 1—the most complete report published—were equal 218,857,100 bushels, against 209,857,700 bushels on November 1, and 218,857,000 bushels on December 1, 1894. The increase during November was equal 8,928,400 bushels, against an increase of 83,220,700 bushels during October, and a decrease of 1,931,800 bushels during November, 1894. During the past eleven months supplies have decreased 10,188,900 bushels, against 12,807,000 bushels for the corresponding time in 1894.

Pork Packing.

There has been a decidedly liberal marketing of hogs the past week. Western packers have handled a total of 590,000, compared with 515,000 the preceding week, and 550,000 for corresponding time last year. From November 1 the total is 2,795,000, against 2,340,000 a year ago. Packers appear more or less surprised at such continuance of large receipts, and maintenance of good quality, which latter feature is calculated to modify the presumed significance of reported plague in hastening stock forward. That there have been, and continues to be, considerable losses from such disorders among hogs has been and continues indisputably in evidence. But with regard to such information there must be some allowance.—Cincinnati Price Current, Dec. 12.

The grand board of the Patrons of Industry of Ontario have decided to change the character of their organization by throwing it open to all classes and all professions, and abolishing all passwords, signs and pledges beyond acceptance of the Patron platform and principles. This will have to be endorsed by the grand association, but this will be mainly formal.

The great shipbuilding strike at Glasgow, Scotland, has not been settled, as was reported last week, when the masters had agreed to grant the Clyde men a shilling a week advance immediately, and another shilling advance in February. Neither has the strike been settled at Belfast, where the men were offered a shilling advance in February. The urgency for a settlement is owing to the fact that both the Clyde and other shipbuilding firms are in danger of losing an important contract to build foreign warships, orders for which have already been transferred to German concerns.

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The Grain Trade.

One of the features which is an outcome of the shipment of wheat by the farmer is the "plugged" car. It is reported from Duluth that no less than 215 "plugged" cars were received there last month. The "plugged" car is something like the "plugged" grain sack. In it a quantity of low grade wheat is placed, carefully covered with wheat of a better grade. These cars, however, are almost invariably detected. It is said that these cars are all shipped by farmers who load their own grain. The regular shippers, of course, are too well posted to attempt such a fraud, no matter how much they might feel inclined to do so. In Manitoba our farmers must be of a higher order as we seldom hear of such attempts at fraud. The plugged grain sack is worked by inserting a stovepipe in the sack and filling it with low grade wheat. The sack is filled with a better grade and the stovepipe withdrawn, leaving the "plug" of low grade grain in the centre. Farmers may succeed in working off some poor grain in this way, but they are usually detected, and in the end they do not gain anything by a resort to crookedness.

Though a good deal of grumbling is heard about farmers being compelled to load their wheat through elevators, the best recommendation for the elevators is the continual efforts of the farmers to secure the erection of additional elevators. Quite a number of elevators have been erected by the farmers themselves, and more will be built. Efforts are being made at several points now, in Manitoba, to organize local companies among the farmers to erect elevators. The difficulty with these farmers' elevator companies is to secure good management. Where this can be had, there is no reason why they should not be successful. The principle of the farmers' elevator is all right, though in some cases they have proved unprofitable through bad management. The principle is simply that a number of farmers combine together to erect an elevator at the nearest railway station for the storage of their grain. Farmers who grow a large quantity of grain, and who reside close to the railway station, would no doubt find such an elevator a great accommodation to them, and perhaps at a less cost than if they were obliged to build granaries at their farms. Farmers, however, can generally obtain storage space for their grain in the private elevators, at a very reasonable charge, if they wish to store their grain. The great advantage in storing their grain in an elevator is that it enables them to take advantage of any sudden bulge in the market, to sell their grain.

The export of large quantities of flour from France to England is quite a puzzle to some people, who wonder how French millers, who are obliged to import wheat, can possibly sell flour in British markets in competition with the world. The reason is, that the French duty is so arranged as to give the millers a bounty on flour exported. French millers can import wheat free, to grind for export, while wheat imported for the home trade is subject to a very high duty. The French miller, however, is even more favorably situated than to be in a position to grind wheat for export free of duty. The law is so arranged that he may export 60 per cent. of the wheat imported, in the form of flour, and the balance is considered as offal—thats is, bran, shorts, and two per cent. for waste. But in this balance there is 10 to 15 per cent. of flour, which he can sell in the protected home market at a high price and free of duty, except the low duty which he pays on the offal. The actual effect of this is to give the miller a bounty of about 25 cents per export sack on the flour exported. Thus the French miller receives a bonus from the government to fill up the British markets with flour. Considerable French flour has been shipped to Bel-

gium, but the Belgian government has placed a duty on the flour of two franks per 100 kilos—about 45 cents per export sack—in order to protect the Belgian miller from the effects of his French bounty-fed competitor.

