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 Prepared specially for the ALKALINE waters
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Every Attention paid to
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 known appliance for feeding all kinds of steam boilers,
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 Have removed to
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 A Call from the Trade is Solicited.

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Wholesale Druggists, Etc.
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 Large stock of leading Patent Medicines
 Sole wholesale agents for the Cow Boy Cigar. We
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 WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

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 IMPORTERS OF
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DRY GOODS,
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 WHOLESALE ONLY.
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Are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion

Ask your Wholesale Merchant
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SPRING SAMPLES, 1888

Our Representatives, MESSRS. BRYCE & Co., are now on the road with Samples of CANADIAN DRY GOODS, also of GERMAN HOISERY and GLOVES for Special Importations.

We request your careful inspection of our samples before placing orders.

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STEPHENS' PURE LIQUID COLORS,
READY FOR THE BRUSH.

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Largest Assortment in the Dominion

Fancy Goods, Toys, Snow Shoes,
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Represented in Manitoba and N.W.T. by
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Hardware & Metals

GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS.

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NATIONAL FOOD,

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FOR SALE BY

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The Commercial

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

Published by James E. Steen—Every Monday—Subscription, \$2 per annum

VOL. 6.

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1887.

No. 10

The Commercial

Journal devoted to keeping a comprehensive record of the transactions of the Monetary, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

ISSUED EVERY MONDAY

THE COMMERCIAL will be mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain at \$2.00 a year in advance.

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Book, Newspaper, Railroad, Commercial and Job Printing, specialties:

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East

JAMES E. STEEN,
Publisher

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 28, 1887.

DR. WRIGHT is about to open up a drug store at Oak Lake.

JAMES BURDETTE, has opened up in tinware, etc., in Emerson.

E. D. ALLAR, has fitted up and will operate an treated water factory at Boissevain.

—ROWSWELL is about to open up a flour, feed and exchange warehouse at Elkhorn.

WADE & MATHER, lumber dealers, Deloraine, contemplate opening another yard at Killarney.

GEO. MALCOLM, of the Minnedosa cheese factory has been investigating as to the chances of starting a creamery at Rapid City next spring, and thinks they are very favorable. More creameries are wanted throughout the province.

SCHNEIDER BROS. are erecting a building in Morden to be used as a machine shop.

COOK & McKELVIE have decided to start a foundry and machine shop in Vancouver, B.C. They are to be exempt from local taxation by the city.

HOWELL & SCURRY, contractors and hotel-keepers, Selkirk, have dissolved partnership. This is as advertised by John A. Howell one of the partners.

THOMAS MOORE, blacksmith, has returned from Ontario to Oak Lake, where he sold out his business some time ago, and is opening up in the same place and line of business.

The Vancouver *News-Advertiser* tells its readers that there is only one licensed pawn-broker in the city. As he paid \$500 license he must expect to do a profitable business.

The newspaper promised some weeks ago for Deloraine, the *Times* has appeared, and is a neat newsy sheet. It was a want greatly felt, and we hope Mr. W. H. Daubney, the publisher will find it a financial success.

THE Bank of Ottawa branch at Keewatin, under the management of Mr. J. B. Monk, opened on Friday the 25th inst. The merchants of that district have long been hampered in their business for want of a banking institution and the convenience now offered will no doubt be much availed of.

A MEETING was held in the board of trade rooms on Thursday last to organize a grain and provision exchange for this city. A good representation of these trades were present and an organization was formed with Mr. D. H. McMillan as president, G. F. Galt as vice-president and C. N. Bell as secretary treasurer. Messrs. Atchison, Bawlf, McBean, Spink, Mitchell, Hastings and Mackenzie were appointed a general committee. A special committee was appointed to take steps for the legal organization of exchange either in connection with the board of trade or by special charter. (The organization is one much wanted here, and from the unanimous manner in which the grain men have gone into the scheme, there can be little doubt, but it will soon be organized and working.

R. WOOD is opening up a jewelry store at Port Arthur.

GEO. CLOKE, baker, Winnipeg,—estate sold out to Spiers & Dunbar.

R. SYLVESTER, general storekeeper, Carsair, B.C., contemplates selling out.

JAMES SMITH has opened a Chinese and Japanese Bazaar at Calgary, Alberta.

D. H. JONES & Co., fruits and confectionery, Winnipeg, have sold out to G. W. Bowery.

DAVID McDONALD, hotelkeeper, Silver Heights, has closed out and removed to Winnipeg.

JAMES SLATER & Co., have opened up in the furniture and upholstering business at Moosomin.

BELL & LAIDLAW have leased the Clearwater flour mill at that town, and have commenced running.

C. N. McLELLAN, blacksmith, Clinton, B.C.,—stock and tools to be sold by auction on 5th December, '87.

W. R. CLARK, Stonewall, has purchased the business of A. H. Clarke & Co., dealers in building material.

H. PIPER & Co., hardware and tin dealers, Fort William, Ont., have changed the firm name to Piper Bros.

ON Friday afternoon a fire at the Redwood Brewery, Winnipeg, destroyed a stable and six horses, but happily did not injure the main buildings. Loss, \$2,000 with no insurance.

THE people of Minnedosa have gone so far as to hold a public meeting to determine what steps can be taken to carry out a search for coal on the farm of Mr. Leslie, near town, the indications of the mineral being there, in the opinion of some, unmistakable.

STENNET & GEMMEL is the name of a new firm in the fur trade in Winnipeg. They intend to handle every class of raw furs and assist in establishing an ever open cash market for such goods here. Mr. Stennet is an old fur buyer here, and Mr. Gemmel was once a member of the firm of Samson, Kennedy & Gemmel, wholesale dry goods, Toronto, so that neither are strangers to this community. We wish them success.

THE New York crusade against bucket shops seems to be more effective than in any other city, although in Chicago and other western cities it has been carried on with vigor. Todd, the New York bucket shopkeeper, whose trial on a criminal charge of gambling, has been watched with interest, has been committed under the gambling laws of that state. It is considered by legal men, that the conviction has not been secured on any flimsy or narrow interpretation of the law, but on a broad liberal view of it. However an appeal will be carried to the Supreme Court, and when Todd's case is disposed of there, we shall have a clear and decided opinion as to the scope of the New York statutes to overtake the bucket shop evil. There is a strong belief in the minds of many that the efforts of western boards of trade to suppress bucket shops have not been put forth with the honesty and determination the undertaking required. If the criminal law of New York can be called in to do the work, it will be a simple matter to suppress them there.

