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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.  
 Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$3,000,000.  
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Hector Mackenzie, Esq. (of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.); Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.); H. Montagu Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan); John Cassils, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassils); J. P. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Lachine); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec; Sir Joseph Hickson.

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**WINNIPEG BRANCH.**

The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion.  
 Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.  
 A General Banking Business Transacted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00  
 Capital Paid up..... 1,954,525.00  
 Reserve..... 1,152,252.00

**DIRECTORS.**

H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres.  
 William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan,  
 T. Sutherland Stayner, Hon. John Ferguson.  
 HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.  
 D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.

B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector

**BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.**

Essex..... C. White..... Manager  
 Fergus..... C. Forrest..... "  
 Galt..... G. C. Easton..... "  
 Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "  
 Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "  
 Port Colborne..... E. C. F. Wood..... "  
 Rat Portage..... W. A. Weir..... "  
 Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "  
 St. Catharines..... C. M. Arnold..... "  
 St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert..... "  
 TORONTO—  
 Yonge & Queen Sts..... O. F. Rice..... "  
 Yonge & Bloor Sts..... C. H. S. Clarke..... "  
 Welland..... S. D. Raymond..... "  
 Woodstock..... S. B. Fuller..... "

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Winnipeg, Man..... C. S. Hoare, Manager.  
 Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes, "  
 Calgary, Alta..... M. Morris, "  
 Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie, "  
 Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young, "  
 Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, "  
**AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.**  
 GREAT BRITAIN—Bank of Montreal and Branches.  
 GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank (Limited), Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited).  
 UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank; Duluth First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank; St. Paul Second National Bank.  
 Agents in Canada for the CHURCH BANK, (Limited.)  
 Cheques issued to tourists and others, available in any part of the world.

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**Western Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.**

Executive Office: 94 St. Francois Xavier St.  
 MONTREAL - QUE.

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 Senator of Canada.

VICE-PRESIDENT.—J. S. BOUSQUET, Esq.,  
 Cashier, La Banque du Peuple.

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MANAGER.—W. BARCLAY STEPHENS, Esq.

INSPECTOR.—W. L. HOGG, Esq.

BANKERS.—The Merchants Bank of Canada, La Banque Du Peuple.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Greenshields & Greenshields.

Solicitors for Manitoba and Northwest Territories:

Messrs. Allen & Cameron, Winnipeg.

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**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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 Reserve Fund.....£275,000 "

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Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.  
 R. R. Grindley, Gen. Mgr. H. Stikeman, Asst. Gen. Mgr  
 E. Stanger, Inspector.

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Brantford	Kingston	Paris	Vancouver
Fredricton	London	Quebec	Victoria
Halifax	Montreal	St. John	

Winnipeg, Main Street—U. D. Simpson Manager.

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**BANK OF OTTAWA**

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

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

**DIRECTORS:**

CHAS. MAGEE, President. GEO. HAY, Vice. President  
 Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Alex. Fraser, John Mather,  
 David MacLaren, Denis Murphy.

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GEO. BURN, General Manager.

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 " NEW YORK—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hebden.  
 " CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;  
 " ST. PAUL—Merchants National Bank;  
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**WINNIPEG BRANCH.**

ESTABLISHED 1882.

Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.  
 Interest allowed on deposits.  
 Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul and London, Eng.  
 This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and remittances promptly made.

J. B. MONK, Manager.

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

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

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Man. Director.

BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - W. M. FISHER, Manager.

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

**BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.**

WHOLESALE

**STATIONERS,**

**AND PAPER DEALERS**

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**PRINTERS' STOCK**

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

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**The Canadian Bank of Commerce.**

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital.....\$6,000,000  
 Rest.....1,200,000

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 JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice-President  
 George Taylor, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq.  
 Jas. Crathern, Esq., Matthew Leggat, Esq.  
 John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., L.L.D., Robt. Kilgour, Esq.  
 B. E. WALKER, General Manager.  
 J. H. PLUMMER, Asst. Genl. Manager.

A. H. Ireland, Inspector G. de G. O'Grady, Asst. Inspector  
 New York—Alex. Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents

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GREAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland.  
 INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Char'd Bank of India, Ams Paris, FRANCE—Lazard, Freres & Cie. [tralia & China  
 AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia.  
 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Matthieu & Fils.  
 NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l, Bank of NY.  
 SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.  
 CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.  
 HAMILTON, BERMUDEA—The Bank of Bermuda.  
 KINGSTON, JAMAICA—Bank of Nova Scotia.

Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world. Exceptional facilities for this class of business in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.  
 Travellers circular Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.

**Winnipeg Branch.**

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

**UNION BANK OF CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

Capital Paid up - - - \$1,200,000  
 Reserve Fund - - - - - 250,000

**DIRECTORS:**

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 John Breakey, D. C. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale,  
 Jas. King, M.P.P.  
 E. E. WEBB, Gen. Mgr. J. G. BILLETT, Inspector

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 Boissevain, Man. Morden, Man. Souris, Man.  
 Carberry, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont.  
 Chesterville, Ont. Neepawa, Man. Wiarton, Ont.  
 Iroquois, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Winchester, Ont.  
 Lethbridge, N.W.T. Quebec, Que. Winnipeg, Man.  
 Merrickville, Ont. (St. Lewis St.)

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**Winnipeg Branch, Main Street;**

F. L. Patton, Manager.

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

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**DRUGS AND MEDICINES**

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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—WHOLESALE—

**Wines, Liquors and Cigars**

8th Street, Brandon.

-FULL SUPPLY OF-

**Hemphrey's Homeopathic  
Specifics.**

Complete Outfits or assortments supplied to the trade.

We also have in stock full Supply

**DENTAL GOODS,**

Plain, Gum and Crown Teeth, Gold, Amalgam, etc., etc.

**BOLE, WYNNE & CO.,**  
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**HARDWARE IMPORTER,**

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,  
Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Fire  
Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement,  
Sewer Pipes, Etc.

**MACKENZIE & MILLS,**

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**FANCY GROCERIES.**

Special attention given to

*Teas, Coffees, Dried Fruits,*

Canned Goods, Butter, &c.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Redwood Brewery**

**Fine Ales, Extra Porter  
and Premium Lager.**

Most Extensive Establishment of  
the kind in Western Canada.

AGENT FOR ARMOUR'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.  
**ED. L. DREWRY,**  
PROPRIETOR,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

☞ Highest cash price paid for good  
malting Barley.

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GREAT NORTHWEST  
**Saddlery House**

opposite the City Hall, Corner  
Main and Market Sts.,

**519 Main St. & 191 to 195 & 126 Market St.**

The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in  
Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto

TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND SHOE FIND  
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Don't forget the new premises.

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**JUST ARRIVED.**

First direct shipment of New Season  
Prime Selected Valencia Raisins and  
Imperial Selected Layers from Denia.  
Also two cars choicest Evaporated  
Apricots, Peaches and Prunes.

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

Cor. McDermott & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

**Plate Glass!**

For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.  
A large stock now on hand ranging up to 96  
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promptly.

**Window Glass.**

Single and Double Strength.

Enamelled, Muffled, Tuscan, Cathedral and  
other patterns of ornamental glass in large  
variety of Tints and Colors.

**Loaded, Transom and  
Door Lights.**

**G. F. Stephens & Co.**  
WINNIPEG.

**J. W. PECK & CO.**

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

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SHIRTS**

-AND-

**FUR GOODS**

And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings  
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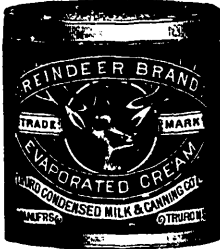
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Factory—MONTREAL.

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**MILK AND CREAM**  
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**Reindeer Brand**



**CONDENSED**  
MILK  
COFFEE & MILK  
COCOA & MILK  
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Profitable to you. Sure to Please  
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Codville & Co.,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

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**WINNIPEG.**

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**Fall and  
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Full line of Fancy Goods, Toys, Musical  
Goods now on hand. Nice selection of Books,  
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tation. Letter orders carefully filled.

Agents for Canada Paper Co., Montreal,  
M. Staunton & CO., wall papers, Toronto.  
**PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.**

# The Commercial

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

**THIRTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.**  
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Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

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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 3, 1894.

## Manitoba.

Oakes & Co. are opening in dry goods at La Riviere.

W. F. Reid is opening a grocery store at Methven.

Fred. Guimont, hotel, Winnipeg; bailiff in possession.

Hugh Ross, builder and contractor, Winnipeg, is dead.

The stock of Hugh T. Hatch, general store, Pipestone, has been sold to Thos. Ryan at 50c on the dollar.

A. E. Mitchell, of Deloraine, has purchased the tailoring business of Laughton & Co. of Brandon.

W. Dickson, formerly of W. & P. Dickson of Alexander, is re-entering business at that place, and expects to open up next week.

Mr. Brown, of Glenboro, harnessmaker, has sold out his business to G. C. Manners from Souris, who has brought his stock with him.

The Winnipeg school board is advertising for tenders for the supply of 400 cords of tamarac, 250 cords of jackpine and 50 cords of dry poplar wood.

Hugh Armstrong, of Portage la Prairie, will continue to handle fish from the Manitoba lakes for export. The report that he would give up the Manitoba fish trade on account of his embarking in a fish business at the Lake of the Woods, is an error.

The annual general meeting of the North-west Commercial Travellers association, for the nomination of officers for 1895, and other business, will be held in the board of trade rooms, Winnipeg, on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Le Manitoba, of St. Boniface, the only French paper in Manitoba, the publication of which has been suspended for some time, has again made its appearance. It is published by the Canadian Publishing company, under the directorship of its former editor, Edmond Trudel.

The general stock of B. Hallonquist, Oak Lake, will be sold at a rate on the dollar on Wednesday December 5, in Winnipeg. Stock amounts to \$8,597, fixtures, \$638; book accounts \$1,951. Book accounts appear to be enormously out of proportion to other assets mentioned, and would render it impossible for a person with limited capital to carry on business.

At a largely attended meeting of the Winnipeg retailers association held in Delmonico hall, a constitution and by-laws for the government of the organization was adopted and forty new members were added to the roll. Another meeting will be held shortly, at which several questions of interest to the retail trade will be discussed. The membership fee has been placed at \$1 for merchants and 50 cents for salesmen.

## Assiniboia.

J. T. Hutchison, insurance and real estate, is starting business at Moosomin.

George F. Green, insurance, etc., Moosomin, is out of business and moved to Montreal.

Osmund Skrine, of Grenfell has shipped a car-load of dressed pork to Vancouver.

S. V. Bray has closed out his branch lumber and hardware business at Sintalula, moving his stock to Wolsley.

The creamery at Qu'Appelle Station owned by H. S. Caswell, will soon be owned by the government, as one of their contemplated establishments of that kind in the west.

Tenders will be received until December 4, for the stock and book accounts of the estate of D. J. Robertson, furniture merchant, of Regina. The stock amounts to \$2,283.41. Book accounts, \$1,489.15.

## Alberta

Manarez & Co., butchers, are starting in business at Calgary.

Donald McLeod, a pioneer traveller of the Edmonton district, is dead.

The Alberta hotel, Calgary, was slightly damaged by fire on the 25th.

Peter McCarthy, Q.C., of Calgary, has been suspended for unprofessional conduct.

## Saskatchewan.

James Louie is buying wheat at Prince Albert for shipment to the Western Milling Co., of Regina.

A shipment of 8,000 pounds of Lakeside creamery butter was sent from Battleford by the Hudson's Bay company, consigned to Vancouver, B. C.

The Prince Albert Advocate says: J. H. Brock, manager of the Great West Life Insurance Co., of Winnipeg, spent the greater part of last week in town. While here Mr. Brock appointed T. N. Campbell agent for the company, and the two gentlemen succeeded in two or three days in obtaining applications for over \$25,000 of insurance in the Great West.

## North-Western Ontario.

M. Isbester, saloon, Ignace, is out of business and moved to Souris, Man.

King & Dorland, general store, Nipigon, have assigned to Alexander D. Sutherland.

## British Columbia.

John Moffat, Hotel Fairview is dead.

E. H. Peace, fish, fruit, etc., has opened business at Victoria.

N. Latremouille has leased the Queen's hotel at Kamloops.

Alex. Vye, clothing, etc., Victoria, has sold out to Jos. Marymont

S. F. McIntosh, fuel, etc., Victoria, is succeeded by Ewen Morrison.

I. M. McLean, physician, New Westminster, advertises moving from here.

Geo. Terrybury, blacksmith, Revelstoke, is succeeded by James McMahon.

John S. Anderson, electric agent, Vancouver, is reported out of business.

Richard Kenny, tinware, etc., is opening business at Victoria.

J. T. Brown & Son, grocers, Vancouver, contemplate going out of business.

Johnston & Melunis, hotel Ashfort have dissolved, C. E. Johnston continues.

The stock of the estate of Cavin Bros., boots and shoes, Victoria, is to be sold at public auction on December 17.

McLennan & McFeely, house furnishings, Vancouver and Victoria, have sold their Victoria business to R. J. Nott.

Campbell & Doherty, tailors, New Westminster, advertise a dissolution of partnership, Joseph Doherty continuing the business.

Tenders will be received until Dec. 3, for the stock of the insolvent estate of Godfrey & Co., Vancouver, consisting of hardware, paints, tinware, fixtures, etc. to the value of about \$10,500.

The placer mining excitement still continues at Kaslo. All the leading men in town have recorded claims to be worked as a whole. Twelve claims were recorded on Saturday. The poorest day's work on the claims known is \$2 per yard, and the highest was \$9.50 per yard. The gold is all coarse, in many instances as large as a silver five cent piece, and about twice as thick. The record office has had a busy time of it during the past ten days.

A serious accident happened to the machinery of Moodyville sawmill on Tuesday last, which will cause the mill to shut down for some time. The mill started up as usual but the crank pin of the engine broke. The engines raced round at a terrible speed before they could be stopped, and the result was that the cylinder heads burst and bed plates damaged. The machinery cannot be repaired here, and a new pin will probably have to be procured from San Francisco. Only one vessel is now loading at the mill, the Chilver bark India. Several vessels are expected shortly, but arrangements have been made with the Hastings mill to load them.

## Feeding Wheat to Animals.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News of Nov. 13. says: "Evidence is daily accumulating as to the reality and extent of the practice of using Wheat as feed, not only in the United Kingdom, but in America and on the continent of Europe. Even in such an unexpected locality as Scandinavia we learn of the practice through the medium of our own correspondents' letters, and it is no longer possible to resist the conclusion that this new demand is about to work somewhat of a revolution in our accepted notions as to the annual consumption of wheat. When the question passes from out of the sphere of speculation and pious belief into the domain of practical conviction, then men will begin to act up to their professions, and a great change in the present situation may quickly follow. As was shown in our recent annual review, the world's crop of breadstuffs forms less than one-third of the total production of cereals; therefore any great deficiency in the supply of feeding stuffs could not be made good from the wheat crop without serious disturbance to the ordinary course of trade.