The Drummer.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Commercial Travellers association at Montreal Col. Massey was elected president, Max. Murdock, vice and E. B. Garneau, L. L. Paton, Wm. Brewster, and D. Watson, Jr., were chosen directors.

A general meeting of the Commercial Travellers' association of Toronto was held in the rooms of that body. The attendance was large. The president Robert H. Gray, presided, and the secretary, James Sargant, submitted the annual report. The financial condition of the body was shown by the report to be encouraging, a decided addition being made to the reserve fund, as well as an increase in membership. The report was adopted. A subject of free discussion at the meeting was that recently brought to the attention of the Ontario Treasurer, namely, the advisability of appointing a government inspector of hotels, to the end that the sanitary arrangements of houses of public entertainment throughout Ontario might be improved. When the nominations for officers came on, the retiring executive were re-elected by acclamation for another year, namely R. H. Gray to the presidency, R. J. Orr to the first vice-presidency, J. C. Black to the treasurership. Directors for the Toronto and Hamilton boards were nominated as under: Directors for Toronto—D. D. Baird, H. Beddington, W. Caldwell, R. H. Cosby, J. H. Devaney, M. C. Ellis, H. Goodman, A. F. Hatch, W. Hopwood, John Hodge, W. L. Holdmond, John Muldrew, C. H. Murdock, W. R. Mosey, J. McKay, F. E. Starr, J. Taylor, G. N. White. Of these nine are to be elected. Hamilton Board—First vice-president, John Hooper; second vice-president, W. E. Lachance (elected by acclamation). Directors—Wm. Bromner, Jas. Hooper, Fred Johnston, T. M. Davis, H. G. Wright, W. G. Reid, J. H. Herring, J. Maddill, J. P. Stedman, Richard Coleman. Six to be elected. The old boards for Guelph, Brantford, Montreal, Kingston, Berlin, Winnipeg and Victoria were all elected by acclamation for the current year. Before the conclusion of the meeting short addresses were made by Capt. McMaster, Hugh Blain and A. A. Allan.

At the annual meeting of the Western Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association the following unanimous nominations were made and the officers as indicated declared duly elected:—President, J. M. Dillon; first vice-president, P. J. Conroy; second vice-president, Dan McKenzie; third vice-president, A. W. Robertson, Hamilton; treasurer, Samuel Munro, London; directors for London, W. H. Oke, Wm. Gray, H. G. Collamore, W. J. Craig, H. Line, E. W. B. Eardley and H. S. Wilcox; outside directors,—Hamilton, R. M. Hope and John Booker; Toronto, F. W. Heath, R. H. Greeno, James Stevenson; Stratford, James Dow; Brantford, George Watt, Jun., St. Mary's, Jas. Maxwell; Galt, John Wardlaw; Ayr, John G. Watson; Oshawa, E. O. Felt; Waterloo, S. Snyder; St. Thomas, B. F. Honsinger, Wm. Turnbull; Woodstock, F. J. Richards; Windsor, Jas. F. Smith; Chatham, A. E. Merritt; Ingersoll, R. H. Cotter; Sarnia, Wm. Storey; New Hamburg, J. Ratz; Winnipeg, T. Harry Slater, Aylmer, R. G. B. Moore. On motion of Mr. Brock, seconded by Mr. Gray, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mayor Little, C. S. Hyman, M. P. and T. S. Hobbs, M.P.P., for their services on the delegation to the Government of Ontario in furtherance of better hotel sanitation.

The Christmas Market.

The Christmas display of meats in the Winnipeg city market is not yet complete, but enough is shown to make it clear that the display of heavy beef will be about the best ever seen here. There has been a great rivalry among the butchers to display the grandest carcasses of beef, and the country east and west has been scoured for the choicest animals. For this reason some of the greatest carcasses of beef that Canada has produced will be found in the Winnipeg market this year. Kobold & Sons show four carcasses which are simply immense, besides many other fine sides of beef. The four in particular all took first prizes at the Winnipeg Industrial last summer in the fat cattle class, one as best steer over three years, another as best steer over two years, and the two others as best heifers under two and three years respectively.

Gallagher & Sons show three magnificent beef carcasses, one of which took first prize at Regina fair last summer as fat steer over three years. This is an enormous animal, weighing about 2,400 pounds live. They also have on view two magnificent heifers, which took many prizes at eastern fairs. While it seems like carrying coals to Newcastle to go east for beef, in this country where beef of the very finest quality is so abundant, but as stated, the whole country has been scoured to procure the choicest stuff, owing to the keen rivalry among local butchers.