A MONTREAL exchange says: It is estimated that there are 38,000 boxes of cheese north of Stratford, which includes the Listowel district, yet unsold, about 35,000 in the London district, and 25,000 in the smaller districts, such as Tilsonburg, Ingersoll and Woodstock, etc., making in all about 100,000 boxes yet unsold west of Toronto. If the factories west of Toronto hold 100,000 boxes of cheese, what must be the quantity held in Canada be, and now at a season of the year when the bulk of the factories should be clear of their stocks, and the same in the hands of the export and other dealers. Unless the export demand shows more life than it has during the past two months, some people will find themselves overloaded beyond their power to carry through. It has taken a well managed combination of Montreal dealers and factories together to prevent a demoralizing crash this fall, and all danger may not be over yet. Our Northwestern factories have we understand all sold out their year's products, and it is perhaps well that they have done so.

OUR local poultry dealers should learn to take advantage of our home market better than they have heretofore done. About or after Christmas time you can hear our local granger growl at having to raise chickens and sell at from six to seven cents a pound dressed, or perhaps even lower. Mr. Granger never takes into consideration, that about that time our market is glutted with the surplus product of Ontario and Quebec sent up in a frozen condition. The Manitoba market is a mighty convenient one into which to dump fowl, that would spoil by keeping in a warmer or more changeable climate, and we may expect year after year to have a glut caused by eastern shipments to what they consider a market with an omniferous maw. Some of our city folks are probably not aware that the turkey from which they dined less than three months ago was imported in a frozen condition last winter. But it is a fact all the same that hundreds of last winter's turkey imports were kept frozen all summer, and sold and eaten here during

July, August and even September. If our local poultry raisers are to have the advantages our market offers let them get their fowl into the same before the depth of winter is reached. From the beginning of October to the latter part of November there is always a good price to be had. For instance last week chickens sold from 10 to 12c a pound, geese at 12½c or higher, and turkeys and ducks at 15c, while earlier in the season even higher prices were obtained. There is no trouble in keeping fresh dressed fowl in good condition in this country during October and the beginning of November, but the eastern dealer dare not ship in car lots before the latter part of November, and even in the eastern market fowl are not so plentiful until late in November as to allow of the heavy shipments sent here later, nor can they be had at a price to ship before that month. It is evident that our farmers have a clear month to six weeks of a start on the eastern man, during which they can rush in the bulk of their poultry, and get remunerative prices for them. It is the duty of our country merchants to impress this fact upon the farmers from whom they buy produce, as by so doing they can make business profitable all round.

In an article headed "A change of policy" the *Montreal Journal of Commerce* asserts that the Dominion Government have decided upon a radical change in their immigration policy. After picturing the rush of immigrants to the American territories, and comparing it with the small share going to the Canadian Northwest, the *Journal* announces the new policy as follows. "They propose to send out successful farmers from the Northwest to Great Britain, not to lecture or to write magazine articles, but to talk privately to their old neighbors and other farmers and to lay before them an unvarnished account of the advantages of living in the Canadian territories."

Of course the *Journal* assumes that a successful farmer is prepared to leave his successful farming operations at any moment, and start out as an immigration agent. We fear the new policy will create excursions for worn out political bummers, and the army of agents will include more unsuccessful politicians than successful farmers. With rare exceptions immigration agents have heretofore been selected from the political bummer class, and the new policy would only give wider scope for continuing this nuisance.

The article in the *Journal* contains some valuable points and candid admissions, especially in its comparisons of Canadian and United States immigration, one of which is the following. "While they pour continuously into the territories south of the line they appear only in unpretending hundreds in the Canadian Northwest, and consequently it is felt that some change in the policy at present pursued in order to attract the emigrant is necessary if we are to compete with the inducements held out to them by the unscrupulous emigration agents of the United States territories."

It does not require an American agent to be very unscrupulous or very sharp to divert immigration from this county. He has one argument "railway monopoly," with which he can

effectually carry out his mission. Even Canadians are blinded when they cannot see prospects for a settler in a country, where the national voice enforces a law like the Interstate Commerce Act, which compels railway corporations to deal out even handed justice to all alike, which he never can have in any portion of a Dominion the government of which prostitutes its power to bolster up railway monopoly, against which the settler makes his loud but unheeded cry. The new policy may furnish some patronage with which to buy strength for the government in power, but until the argument of railway monopoly is removed, our whole immigration arrangements are only a waste of money and effort.

Up to our going to press we have not heard of any arrangements being completed by the custom's authorities in Ottawa, by which settlers near the Southern boundary line of Manitoba could cross the line to ship grain in bond via the Northern Pacific, Grand Trunk and other lines to the east. At last accounts the matter was under consideration, and while this consideration is going on elevators are being steadily filled up; cars and other shipping facilities are not available on the C. P. R. and a block is inevitable, and to some extent has existed for a week or more. All know what "under consideration" in an Ottawa Government Department means, and particularly the Custom's Department. That Department promised a report to the Winnipeg Board of Trade a year and a half ago on the investigation made into the conduct of the late Collector and Surveyor at this port, but the report has never been supplied, and we suppose never will be. It is folly to expect anything like attention to public interests from a Government Department so long as the civil service of the country is made a refuge for the impecunious friends and imbecile relations of Cabinet Ministers and Members of Parliament.

THE Red River Valley road is once more before the public. Mr. Holt, it is said, offers a new contract, embracing most of the modifications of the first one asked by the citizens' delegates, and the Local Government asks for the \$300,000 from Winnipeg. Whether or not the new contract is all it is stated to be can be safely left to the delegates to judge. The *Morning Call*, doubtless with the desire, father to the thought, stated on Saturday that the present tightness in the money market may prevent the citizens from putting up the money they were formerly prepared to put up; but the recent revelations regarding the Hudson's Bay railway debentures, still uncontradicted by the Local Government, are more likely to tighten the purse strings of intending investors. However, the whole matter is in the hands of a delegation representing the citizens, who are thoroughly competent to look after the interests of their constituents, and it is to be hoped, that their decision will be abided by. The return of Mayor Jones to the city to-day will bring the matter to a head.

MARKS, RUTLEDGE & Co., general storekeepers, Nicola, B.C.—stock and real estate offered for sale on November 21st.

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Grain Shippers,

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Receive on Consignment all Kinds of Produce. Agents for the Dundee Sacks of the Toronto Bag Works. All kinds of Flour and Grain Sacks, Stencilling Inks, etc. New and improved process of Printing Flour Bags. Agents Liverpool Salt for Packers and Dairy use.

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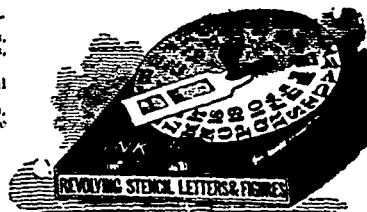
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 28, 1887.