The Corn Trade News gives the World's wheat crop for four years as follows:

	Importing countries	Exporting countries	Total
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
1894 ..	94,800,000	207,600,000	302,400,000
1893 ..	88,100,000	206,800,000	294,900,000
1892 ..	90,000,000	208,900,000	298,900,000
1891 ..	80,000,000	217,500,000	297,500,000

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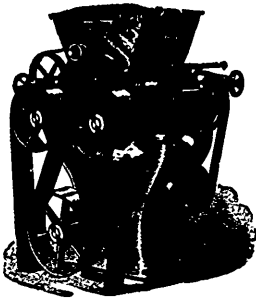
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 and Xmas Novelties.**

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**Globe Desk,**  
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 —EITHER—

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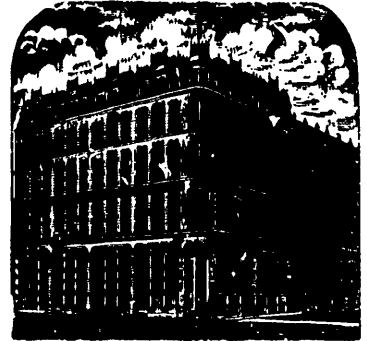
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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 3, 1894.

## WHEAT GROWING IN ARGENTINE.

The farmers of Argentine appear to have suffered considerable loss from bad weather during their last harvest, notwithstanding the large quantity of wheat they have marketed. The Buenos Ayres Standard attributes this loss to the use of headers, instead of cutting the grain with binders and stacking. Though the use of heading machines has been freely condemned, it appears these machines are quite largely used in the South American republic. The harvest in that country comes in January and February, and as the climate is somewhat variable, being subject to rains, it is necessary to use care in handling the crop. Grain that was stacked and thatched, which is the custom with many of the farmers, came through all right. Grain cut with the headers cannot be handled to prevent damage from rain, should rains set in during harvest. Thousands of stacks of wheat cut with the headers it is said were destroyed during the last harvest by rains. The quality of the wheat when cut by the header is also inferior. It cannot be left to dry and ripen in the sun in shock, like grain cut with the binder. It is claimed that the farmers lose heavily on account of the inferior quality of the grain which is obtained by harvesting in this way. The time and expense saved in using the headers is more than lost in the inferior quality of the wheat, to say nothing of the risk of losing the entire crop should wet weather set in.

The yield of wheat was extraordinarily heavy the last crop, averaging about 21 bushels per acre, which is said to be nearly double the usual yield in that country. The Buenos Ayres journal already referred to, says that a large area of new land has been broken up and seeded, and the quantity for export next year will be very large, if the weather is favorable. The crop is liable to damage, however, from drought, frost, hail storms and excessive rains, these being climatic difficulties which are encountered in the republic.

It is stated that there is very little land obtainable within thirty miles of the railways, and it will not pay to grow wheat at any greater distance from the railways. Railway building has proved unprofitable to the capitalists, mostly English, who have gone into such enterprises in Argentine, so that the prospect of extending the mileage is not good at present.

The journal quoted gives figures to show that wheat growing has proved very profitable in Argentine in some cases. The instances given are, however, isolated cases. It is held, however, that wheat can be grown at a profit to sell in England at 20 shillings per quarter. Land can be bought at \$2 to \$5 per acre. Considerable land is worked on a rental basis, the owner receiving 15 to 15 per cent. of the crop, the party working the land paying all ex-

penses. Smut is a great annoyance encountered in growing wheat. The mode of marketing and handling the wheat is rather primitive yet. Owing to the lack of elevator facilities, etc., the wheat is marketed in bags, and the cost of bags is an important item to the grower. In order to successfully grow wheat at present low prices, the introduction of a system for handling wheat in bulk is urged. In one case, where the expenses of working a farm amounted to \$1,360, the cost of bags is placed at \$900. Another large farmer places the cost of his bags at \$12,000 for the last crop alone. The Italian farmers of the Argentine Republic, it is said, do not cultivate any more land than they can work themselves, with the assistance of the regular members of the family, though they may engage one or two extra hands for about twenty days during harvest.

A gentleman who is stated by the Buenos Ayres Standard to be about the best authority on the cost of wheat growing in Argentine, states that the "question of exporting wheat in bulk, and so saving the cost of bags to the producer, is the one of the greatest importance." The cost of growing wheat in the republic is placed at about 36 to 38 cents per bushel. More skillful methods of farming, however, are said to be needed, much of the farming being carried on in a careless or indifferent manner.

## CREDIT BUSINESS ACCOUNTABLE.

A few weeks ago The Commercial referred to the custom followed quite largely in some parts of Manitoba by consumers of sending away East for goods. The article seemed to meet with favor, as it was copied very generally by the western press. There is another view of this question of sending away for goods, which was not then presented, namely: the unsatisfactory results which not infrequently obtain from such practices. Very often goods procured from a distant point are not any better value than could have been obtained at home. In fact, by making cash purchases at home, even better results can not infrequently be obtained. People who send their cash away for goods, often do all their local purchasing on long credit terms, and they compare their cash purchases away from home, with the local long credit prices. The Commercial has always advised merchants to follow the policy of encouragement to cash customers by making a sharp distinction between cash and credit business. Many merchants throughout Manitoba and the west are now following this policy, and as a result, goods are being sold throughout the country on closer margins than formerly. Parties who send cash away for goods and who are slow-pay customers for such articles as they purchase at home, should simply be shut down upon. If merchants would generally adopt the policy of making a close cash price, to their cash customers, there would be no need of sending away for goods, as local prices would be quite as low as could be obtained in the East. In nearly all the towns and villages there are now some merchants who

have adopted this policy, though some still stick to the old plan of charging cash customers full credit prices. Where a cash basis of doing business has been adopted, we believe the consumer can do better by buying at home. Merchants in the villages and country towns of Manitoba can compete fully with Eastern city dealers, if they are given a fair chance. The way to give them a chance is for the consumers to buy for cash, or pay up credit bills promptly. If the consumers will support their local dealers in doing a cash business, the dealers will be able to give them better value, by reducing prices. It costs more to do business in a city than in a village or small town. Rent, taxes and other expenses are high in the cities, and unless a very large business is done, the percentage of profit must be considerable to cover expenses. Country merchants can very often undersell city dealers in many lines of goods on account of the much heavier expense in conducting a store in the cities. For this reason, country merchants can do quite as well and even better for their customers than if they send to the cities for their goods. One advantage the city merchant has over the country dealer is, that his business is done more generally on a cash basis. Credit is much more restricted in the cities. If credit is given at all, it is only for short terms, accounts being rendered and payments expected monthly. If country merchants could conduct their business more generally on a cash basis, they could easily undersell the city dealers, on account of the heavy expenses in carrying on a city store. By spending their cash at home, and endeavoring to buy for cash, the consumers will enable the merchants to sell at lower prices, and thus all parties will be benefitted. More cash business is what is required to reduce prices and make it unnecessary to send away for goods. If business could be reduced to a cash basis, there would be very little ground for complaint about high prices. It is the long credit system which makes a wide margin of profit necessary, and besides this leads to over-purchasing, bad debts and losses, directly and indirectly, to merchants and consumers alike.

## UNHEALTHY MEAT.

At the last meeting of the Winnipeg city council a deputation of citizens were present to urge the appointment of an inspector to look after meat offered for sale on the market. This matter has not been taken hold of a moment to soon. Now that cold weather has set in, a great deal of frozen meat, poultry, fish, etc., is being offered on the market, and citizens are purchasing this stuff freely. It is necessary that such goods offered on the market should be inspected by some competent person, to prevent imposition upon citizens. The average consumer is not at all competent to select meat in this way, especially when it is frozen. It is the duty of the authorities to see that damaged and diseased meats, or meats which from other causes are unfit for food, are not offered on the market. The consumers who buy there should be pro-

ected in this matter. An effort has lately been made, and very properly so, to regulate the dairy business and inspect milk offered for sale in the city, in order to protect the health and welfare of the citizens. It is even of greater importance to prevent the sale of unhealthy food products on the city market. Diseased and unhealthy meat foods are greatly to be dreaded. In a city like Winnipeg, where such large quantities of meats, poultry, fish, etc., are sold in a frozen state, and purchased by consumers on the market, it is of vital importance that the goods offered should be carefully inspected by a competent person.

Last winter The Commercial called attention to this matter on two or three occasions. At that time several instances were reported to us of damaged stuff being sold on the market. Tainted fish—a very dangerous food—were freely sold on the market last winter. These fish are caught in gill nets at the lake, and as the nets are sometimes allowed to remain in the water for days, the fish die before they are taken out, and frequently become partially decomposed. They quickly freeze after they are taken out of the water and only a person experienced in handling frozen fish, could detect the damaged ones when they are frozen hard. In this way the consumers were freely imposed upon last winter. Fish which were not so very bad as to be detected as soon as thawed out, might still be dangerous for food purposes. Several instances were also reported last winter of tainted poultry being sold on the market in a frozen state, while no doubt meat was occasionally offered which was unfit for food. The possibility of continuing such practices should be prevented by the inspection of meats, etc., offered on the market, at least during the winter season, as it is then impossible for ordinary consumers to detect improper meat foods when sold in a frozen state. The proverbially honest farmer has been known to do things not strictly in keeping with this distinction. If he found it necessary to kill an animal to "save its life," he would not long hesitate over the matter, and would think it a clever thing to dispose of the carcass to the unsuspecting city folk. Then there is a class of hawkers and peddlers found about the market, who are not at all particular about the healthfulness of the stuff they have to sell, so long as they can turn a "hone-t" penny thereby. To hold such persons in check, a vigilant inspection of products offered for sale on the market is necessary.

### THE KOOTENAY TRADE

The agent of The Commercial at Vancouver, B. C., writes as follows: Your correspondent had interesting conversations with wholesale merchants of this place in reference to the query, 'why do Kootenay merchants deal in Winnipeg in preference to the coast.' In a very few words, the reason given was, that although the freight rates did not seriously figure, there was no denying the fact that merchants could buy cheaper in Winnipeg than Vancouver or Victoria, as the

houses in Winnipeg carried much larger stocks than those on the coast. This is all the Water street firms had to say on the matter. In conversation with one of the heads of the C. P. R. freight department, however, new light was thrown on the subject. In some few articles it was said Winnipeg would always be the market for the interior of British Columbia, but why it should be so for innumerable articles coming from England it was difficult to say. The only way to account for it was that the wholesale houses of British Columbia were apathetic and not sufficiently enterprising. Take, for example Old Country liquors, one of the chief commodities shipped to the interior, the freight rates by way of the Horn were extremely low, yet most of the liquors used in the interior come from England by way of Montreal and are carried by rail across the continent. Two wholesale men calling upon us, gave as their reason that more business was not done in the Kootenay country, was that three years ago a number of wholesale men were severely bitten by Kootenay merchants and although these merchants have given place to a better class of storekeepers, they were extremely particular about their goods, very hard to please and many of them very hard to collect from when they are pleased. Three years ago the coast did a large trade with Kootenay; to-day, whatever the reason is, all the Kootenay business is done with Winnipeg and the States to the south. The question of freight rates brought out numerous suggestions as to where they could be improved to advantage. Many alleged hardships to the wholesale men in this particular were stated, but a long conversation with the official of the C. P. R. freight department convinced your correspondent that the question was too complicated to deal with off-hand. A most elaborate reason was given for every apparent incongruity, until after a lesson on freight rates lasting over an hour, your correspondent left with the impression that the Canadian Pacific was an institution kept running intirely for philanthropic purposes. The freight rate on eighth class matter, vegetables and grain from Winnipeg is \$11, from Frisco \$5.00 and from Okanagan (Vernon) \$7, (grain 25 to 28 cents), Mr. Van Horn has said on several occasions that if British Columbia people could raise their own grain and treat it, he would do away with that Winnipeg rate, but in spite of the cheap rate, and in spite of the cheap Vernon rate, (and they grow as fine vegetable, in Okanagan country as anywhere in America,) the bulk of this eighth class matter comes from the state of California, for with duty added Vancouver merchants can lay the produce down cheaper in the warehouse than they can when getting it from Manitoba or our own Okanagan country. Illustrating the fact that articles coming around the Horn can be purchased cheaper in Vancouver than in Eastern Canada, Mr. Leek, one of the leading plumbers in Vancouver, remarked that all sheet lead used in British Columbia, (and there is a large quantity consumed by can-

ners and plumbers) came from Wales and could be bought for half a cent a pound cheaper in Vancouver than in Toronto, exclusive of freight.

### INSURANCE RATES IN WINNIPEG.

The advancing of insurance rates in Winnipeg to the extent of 25 per cent., as announced by The Commercial last week, has stirred up an intense feeling of antagonism in the city to the insurance companies. Insurance rates have always been high in Winnipeg, and there has been a strong feeling here for years, that the rates imposed upon the city by the companies were unjust and unreasonably high, in comparison with the rates elsewhere under similar conditions. The present advance is therefore like the last straw added to the camel's back. Winnipeg has been a veritable gold mine to the companies in the past, owing to the great exemption which the city has always enjoyed from disastrous fires, as well as to the abnormally high rates enforced here. There has been no good reason shown for advancing the rates now. The fire department is as efficient as it ever was, while the construction of a superior class of solid brick and stone buildings of recent years, has greatly lessened the danger of an extensive conflagration. The recent disastrous fires it is true have entailed some loss upon the companies, but surely the companies do not expect to have all profit and no losses in their business here. Eastern cities have had many disastrous fires while Winnipeg has been exempt for years, but we have not heard of any advance in rates following such catastrophes. But after years of exceptionally profitable business in Winnipeg and wonderful exemption from losses, the order at once comes from the managers in the East for an advance in rates, because the city has suffered from a couple of somewhat severe fires.

The account of the fires published in some of the local papers was greatly exaggerated, and this has no doubt unnecessarily alarmed the Eastern fire insurance managers who control the Winnipeg board of underwriters. The statement was made that there was a shortage in the supply of water, which we believe was entirely unfounded. Two severe fires occurring at the same time in different parts of the city, with almost a gale of wind blowing, of course gave the fire department a severe test. Added to this, it was unfortunate that part of the civic fire apparatus was undergoing repairs at the time, which seriously crippled the firemen. Altogether a combination of adverse circumstances occurred, such as is not at all likely to take place again. Under usual circumstances, the fire department would no doubt have been quite equal to the occasion of grappling with these fires.

The companies, however, surely must expect to have some losses. Winnipeg has always been rated very low by the underwriters. The city has been rated in what is known to insurance men

(Continued on page 263.)

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British, Continental, **HARDWARE,**  
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Arctic Socks, &c.**

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## LUCAS' CELEBRATED PALE ALE

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To be had from

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FRUIT SHIPPER

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Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness  
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Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.  
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three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$10.  
GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

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2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$2.50 Patronize home in-  
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sale establishments and banking.  
For references or further infor-  
mation address.

"THE COMMERCIAL,"

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## THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The closing of navigation on the lakes this week has flattened out the grain movement and made it quieter in other ways. Railway traffic has fallen away rapidly, as a consequence of which a number of railway employes are now off work. The weather has been very favorable this fall for the railways, being mild and no snow to interfere with the operation of the lines. Up to to-day there has not been enough snow for sleighing, but a light fall in this district last night will make fair sleighing. There has been just enough snow on the ground to make it slippery and bad for wheels, and this has interfered with farmers' deliveries of grain in the country.