There are a number of carcasses of beef on view at the different stalls, which represent animals over a ton weight, live. There is any abundance of beautiful mutton, pork and poultry, all going to show that this is a land of plenty, so far as flesh foods are concerned.

Wheat Prices 100 Years Ago.

At yesterday's meeting of the Stockton Chamber of Agriculture, Ralph Appleton, the secretary, stated that he had received from J. Craddock, J.P., a letter giving the average prices of wheat as sold in Stockton market on the first week in each quarter from October 1791 to October 1801 inclusive "Winchester measure." The figures are as follows, per quarter: 1791—October 38s 7½d; 1792—January 38s 4½d; April 35s 6d; July 36s 8d; October 48s 5½d; 1793—January 48s 9½d; April 46s 5½d; July 55s 1d; October 40s 7½d; 1794—January 40s 4d, April 41s 5½d; July 48s 8d; October 44s 11½d; 1795—January 47s 10d; April 51s 8d; July 69s 1½d; October 61s 0½d; 1796—January 75s 2d; April 90s 5d; July 71s 6½d; October 46s 7½d; 1797—January 47s 10½d; April 42s 1½d; July 39 3½d; October 58s; 1798—January 40s 11d; April 44s 2½d; July 48s 6d; October 42s 10d; 1799—January 45s 1½d; April 45s 11d; July 64s 9d; October 78s 9½d; 1800—January 74s 9d; April 103s 6d; July 125s 11d, October 89s 2d; 1801—January 180s 1d; April 142s 8d; July 130s 9½d; October 66s 9d. Mr. Furness (West Hartlepool) moved that the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to Mr. Craddock for the interesting information. They would be pleased if Mr. Craddock could tell them what the price of wheat would be 100 years hence. The president, C. Middleton, of Marton, in supporting it suggested that Mr. Craddock might be asked if he could inform them as to how similar prices could be got at the present time. (Laughter). The motion was adopted. —Newcastle, England, Leader.

According to late newspaper reports the Australians are to attempt coffee raising. Quite a number of German settlers, so it is said, are scattered about the colony who grow their own gardens of coffee, enough for the use of their own families. If these can grow coffee successfully it is believed it can be conducted on a more extensive scale.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Flour.—Straight rollers have sold at a decline of 5 to 10c since our last report, sales having been made at \$3.25 to \$3.39 in car lots on track laid down here, with sales in a jobbing way at \$3.40 to \$3.45 and \$3.50. Of course, special brands will exceed the outside rates. A few sales have transpired at points west of Toronto at \$2.90 to \$2.95 f.o.b. for shipment to Quebec and the Lower provinces. In strong bakers sales have been made at all sorts of prices, according to quality.

Oatmeal.—In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.55, and standard at \$1.45 to \$1.60. Put barley \$1.25 in bbls. and \$2 in bags, and spilt peas \$3.50.

Wheat.—Red and white winter wheat is selling in Ontario at 1c lower at 65 to 65c f.o.b.

Bran, etc.—Ontario bran has sold at \$ 5 in car lots, and Manitoba at \$14.50. Shorts are quiet at \$15.50 to \$16.50.

Oats.—A feature in the market is the increased receipts of oats and the probability of their continuance for a time. The market is easier with sales at 31c at the close of last week; but since then holders have had to make concessions, and recent sales have transpired at 30½c for No 2 white and at 29c, two cars selling at the latter figure for No. 3.

Barley.—The market for malting barley is firm at 53c to 55c and extra choice is held at 56c. Feed barley dull at 39 to 41c.

Cured Meats.—In lard there have been sales of round lots of compound as low as \$1.20 per pail of 20 lbs., while Canadian pure leaf lard has brought \$1.60 per pail. In smoked meats, good sized sales of hams and bacon have been made at 9c, and we quote 9 to 10c as to quantity. Cable advices quote a further decline in Canadian bacon in England. Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$13 to \$13.50, hams, per lb., 9 to 10c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 8½ to 9c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 6½ to 7c; bacon, per lb., 9 to 10c, shoulders, per lb., 7 to 8c.

Dressed Hogs.—The receipts of hogs during the past week were again heavy, making a total of nearly 11,000 head during the past two weeks. Since our last report sales have been reported to us at \$1.60 to \$1.75 per 100 lbs., in car lots, as to average weight.

Dressed Poultry.—Receipts of dressed poultry are large and holders have had to shade prices, turkeys being reported at 7 to 7½c, as to quality. Nice young chickens have sold at 6½ to 7c, while old hens only brought 5 to 6c. Geese have changed hands at 4 to 6c, and ducks at 7 to 8c. Scalded poultry is not worth within 1 to 2c of dry-picked stock.