THE NATIONAL POLICY AND COMMERCIAL UNION.

The *Monetary Times* of the 18th inst. contains an article on the failure of Commercial Union candidates in the recent Dominion contests in Haldimand and Nova Scotia, and concludes the same with the following paragraph.

"The National Policy, with all its imperfections, appeals to the national sentiment, while Commercial Union is anti-national. This is the difference between the two, and it was sufficient to insure the success of the one, as it will assuredly bring about the defeat of the other. Mere appeals to self-interest are wanting in the moral strength which wins victories, and it is surprising that their weakness has been overlooked by the advocates of Commercial Union."

It is something unusual for a journal supposed to be devoted to the interests of trade only, to make appeals on the ground of sentiment, and yet the appeal of the *Times* is only what would be expected from such a source. We have no objection to our contemporary tuning up its sentimental string, and playing upon the same until thoroughly satisfied. We do object however to misrepresentation of facts as to what dictates the sentiment which is alleged to cling to the national policy.

Commercial Union we are told appeals only to self-interest, and is wanting in moral strength, while the national policy appeals right to sentiment, and as we are forced to assume by the argument of the *Times*, carries moral strength. We have seldom seen a worse perversion of argument than this; and yet as already stated it is by no means surprising considering the source from which it comes. The *Times*, while it pictures sentiment in an impartial and even self sacrificing light, in reality draws all its sentiment (real or pretended) from a purely selfish source. It is in the position of representative of the industries of a province most of which owe their very existence and certainly their success to the national policy. Sentiment is therefore a profitable commodity to handle under such circumstances, and the wonder is that our contemporary and other journals of its ilk do not fiddle more than they do upon the sentimental string.

Sentiment like other abstract commodities should be judged of in accordance

with what it costs, and in connection with the traffic-bolstered industries of Ontario and Quebec, instead of being costly it is profitable, and as a natural result is easily cultivated there. But on the "sauce for the goose, sauce for the gander" principle, it does occasionally wilt, as for instance in connection with the iron duties imposed at last session of the Dominion Parliament. These duties are undoubtedly a burden upon the raw material of many Ontario and Quebec manufacturers, and in connection with them we have had of late from the journals representing these interests (the *Monetary Times* included) not sentiment but a considerable quantity of what is commonly called kicking, and we venture to say that in every case where the National Policy touches the pocket book, kicking will supercede sentiment.

Perhaps the *Times* can explain how the National Policy will develop sentiment in this province and the contiguous territories. With scarcely an exception every item of the National Policy tariff is a burden upon this country, and a drag upon its progress, while there is not one dollar's worth of the country's products, which can in any way be benefitted or increased in value by these same tariffs, for a foreign, and not a home market rules the values of our products. This is a wonderfully fertile country, but somehow National Policy sentiment is not a plant that will take root or flourish here. The pioneer who finds the plow with which he works, the reaper which cuts his grain, and the wagon he hauls it in, burdened by a forty per cent national policy tariff; the little perserved fruit which the rigors of the climate prevent his raising buried under a ninety per cent tariff; and the clothing so necessary to shield him from the cold of winter raised thirty per cent in cost by the National Policy, does at times utter sentiments regarding this same National Policy, and they are as a rule more expressive than complimentary. He certainly does not become enthusiastic in the matter, and for the "moral strength" about which the *Times* gushes he too frequently substitutes expressions that are far from being related to morality in any way.

One would be almost led to believe that the *Times* looked upon this confederation of Canada as a kind of divine arrangement, taking its existence from a power far above the voice of the people who compose it, instead of being as it is,

a patched up arrangement between a number of provinces of a great empire, which have interests, tastes and origins as varied as can well be imagined, and which have up to the present time been held in a kind of discordant union by a system of political tinkering, which has necessitated the outraging of various natural laws. It takes no ordinary amount of gush to nurse up sentiment regarding such a Dominion upon any grounds, and to base the sentiment upon the greatest lever by which the strong can oppress and burden the weak, is simply humbug.

The political doctrine of Commercial Union the *Times* says is without sentiment, and if such is the case we are more favorably inclined towards it, than we have heretofore been. In the consideration thereof we hope the people of Canada and particularly of the Northwest will carefully avoid all leanings towards sentiment. If they do so the question will receive the treatment it is entitled to and nothing more. As matters now stand this country has nothing to gain by union, which means a heavier range of tariffs, and consequently increased burdens upon its progress. Once the United States make advances towards free trade, and tariffs there become less than they are in Canada, the situation will change so far as the Northwest is concerned. If these advantages of lower tariffs will to any extent lessen the burden upon our progress and development, then the time has arrived, when this country should let its voice be heard in favor of Commercial Union. In this spirit and with this aim we hope our people will consider Commercial Union, and not let their minds be clouded by sentiment regarding an alleged National Policy, which has only been a burden to them, and which they have tolerated for the most convincing reason, namely their inability to free themselves from it.

HOW BANKS SECURE.

Since the failure of the Maritime Bank there has been nothing of any consequence made public, which would tend to call in question the security offered by chartered banks to their creditors, until the Central Bank closed its doors less than two weeks ago, and the consequent drop in stock quotations and the rumors of other impending collapses were brought about. The drop in stocks was the means of setting bank stock holders to

thinking, and perhaps questioning the value and stability of the investments they held. But as this first flurry among stock holders subsides, another question becomes frequent and important, namely, what value are the average securities given to depositors and other creditors by our Canadian chartered banks.

There can be no doubt, but in organizing our present system of banking security to the public received fully as large a share of consideration as any other point. The Canadian system is undoubtedly a mixture of the Scotch and American systems, and while we have evaded some of the weak points of both, we have not by any means secured all their good points.

That in Canada there should be some doubts about adopting many points in the United States system is only what might be expected. It is only within the last ten years that the value of that system has been demonstrated. Before that all the evils or rather weak points of the system had been displayed in a depreciated currency and national credit, and many people still believed that the great financial creation of Solon Chase was but a temporary fixture that must disappear with returning national credit. That belief is fast disappearing, and the system is every day adding proofs that it will adapt itself to a time of national peace and prosperity. The deposit in the hands of the Government of the paid up capital of each bank, and the regulation also by the Government in accordance with this deposit of the issue of bills by each bank are points of the American system adopted in Canada. One notable difference however is, that the Canadian chartered bank can issue bills to twice the value of its paid up capital, while the United States National Bank can issue to the value of only ninety per cent. of its paid up capital, thus always leaving a margin of ten per cent in government hands, and as security to bill holders. The United States bill holder is therefore absolutely safe, while the Canadian holder is only comparatively so. Thus one good point in United States banking is left out in the Canadian system.