Bradstreet's report, wired from New York to-day, says: "A sharp revival in prices is shown by quotations for some grades of lumber, but more particularly for cotton, wheat, oats, and land; improving prices of the first two of which is having an influence for good. Decreases in prices of steel rails and bars, cattle, hogs, Indian corn, and naval stores are reported, but quotations for structural iron, rice, whiskey, tobacco, pork, coffee and sugar, are steady."

## Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 1.

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

**GREEN FRUITS.**—Good lemons are practically unobtainable at present. It will be a little while before new Messina lemons come in, and in the meantime only Florida and Malaga lemons are obtainable. The last Florida's received were poor quality and the Malaga's are worse. Owing to the poor quality and high price of these varieties, dealers are not bringing in many, and the market has been almost bare of lemons part of the time. Cranberries are scarce. The new Florida orange crop is a large one, estimated at 5,050,000 boxes, as compared with 3,400,000 boxes last year. About 400,000 boxes of the new crop have been marketed to date. The bad keeping quality of Ontario apples this year is attributed to drought and hot weather in the summer and early fall. Apples shipped to the Old Country have not turned out any better than those that came to Manitoba, and heavy losses have been experienced in consequence, some lots having spoiled entirely on the ocean voyage. Catawba grapes are in the market. Following are quotations for sound fruit:—Florida Oranges, \$5.50 to \$6 per box; Florida Lemons, \$6.00 to 6.50 per box; apples, \$3.00 to 3.75 per barrel; snow apples, \$4.50; California winter pears, \$2.50 to 3 per box; bananas, when obtainable \$3 to 3.50 per bunch. Malaga grapes, \$7.50 per keg. Cranberries, \$11.75 to \$12 per barrel for fancy Jerseys. Catawba grapes 45c per 4½ lb. basket. Spanish onions, \$1.25 per crate of 50 lbs. New layer figs, 15 to 22c per pound, as to quality and size of boxes. Sweet potatoes \$5.50 per barrel.

**GROCERIES.**—The sugar situation is particularly interesting owing to the prevailing low prices for sugar. Prices are said to be about the lowest ever quoted in Canada. Granulated is said to have sold at Montreal as low as 4c, though 4 1-16c was the refiners' quotation. The disturbing feature of the situation is the over production of beet sugar in Europe, and the very low prices ruling for beet sugars. German refined beet granulated is reported to have sold in Montreal at 3½c and even as low as \$3.65 per 100 pounds. Refiners' prices

for yellows range from 3 to 3½c. A telegram from New York on Thursday said orders had been issued that day to close down the refineries controlled by the trust, on account of the demoralized markets. Large quantities of German granulated have been shipped to the United States, where they can be laid down at New York, duty paid, at \$3.63 per 100 pounds. Teas continue to rule firm in all markets. The poorer qualities of Valencia raisins are said not to be keeping well, and grocers should beware of them.

**FISH.**—Fresh fish are now beginning to come in by ordinary freight, instead of express, the colder weather permitting shipment in this way. With the lower freight rates thus secured, prices are lower. Finnan haddies are down to 9c, the first lot by ordinary freight having come in this week. The supply, however, has been limited, and not enough were received to supply the demand. A larger variety of fresh fish are now in the market. We quote: British Columbia salmon, 14c lb; British Columbia halibut, 14c. Fresh mackerel, 12½c lb.; cod, 8 to 9c; haddock, 8 to 9c; smelts, 12½c; Lake Superior herring, 30c dozen. Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 6c; pickerel 3 to 4c; Smoked whitefish, 8c lb; smoked goldeyes, 30 to 35c dozen; red herring 20c box; finen haddies, 9c lb. Oysters, \$2 for standards and \$2.25 for selects, per gallon. Shell oysters, \$7.50 per barrel; cans, selects, 48c; cans, standards, 45c each; dry cod, 7c lb; boneless cod, 7 to 7½c; boneless fish, 6c.

**DRY GOODS.**—Business is quiet there is only a limited sorting trade doing in clothing and other textile branches. Some orders for spring delivery are being taken all the time. Another decline has taken place in the mill price of cottons. The reduction is principally in bleached cottons, and amounts to about 7½c per cwt. There has also been some easing of prices in some lines of grey cottons, though the latter were reduced as reported some time ago. The reduction has been made necessary by free importations of United States and British goods, which the home manufacturers desire to keep out. The low price of raw cotton of course makes lower prices possible in manufactured lines. A grey cotton at 2½c a yard, said to be good quality, has been put on the market by Wm. Parks & Son, of St. John N. B. This is said to be the lowest price ever offered in Canada. The present reduction in bleached cottons will place prices on a parity with greys, which were reduced some time ago.

**HARDWARE AND PAINTS.**—Business is now very slow and trade in these branches has settled down to the usual winter dormancy. It is reported that an arrangement is being made between Eastern manufacturers, who have been indulging in a war of cut prices on nails and bar iron, to cease this unbusiness-like proceedings.

**LUMBER.**—Very little business is now doing in lumber, and until the spring movement begins, this branch will be very quiet. The season just closed has not been a brilliant one for the lumber industry. The cut has been remarkably small, the Lake of the Woods mills cutting only about 25,000,000 feet. They had plenty of logs on hand, but there was no use cutting them simply to fill up the yards. There are between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 feet of logs carried over, which will give the mills plenty of work to start on as early in the spring as they like. No new contracts have been given to get out logs this winter, but about 15,000,000 feet of logs will be got out on old contracts, on the United States side of the Rainy river, for the Lake of the Woods mills. With these and the logs on hand, the mills will probably have all they require for next season, unless business is very much better than it has been this year. One feature of the trade this season, and a good one too, is the great restriction of credit

business, and on account of this policy it is likely that stocks in country yards are very low. Another feature of the season was the change in the duties, which allowed a considerable quantity of United States lumber to come into Manitoba, from Minnesota lumber districts.

**CORD WOOD.**—There is not much change in wood, though prices are a little easier, and there may be a further shading of values when new wood begins to come in; but roads are not fit to get into the woods yet to haul out new supplies. Colder weather and snow is wanted to put the roads in the woods in shape. We quote: Tamarack, \$3.75 to \$4 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality, Oak about \$3.50 to 3.75, mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.25 to 3.50. Poplar has sold at from \$2.25 to 2.50 on track as to quality. Birch, \$4. Ash, \$3.75.

**COAL.**—There is no further change here, and prices are expected to hold as they are throughout the winter. The present trouble in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal trade will not affect the local situation, as the winter supply of coal for the west is now held at lake ports or west thereof, and no more can come in until navigation opens next spring. The native Souris coal continues to meet with a good demand, and the new mine opened this fall is giving better satisfaction than that supplied last winter. At the recent annual meeting of the proprietors of the Lethbridge collieries, the report submitted showed that 139,308 tons of coal were disposed of during the last company's year, as compared with 133,924 tons the previous year. Prices delivered to consumers in Winnipeg are as follows: Imported anthracite, \$9 per ton for egg, stove or nut sizes; western anthracite, \$8.50 per ton for stove and furnace size; Lethbridge bituminous, \$7.50 per ton; Souris lignite, \$4.25 delivered or \$3.75 on cars here, and \$1.50 to \$1.75 on cars at the mines.

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

**WHEAT.**—Wheat has had some strong and some weak spells this week. Some are inclined to take a strong bullish view of the outlook, on account of the reports from various countries that wheat is being used for animal feed. This is a new factor in the situation, and it is one which it is difficult to reckon with with any degree of certainty, as it is impossible to estimate to what extent such feeding is going on. However, if any large quantity of wheat is being fed to animals, it will make itself felt sooner or later. It is noteworthy that Liverpool is one of the strongest markets, and has led the upward movement.

On Monday United States markets were strong, and made a gain of 1½ to 1¾c at important centres. The strong features were higher cables, reported damage to the Kansas winter wheat crop from drought, and the decrease of 1,238,000 bushels in the English visible supply during the week. The visible supply in the United States and Canada, east of the mountains, showed an increase for the week of 1,662,000 bushels, making the total supply amount to 82,282,000 bushels, as compared with 76,753,000 bushels a year ago. Shipments of wheat from the Baltic, Indian and sundry ports during the past week were 4,160,000 bushels, America having shipped 3,312,000 bushels this was an excess of the requirements of importing countries. United States markets declined ¼ to 1c on Tuesday, on free realizing sales but cables were firm. On Wednesday United States markets recovered most of the loss of Tuesday, with fair buying to cover. Thursday was a holiday in the United States (Thanksgiving Day) and the markets were unchanged. On Friday prices were stronger again in the United States and cables were firm. It was reported that Russian shippers

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Tickets will be on sale at Stations in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba on the following dates: In Manitoba every day from November 20th to December 31st, 1894, and in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota on November 20th and 27th; December 4th, and every day from December 10th to 31st, inclusive, at the following rates:

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had oversold themselves and were buying back wheat from Liverpool, being unable to obtain supplies at home. The Argentine crop, which will be harvested next month, is a feature of interest, but no confidence can be placed in reports concerning this crop. A report will come in one day that the crop is 20,000,000 bushels short, and the next day that it is 16,000,000 bushels greater than last year.

Exports of wheat, including flour as wheat, from both coasts of the United States and Canada, amount to 2,667,000 bushels this week, against 3,812,000 bushels last week, 240,000 bushels in the week one year ago; 1,533,000 bushels in the last week of November, 1892, and as compared with 5,662,000 bushels in that week of 1891. Data presented by Bradstreet's point to the United States having exported at \$65,000,000 bushels of wheat, flour included, since June 30, and to 85,000,000 bushels yet remaining available for export during the next seven months. A stimulating influence of a statistical nature is the decrease of 2,008,000 bushels of wheat in the quantity afloat for and in store in Europe last week.

**Wheat Locally.**—The movement of wheat to lake Superior ports kept up actively until the beginning of the week, but early in the week there was a sudden falling off, as after that time the grain could not be got to lake ports in time to be taken east by water this fall. Farmers deliveries will now go into store at country points, until country elevators are filled up, though there will be a little moving all the time to go into winter storage at lake ports. We may say that navigation is now closed, so far as wheat shipments are concerned. The steamer Bulgaria is expected to clear to-day from Fort William, and is the last boat of the season. Navigation will close with very light stocks at lake ports. Prices are lower here. Very little business is now doing. Water shipments are closed for the year and no wheat is wanted to go east all rail. The only buying now can be to hold. Prices were nominally at between 58 and 59c for No. 1 hard, Fort William delivery. Stocks of Manitoba wheat in Eastern Canada are very light, and if Eastern millers do much this winter they will want some all rail Manitoba wheat before spring, but the high freights will make it cost them pretty high. A Toronto dealer says that there is not a quarter of the Manitoba wheat in store east of the lakes that there was at the close of navigation last year. The closing of navigation and lower prices in Winnipeg does not seem to have affected Manitoba country markets. Prices to farmers in the country have been well maintained, and are higher at some country points. From 42 to 44c per bushel was the usual range of prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets, for No. 1 hard, according to freights. At a few points local competition led to even higher prices. Navigation closes with about 10,000 bushels, in round figures, of Manitoba wheat shipped east by water, which is much the heaviest record ever made. This is exclusive of flour. Shipments to the close of navigation last year were about 7,000,000 bushels, but stocks then left in store were much larger at lake ports, but smaller in the interior. This week last year vessels were offered at 5 to 7c, against about 3c this year, Fort William to Buffalo.

**Flour.**—Sales to the local trade by millers are made at \$1.50 patents and \$1.60 bakers, delivered in broken lots, with a quotation 5c higher for a few bag lots.

**Millstuffs.**—The quotation is now \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts, with small quantities held at \$1 per ton more.

**GROUND FEED.**—Prices range from \$14 to

\$15 per ton for mixed wheat feed, up to \$16 to \$18 for pure oat and barley chop, and, \$18 to \$19 for rolled oats.

**oatmeal.**—Prices are about the same. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$1.90 per sack in broken lots, as to quality. Standard and granulated meal, \$2.15 in small lots, per 100 lbs. for best grades.

**OATS.**—Prices to farmers here have been mostly 28c per bushel of 34 pounds, with 24c paid for a few and 25 to 26c is paid for choice white milling oats. Car lots have been held at about 23 to 24c on track here. In Manitoba country markets car lots are held at about 18 to 19c, though 18 to 20c is being paid to farmers at a number of country points.

**BARLEY.**—No shipping business reported. Farmers' loads here bring 28 to 30c for feed qualities here, and brewers are paying 31 to 33c for malting qualities.

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

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

**FLAXSEED.**—Most of the seed appears now to be marketed: from 95c to \$1.00 is being paid to farmers. The price at Chicago is about \$1.46 per bushel for spot flax.

**BUTTER.**—The butter market is very dull. Local dealers do not appear to want any butter at present, as there is very little sale for it in any direction at present. A little good dairy can be sold occasionally, but for the large quantity of medium and poor stuff there is no sale. Dealers are selling good to choice dairy tubs at 15 to 17c in a small way. Round lots of mixed country are not wanted, and the quotation of 10 to 13c for such, is a nominal one.

**CHEESE.**—Jobbing at 11 to 11½c.

**Eggs.**—Lined are now being offered at 17c for best quality, and held fresh stock at 16 to 20c as to quality. Some two year old lined are said to be in the market, selling at lower prices.

**CURED MEATS.**—Prices are easy at recent decline. Offerings of hogs in the east are large and prices easy, which depresses the market for cured stuff. In the United States the pack of hogs has been very large, western packers having handled 1,315,000 hogs since November 1, or nearly twice as many as last year during the same time. Quotations are: Hams, 12c for heavy, and 12½c for assorted sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 11½c; bellies, 12½c; dry salt long clear bacon, 8c; smoked long clear, 9c; small smoked sides, 9c; dry salt shoulder, 8c; dry salt backs, 9½c; spiced rolls, 8½c; mess pork, \$16, selected mess, \$18 to 18.50 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 7½c; bologna sausage, 7½c per pound; German sausage, 7½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half pound packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pair; pickled hocks, 3c lb; smoked jowls, 6c.

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

**Poultry.**—Prices are rather lower, and we quote for turkeys dressed, per pound. 9 to 10c. Ducks, dressed 7 to 8c. geese, 7 to 8c. Chickens, 6 to 7c. There are abundance of local ducks and chickens offering, but not enough turkeys and geese. Some carload lots of turkeys and geese are now on the way here from the East. Shippers should see that poultry are dry picked, drawn, and heads and feet removed. Scalded birds always bring a lower price. Another trouble is the awkward shape in which they are frozen. Birds should be nicely packed, with

the wings and legs tied in, before they are frozen. If treated in this way, they would look and sell much better.

**DRESSED MEATS.**—Meats are lower all around on account of the very heavy offerings of country dressed stuff. In fact the city is full of dressed meats, mostly country frozen stuff. A good deal of that offering is thin and rough stuff. Beef is most abundant and sells mostly at about 4c per pound by the side, or 8 to 4c for fores and 5c for hind quarters. Choice unfrozen does a little better. Considerable country mutton has also been on the market, and some of it has been very thin, poor stuff. The best mutton and lambs has sold at 5 to 5½c, and thin has sold at 4½c. Some frozen mutton, held over in cold storage from last winter, is being offered, at 3c to 4c lb. Hogs are lower. Packers are buying at about 4½c for dressed hogs, for the general run, though 4½ to 5c has been paid for some lots. Some very thin hogs have been seen about the market this week; in fact it is a shame to mar et carcasses as thin as some of the hogs and mutton seen, and it means a serious loss in weight and price to the growers to market stuff in such condition. Some car lot shipments of rough beef are being made to the lumber districts in Ontario.