Butter.—The market remains dull and values rule in favor of buyers. The chances for an export outlet may be judged from the fact that exporters are unloading on this market at every opportunity, sales of several round lots of fine creamery being reported to us by shippers at 19 to 20½c. Eastern Townships dairy has sold at 16 to 18c as to quality, and Western at 15c, small jobbing lots of course bringing more money.

Eggs.—Choice candled stock sold at 14 to 15c, as to quantity, seconds being quoted at 12 to 12½c. Montreal limed eggs are dealt in at 14 to 15c.

Honey.—White honey continues scarce and is quoted at 9 to 9½c for 1895 extracted. Dark honey is plentiful at 7 to 8c, as to quality. White comb honey is quoted at 13 to 14c, and dark at 10 to 12c.

Beans.—The market is dull, choice hand-picked pea beans being quoted at \$1.05 to \$1.10 for round lots and \$1.15 to \$1.20 for smaller quantities. Common kinds are quoted at 85c to \$1.00 in a jobbing way.

Dressed Meats.—Farmers dressed beef sold at 4½ to 5½c for hind quarters and at 2½ to 3c

for fore quarters. Mutton carcasses 4½ to 6c, as to quality.

Hides.—The chief feature of the market is a further decline of ½c per lb. in the price of green hides, dealers now paying 5½c for No. 1 light.—Trade Bulletin, Dec 18,

Montreal Grocery Market.

The feature of the sugar market during the past week has been the firmer feeling which has prevailed, and prices for yellows have been advanced ½c per lb., on account of the light stock of these grades held by refiners, and as the factories are shut down at present there is no immediate prospect of an increase in supplies. There has been no change in granulated yet, but higher prices are anticipated in the near future. The improvement noted in the demand last week has continued, and a fairly active business is reported. We quote granulated in 250 barrel lots and upwards at 4½c, lots of 100 and 200 barrels at 4 3/8 16c, and smaller quantities at 4½c; yellows at 3½ to 3¾c, and creams at 3¾ to 3½c at the factory.

In syrup a fair business is reported, there being a better demand from the lumbering districts, and sales have taken place at 1½ to 2½c per lb., as to quality, at the factory.

There has been no change in the situation of the molasses market. The demand has been limited and business principally of a jobbing character at steady prices. We quote Barbadoes at 56 to 57c, and Porto Rico at 35c. Round lots of the latter offering at 31c.

The market for rice continues to rule fairly active and values show no change. The following quotations are what millers sell at: Japan, standard, \$4.25 to \$4.40; crystal Japan \$4.75 to \$5, standard B. \$3.45; English style \$3.30, Patna \$4.25 to \$5; and Carolina at \$6.50 to \$7.50.

A fairly active business is reported in spices, there being a good demand for small lots. The following quotations are what jobbers can buy at only. Penang black pepper, 6 to 7½c; white pepper 10 to 12½c; cloves 7½ to 9c; Cassia 8½ to 9½c, nutmegs 60 to 90c; and Jamaica ginger 15½ to 18½c.

The coffee market is without any change, business being slow and of a jobbing character. We quote.—Maracaibo 19 to 20c; Rio 18 to 18½c; Java 24 to 27c, Jamaica 17½ to 18½c; and Mocha 27½ to 30c.

Rather more business has been done in teas during the past few days, but sales have been principally in twenty-five and fifty package lots to fill immediate requirements. Tea dust has been well inquired for, and this article is now getting scarce and firmer at 5½ to 5¾c per lb.—Gazette, Dec. 14.

Cure for Dead Beats.

In Corea they may not be very highly civilized but their collection law seems to work well. A Japanese authority says the Korean law declares as follows: "One who owes money and at the promised time fails to pay it, whether the debt be to His Majesty the King, or to another person or persons, shall be beaten two or three times a month on the shin, and the punishment shall be continued until the debt is discharged. If a man die in debt his relations must pay that debt, or be beaten two or three times a month on the shin."

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James R. Maxwell, in the Engineering Magazine, writes that the Central Railway of Peru reaches the highest altitude of any railway in the world. It crosses the Andes at an altitude of 15,666 feet above sea level, and two other summits on the southern system of the Peruvian railways reach altitudes above 14,200 feet. These roads were built by the Peruvian government for the development of the country and for military purposes,

and the routes and standards of gauges, etc., were fixed accordingly. The maximum grade is 4 per cent, compensated on curves of less than 1,968 feet radius, and the minimum radius allowed was 993.6 feet. The silver mines of Cerro de Pasco are over 14,000 feet above the sea, and the smelting works of Casapalca, the largest in Peru, are 18,700 feet above sea level, and are reached by two short spur lines from the Central Railway. The mines in Casapalca district are 16,000 feet, and some further east are 17,000 feet above tide.

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