But in Canada we have imported points from the Scotch banking system, no doubt with the intention of furnishing a security to the bill holder, as good if not better than that in the United States. One is the liability of the stock holder to twice the face value of his stock. This at first

sight seems like borrowing considerably upon the old Scotch unlimited liability of stock holders, and thus far guaranteeing all creditors. There is this difference however, that in the old Scotch system the liability is jointly and severally, and while a stock holder owns a shilling the unpaid creditor of the bank can by law demand the same. The Canadian stock holder is liable only to double the face value of the stock he holds, and in many instances holders would be unable to pay any further demands upon them, while a far larger number who were able but unwilling to pay, would make it impossible for the law to collect anything from them. The rock of safety to the outside creditor, which has always been the boast of Scotch banking, although often heartless and cruel to the shareholder, finds but a poor substitute in the Canadian double liability consideration.

Another point of the Scotch system copied here is the nationalizing of banks in the Dominion instead of having them local institutions like those in the United States. This is often a great advantage, but when a bank failure takes place it proves a great disadvantage and often makes depression and panic national in their spread instead of being local troubles as they usually are in the United States. Another good point from the United States banking left out of Canadian, is the guarantee of the Government on every bank bill, which not only gives safety, but compels the acceptance of these bills as a legal tender everywhere in the country, instead of the bills of one bank being subjected to a shave by another as they are sometimes in Canada.

To sum up our banks and the securities they offer to the public doing business with them, they are by no means as good as they should be, nor as they might be. The bill holder does not possess the security given to such by either the Scotch or American system, while the depositor has but a lame security, and one such as few bank managers would themselves advance money upon unless accompanied by additional evidence of the stability of the institution offering it. In short, Canadians have to satisfy themselves of the financial strength of the bank they do business in outside of the guarantees furnished by the banking laws. It may fairly be questioned if our banking laws furnish the public with value for the privileges conceded to banks, and as the time for renewal of bank charters draws near, this question should receive the more serious consideration.

THAT INEXORABLE EIGHT PER CENT.

There is considerable smouldering discontent amongst our best mercantile houses here, over the rise in the discount rate to eight per cent., and the feeling is all the deeper because of the undenied fact, that the rise is in no way due to local causes, but on the contrary there never was a time in the history of the Northwest, when the commercial field offered greater safety for banking investment. That this feeling is justifiable seems plain to any but a banker's mind, and it is questionable if some of our local managers do not coincide with this view of the matter.

About a year and a half ago, when most of our leading wholesale merchants had without solicitation their discount rate lowered to seven per cent., the state of trade was far from as satisfactory as at present, and even bankers will admit, that the outlook here was far from as bright as it now is. Therefore in finding an argument for the present advance, banks are compelled to refer to eastern influences, as their past actions show plainly, that they can have no cause here.

We have no desire to shirk the fact, that money like every other commodity subject to purchase and sale, has its value ruled by supply and demand, and the demand everywhere being now very active its value is correspondingly higher now, than some months since when the demand was lighter. But we maintain that banking is safer here now than it was a year ago, while in the east it is by no means as safe as formerly. In short we maintain that business is in a state here at present, which should command as low a discount rate as is fixed in the eastern provinces, and there the rate stands at seven per cent. An inquiry among merchants there and here proves plainly, that in proportion to the volume of business done, a much larger share of renewed and old paper generally will have to be carried in the east than in the west during this winter and next summer. In fact we question if any province of the Dominion offers at the present time a better class of commercial discounts than Manitoba, and we fail to see why banks should make a discrimination against it of one per cent. We call the arrangement a great injustice to merchants here, and one that should cease to exist. The day for banking discrimination against this province is about gone, even under ordinary circumstances, and under present ones it savors somewhat of an extortion, that only the combined banking power can enforce.

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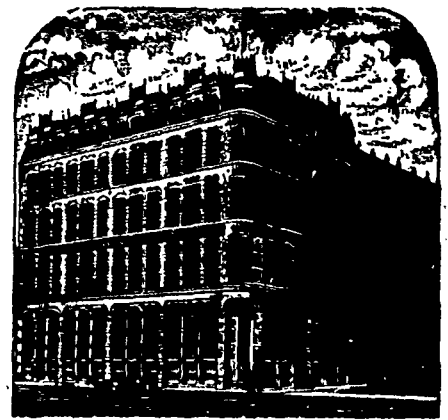
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Varnishes, etc. Importers of PLATE GLASS and
Belgian Window Glass.

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ton's Artists' Materials.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Since our last report there has been very little change in the monetary situation in the city. The effect of the stringency in the east are making themselves more apparent as time progresses, and some banks are putting on the pressure and refusing funds for business they would gladly have handled six months ago. In fact they have in quite a number of cases caused no little inconvenience to men in business by such action, which is doubtless due to our managers being placed on short rations in order to have funds to meet eastern necessities. Certainly there is no local reason for this shortening up. Houses whose lines are still intact complain bitterly about the discount rate being raised to eight per cent, while seven is the rate in the east, while the nonsensical argument of money being worth more here than in the east advanced by bankers only add irritation to the cause of complaint. Commercial finances are therefore in a very unsatisfactory state for which this city and country is in no way to blame. There has been a little more inquiry for farm loans, but very little beyond inquiry has yet been developed. There are however signs that the demand will soon increase. Interest payments have been coming in with encouraging freedom. The interest rate is firm at 8 per cent, and nothing but first-class business is wanted by company's agents.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Throughout the wholesale trade of the city the feeling during the week was a little better than stated in our last report, although a number of houses spoke as if they expected matters should be better than they were. Of course in some season lines the return of steady sharp weather and the continuation of the snow has reawakened the sorting trade, and made matters comparatively lively. Other season lines not so directly affected by temperature have not improved so much, although no actual complaints are heard. There is a little more of an inclination on the part of buyers to select from spring samples, but still there is difficulty in making such sales, and many travellers now nearing home write in that a supplementary journey in December will be necessary. In lines dependant upon building operations sales are now down to a pretty slim volume, and the season may be considered at a close. A brisk trade in holiday lines still holds out, and aids considerably the tendency to activity. In staple lines of every-day consumption business has been only moderate, but has been very steady. It requires close investigation to get at the bottom of the feeling approaching to dissatisfaction which though not tacitly expressed is hinted at. But it is evidently the result in a great measure of too high expectations. Some wholesalers expected that the bulk of the benefits of an abundant crop would be crowded into the last two and a half months of this year, whereas they are likely to be distributed over the next nine months. The very fact that farmers have from the crop resources to spare after meeting all financial demands makes them leisurely about threshing and marketing, and hence the slowness of returns from the harvest.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The sorting trade has livened up considerably

during the past week, and cash returns have also increased. Up to the close of this month the sorting trade will exceed that of last year, and some is expected in December. Orders from spring samples are also on the increase.