**HIDES.**—There has been a little bulge in hides, dealers having advanced prices to 2½c for country frozen hides, and it is said 2½c has been paid for some, flat rate. Other dealers say they will not pay over 2c. These prices are higher than the situation warrants. In Toronto only 2½c is quoted for No 1 green hides. We quote, Winnipeg inspection 2½c for No. 1 cows, 1½c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3, and 3 to 3½c for No. 1 heavy steers, and 2 to 2½c for No 2 Steers; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. Green frozen country hides as they run 2c to 2½c. We quote: Calif, 8 to 13 lbs skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips about the same as hides. Sheep and lamb skins, 35 to 40c for fresh, large skins. Tallow, 5½c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

**SNECA ROOT.**—Dull and nominal at 19 to 21c.

**VEGETABLES.**—Potatoes have been sold from 40 to 50c per bushel, but only a few have gone lower than 45c, which is the usual price. Prices are: Potatoes, 40 to 50c per bushel. Onions, 2½ to 3c, per lb; cabbage, 50c to \$1.00 per dozen; celery, 20 to 30c per dozen; citrons 40 to 60c per dozen; vegetable marrow, 50c per dozen. Carrots, 40c per bushel; beets, 30 to 40c per bushel; turnips; 20 to 25c per bushel; parsnips, 2c per lb.

**HAY.**—Loose hay on the street market is selling about \$1 per ton. Baled hay slow and quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per ton in the country, at points of shipment.

**LIVE STOCK.**—The local market is very dull for live stock. There is an immense quantity of country frozen meat offering, and consumers are buying this meat by the quarter or carcass on the street market, thus cutting off the trade of the retail butchers. Retail butchers also buy some of this country dressed meat, so that wholesale butchers really want very little stock at present, and prices are almost nominal. Hog are being taken for packing at 4c off cars, though the feeling is easier for live hogs, as dressed hogs are down to 4c. Sheep do not appear to be wanted at all, as purchasers are buying country dressed mutton which is being shipped in. We quote sheep nominal at \$2.25 to 2.40 per 100 pounds. Cattle nominal at 2 to 2½c for ordinary run of butchers' stock. There will be sale for a limited number of fancy cattle at 2½ to 3c, for the holiday trade.

**LIVE STOCK NOTES.**

A train load of cattle from the Manitoba Northwestern country went through to the east on Thursday, shipped by H. A. Mullins,

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**Manitoba Spring Trade, 1895.**

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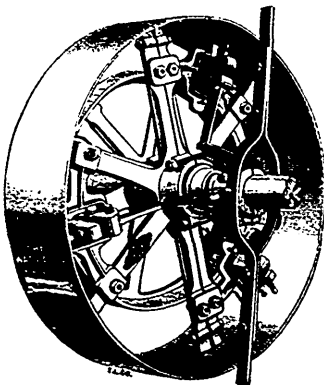
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for Eastern Canada markets. This will not be the last shipment of the season, as was reported in some city papers. One or two further shipments are expected to go east yet within a few days. The season, however, is practically wound up and shipments show a large increase on any previous year. In round numbers, 30,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs, 3,500 sheep and 200 horses have been shipped out of Manitoba and the Territories, mostly to Eastern Canada and Europe, though these figures include shipments to British Columbia. Shipments last year were 18,000 cattle, 3,700 hogs, 89 sheep and 11 horses. Of the cattle shipped this year, about one-half were from Manitoba, and the balance from the Territories. The hogs were about all from Manitoba, and the sheep and horses all from the Territories.

Old country markets were bad in the early part of the season, owing to large supplies of United States cattle, but they are winding up good, and shippers will probably make a little money this year.

At Toronto on Tuesday prices were steady for cattle. Sheep sold at \$2.59 to \$2.75 per head. Hogs were 10 to 25c per 100 pounds lower. The top price was \$1.25, off cars; Thick fats \$1, stores not wanted.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

Monday—Nov 60c; Dec. 58½; May 61.
Tuesday—Nov., 59½; Dec., 57½; May, 60½
Wednesday—Nov. — Dec. — May, —
Thursday—Holiday.
Friday—Nov., 19½; Dec., 58½; Mar., 62
Saturday—Nov., —; Dec. 59c; May, 62c

A week ago prices closed at 57½c for December and 60½ for May. A year ago December wheat closed at 60c and May at 65c. No. 1 hard is quoted at 1½c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern 3c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

**Manitoba Wheat Exports.**

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

	Arrivals at lake ports.	Water Shipments.
Sept. 1.....	212,688	171,751
" 8.....	121,099	277,377
" 15.....	224,285	168,481
" 22.....	393,158	153,981
" 29.....	727,817	752,197
Oct. 6.....	838,767	418,818
" 13.....	1,018,742	1,047,388
" 20.....	991,574	851,773
" 27.....	893,830	891,672
Nov. 3.....	810,091	891,030
" 10.....	717,691	1,021,222
" 17.....	598,236	636,553
" 24.....	757,614	1,111,180
Total.....	8,215,570	8,388,449

Estimating receipts at Canadian lake ports this week at 400,000 bushels and allowing for say 1,300,000 bushels carried to Duluth by the Northern Pacific for the season, the total shipments out of Manitoba wheat to date would equal about 10,000,000 bushels, including balance held in store at lake ports. There has been also a considerable quantity gone out in flour. About 3,750,000 bushels are held in store west of the lakes including Winnipeg and Keewatin. Including wheat held in store at interior points and what has been ground by the mills, added to shipments to lake points, there would be over 11,000,000 bushels of this crop out of farmers' hands. Stocks in store at Fort William on November 21 were 738,639 bushels as compared with 1,655,906 bushels in store a year ago.

**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

Wheat was irregular on Monday. After considerable moderate fluctuations prices became quite strong, particularly towards the close, which left prices at the high-water mark for the day, at a gain of 1½c over Saturday's close. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat.....	54½	55	60½	—
Corn.....	18½	47	48½	—
Oats.....	28½	28½	32½	—
Mess Pork.....	—	—	12 40	12 07½
Lard.....	—	—	7 17½	7 02½
Short Ribs.....	—	—	6 25	6 07½

On Tuesday prices were easier, due largely to realizing sales. Values were irregular, with some show of a firm undertone. Later the weakness was more apparent, when Bradstreet's available supply increase of 2,270,000 bushels in the United States was reported. May wheat touched 60½ early, but declined to 59c, closing a little better than the bottom price. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat.....	54	54½	59½	—
Corn.....	18½	16½	18½	—
Oats.....	28½	28½	32½	—
Mess Pork.....	—	—	12 25	11 92½
Lard.....	—	—	7 10	6 92½
Short Ribs.....	—	—	6 15	5 95

On Wednesday there was not much interest in the market, beyond evening up trades on account of Thursday's holiday. May wheat opened about 59½c and advanced to 60½c, closing about 61. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat.....	54½	54½	59½	60
Corn.....	18½	47	48½	—
Oats.....	28½	29	32½	—
Mess Pork.....	—	—	12 35	12 02½
Lard.....	—	—	7 15	6 97½
Short Ribs.....	—	—	6 21	6 02½

There were no official quotations on Thursday, the day being observed throughout the United States as Thanksgiving holiday.

Wheat was strong during the early part of Friday on favorable foreign news, but realizing sales checked the advance. May opened at about 61c advancing to 60½ and closed near the top. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat.....	55	55½	60½	—
Corn.....	47½	48½	49 1	—
Oats.....	29	29	32½	—
Mess Pork.....	—	—	12 35	12 02½
Lard.....	—	—	7 15	6 97½
Short Ribs.....	—	—	6 22½	6 05

On Saturday, December 1, the strong feature was Liverpool cables. Wheat closed at 55½c for December and 60½c for May. A week ago November wheat closed at 54½c, December at 59½c and May at 58½c.

**Minneapolis Wheat.**

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 58½c for December delivery and May at 60½c. A week ago December wheat closed at 57½c, and May at 58½c.

**New York Wheat.**

On Saturday, December 1, wheat closed at 59c for December. May closed at 63½c. A week ago December wheat closed at 57½c, and May at 62½c.

In order to encourage winter dairying the Quebec provincial government has decided to grant a bonus of five cents per hundred pounds for milk delivered at the creameries in November; ten cents per hundred pounds delivered in December, and fifteen cents per hundred pounds in January and February.

**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 Horne to the Board of Trade:—

Grade.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
Extra Manitoba	27.	3.	19.	17.	21.
hard.....	4	0	1	1	0
No. 1 hard.....	199	137	94	248	151
No. 2 hard.....	6	6	4	4	4
No. 3 hard.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 4 hard.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Northern.....	19	17	26	26	45
No. 2 Northern.....	6	0	2	0	0
No. 1 White type.....	2	1	2	2	1
No. 2 White type.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring.....	1	3	2	4	6
No. 1 Rejected.....	8	15	5	20	30
No. 2 Rejected.....	11	17	7	11	7
No. Grade.....	1	0	0	0	1
Total.....	211	191	141	276	235
Same week last year	282	219	167	219	—

\*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.

**Live Stock.**

The cable from London on November 26 says: There was no change to note in cattle or sheep, the advance in prices noted last week being maintained. Finest steers 12c. Good to choice 11½c; poor to medium 10½c; inferior and buls 8 to 9½c; best sheep 12c; secondary 10 to 11c; merinos 9½ to 10½c; inferior and rams 7 to 8½c.

The Montreal Gazette of Nov. 26 says: In sheep prospects are that an active trade will be done for some little time yet, as we understand that considerable space has been engaged from Portland which is due, no doubt, to the continued good markets abroad. The demand on spot to-day was good, and all the stock offered suitable for this trade met with ready buyers at 3c to 3½c per lb. live weight.

At the East end abattoir Montreal, on Nov. 25, butchers were rather slow buyers of cattle. Prices were low, even good heaves bringing less money than a week or ten days ago. A few of the best cattle were sold at 3½c per lb., with pretty good stock at 3c to 3½c do.; common cows and rough steers sold at 2½c and the leaner sorts at 2c per lb. Shippers paid 3c per pound for good large sheep to ship to Britain by way of Portland. Good lambs sold at 3 to 3½c per lb., and common lots at 2½c do. A lot of 125 lambs, weighing 8,050 lbs., or an average of nearly 64½ lbs. each, were sold at 2½c per lb. The demand for live hogs was good and values were firmer at 4½c per lb.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has made arrangements with the Great Northern by which the former obtains direct entrance into Seattle and Portland. So says the Seattle Telegraph.

L. A. Hamilton, Canadian Pacific railway land commissioner, has returned to Winnipeg from a trip to Montreal and Ottawa. The object of his visit was to interview the Dominion government on the irrigation scheme the company has in view to benefit Southern Alberta and Western Assiniboia; to further the proposed amalgamation of the Canada Northwest land and Canadian Pacific railway land departments, and to look into the general land subsidy of the company. Nothing transpired of a definite character for publication. An interview between the officials of the interior department and a number of the Canadian Pacific officials resulted in no decision being given to the company, but one is looked for in a few weeks.



## Montreal Grain and Produce Market

Flour.—The flour market although steady is not as firm as it was and there is just enough misgiving among dealers and millers to induce them to ask whether it would be wise to refuse to shade a little on prices. We are informed upon reliable authority that in one or two instances dealers have been instructed to sell, not because consignors had no faith in the future, but because the need of immediate funds was imperative. We quote prices: Patent, spring, \$3.50 to \$3.55; Ontario Patent, \$3.10 to \$3.25; Manitoba Patents, \$3.00 to \$3.65; Straight roller, \$2.75 to \$2.95; Extra, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Superfine, \$2.30 to 2.10; City Strong bakers, \$3.50 to \$3.55; Manitoba Bakers, \$3.35 to \$3.50; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.30 to \$1.10; Straight Rollers, \$1.35 to \$1.45.

Oatmeal.—Rolled and granulated, \$1.00 to 1.10; standard, \$3.90 to 4.00. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.90 to 2.00, and standard at \$1.85 to 1.95. Pot barley \$3.75 in bbls. and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to 3.60.

Bran, etc.—Sales of car lots of bran have been made at \$15.00 to \$16.00, but probably \$16.00 is the inside rate to-day, and we quote \$16.00 to \$16.60. Shorts \$17.00 to \$18.50 as to quality, and Moultrie \$20 to \$22.

Wheat.—No. 2 red and white wheat is quoted at 62c to 63c, and No. 1 Manitoba hard at 68c to 70c.

Oats.—Stocks in store are nearly three times larger than at this time last year. No. 2 have sold in car lots at 31½c and No. 3 at 33c, and a lot of rejected brought 33½c.

Barley.—Sales are reported of malting grades at 52c, and we quote 51c to 53c. Feed barley is steady at 61c to 47c.

Pork, Lard etc.—The market for mess pork is again easier, and we lower 50c per bbl to \$17.50, large lots being obtainable at \$17.00 heavy short cut mess. Thin kinds have sold down to \$15 to \$14.50. Chicago mess pork is wholly out of the swim, as that article could not be laid down here to compete with Canadian. Cable advices report a big break in the price of bacon in England, owing to the large importations of Irish and Danish; so that exports of Canadian cut meats will probably receive a check for a time. Lard is quiet at about last week's figures, compound selling at \$1.35 and pure at \$1.70 to 1.80 per pail. Hams have sold at 10c to 10½c.

Dressed Hogs.—The receipts have been large during the past week, amounting to about 25 car loads, which were bought at prices ranging from \$5.25 to \$5.50 laid down here on track.

Butter.—A choice lot of last half of October creamery was sold at 21½c, while well kept summer goods intended for the English market have sold at 17½c. The production of Eastern Townships dairy is so small, that it is scarcely a factor in the trade, and the few fall ends that find their way here have sold at 18 to 19c. A fancy selected tub would bring more money. Western dairy does not seem to be wanted at 13½ to 16c.

Cheese.—The French cheese at the boat on Monday sold at 9½c. Finest Septembers could not be bought under 10½ to 10¾c.

Eggs.—Choice selected fresh fall stock is quoted at 18 to 20c; held fresh recently candled, 13½ to 15c; fancy lined eggs, 15 to 16c; good lined, 13 to 14c.

Hides.—Under a good demand for hides the market is kept pretty bare of stock, and prices remain firm all round. Light hides, 1½c for No. 1, 3½c for No. 2, and 2½c for No. 3; to tanners 5c for No. 1. Heavy hides are quoted at 5½c to 6½c; calfskins, 5 to 6c; lamb-skins 60c to 70c.

Dressed Poultry.—Sales of turkeys were made at 8c, a very few choice and unfrozen

lots bringing 8½c. Inferior brought from 7c to 7½c. A lot of mixed turkeys, chickens and geese sold at 6½c. Young chickens are in fair demand, sales of which are reported at 6 to 6½c; but old fowls have sold at 5½c. Geese are rather slow sale at 5c to 6c.

Apples.—Receipts are gradually falling off, and a better demand is noticed, but it has not affected prices, which are \$2.00 to \$2.50 per barrel.—Trade Bulletin, Nov. 23.