CLOTHING.

The return of cold weather brought out quite a sorting demand, and the trade are now in the last little ripple of the season. Sales from spring patterns are increasing, but are still a little uphill work to make. Collections are reported satisfactory.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Business in this line is reported as moving with some activity. From outside the demand for staple lines is steadily good. Fancy lines are moving, but not so freely as could be wished. During the first two weeks of December there should be more of the latter wanted.

CANNED GOODS.

Everything moves steadily in these goods, with a fair volume of business being done. Prices are unchanged and are as follows: Tomatoes, \$3.25; peas, \$3.25 to \$3.45; beans, \$2.75 to \$3.00; corn, \$3.25 to \$3.40; peaches, (Canadian) \$7.00 to \$8.00; apples, \$3.25 to \$3.50; pears, \$3.25 to \$3.50; plums, \$4.50 to \$5.00; strawberries \$5.25; raspberries, \$4.75 to \$5.25; peaches (California) \$8.50; pears, \$8.00; Plums, \$7.50; apricots, \$3.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

This branch is once more down to its steady movement, with no complaints noted. No changes and prices are: Howard's quinine, 75 to 90c; German quinine, 65 to 75c; morphia, \$2.75 to \$3.25; iodide of potassium, 65 to 75c; bromide of potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$3 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5.00; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5.00; sulphur, roll, \$4.50 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 6 to 8c.

DRY GOODS.

In this branch there has been a renewal of activity in sorts, caused by the return of cold weather. Collections are also reported as slightly improved. Travellers are sending in better returns in orders from spring patterns, but this trade has not reached its full volume as yet. Signs are apparent that the next week or so will finish up the sorting trade, which shows only a moderate increase upon that of last year.

FURNITURE.

There has been no marked change since our last report, and if anything the feeling is quieter. Most country dealers have their regular stocks filled, and demands from this time forward are expected to be only for specialties until the close of the year's business.

FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Business has been moderate during the week, but without any marked feature. No new varieties have come into the market, and unless of apples receipts have been light. Some fresh consignments of late Florida oranges and lemons are expected in a few days, which are the only ones now looked for. Prices are steady, and

unless the firmer feeling which cold weather, made in apples no change is indicated. Prices are: Apples, \$3.75 to \$4.00; lemons, \$7.50 per box; oranges, \$8.00; California pears, \$5.00 Malaga grapes, \$8.50 per keg. No other varieties are quoted.

FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

Second arrivals of Valencia raisins are not here yet, and the few fruits on hand are offered at \$2.75. Other prices are in no way changed. Malagas London layers are quoted at \$4.00 Black Crown at \$5.25; Eleme figs, in different sized boxes, 18c per lb.; Spanish onions, \$7.50 per crate. Peanuts, raw, are worth 15c; peanuts, roasted, 17 to 18c; almonds, 20c; filberts, 12½c; Texas pecans, 17c.

GROCERIES.

Some houses would be inclined to express dissatisfaction with the state of business, and are prevented from so doing by the evident prospect of early improvement, the delay in which is the only cause of complaint. Better cash returns would bring general satisfaction as the volume of sales is not unusually heavy is steady, and buyers all speak hopefully. No change in prices of note are reported, and quotations stand: Sugars, yellow 6½c to 7½c for bright; granulated, 8½c to 8¾c; lumps 9½ to 9¾c, and all feeling stiff. Coffees—Rios, 24 to 28c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan New season's 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. Syrups, corn, \$2.25 to \$2.60; sugar cane, \$2.10 to \$2.35; T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 48c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 55c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 57c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

In heavy goods, and especially in lines necessary for building work, sales are down to a very low ebb, and the season is virtually over. In shelf lines business has been quite active. Collections are reported good. Closed navigation and advanced freight rates have not affected prices yet. Prices are: Cut nails, 10d and larger, \$4 to \$4.25; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.75 to \$3.90; sheet iron, \$3.50 to \$5.00, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 32c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6 to 6½c per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6½ to 7c.

HIDES.

No change reported, and a moderate business being done. Prices are steady and are still as follows: Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 6c No. 2, 5c; bulls, 4½c; calf, fine-haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c; sheep pelts, 30 to 65c; tallow, 3½ to 4c.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

There is no improvement reported as yet in these lines, except in collections. Sales have been few and light. Prices remain steady, being as follows: Spanish sole, 28 to 31c; slaughter sole, 30 to 32c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 90c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; Bourdon

kip, 75c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 31 to 34c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 23 to 25c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings, 12c.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Business has dropped down to a low ebb in this branch, and even the demand for window glass has fallen of much. Collections are reported fairly satisfactory. Prices are unchanged and are as follows: Turpentine, 80c in five-gallon cans, or 75c in barrels; harness oil \$1.25; neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; linseed oil, raw, 70c per gallon; boiled, 73c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1; castor, 12½c per lb.; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal.; olive, oil, pure, \$1.50; union salad, \$1.25; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 25c; water white, 28c. American oils, Eocene, 34c; water white, 31c; sunlight, 27c. Calcined plaster, \$1.25 per barrel; Port land cement, \$5 to \$5.50; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

This trade keeps steadily active, both staples and holiday lines being in steady demand and moving freely. Collections are also reported free and satisfactory.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Business has been fair so far as domestic goods are concerned, but imported are rather slow in movement. Prices are steady, being as follows: Canadian rye whiskey, five year old, \$2.40 seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debouche & Co., 4.50; Martell, vintage 1885, \$6.50, vintage, 1890, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50 for vintage 1885 to 1890; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4.00 to \$4.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$14 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$19; v. s. o. p., \$22.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain movement of the week has shown but little if any increase upon that of the previous week. Wheat has been moving from a greater number of points, but the quantity sent east has been but little more. The rush of buyers to get all they could out before lake navigation closed is at end, and with the absence of former eagerness prices have been if anything easier. Many farmers have sold enough to meet present demands, and with prices rather on the droop, they are not inclined to sell any more than their financial necessities compels them to, especially as the rising prices in Chicago, Duluth and other points which the previous week developed, have awakened hopes of a further advance. It is just possible therefore, that there will be more wheat held back in the country than buyers anticipate. The only increase in move-

ment has been in oats and barley. The former have been coming in more freely, and although barley receipts all over the country are still light, they are increasing, and promise to keep so. In produce and provisions the business done has been moderate. For meats we have still to depend mainly on imports, while fancy prices are offered for dressed hogs. Butter offerings are on the increase, and a car lot could be secured on very short notice.

WHEAT.