## Grain and Milling Matters.

A recently published report gives interesting figures as to the extent of the milling industry in Argentine. There are, in the capital city, Buenos Ayres, 29 mills, which represent a capital approaching \$15,700,000. The province of Buenos Ayres has 67 mills, with \$3,700,000 capital; the province of Santa Fe 60 mills, with \$3,800,000 capital. The yearly production of the industry is at present 621,169,065 kilos, or about 6,950,000 bbls. By employing their full producing capacity, the mills would be able to make double this amount.

An action has been taken against Mr. Bourne, of Portage la Prairie, who was manager of the Farmers' elevator at Burnside last year, in consequence of a shortage amounting, it is alleged, to 1,000 bushels in a quantity of grain stored in the elevator for R. P. Roblin. Mr. Bourne claims that the shortage was caused by over-shipping to another dealer named Anderson, but Anderson claims that he bought the grain from Mr. Bourne and paid for it.

A farmers' meeting was held in South Edmonton recently to discuss the project of building an elevator. After some discussion a committee consisting of Messrs. McKernan, Dickson and Featherstone was appointed to draft a prospectus and canvas for shares. The shares are to be \$5 each. Each share entitles the holder to a vote, provided always that no shareholder can cast more than ten votes. Shares to the amount of \$200 were subscribed at the meeting. It is proposed to erect a building 3x70, 14 feet walls, having a capacity of 30,000 bushels.

Koester and Son were in Hamiota, Man., last week, says the local paper, with the object of building a flour mill there next summer. If a bonus can be given they are willing to make a deposit of \$500 as a guarantee of good faith. They formerly operated a mill at Virden which was burned.

A change in the firm of Alexander Kelly & Co., flour millers, Brandon, is reported. D. N. Russell is retiring, having disposed of his one-fourth share in the business to E. J. Barclay.

It is altogether probable that the Canadian Pacific railway company will in the near future erect additions to their flour and freight sheds at Owen Sound. The present flour sheds were erected to accommodate only about 300 tons, while this season, with only two of their steamships running, the cargoes have very frequently exceeded 1,300 tons of flour and mill stuff. On account of the large loads of flour and other freight offering, the Canadian Pacific railway boats have carried scarcely any wheat this fall from Fort William to Owen Sound.

Minneapolis Market Record: Nine thousand five hundred and fifty-one barrels of flour were ground by the great Pillsbury A mill of Minneapolis Monday last in a regular working day of 24 hours. The run made by the Duluth Imperial mill a few weeks ago, in the same length of time, which was sent all over the world and chronicled as a record breaker was 7,905 barrels, or 1,605 barrels less than were turned out by the Pillsbury A.

A St. Louis dispatch of November 17, says: "The majority of the large flour mills in St.

Louis have either closed for an indefinite period or will do so to-night. This course is Currie & Grant are starting a flour mill at La Riviere, Man.

A by-law exempting the flour mill at Moosomin, Assa., from taxation for a period of ten years, was carried by a small majority. made necessary, the millers say, because of the congestion of the market, and more especially by the advanced freight rate to the eastern seaboard of about 22c a barrel. This action is entirely independent of the action of the northwestern millers held at Chicago yesterday, whereby a shutdown of six weeks during the three months beginning December 10 was decided upon.

## Late Western Trade Items.

The Parsons Produce Co., Winnipeg, has moved to the block on Thistle street, near Portage Avenue, formerly occupied by Colquhoun & Co., which has been fitted up to accommodate their trade.

D. A. Hopper, of Rapid City, Man., is opening a branch of his banking business at Minnedosa. R. W. McLeod is manager.

H. S. Southon, who formerly represented the Ferguson Co., stationers, of Winnipeg, has opened a stationery and fancy goods store at Morden.

Will Winning, of Winning Bros., tailors, Neepawa, Man., has opened a tailor shop at Minnedosa.

The Parsons Produce Co., of Winnipeg, has four car loads of poultry in transit from Eastern Canada, consisting principally of turkeys and geese. There is an abundant local supply of chickens and ducks. Two of the cars are intended for the Winnipeg market, and two for British Columbia coast points.

## Bar Iron and Nail Difficulty.

Each successive week is the occasion for the circulation of rumors among the trade both in Montreal and Toronto that steps are being taken to end the existing difficulties on bar iron and cut nails. At present, prices are still unsettled, but it is questionable if makers can afford to sell them much lower than they are now doing and not go into the bankruptcy court. Bar iron to-day is easily available, in no matter how small a quantity, at equal to \$1.60 Montreal.

This time last year bar iron was selling in Montreal at \$1.90, or 80c higher than it is to-day, while it is also worthy of note that the great difference in price did not occur until about a month and a half ago, for in June, July, and, in fact, throughout the summer the range on Canadian bar iron was \$1.70 to 1.80, or within 10c of what it was last fall.

The case of cut nails has been essentially the same. The cause of the recent remarkable decline in prices is well-known, and there is no necessity to dwell upon it here. If rumors is to be trusted, the two leading elements in the war that has been waged are getting tired, and it is hinted that they may come together soon. What the nature or stage of the negotiations is at the time of writing is not definitely known, but the assertion that there is to be another hard and fast agreement is questioned by many.—Hardware Merchant.

## Silver

The silver market has been dull and featureless, prices being a shade lower on slack demand. The market for India exchange is also stagnant. Silver prices on November 23 were: London, 28½d; New York, 63½c.



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There received the Highest Award, Diploma of Honor.

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TAKK ONE OF THE SIX TICKETS (IN A CHOCOLAT-PACKAGE), BREAK IT INTO SMALL PIECES and dissolve in three tablespoonfuls of water over a brisk fire; stir until completely dissolved, then add sufficient milk for two cups and boil for about five minutes. Water may be used in place of milk.

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A. M. AMBLARD, VETLE, CARRY & Co.  
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### The Alberta Railway and Coal Company.

Subjoined is a resume of the annual report of the Alberta Railway and Coal company, submitted to the recent meeting of proprietors. The accounts show a profit on working of the railway and colliery of £17,969, while house rents and water privileges brought in £811, making a total of £18,813; on the other side managerial expenses, insurance and taxes absorbed £3,391, and interest on debentures and loans, if paid in full, would have required £62,591 leaving a deficit for the year of £50,168, and increasing the debit balance to profit and loss to £101,316. Interest on first mortgage debentures, however, requiring in full £3,400, was only paid to a small extent in cash. Sundry creditors in Canada and London, and bills payable, totaled on June 30th last £212,429, of which £188,263 was secured on mortgage; and there were in addition sundry creditors for debenture interest for £75,687, and the cash balance amounted to £3,462.

It is gratifying to observe that the quantity of coal which the company disposed of was 139,308 tons, against 133,921 in the previous year, or an increase of 5,384 tons.

The shareholders are aware that during the year 1893 the Lethbridge-Dunmore railway was widened to the standard gauge under arrangement with the Canadian Pacific railway company. The work was completed on November 26th, 1893, and since that date the railway has been operated by that company with a result, it is believed, satisfactory to both companies.

The Montana section of the company's railway system has been extended into the city of Great Falls, a distance from the former terminus of about two miles. At the present time Great Falls is the chief market in Montana for the company's coal.

There is every indication that general trade in the United States is improving, and it is safe to assume that the company will participate in any revival, particularly as, with the new United States customs tariff in operation, coal is now admitted at a material reduction in the duty. Having regard to the changing of the gauge of the Lethbridge-Dunmore railway, the reduction in the duty on coal and other goods entering the United States and for other reasons, the directors feel assured that the returns for the current fiscal year should show a considerable improvement.

The directors regret to record the death, since last meeting, of Mr. Peter Redpath, the president of the company. It is proposed that the vacancy on the board caused by Mr. Redpath's death be filled by Col. K. R. B. Wodehouse.

### The United States Income Tax.

The income tax sections of the new United States tariff bill provides that, "from and after the first day of January, 1895, and until the first day of January, 1900, there shall be assessed, levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income received in the preceding calendar year by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing therein, whether said gains, profits or income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of 2 per centum on the amount so derived over and above \$4,000, and a like tax shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the

gains, profits and income from all property owned, and of every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States." It is provided that the tax authorized shall be assessed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and collected and paid upon the gains, profits and income for the year ending the 31st day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying said tax.

In computing the income of any person for the purposes of the law, it is provided that there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds and other securities, except bonds of the United States, the principal and interest of which are, by the law of their issuance, exempt from all federal taxation; profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the close of the year for which income is estimated; interest received or accrued upon all notes, bonds, mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectable, less the interest which has become due from such person, or which has been paid by him during the year; the amount of all premiums on bonds, notes or coupons; the amount of sales of live stock, sugar, cotton, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton or other meats, hay and grain, or other vegetable or productions, being the growth or produce of the estate of such person, less the amount expended in the purchase or production of said stock or produce, and not including any part thereof consumed directly by the family; and the value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance; all other gains, profits and income derived from any source whatever, except that portion of the salary, compensation or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, including senators, representatives or delegates in Congress, from which the tax has been deducted, and except that portion of any salary upon which the employer is required by law to withhold, and does withhold, the tax and pays the same to the officer authorized to receive it. There are, furthermore, deducted the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, occupation or profession, and all interest due or paid within the year on existing indebtedness, as well as all taxes; losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade arising from fires, storms or shipwrecks, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise; and debts ascertained to be worthless, excluding, however, estimated depreciation of values and losses within the year on sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the year for which the income is estimated.

The law also levies a tax of 2 per cent, annually on the net profits or income of corporations above actual operating and business expenses, including expenses for materials purchased for manufacture or bought for resale, losses, and interest on bonded and other indebtedness of all banks, banking institutions, trust companies, savings institutions, fire, marine, life and other insurance companies, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, slack water, telephone, telegraph, express, electric light, gas, water, street railway companies, and all other corporations, companies or associations doing business for profit in the United States, no matter how created and organized, but not including partnerships. The net profits or income of corporations, companies or associations, it is provided, shall include the amounts paid to shareholders, or carried to the account of any fund, or used for constructions, enlargement of plant or any other expenditure or investment paid from the net annual profits made or acquired by said corporations, companies or associations.

### Pork Packing in the West.

The marketing of hogs has been remarkable in numbers the past week, and packing operations have been especially active, the western trade taking 595,000, compared with 395,000 the preceding week, 285,000 for corresponding time last year, and 295,000 in 1892. From November 1 the total is 1,315,000, against 790,000 last year. With the exceptionally large offerings the eastern movement has been moderate, the western packers absorbing a very large portion of the supply. Values have been generally well maintained, there having been no important reduction, but at the close the market is moderately lowered, the general average for prominent points being about 15 cents per 100 pounds lower than a week ago. The quality continues irregular but has improved, and a considerable proportion is fairly good.

It is rarely that the trade manages to handle so large a number of hogs without a greater break in prices, which fact reflects a prevailing sentiment that while a somewhat lower basis may be looked for it is not expected to be otherwise than temporarily below the present general position, and which is considered assuring in respect to the future. For it is not expected that such exceptional offerings will continue any length of time.—Cincinnati Price Current.

### A Retailer's Advice.

A successful grocer in the Quaker city, while abroad on the Atlantic took occasion, according to an exchange, to write to Secretary Smedley, of the Philadelphia Retail Grocers' Association, and give to young grocers and aspirants for independence some good advice as follows:

"A word of counsel to young grocers—first, study your adaptations; if you are adapted to the business and like it, then make everything bend to accomplishing success, but remember this can never be done unless you have in the first good moral habits; this is the first qualification; to my mind there is no such thing as what some would call luck. To my mind, based on experience pluck is luck, the old adage holds good. 'Keep your store, and your store will keep you'; let this be a motto, and depend upon it you must succeed.

"Again, never buy more goods than you can pay for when the bill becomes due; never make a promise, without you first see your way clear to fulfil it. Always try and discount your bills; it will pay you!

"Do not allow salesmen to persuade you to buy what you do not see your way clear to sell before the discount season arrives. You will find this an excellent plan—first, because it makes more money for you and all merchants hunt up the men that discount, with the bargains they have to offer.

"If you want to enlarge your business never do it by keeping your wholesaler waiting for his money; if you find it needful go to some friend and borrow what you require and pay interest. By this means it enables you to be always independent and respected. That is the plan I adopted in my business life, and I recommend it to any young man; it is bound to succeed if these suggestions are adopted. Last, but not least, never lose faith in yourself, and aim high, and you will get there. I will close with the words of Solomon: 'See'st thou a man diligent in business he shall stand before kings, and not before mean men.'"

The November number of the Canadian Shoe and Leather Journal, published by Jas. Action, of Toronto, is about as handsome a number of a trade paper as we have received for many a day. The illustrations include many western views and scenes.

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

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

**XMAS GOODS FOR 1894!**

... IN STOCK ...

London Layers.	Valencia Offshoot.	Cheese Clusters.
Currants in Barrels and Half Barrels.	Table Figs in 1 and 10 lb. boxes.	S. S. Almonds Tarragona.
Shelled Valencia Almonds in boxes.	icing Sugar in 50 lb. boxes	Prunes, French, in cases.
Peels, Lemon, Orange and Citron in 7 lb. boxes, and 1 lb. assorted Citrons. Dried Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Silver prunes in 25 lb. boxes		

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**Montreal.**

GRANULAR **OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN** CREAMY  
**FLOUR.** HAS NO EQUAL.

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Distinctive Qualities and  
Peculiar Advantages. We are  
aware others are attempting to  
imitate our Brands, which is the  
Strongest Guarantee of the Su-  
periority of  
"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

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

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



**DOMINION BAG CO., LTD.**  
MONTREAL.

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**Anderson & Co.,**  
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FOR SHORTS.  
FOR POTATOES.  
FOR COAL.  
FOR EVERYTHING.

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Importers of Rice, Sacks, Japan, Indian and China Teas, Steel, Iron, Rope, Cement, Oils, Fruit, Canned Goods, Etc., Etc.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Business Review

November 23, 1891.

Your correspondent was informed in reference to the employes of the New England halibut fishing company. It was mentioned in a recent issue of The Commercial that all the employes were from the United States. The fishing regulations exclude United States fishermen from fishing in Canadian water, so that the statement was incorrect. The company is prospering and employ 75 men fishing and providing bait. On her last trip the steamer Capalino brought from the halibut beds 40,000 pounds of fish. The collapse of a hundred feet of the C. P. R. wharf has brought up the question of stone or concrete docks again, something will certainly have to be done in this direction by the C. P. R. They cannot extend the wooden wharfs on account of the piles having little or no hold on the rocky bottom, and as it is the wharf has to be repiled every year on account of the destructive teredo. There is little doubt, now that the C. P. R. have their own cement of excellent quality, and their own rock quarries, they will before long consider the question of building permanent docks. Forty-two thousand bags of flour were stored close to the spot where the wharf caved in, but owing to piles bunching in and supporting the wharf temporarily only six of the bags rolled into the water. The lumber business is slow, only two or three boats loading at the different mills. Mining is active and some of the mining stocks are going up very rapidly. The Government inspector is still seizing large quantities of affected fruit. Five hundred trees affected with woolly aphis shipped here from Oregon, was the last lot designed to the rubbish crenatory. Wholesale firms report business improving and prospects bright. Fur dealers say this is the best season for the past eight years, owing to the long winter animals were provided by nature with long heavy overcoats which have brought good prices in the markets of the world.