Although prices have been tending upwards in the east, they are inclined in the opposite direction here. Closed navigation brings higher rates to the east, and the supply being abundant buyers are not inclined to work on hair line margins. Street receipts have sold at 55c for prime milling wheat without reference to grade, and car lots on track can be had at 56c for No. 1 hard with 54c for Nos. 2 hard and 1 northern. These figures are not satisfactory to sellers, and they are inclined to hold for more.

FLOUR.

Shipping east by all rail has fairly commenced, and some twenty cars have left this city, besides quite a few from western mills which have passed east. Actual orders for the east will require quite a quantity yet from this province. The Pacific coast demand has not been quite so active, but the local trade has held quite lively. Prices are as follows: Patents, \$2.15; strong bakers, \$1.90; XXXX, \$1.40; superfine, \$1.25.

MILLSTUFFS

Car lots still sell at from \$9 a ton upwards for bran and \$11 for shorts. Small lots go at \$10 for bran and \$12 for shorts.

OATS.

Although receipts have increased no surplus of any consideration has been gathered. Prices are a little easier at outside points 19 to 20c being the price paid. In the city car lots sell freely at 23 to 24c.

BARLEY

A few car lots have been handled during the week, some of which were of fair quality. Street receipts are also beginning to come in. Prices offered range from 38 to 43c for bright malting lots, and 27 to 30c for feed.

POTATOES.

There are practically none changing hands. A wagon load from some of the city cellar stores could be had at about 50c a bushel, but no one will risk car lots, and stocks for spring are now safely fixed up for the winter.

EGGS.

Receipts of fresh are too light to admit of quotations. Some nominally fresh are to be had at 21 to 22c, and good pickled about the same figure.

BUTTER.

Receipts have increased until there is quite a surplus over the local demand, and a car or two for shipment could be gathered up, if the gatherer would pay the prices asked by holders. Buyers are in no hurry to take lots of half a ton or so, although plenty of these are offered, but at prices buyers will not pay. Small lots of really choice rolls have brought 21c and even 22c, but about 20c is the highest any size lot would bring. Mediums are scarcely wanted, although freely offered at 16 to 18c.

CHEESE.

Any factory not sold out for the season ought to be, and we believe all are. There are no quotations now but those of the wholesale dealers, and these are 13 to 14c for good choice.

LARD.

Nothing of any importance to report, and no change in prices. Pails of 20lbs hold steady at \$2.25.

CURED MEATS.

Local curers are unable to secure stock to work on, and imports are still what is mainly depended upon. Some eastern stock is still to be had. Dry salt bacon is steady at 11 to 11½c with smoked at 12c; Chicago rolls are held at 14½c; Chicago breakfast at the same, and Chicago hams at 15c. Eastern hams are quoted at 13½ to 14c.

Grain and Milling News.

UNDER the heading of "Wheat commences to boom" the Montreal *Trade Bulletin* of the 18th instant has the following: "Within the past 12 days, the price of No. 2 spring wheat in Chicago has advanced 33c per bushel, December option closing firm yesterday at 76½c. No. 2 red winter wheat in New York was also firmer and higher. In this market we also hear of more enquiry and a better business. The crop is undoubtedly short in Ontario, and higher prices for Canadian and Manitoba wheat is looked for. Engagements have been made this week for Liverpool, London and Glasgow at 2s per quarter." The question of at what figure a boom in wheat commences is somewhat of a conundrum. The time was, when Chicago cash wheat under 80c a bushel was considered hard pan, and at 75c the very hardest of hard pan. Now the latter figure is according to the *Trade Bulletin* the point at which a boom commences. We hope so, and also that the top figure is a long way above the beginning. Less than one third of the wheat of Manitoba is as yet marketed, and a boom would materially add to the wealth of the province. Cannot the *Bulletin* hurry things up a little.

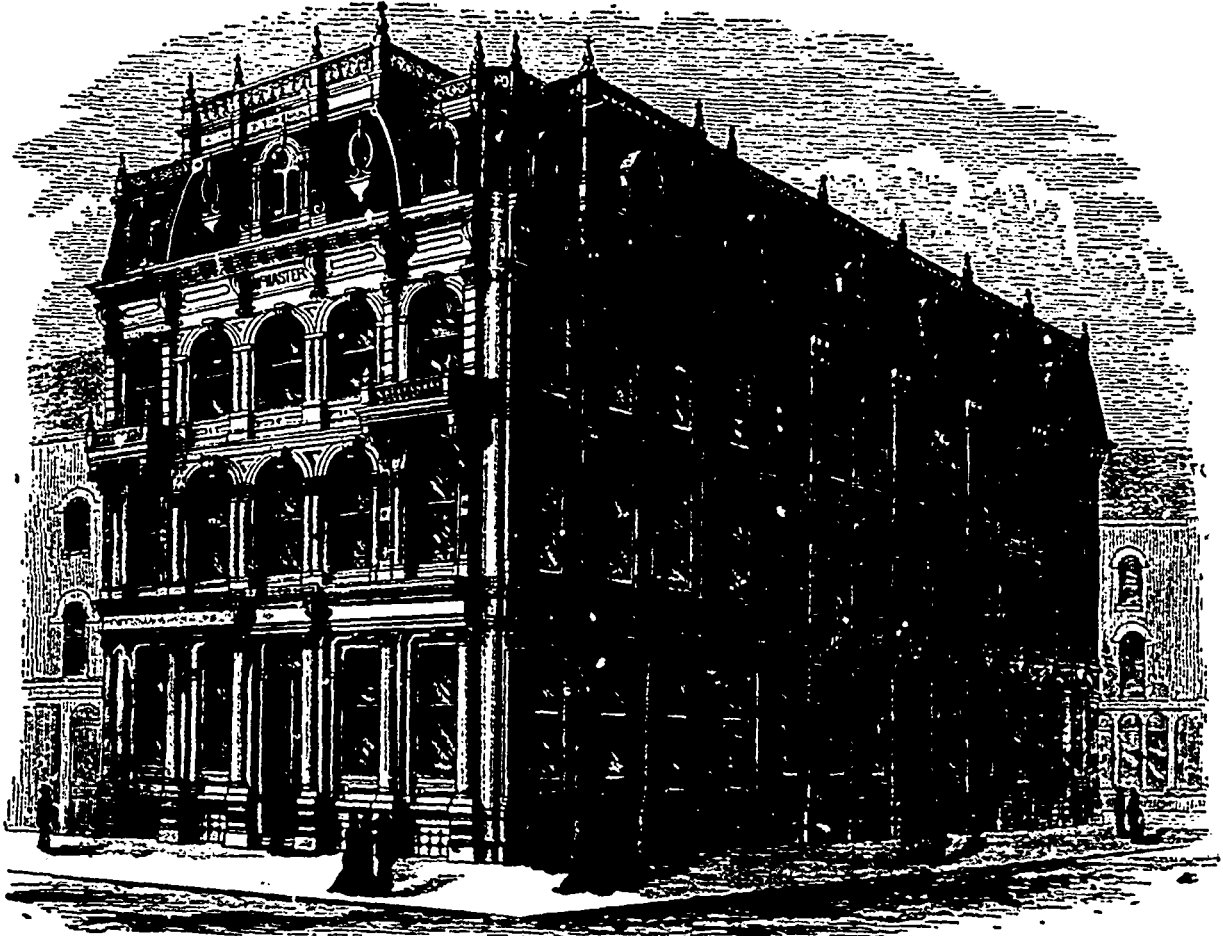
Bradstreet's of the 19th instant refers to the November report of Mr. Dodge, statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, advance sheets of which the journal has received. On the question of Indian wheat competition treated of therein, Mr. Dodge gets credit for stating "that the importance of India as a competitor of the United States in wheat production has been overrated, and that there has not been any great enlargement of the wheat area, in spite of the extension of the railway system of the country. He concludes that the wheat acreage is as uniform as that of France, and far more uniform than that of New York or Ohio in this country, and says, that if there is any change it is difficult to determine absolutely whether it is increase or decrease, even for the ten years of recent exportation." Seemingly Mr. Dodge, like many other Americans, is hard to convince that India can become a great wheat exporting country, and with him as with many others, the wish may be father to the belief. *Bradstreet's* evidently views his statement in this light, and concludes with the following short but sensible criticism. "It is worth noting, however, that the statistics of those ten years show a large increase in the exports of wheat, and indicate among other things that those exports—an important factor in considering the question of competition—reached in the year ending March 30th, 1887, the largest total yet known."