### B. C. Market Quotations.

Butter.—Australian butter, 20c; Manitoba dairy butter, 18 to 20c; Manitoba creamery, 23c; Eastern creamery, 25c; Canadian cheese, 15 to 14c.

Cured Meats.—Wagon, falling market. Hams, 13½; breakfast bacon, 13½; backs, 12 to 13c; long clear, 10 to 11c; short rolls, 11c; smoked sides, 11½c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 12½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 12c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$20.

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

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

Vegetables.—New Potatoes, \$14 to \$15, peddled at \$12 per ton; Ashcroft, \$22; onions,

## Every Mackintosh

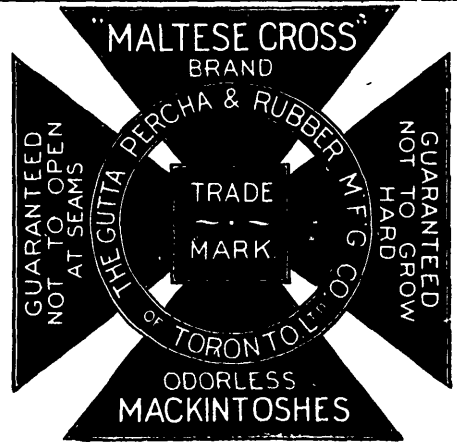
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

These are not merely "dew proof" or "shower 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.



silver skins, 1½c; cabbage, 1c; carrots, turnips, and beets, ¾ to 1c a lb; peppers, \$1.25 per box. Quantities of vegetables in market.

Eggs.—Fresh local, 30 to 35c. Eastern, 2½.

Fruits.—Lemons, California, scarce at \$5.75 to 6.50; Australian lemons, \$2.75; grapes, \$1.30 to 1.50; native apples, \$1.25; Japanese oranges, box (7 doz.), 50c; California oranges, naval, \$5.75, seedlings, \$4.00.

Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria and Vancouver. Patent, per bbl., \$1.00; strong bakers, \$3.80; Oregon, \$3.00; Oak Lake patent, \$3.90; strong bakers, \$3.70.

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

Grain.—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$25; Edmonton district oats, \$24.00; local oats, \$23; Washington State wheat, \$20.50; do, oats, \$24. f.o.b. Vancouver.

Ground Feed.—Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; chop barley, \$28; United States, chop, \$20 ton; ground wheat, \$21.00 ton; ground barley, \$22.50 ton; shorts, \$19.00 ton; bran, \$17.00 ton; oil cake meal, \$39.00 ton; F. O. B. Vancouver, duty paid.

Dressed Meat.—Beef, 7½ to 7¾c; mutton, 7½c; pork, 8 to 9c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head, \$3.00.

Live Stock.—Calves, 5 to 6c; steers, 3 to 3½c; sheep, 3½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c; cows, 2½c.

Stags.—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris lard, 5½c; granulated, 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow, yellow, 4½c; golden C, 3½c.

Syrups.—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1.25 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

### Raw Furs.—

	No. 1 Large	No. 1 Medium	No. 2 Large	No. 3	No. 4
Bears, Black...	23 00	15 00	0 00	5 00	1 00
" Brown...	22 00	12 00	3 00	4 00	1 00
" Grizzly...	25 00	15 00	10 00	5 00	1 00
" Cubs...	8 00	4 00	2 00	1 00	50
Mink...	75	50	35	20	10
Beaver...	7 00	5 00	4 00	2 00	1 00
Otter...	7 00	5 00	3 00	2 00	1 00
Fisher...	7 00	5 00	2 00	2 00	1 00
Marion, Dark...	2 50	2 00	1 00	1 00	25
" Pale...	1 25	1 00	50	25	10
Lynx...	2 50	2 00	1 00	50	25
Fox, red...	1 50	1 25	75	50	25
" cross...	6 00	5 00	4 00	2 00	1 00
" silver...	7 00	5 00	25 00	10 00	3 00
Wolf...	3 00	2 00	1 00	50	25
Wolverine...	4 00	3 00	2 00	1 00	50
Raccoon...	50	35	25	15	10
Deerskins, per lb., 10 to 12c.					
Wild cat...	75	50	35	20	10
Muskrat...	10	08	05		
Coat skins, heads and feet					
Perfect ..	4 00	2 50			

## New York Money Market.

Moneyed institutions and lenders are generally disposed to assume a more conservative attitude, in view of the probable absorption of a considerable portion of the bank reserves through subscriptions to the new bond issue. The demand, however, whether for time money or commercial discounts, is so small that little chance was afforded for any hardening in rates. At the same time the number of lenders has fallen off, and the tone of the market may be quoted as firmer. Call money, however, is 1 per cent., and time loans, though not offered as freely, is in such slack demand that quotations are 1 to 2½ per cent. for short and 2½ to 3½ for long dates. In commercial paper a limited number of buyers are noted, but here, too, offerings are on a very restricted scale, the quoted rates for best names and indorsed bills receivable being 3 to 4 per cent.—Bradstreet, Nov. 24.

The Delineator for January which is called "The Holiday Number" offers a table of contents that is extremely attractive and promises well for the New Year. The fashions are illustrated and described in the usual satisfactory manner, and there is a special article appropriate for the season on Misses' and Girls' Party Dresses. In the Collego Series a new departure is made, and the description of life at the Co-Educational Institutions is begun, the first article being on Cornell, from the pen of Florence M. Hodder, '91. A very readable paper by Alice Mckenna treats of Women in telephone exchanges, and the hygiene of the Eyes and Ears is the subject of an able contribution by A. B. Longstreet. A second instalment on Dressing Dolls appears in the Uses of Crape and Tissue Papers, and in Venetian Iron Work are shown some very pretty and original designs for photograph easels to be made at home. The spirit of the time is reflected in the Display of the Shops, and among the Holiday Books; and there is an exceedingly pretty "Good Night" Drill for children. Seasonable cooking is made more valuable to the housekeeper by the addition of lists showing what fish, flesh, fowl and vegetables are to be procured in the markets. There is advice on How to Serve Bananas, and a continuation of the articles on the Home. There are also Around the Tea-Table and Floral Work, and New Designs in Knitting, Netting, Tatting, Crocheting, Lace-Making, etc. Subscription price of the Delineator, \$1.00 a year, or 15c per single copy. Address The Delineator Publishing Co., of Toronto, Ltd., 83 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont.

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White Metal Novelties,  
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Writing Desks and Cases,  
Fancy Baskets, Dolls,  
Toy Books, etc., etc.

Travellers now on the road with Samples. Mail orders will receive our careful and prompt attention

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41 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

### Toronto Grain and Produce Markets.

**Wheat.**—Exporters are buyers of white wheat at 53c, but millers are willing to take it at a cent or more higher. Car loads of red and white offered north and west freights to-day at 55c. Spring is nominal at 57c to 58c.

**Flour.**—The easier feeling in wheat has taken the edge off the demand. There is practically no buying reported, but holders are firm, and are offering no concessions. Owing to the light offerings of Ontario wheat they have to pay full prices, and cannot do business unless they get the advance. The same applies to Manitoba flour.

**Millfeed.**—Bran offers middle freights west at \$11, and shorts were bought north and west freights to-day at \$12. Lower prices are looked for, as advices from the east state that dealers there are pretty well stocked up.

**Oats.**—White are quoted at 27 to 27½c west, and 28½c on the Midland. Car lots of white here are quoted at 30½c.

**Barley.**—A round lot of bright 50-lb barley offered outside at 16c to-day with 45c bid. No. 2 is quiet at 19 to 11c outside and feed at 37 to 38c.

Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.45 asked; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.15 asked; Ontario patents, \$2.80 to \$3.00; straight rollers, \$2.65 to \$2.80; extras, \$2.30 to \$2.35; low grades, per bag, 90c to \$1. Bran—\$12 to \$13. Shorts—\$13.50 to \$14. Wheat (west points)—White, 55c; spring, 58c; red winter, new, 55c; goose, 58c; No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 2 hard, 69c; winter wheat, on the Northern, 55 to 57c. Peas—50 to 50½c. Barley (outside)—Feed, 37 to 38c; No. 1 at interior points, 41 to 45c, and No. 2 at 40 to 41c. Oats—(west) 2½ to 27½c. Buckwheat (east)—39c. Rye (east)—41c.

**Eggs.**—Commission houses quote five and ten case lots of held fresh at 15½ to 16c, and lined at 13½ to 14c.

**Poultry.**—Quotations are: Chickens, choice, 55c, and poor to medium, 20 to 25c; ducks, 45 to 60c; turkeys, 7 to 8c, and geese, 6 to 6½c.

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

**Dressed Meats.**—Quotations are: Beef, fore, \$3.50 to 4.50 per cwt.; hinds, \$5 to \$6; lamb, carcass, 4 to 5c per lb; mutton, 4 to 5c per lb; veal, 6 to 8c; pork, \$5.25 to 5.50.

**Apples.**—Round lots, outside, dried, 4½ to 5c, and evaporated at 6½c for fall and 7½c for choicest winter stock. Dried job here at 5½ to 5¾c, and evaporated at 7½ to 7¾c.

**Dressed Hogs.**—One small lot of butchers' hogs sold at \$5.50. To-day bids for from \$5.15 to 5.25 were made for car lots.

**Cured Meats.**—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$15.50; short cut, \$16; shoulder mess, \$13.50; clear mess, \$14.00; bacon, long clear, case lots, 7½c, car lots, 7½c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 8c; tubs, 8½c; pails, 8½c, and compounds, in pails, 7½c, and tubs, 7½c; smoked hams, 10c for large, 10½c for medium, and small; bellies, 10 to 12½c; rolls, 8c to 8½c; green meats out of pickle are quoted a cent under smoked meats.

**Butter.**—Fresh made dairy is wanted at 19 to 20c for pounds and 18 to 19c for tubs, but offerings are light. Held tubs are unchanged, finest fetching 17c, and poor stuff selling as low as 10c. Medium and low grades are in large supply. Quotations are: Dairy tubs choice to extra choice, 16½ to 17c; good to choice, 14½ to 16½c; store-packed tubs, choice, 13 to 14c; inferior to medium, 10 to 12c; large dairy rolls, 15 to 16c; pound rolls, 18 to 19c; creamery pounds, 22 to 23c; creamery, tubs, 18 to 20c.

**Cheese.**—No change in the situation. Commission houses quote as follows: August and September makes, 10½c to 11c, and half-sizes at 11 to 11½c.

**Hides.**—No. 1 green hides are bringing 2½c, and choice heavy steers hides of 60 lbs and over, 4c. Cured hides are selling at 4½c for No. 1 and 4½c for extra heavy. Sheepskins are firm at 55c. Calfskins are steady at 6c for No. 1 and 5c for No. 2. Cured calf quoted at 7c for No. 1 and 5c for No. 2. Deacons are unchanged at 30c each for choice and 20c for culls.

**Wool.**—Quotations are: 18c for supers and 21 to 22c for extras. Combing is quoted at 18c, clothing at 19 to 20c, rejects at 14 to 15c and unwashed at 10 to 10½c.

**Tallow.**—Dealers are paying 5½c and selling at 6½ to 6¾c.—Empire Nov. 24.

### Toronto Hardware Markets.

**Wire.**—Occasional orders are being received for hay-baling, 14 and 15 gauge; also barbed and plain twist wires. A slight change has been made in the terms regarding barbed and plain twist wires. Hereafter freight will not be paid to points in Ontario on these unless quantities ordered are 500 lbs. or more, but will be priced f.o.b. Toronto. Stove pipe wire is still in active demand. Barbed and plain twist wire and staples are unchanged at 3½ to 3¾c per lb.

**Rope.**—Demand has not been quite so good as it was for rope, but made-up halters are still being called for in quantities.

We quote: Sisal, 7-16 in. and larger, 7½c; ¼, 5-16, ¾ in., 8c. Manilla, 7-16 in. and larger, 9½c; ¼, 5-16, ¾ in., 10c.

**Cut Nails.**—The Montreal make seems to be held a little firmer. We quote base price at \$1.75 f.o.b. Toronto.

**Wire Nails.**—Discounts are unchanged at 75, 10 and 5 per cent., shipments of 10-keg lots being prepaid.

**Horse Nails.**—The manufacturers are now putting nails on the market in 30-lb boxes, each of which contains six packages of 5-lb each. They are subject to the same discount as the regular 25-lb boxes. Discounts, 60 per cent. off "C," and 60 and 2½ per cent. off "P.B." and "M."

**Tacks.**—We quote: Cut, carpet blued, gimp, 60 per cent.; do., tinned, 70 per cent.; copper nails, 62½ per cent.; clout nails, 60 to 67½ per cent.; trunk nails, 60 to 65 per cent.; shoe finders' tacks, 50 per cent.; shoe nails, Hungarian' nails, etc., 37 per cent.

**Chain.**—There is virtually nothing doing in coil chain, while prices show some reduction. Demand is steady for cow ties.

**Horseshoes.**—Prices are unchanged. We quote iron shoes at \$3.65 f.o.b. Toronto, and subject to rebate in certain cases. Steel shoes are quoted at 15c. per keg advance on Montreal prices.

**Clothes Wringers.**—We quote \$28 per dozen.

**Tar, etc.**—We quote: Roofing pitch, \$2.50 per bbl.; pure coal tar, \$4 per bbl.; refined coal tar, \$1.50 per bbl.; XXX refined coal tar in quart tins, \$1 per dozen; best Southern pure tar, \$3 per bbl., and 75c per dozen pint tins; pine pitch, \$2.75 per bbl.

**Cement, etc.**—We quote: Portland cement (English), \$3 per bbl. for best grades; New Brunswick plaster paris, \$2 per bbl.; Canadian water lime, \$1.25 per bbl.

**Firebricks, etc.**—Scotch firebricks, \$3.25 per 100; Scotch fireclay, \$1 per 100 lbs.

**Pig Iron.**—Most of the foundries are closed down, and the sales that are being made are in the United States article, and in very small lots at that. We quote as before ex cars Toronto: C. m. broe, \$19.50; Summerlee, \$21 to 21.50; Nova Scotia, \$18 to 18.50.

**Bar Iron.**—Business is still confined to small lots. We quote base price at \$1.75 to \$1.80 from stock and \$1.70 to 1.75 from factory.

**Sheet Iron.**—We quote as follows: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.50; 18 ditto, \$2.00; 20 ditto, \$2.10; 22 to 24 ditto, \$2.20; 26 ditto, \$2.45; 28 ditto, \$2.65; tinned sheet iron, Manor's, 26 gauge, 7c per lb.; 22 to 24 gauge, 6½c; 16 to 20 gauge, 6½c.

Sheet Steel.—We quote 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.75 per 100 lbs.; 18 to 20, \$2.65; 22 to 24, \$2.85; 26, \$3.10.

Iron Pipe.—Discounts are unchanged at 70 to 70 and 5 per cent. for iron pipe, and 50 to 50 and 5 per cent. for galvanized pipe.

Lead Pipe.—We quote: Toronto and west 30 per cent. off in small lots, and 30 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots; points east of Toronto 35 per cent. off in small lots, and 35 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots.

Galvanized Iron.—Prices are being well maintained at \$4.25, for 28 gauge either from stock or import, for Queen's Head, Gordon Crown and Apollo brands.

Corrugated Iron.—Prices are a little easier. Ingot Tin.—We quote: Lamb and Flag at 18 to 18½c, and Straits at 17 to 17½c.

Ingot Copper.—Prices unchanged at 10 to 10½c.

Sheet Copper.—We quote: Untinned, 14 to 16½c according to weight and size; brazier sheets, 14 to 17c according to quality.

Zinc Spelter.—Quiet and unchanged. We quote as before, at 4 to 4½c for domestic, and 3½ to 4c for imported.

Boiler Tubes.—We quote: 1½ inch, 7c; 1½ inch, 7½c; 1½ inch, 8c; 2 inch, 8½c; 2½ inch, 9c; 2½ inch, 9½c; 3 inch, 11½c; 3½ inch, 14c; 4 inch, 19c.

Galvanized Boilers.—We quote 30 gal., \$6; 35 gal., \$7; 40 gal., \$8.

Tin Plates.—Going out freely at the base price of \$5 to 5.25 per box "I.C." We quote coke, 14 to 20 gauge, at \$3.10; for sizes 15 to 25c per box, basis more; "I.C." charcoal, \$3.50 to 3.75.

Terne Plates.—Prices unchanged. Box lots unchanged at \$6.50 to \$6.75.

Sheet Zinc.—We quote 4½c. for cask lots and 5c. for small lots.

Hoops and Bands.—Prices are firm. We quote \$2.20 for ton lots and \$2.25 for small lots.

Canada Plates.—Trade continues to be equally divided between 52, 60 and 75 sheet boxes, a brisk business being done. All bright is being called for regularly, but in smaller quantities than in other kinds. We quote half-polished at \$2.25 to 2.35, according to quantity; 60 sheet boxes, 10c per box advance; 75 sheet boxes, 25c advance over 52's; 20x28, \$2.50.

Solder.—Prices for the better quality are unchanged at 12 to 13c.

Pig Lead.—Prices are unchanged at \$2.75 to \$3 according to quality.

Antimony.—Prices are unchanged at 9½ to 10c.

White lead.—Business is only of a limited character, and the base price is unchanged \$4.25. English lead is quoted at \$5.50 to \$6.25.

Putty.—Demand has fallen off somewhat. We still quote \$1.75 for bladders in barrels and \$2.25 for cases.

Turpentine.—The market in the south is still characterized by weakness. Quotations here are unchanged at 39c f.o.b. Toronto for 5-barrel lots and 40c for single barrel lots. Linseed Oil.—Trade is slow at 53 and 54c for raw and 56 to 57c for boiled, f. o. b., Toronto, net 30 days.

Prepared Paints.—Nothing scarcely doing, only an odd case now and then going out. Pure is unchanged at \$1.

Castor Oil.—There is practically nothing doing. Prices are unchanged at 6½ to 6¾c in cases and 7c in tins.

Glass.—We quote: Window glass unchanged at \$1.10 to \$1.15 for first break in 250-foot boxes, and \$2.05 to 2.10 in 100-foot boxes.

Old Material.—Trade is quiet and prices unchanged. We quote: Agricultural scrap, 45c. per cwt.; machinery cast, 45c per

cwt.; stove cast scrap, 25 to 30c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 35c per cwt.; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 10c; new light scrap copper, 6 to 6½c; heavy scrap copper, 7 to 7½c. old copper bottoms, 5½c to 6c; light scrap brass, 3½ to 4c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 5c; heavy red scrap brass, 5½c; scrap lead, 1½ to 1¾c; scrap zinc, 1½ to 1¾c; scrap rubber, 5½ to 3¾c; country mixed rags, 50 to 70c; clean dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 lbs; borings and turnings, 10c.—Hardware Merchant, November 23.

### Toronto Live Stock Markets.

Cattle were picked up in the morning at good prices, one bunch of ten selling at \$3.65 Poor an: medium stuff was bought simply on account of the low price drovers were willing to accept. Some demand was shown for feeders one bunch of eight head averaging 1,150 lbs, sold at 3c a lb: a bunch of 12, averaging 1,000 lbs sold at \$2.60 a cwt; 3 head, averaging 1,150 lbs. sold at 3c a lb; 3 head, averaging 1,150 lbs. sold at 3c a lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—Exporters have been unable to secure ocean freights at any of the U. S. ports earlier than December 1, and purchases here to be held till then. Space has been engaged at New York for December 1, and more is being taken at Baltimore for about 10 days later. The shipping sheep offering here to-day were taken at 3c a lb. Exporters say that when they can get space they will pay 3½c.

Hogs.—Demand for bacon hogs and thick fats was active, with prices steady. Long lean hogs, of 140 to 220 lbs. sold, weighed off car, at \$4.30 to \$4.35, thick fats at \$4.25, light fats, sows and stores at \$4 and stags at \$2 to \$2.50. Stores are not wanted. If supplies should increase there would be a sharp break, as at present there is no outlet for them.—Empire Nov. 23.

### Toronto Grocery Market.

The only line in which there is anything like activity is salmon, which remains firm with the prospects of prices further appreciating, in the spring at any rate. Lobster is quiet and steady. Tomatoes, corn and peas are in moderate demand only. The improvement noted last week in canned fruits has continued, with the preference still being shown for peaches pears and plums. We quote: Tomatoes and corn, 85 to 90c; peas, 80 to 85c; peaches, \$2.75 to \$3 for 3's, \$1.75 to \$1.90 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.65 to \$1.80; strawberries, \$1.90 to \$2.10; apples, 3's \$1 to \$1.10, gallons \$2.65 to \$2.80, and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.35 to \$1.40; salmon, \$1.30 to \$1.35 for good red fish in tall tins, and \$1.50 to \$1.60 in flat tins; do., second quality, \$1.20 to \$1.25; canned mackerel, \$1 to \$1.10; lobsters, \$1.70 to \$2 for tall tins, and \$2.25 to \$2.75 in flat tins.

Coffee.—The local market is still bare of green Rio coffee. Some shipments are arriving, but nearly the whole of these have been sold to arrive. We quote green, in bags: Rio, 21½ to 22½c; East Indian, 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c; Santos, 21½ to 22½c; Java, 30 to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c. In New York, while low grade Brazilian coffees have been easier, the better qualities show an improvement. Thoroughly standard is scarce. At the same time the most pronounced and solid gain was with the East India growths, Recent advices from Aden show a strong feeling in Mocha coffee.

Rice.—Demand is fair for the season, the kinds most called for being fancy imported at about 5½ to 6c. We quote: "B," 5½c to 5¾c; extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾c; imported Japan, 5½ to 6½c; tapioca, 4½c to 4¾c.

Spices.—are in fairly active demand, pure spices being particularly so. We quote as follows: Pure black pepper, 10 to 12c; pure

white 18 to 25c; pure Jamaica ginger, 25 to 27c; cloves, 25 to 30c; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c; cream of tartar, 20 to 25c per lb.

Nuts.—We quote as follows: Brazil nuts, 11 to 11½c; Sicily shelled almonds, 25 to 26c; Tarragona almonds, 13 to 14c; peanuts 10 to 12c for roasted and 7 to 10c for green; coconuts, \$4.50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 13 to 14c, Marbot walnuts, 11 to 12c; Bordeaux walnuts, 8 to 10c; filberts, 9½ to 10½c for sack and 10½ to 11c for small lots; pecans, 10½ to 11c.

Sugars.—The price of granulated is down to 4½c., the lowest figure ever touched; and it is weak at that. The German granulated beet sugar that is on the market has been one of the factors to bring this about. The German article is quoted at 4c. The price of yellows ranges from 3½ to 3¾c. Dark Demerara raw sugars are quoted at 3½ to 3¾c., and bright at 3½; ordinary raws, 3½c.

Syrups.—Demand is fairly good, for the better grades, suitable for table use, at 2½ to 3¾c. per pound. We quote: Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

Molasses.—Business continues quiet and prices unchanged. We quote: New Orleans, barrels, 26 to 28c; half-barrels, 30½ to 32c; Barbadoes, barrels, 28 to 32c; half-barrels, 30 to 34c.

Tea.—A good many low grade China blacks at about 14 to 16c. have been moving during the week, but otherwise there is not much doing, country dealers being well supplied having bought rather freely in the early part of the season. Brokers report that the little enquiry here is from the wholesalers for low grade India, Ceylon and Young Hysons. The London tea market continues to rule strong, particularly on Indian and Ceylon teas. Prices ruling are: Young Hysons, 16 18c. for low grade; 24 to 27c. for medium, and 30 to 38c. for high grades; China Congous, 16 to 18c.; Japan, 16 to 20c.; Indian and Ceylons, 18 to 35c.

Dried Fruits.—The local market is at the moment bare of Valencia raisins, especially off-stalk and selected fruit. How necessary THE GROCER'S warning was calling upon the members of the trade to exercise judgment in buying Valencia raisins, is being evidenced, some of the brands, and those of satisfactory quality last year, already candying. Valencia raisins are unchanged in price, quotations still being: Off-stalk, 4½ to 4¾c.; fine off-stalk, 4½ to 5c.; selected, 5½ to 6c.; layers 6 to 6½c. We quote California loose muscatels at 6 to 7½c. Malaga raisins are not moving to any extent yet nor are they expected to show much activity for a couple of weeks. We quote new season's fruit as follows: London layers, \$2.25 to \$2.50; black baskets \$3.25; blue baskets, \$3.25; extra dessert clusters, \$4 to \$4.50; connoisseur clusters \$ 3.25 to \$3.50; quarter flat connoisseur clusters, \$1 to \$1.15; Royal Buckingham, \$5 to \$5.50. Stocks of prunes are still confined to the French article, for which demand is moderate only at 4½ to 5c. New seasons Turkish prunes are not expected for another two or three weeks yet. Of all the foreign dried fruit on the market the most active demand at the moment is for currants, and particularly the better class of fruit, at reasonable prices. We quote: Filiatras, half barrels, 4 to 4½c, barrels, 4½c; fine Filiatras, half barrels, 4½c, barrels, 4½c; Patras, 5½c in cases; Casalina, 5½ to 6c; Vostizzas, 6½ to 7½c in cases and half cases; Panarte, 8 to 8½c. Advices quote sultana raisins a little firmer in primary markets. On the local market there is a moderate demand only at unchanged prices; namely 5½c up. There are a few new season's dates arriving this week, but it will be a couple of weeks yet before the direct shipments reach this market. For those that are here 6 to 6½c is being asked.—Grocer, Nov. 23.

## INSURANCE RATES IN WINNIPEG.

(Continued from Page 270.)

as class D., which is a very low rating. Some persons who have given considerable attention to the question of fire insurance, claim that Winnipeg should be rated in class B., which would give us much lower rates than have been charged here in the past. Be that as it may, the fact that the city has been rated so low in the past, would indicate that the insurance people have expected disastrous fires here and rated the city accordingly. Instead of that, the city has been singularly exempt from fires; but the first severe fire that has occurred in years, up to the rate, notwithstanding the low rating we have had in the past, in anticipation it would seem of heavy losses here. It is stated that one of the managers of a leading Eastern company, who visited Winnipeg a short time ago, admitted that this place was their best paying city in the country. Surely in view of all the money the companies have made here in the past, and in view of the high rates already charged, they could have afforded to have said nothing about the little losses they have recently met with, instead of increasing the rates on an already unjustly burdened community.

Various proposals have been made to relieve the city of the burden of high insurance rates. There has been some talk of a municipal system of insurance. While such a system would have paid the city well up to the present time, it is doubtful if it would be wisdom to advocate such a system. In a business like fire insurance, a municipal system has the effect of condensing the risks, while safety demands that the risks should be scattered. A provincial government system of insurance has also been brought up, which would enable the spreading of risks all over the province, instead of confining them to the city, and to this extent would be preferable to a municipal system. If the companies cannot be prevailed upon to give the city fair treatment in this matter, an effort to secure some other means of protection may be found necessary. It is to be hoped, however, that the companies will at once announce a substantial reduction in the rates, and thus stop the agitation for relief from some other quarter.

## MUNICIPAL REFORM.

An agitation for municipal reform has been going on in the United States for some time, and it seems to have taken a deep hold upon the people, especially the more respectable element in the population of the country. The movement has found force in the holding of conventions in the interest of better civic government. The second annual meeting of the National Municipal League, an organization formed in the interest of municipal reform, will be held in Minneapolis, opening on December 8. Associated with the National League are a number of branch or state organizations, all working with the same object in view. There is certainly much need for such a movement in the United States. National politics has been the stumbling-block in the way of good municipal govern-

ment in the republic. The elective system of the country, which has associated national and municipal elections together, has made national politics the predominating influence in municipal elections, with results quite as unsatisfactory as might be expected from such a wretched system. The people are now opening their eyes to the absurdity of the situation. Very wisely, it has been decided that national politics must be divorced from municipal affairs before effective work can be accomplished in the direction of municipal reform. A constitutional movement is now in order, separating municipal from national elections. The movement has advanced so rapidly and taken such practical shape, that good results are sure to be accomplished. In the republic of recent years there has apparently been a great loosening of party lines, which augurs well for better national and state government, as well as municipal reform. When the people can step out of the party tracks and vote intelligently upon public questions, free from party bias, the way will be clear for better government all along the line from municipal up to national affairs.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

A. G. THOMPSON, a grain dealer of Montreal, writes a letter to the Winnipeg Free Press in answer to an item which appeared in The Commercial recently, in which his name was mentioned, in connection with the discussion regarding the mixing of Manitoba wheat. The Free Press rather amusingly gives this letter the heading "An Unsolicited Corroboration," though we fail to see in it anything very convincing in confirmation of the stand taken by the Free Press in the matter of mixing and grading Manitoba wheat. Mr. Thompson gives New York prices to show that Duluth wheat is quoted higher in that market than Manitoba No. 1 hard. No one ever disputed that this was not the case. On the contrary The Commercial has shown clearly in recent articles why this is the case. We have also given reliable quotations showing the relative value of Manitoba and Duluth wheats in British markets. As the agitation regarding the grading and mixing of Manitoba wheat has practically flattened out, no good can be accomplished in again discussing the matter at length.

News comes from two or three Manitoba points of movements being on foot to establish butter or cheese factories in the spring. It is not too soon to be moving in matters of this kind. During the winter the advisability of establishing dairying industries can be talked up at leisure, and where it is decided to establish factories, the plant can be secured and everything got ready to start in the spring. The manufacture of butter and cheese can be carried on to advantage on the co-operative principle among the farmers. It usually takes considerable time to work up preliminaries in starting factories, and after it is fully decided to go ahead there is sure to be considerable delay in

procuring plant, engaging a practical man to take charge, etc. The winter season is the best time to complete all arrangements for starting new factories. If left until late in the winter, the busy spring season will be on before arrangements are in shape, with the result that the matter will probably be dropped until another year. In districts where the establishment of a factory is contemplated, it will therefore be advisable to begin almost at once to get matters in shape for starting in the spring.