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LONDON, ENGLAND.

SPRING, 1887.

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CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, Etc.. Etc.

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Millers and Grain Scales.

Hopper Scales—40 to 600 bush

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Grocers, Counter and Union
Scales.

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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Spirits and Cigars

365 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

The week has developed quite a tug between wheat bulls and bears, although neither gained any great advantage. The bulls commenced defiantly on Monday, and showed a determined front and when the increase in the week's visible supply was announced at 1,015,000 bushels, they made a strong movement and kept prices on the upward turn. Although unable to force any material advance during the first three days they were ready to take all offerings when an attempt to break was made, and when on Wednesday the adjournment was made until Friday owing to Thanksgiving the battle was a drawn one in the fullest sense. In pork the advance of the previous week was held from the opening and figures forced up a few points higher, while lard was weak and by no means in sympathy.

On Monday there was rather an undecided feeling on both sides until the visible supply increase was announced when a firm feeling set in and prices closed firm as follows:

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	70½	77
Corn	41½	44½
Oats	27	27½
Pork	13.75	13.77½
Lard	7.02½	7.07½
Short Ribs		

On Tuesday unfavorable foreign advices caused a weak feeling in wheat, while pork was firm and lard steady. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	70	76½
Corn	41½	41½
Oats	27½	27½
Pork	13.85	13.87½
Lard	7.02½	7.05
Short Ribs		

On Wednesday the opening was weak, owing again to unfavorable cables, but firmed up near the close. Pork was firm and steady, while lard was easier. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	70½	76½
Corn	41½	44½
Oats	27½	27½
Pork	13.85	13.90
Lard	6.97½	6.05
Short Ribs		

Thursday was Thanksgiving day, and no board met in consequence.

On Friday the wheat opening was weak, with pork advancing. Later wheat firmed up and recovered some of its decline, while pork and lard both closed higher. Closing figures were:

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	70	76½
Corn	46	46½
Oats	28½	28½
Pork	14.25	14.30
Lard	7.07½	7.12½
Short Ribs		

MINNEAPOLIS.

The *Northwestern Miller* says: "Wheat shows more life every day and prices have resumed their old time buoyancy, bobbing up promptly after each slight dip downward, and with a strong undertone which alarms the bears, who

are fast losing courage. They always show the white feather when such a situation as that of the past week develops, and never stand by their colors as the bulls do. The foreigners are slow to respond to the advance in this country, but the fact that we are able to trade with them every day shows that they are convinced that they will have to pay our prices for some time to come.

The advance in prices would seem to some extent to warrant this strong bullish tone, although the *Miller* is probably too hopeful in its tone. We could wish, however, that its predictions would turn out correct, and that wheat would once more assume something like its relative value, below which it has undoubtedly been for a long time.

Quotations near the close of the week were:

	Cash.	Dec.	On track.
No. 1 hard	73	73	74½
No. 1 northern	71	71	72½
No. 2 "	67	67½	69½

Flour has been in sympathy with wheat and keeps inclining upwards.

Quotations at the mills for car or round lots were: Patents, \$4.20 to \$4.35; straights, \$3.70 to \$4; first bakers', \$3.60 to \$3.75; second bakers' \$2.80 to \$3.00; best low grades, \$1.80 to \$2.00 in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to \$1.60 in bags.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

Closing prices for No. 1 Hard on each day of the week were:

	Cash	Dec.	May.
Monday	74½	74½	81½
Tuesday	—	74½	81½
Wednesday	74½	75	81½
Thursday	—	—	—
Friday	74½	74½	81½

On Saturday at 11 o'clock prices were: Cash, 74½c; December, 74½c, and May, 81½

MONTREAL MARKETS.

GRAIN.

The last ships of the season have left for Europe, and the grain trade is now down to a quiet state, and very little is moving. The local trade is fairly active. Manitoba No. 1 hard ranged from 86 to 87c; Nos. 2 hard and 1 northern, 83 to 84c; white and red winter, 85 to 87c Canada spring, 83 to 85c.

FLOUR.

There is still quite a demand for Manitoba strong bakers', which sold at \$4.40 to \$4.50. Manitoba patents were scarcely called for, although quoted nominally at 10 to 15c above strong bakers'. Other grades were scarcely called for.

BUTTER.

The market is ruled only by local wants, exporting being over for the season, and the feeling was quiet all week. The total exports of the year from this port were: 60,346 packages, compared with 54,263 for 1896. Prices ranged, Creamery, 20 to 22c; eastern townships, 17 to 21c; western, 15 to 18c; good to choice western, 15 to 18c.

CHEESE.

The exports for 1897 have been announced as 1,103,143 boxes, compared with \$91,065, in 1895. Stocks are known to be heavy, but no fears of a big break are entertained. Prices ranged: Finest September, 11½ to 11¾; mediums, 9 to 9½c.

Enforcing Lumber Duties.