THE freight rates commission met in Winnipeg on Monday. An adjournment was asked for two weeks to give the Winnipeg board of trade an opportunity to prepare a comprehensive statement, covering the entire country. As no previous notice was given when the commission would meet, it was of course necessary to allow an adjournment, as a complete statement could not be presented off hand. While the Winnipeg board is at work preparing its case, the commission will meet at a number of country points to take evidence. The following points have so far been decided upon: Morris, Nov. 28; Morden, Nov. 29; Pilot Mound, Nov. 30; Boissevain probably December 3, and then Melita, Glenboro, Brandon, Carberry and Portage la Prairie in succession. Other points will be named later. The commissioners also propose holding sessions at the following points to afford all parties desirous of submitting evidence an opportunity of so doing: Birtle, Calgary, Edmonton, Grenfell, Hamiota, Indian Head, Lethbridge, Macleod, Melita, Moosomin, Moose Jaw, Neepawa, Prince Albert, Red Deer, Regina, Virden, Wetaskiwin, etc. The work of presenting evidence to the commission will devolve upon the business men, and they should be prepared with facts to place before the commission. This opportunity of submitting any evidence in the knowledge of business men throughout the country, should not be allowed to pass unheeded.

THE Winnipeg Free Press seems bound to misrepresent whenever it undertakes to say anything about the Manitoba grain trade. Now that the agitation regarding the grading and mixing of wheat has flattened out, the Free Press has made a new discovery. The other day it came out with a ridiculous yarn to the effect that the Manitoba dealers had decided to boycott the grain dealers of Eastern Canada. The story was too ridiculous to cause more than passing amusement, but it was nevertheless promptly telegraphed to Montreal and Toronto, where it was no doubt received as a joke by the grain trade of those cities. In fact it appears that the Free Press article really did originate from a remark made in a jocular way, by a Winnipeg shipper. What truth could be placed in a report that the grocers of Winnipeg had decided to boycott the employes of the Free Press? Yet such a statement would be just about as truthful as the story about the grain trade boycott. Business is not a matter of sentiment. Grain men are very much like other businessmen, and Manitoba shippers will continue



to do business with Eastern Canada buyers whenever they have an opportunity to transact profitable business with them. It is true that some of the Winnipeg shippers do not make any particular effort to cultivate trade with Eastern Canada buyers, but this is because they have a large export trade which engages their attention, and which they consider more profitable to them. On the other hand, there are local shippers who make a specialty of Eastern Canada business. Local shippers have been known to grumble a good deal about the treatment they have received from a few Ontario millers, who make a habit of claiming shortages on grain sent to them, but this is not a new thing, and grumbling of this nature has not been as prevalent this year as during some past seasons. There may have been individual cases where local shippers have refused to fill orders from Eastern parties with whom former business had resulted unsatisfactorily, but the report of a general boycott is of course pure and unadulterated nonsense.

THERE has been some talk of introducing the heading machines into Manitoba, to supplant the present mode of cutting grain with binders. In the Argentine Republic headers are largely used, but they are generally condemned by those who are endeavoring to introduce better modes of farming in that country. In an article in this issue headed "Wheat growing in Argentine," some of the objections to the use of headers are stated. Another objection to the use of headers is stated to be that it necessitates the rushing of the wheat to market immediately after harvest, causing a congestion of railway traffic.

**Canada's Live Stock Trade.**

The Dominion line steamer Storm King sailed from Montreal on Nov. 24 for London with 40 head of cattle and 2,004 sheep, which will be the last shipment of Canadian stock from the port of Montreal for the season of 1894. On the whole, it has not been as bad as the last one, although it has been in a sense unsuccessful for shippers of cattle. There was considerable money lost in the early part of the season, due to the large shipments of United States cattle and the heavy supplies of dressed beef offering on the English market. This had a depressing effect on values, and they almost steadily declined until 4d per lb. was touched which was the lowest of the season. From this point slight improvement set in and it has been fairly well maintained up to the present. The highest price realized was 5½d against 6½d last year. The Glasgow market was the best in the early part, but it became very much the worse towards the end. The quality of the stock shipped this year was better than ever shipped before from Canada, especially in the first half of the season, as the pasture in Ontario was good, and farmers as a rule made it a point to fatten their stock before marketing them. A feature of the trade was the suspension of Mr. James Eakins, of Port Hope, which goes to show that a large amount of money was lost on cattle when he had to suspend payment about the middle of October. Mr. Eakins was the largest shipper last year, he having shipped 14,818 head of cattle, and he also headed the list this year up to the time of his suspension, having shipped 16,202 cattle and 9,004 sheep. Mr. Eakins

has the sympathy of the trade, and the general impression is that he will probably be one of the largest shippers next year, as we understand he is doing everything in his power to right matters.

Although the shipments of cattle this year were larger by 4,282 head than last year and the quality probably never better, as we stated above, the farmer did not realize as much money as last year owing to the low prices ruling in England and the United States. As a result they had to accept lower figures for their stock in order for shippers to compete with American cattle. Last year it was estimated that the average price paid to the farmer was \$65 per head, while this year it was only \$55, which makes a total of \$1,818,220 for the total number of cattle shipped this year against \$5,111,700 last year. Another feature of the trade this season was the large shipments of Territories ranch and Manitoba cattle. Messrs. Gordon & Ironside alone exporting over 17,000 head, as against 10,000 head last season. These cattle were bought at low figures, and it is said they lost less money than Ontario stock. This trade is steadily growing, as will be seen by the above shipments, and the prospects are that it will be much larger next year, as the farmers in Manitoba and the Northwest are giving more of their attention to the raising of live stock.

**INCREASE IN SHEEP.**

An important feature of the trade this season has been the large increase in the export of sheep, which is principally due to the scarcity of stock in England. When this became known here shippers went through the country and contracted heavily for regular weekly supplies. The season on the whole has been a good one and the profits have been fair, in fact, we might safely state that considerable money has been made in this branch, but it has not helped the cattle shippers to any extent, as the heavy shippers of sheep were light shippers of cattle and vice versa. The shipments for the season were 189,763 head, which shows an increase of about 186,000 over last year and an increase of about 125,000 over 1892. Out of the above number about 30,000 American sheep went through it bond. The Canadian farmer received on an average 8½ per head, or a total of \$548,815 during the season.

**LIGHT LOSSES.**

Of the 87,604 cattle exported, only 96 head were lost; of the 189,763 sheep, only 838, and of the 5,579 horses shipped, 18 were lost. Of course the statement of losses is not complete, several steamers being yet on the ocean; but the prospects are that the number will not be increased much. The Allan line heads the list this year in the number of cattle carried, with the Reford line a close second. The Dominion line heads the Beaver line for third place, which is accounted for by the fact that the Beaver line stopped sailing from this port about one month earlier than usual.

A French syndicate made several shipments to Antwerp this season which turned out fairly good. The total number shipped was 2,761 head.

L. Delorme made two shipments of 834 head of cattle to St. Malo, France, but we understand they lost money.

J. & C. Coughlin shipped 6,000 hogs to Great Britain this season, which proved a fairly profitable business to the shippers. The shipments last year were only 137 head, and in 1892 they were 1,292.

The shipments of horses this season were 5,579, which shows an increase of 3,905 over last season, there being only 1,674 shipped.—Montreal Gazette.

**Products for British Columbia**

For the purpose of securing the rapid transport of dressed hogs, poultry, butter, cheese, etc., between Manitoba and British Columbia points, the Canadian Pacific railway company has decided to despatch a special car from Winnipeg at intervals during the winter, to carry such produce. This car is designed to carry less than car load lots, and will take the place of the refrigerator car service in the summer. Lots of the products named will be picked up at any point on the main line between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw, destined for shipment to Canmore and points west thereof to the coast. This special car service will leave Winnipeg on the following dates: November 29, December 13 and 27, January 10 and 24, February 7 and 21, March 7.

The refrigerator car service over this route during the past summer season, carried 700,000 pounds of butter, cheese and eggs. All this was taken from stations between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw inclusive, on the main line, for British Columbia points.

**American and Foreign Iron Prices.**

The Engineering and Mining Journal says: "Comparing the price of pig iron here and abroad, in Great Britain Scotch pig iron is now quoted at \$10.20 to 10.30; Middlesex foundry, \$8.50 to \$8.60; forge, \$8.30, and Bessemer, \$10.30. In Belgium the quotations are: Charleroi foundry \$10; Luxembourg foundry, \$9.20, and forge iron, \$8.45 to 9.40. In Birmingham, Ala., the current quotations are: No. 1 foundry, \$8; No. 2 foundry, \$7.50, and No. 3 foundry, \$7. Gray forge, \$6.50. In this raw material, therefore, we have an advantage of \$1 per ton over Great Britain and nearly \$2 over Belgium producers. In Bessemer iron our quotations are slightly higher, being \$10.65 to 10.80 at Pittsburg. In most of the various products of iron manufacturers our quotations are also lower than those of the European countries. In bar iron, for instance, Pittsburg quotes \$19 to \$20 per ton, as against \$23.40 to 25.80 in the north of England. In plates we quote \$24 to \$28 for steel, as against \$24.95 to \$29.40 for iron in Belgium and \$23.40 for iron in England."

**Hens Versus Wheat**

The Northwest Pacific Farmer, of Portland, Oregon, says: One bushel of wheat, where good chickens are given the run of the farm will produce ten dozen eggs. In many sections of the Northwest late sowed grain did not make over ten bushels to the acre. In these same sections ten dozen eggs are now worth more than ten bushels of wheat. In other words one acre of wheat and ten hens are worth ten acres of wheat with the care of the extra nine acres added, or at present prices a good hen is more valuable than an acre of wheat.

**Winnipeg Clearing House.**

Clearings for the week ending November 29, were \$1,595,210, balances, \$292,324. For the previous week clearings were \$1,390,553.

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

	Clearings.	
	Nov. 21st	Nov. 15th.
Montreal	\$10,649,246	\$12,726,527
Toronto	4,683,815	6,922,050
Halifax	915,415	1,316,467
Winnipeg	1,360,553	1,492,242
Hamilton	546,218	770,044
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$18,155,247</b>	<b>\$22,627,380</b>



# CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

## Winter Excursion

To Eastern

Points.

# - \$40 -

TO

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

Correspondingly Low Rates to  
points East of Montreal.

TICKETS ON SALE

NOVEMBER 20 to DECEMBER 31.

Good for Three  
Months with stop  
over privileges,

Upholstered Tourist Cars in charge  
of competent porters on all trains

**ROBERT KERR.**

General Passenger Agent,  
WINNIPEG.

# NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

## TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Wednesday, June 29, 1894.

Read Up		MAIN LINE		Read Down	
North Bound				South Bound	
Freight No. 101	St. Paul Ex. No. 107	STATIONS.		St. Paul Ex. No. 108	Freight No. 104
Daily	Daily			Daily	Daily
1.20p	8.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	5.30a
1.06p	2.49p	8	Portage Junction	11.42a	6.47a
12.42p	2.25p	8	St. Norbert	11.55a	6.07a
12.22p	2.23p	15	Carleton	12.09p	6.25a
11.54a	2.06p	23	St. Agatha	12.24p	6.51a
11.31a	1.67p	37	Union Point	12.35p	7.02a
11.07a	1.49p	53	Silver Plains	12.43p	7.19a
10.31a	1.29p	60	Morris	1.00p	7.45a
10.03a	1.19p	66	St. Jean	1.15p	8.25a
9.22a	12.53p	68	Letellier	1.34p	9.15a
8.00a	12.30p	65	Emerson	1.56p	10.15a
7.00a	12.15p	63	Femina	2.05p	11.15a
11.05p	8.30a	168	Grand Foras	5.45p	8.25p
1.30p	4.55a	225	Winnipeg Junction	9.25p	1.20p
	3.45p	309	Duluth		
	8.00p	471	Minneapolis		
	8.00p	480	St. Paul		
	10.30p	883	Chicago		

### MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Ex. No. 126	Thurs. & Sat.	Miles from Morris	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127	Mon. & Fri.
Daily	Daily			Daily	Daily
1.20p	8.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	5.30p
7.50p	12.50p	0	Morris	1.35p	8.00a
6.53p	12.52p	10	Low Farm	2.00p	8.44a
5.49p	12.07a	21	Myrtle	2.29p	9.31a
5.23p	11.50a	25	Roland	2.59p	9.50a
4.99p	11.33a	33	Rosebank	2.57p	10.22a
2.58p	11.24a	39	Miami	2.35p	10.54a
2.14p	11.02a	49	Deerwood	2.32p	11.44a
2.51p	10.50a	54	Altamont	3.49p	12.10p
2.16p	10.33a	63	Somerset	4.06p	12.51p
1.47p	10.18a	68	Swan Lake	4.23p	1.22p
1.19p	10.01a	74	Indian Springs	4.39p	1.54p
12.57p	9.43a	79	Marquette	4.50p	2.12p
12.27p	9.38a	86	Greenway	5.07p	2.52p
11.57a	9.24a	92	Balder	5.32p	3.25p
11.12a	9.07a	102	Belmont	5.43p	4.10p
10.37a	8.45a	109	Hilton	6.04p	4.53p
10.13a	8.29a	117	Asdown	6.21p	5.29p
9.42a	8.22a	120	Warawan	6.36p	6.47p
9.39a	8.14a	123	Elliots	6.40p	6.04p
9.06a	8.0a	129	Rounthwaite	6.53p	6.37p
8.28a	7.43a	137	Martinville	7.11p	7.18p
7.50a	7.25a	145	Brandon	7.30p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Balder for meals.

### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		W. End	
Read up Mixed No. 146, every day ex. Sun.	M. & W. Daily	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 143, every day ex. Sun.
12.00 noon	0	Winnipeg	4.00 p.m.
11.43 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	4.15 p.m.
11.10 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles	4.40 p.m.
11.00 a.m.	13.5	Headingley	4.46 p.m.
10.30 a.m.	21.0	White Plains	5.10 p.m.
9.32 a.m.	35.2	Emerson	5.55 p.m.
9.05 a.m.	42.1	Oakville	6.35 a.m.
8.20 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.30 a.m.

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

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

For rates and full information concerning cars connect with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company or  
**CHAS. S. FEE,** H. SWINFORD,  
 G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg  
**E. J. BELCH,** Ticket Agent, 406 Main St., Winnipeg.

# Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

## TIME TABLE NO. 5.

In effect Monday, Aug. 22th, 1894.

### Revelstoke Route—Steamer Lytton.

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

Leaves Revelstoke on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 a.m.  
Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and Sundays at 6 p.m.

### Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.

Leaves Nelson— Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—

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

### Bonner's Ferry Route—Steamer Nelson.

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

Leaves Nelson Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.  
Leaves Kaslo Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 a.m.  
Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Nelson and Kaslo at 3 a.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.  
 For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the company's office, Nelson, B.C.  
**T. ALLAN, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.**

# The Great Northern Ry.

## WINTER EXCURSIONS.

# \$40

... TO ...

EASTERN CANADA.

FOR THE \$40 ROUND TRIP

FROM MANITOBA

... TO ...

MONTREAL

And Points West in

# QUEBEC & ONTARIO.

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

Good for Three Months

Magnificent equipment. Short time Close connections. Elegant upholstered Tourist Car in charge of Porter will leave Winnipeg Tuesday, Nov. 27, Tuesday, Dec. 4, Tuesday, Dec. 11, Saturday, Dec. 15, Tuesday, Dec. 19, Saturday, Dec. 22, Tuesday, Dec. 25, Saturday, Dec. 29th

Rate.—Per Double berth \$1.00  
**Trains Leave Winnipeg Daily 1.20 P.M.**

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

**J. A. DONALDSON,**  
**GENERAL AGENT,**  
 508 Main Street, Winnipeg.  
**F. L. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.**