The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman* of the 10th inst. says: "A dispatch from Washington states that a lumber merchant in Minnesota recently wrote to the treasury department to inquire if lumber from logs cut in the state of Minnesota and sawed in the province of Ontario are not, on their return to the United States, entitled to free entry the same as Main lumber sawed in Canada. Acting Secretary Thompson has informed him that this privilege is granted the products of Main by express provision of law, and that there is no existing statute under which it can be extended to the products of the forests of Minnesota. This shuts off the sale in Minnesota, without the payment of duty on lumber cut at Rat Portage, from the Minnesota pine floaten into the provinces by the tributaries to the Rainy Lake river. So long as the present duty is maintained, therefore, there is but faint probability of much of the northern slope pine finding a market this way. Sooner or later, however, commercial union will be established with the Canadian provinces. For the present the lumber interest has nothing to gain, and something to lose by the removal of the duty barrier, but in the Northwest, at least, there are other advantages which would accrue if there were no restrictions upon trade with Manitoba and the Northwest Territories." If United States dealers have nothing to gain by the privileges of Maine being extended to Minnesota, Rat Portage and other adjacent points have. The enforcement of the duties referred to will have a damping effect upon lumber manufacturing there, and we fail to see where the trade in the States will derive any good therefrom. But tariffs can easily be manipulated, so that the few will be the gainers and the many the losers, and perhaps the *Lumberman* calculates upon such manipulation a certain.

Be Careful in Investments.

One dealer having a surplus of \$5,000 in his business, writes Samuel Terry, concluded to invest it in building a store to save what he regarded as an exorbitant rent. This amount was deemed by the builder fully sufficient to complete the work; yet when the store was entirely finished it had required an outlay of \$9,000. The extra amount had to be taken from his business, and the loss to it thereby, together with the want of proper attention to the business while the building was in process of erection, so injured his trade that in a period of commercial adversity about eighteen months after he had to suspend payment, much to his mortification and loss. Though in itself the investment in the building was a good one, still it proved a bad one for him, as it ruined his business, which was of the more value to him, than the \$5,000 he had first intended to invest. —Exchange.

ONE might conclude that in the last week of November all consignments of stoves for this year had been in stock here for some time. A few days ago however, Mr. Jas. Cleghorn, agent for Messrs. Ives & Co., founders, Montreal, received from this house another car load of wood and coal heating and cooking stoves, all of which are wanted as they arrive. Mr. Cleghorn says he has got a new style heater, named "Our girl," which will astonish chilly people.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

S. Stewart, grocer, Petrolia, has sold out.
J. N. Conn, tinsmith, Blenheim, has sold out.
I. Dazo, dealer in shoes, Ottawa, has assigned.
Jas. McEwen, grocer, Iroquois, has assigned.
B. Edwards, butcher, Toronto, has assigned.
John Gee, lumber dealer, Pickering, has sold out.

Turnbull Smith, livery, Toronto, has sold out.
Mrs. Bishop, milliner, Kincardine, has assigned.

E. B. Bennett, grocer, Collingwood, has assigned.

R. R. Keeler, jeweler, Blyth, bailiff in possession.

C. G. Scott, dealer in dry goods, Strathroy, has assigned.

Thos. Dearing, general storekeeper, Exter, has assigned.

John McKenzie, general storekeeper, Glencoe, has assigned.

Gerring & Sterling, contractors, Rat Portage, have dissolved.

W. J. Campbell, confectioner, Hamilton, bailiff in possession.

Pollock & Heric, general storekeepers, Linwood, have dissolved.

Holmsted & Kempthorn, planing mill, Pickering, have sold out.

J. Baltzer, general storekeeper and tailor, Preston, has assigned.

David Douglas, gasfitter, has sold out and is going to the United States.

Hustler & McKenzie, carriages, Milton, are about to dissolve partnership.

John Bambridge, blacksmith and livery, Watford, is selling out livery.

Preneau & Galbraith, dry goods, Chatham, have compromised at 70c in the \$.

Harvey & McClure, flour mill, Acton, have dissolved: John Harvey continues.

Arkell & Hutchison, grocers, St. Thomas, have dissolved; Arknell continues alone.

Thos. Gowdy & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, Guelph, have dissolved.

QUEBEC.

Chas. O'Brien, saloonkeeper, Montreal, has assigned.

Eugene Pommier, jeweler, St. Chrysostom, has assigned.

Plamondon & Auger, lumber dealers, Quebec, have assigned.

Beauchamp & Leduc, plasterers, Montreal have assigned.

Perry & Simpson, merchants, Coteau Station, have assigned.

Chateauvert & Desroches, furniture, Montreal, have assigned.

G. & E. Couture, general storekeeper, Levis, Hon. G. Couture is dead.

C. Robert & Co., dealers in hats, Montreal, demand of assignment made on them.

NOVA SCOTIA.

J. D. Woodill, boots and shoes, Sydney, has assigned.

A. G. Cameron, carriages, New Glasgow, is closing up business.

Thos. McDonald, general storekeeper, Boylston, asking compromise of 25 per cent.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Robb & Co., grocer, Moncton, have assigned.
M. J. & A. J. Parkin, general storekeepers, have assigned.

G. L. Brown & Co., general storekeepers, Petitcodiac, have assigned.

The following were burned out at Shediac:—
Mrs. J. Boudreau, millinery; C. H. Gallant, millinery; A. S. Poirier & Co., general storekeepers; Fidele Poirier, general storekeeper; Smith & Co., druggs.

Keep Away From Outside Operations.

It is said the temptation to make money easily and quickly by some speculation or affairs outside of their regular business involves hundreds of men annually. Men become dissatisfied with the slow gains of the calling with which they are acquainted and suffer themselves to be enticed from it by stories of fortunes which have been acquired in other pursuits. They risk their money and it is lost. An old merchant says: "Investments in patents, secret possessions, wheat, cotton, coffee and other similar operations, in the majority of cases, have the same results. It cannot be too often repeated that the secret of success is steady application in the pursuit of your legitimate business, and the slow but certain process of accumulation. Even when large sums are made by daring and successful enterprises they are rarely kept, but either induce reckless habits, like luck in gambling, or else they are sunk in some other operation not so felicitously carried out."—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

The Pacific Timber.

Under the above heading a correspondent has furnished a very interesting letter to the *Lumber Trade Journal*. In comparing the white and red cedars he says: "The white cedar of the north is too well-known to need description. Small in size, it is adapted to railroad ties and fence posts, but it is seldom or never seen in the shape of sawed lumber, and while limited quantities are obtainable on special orders, it is not, as lumber, adapted to general uses. The red cedar of the Pacific coast is entirely another thing. It grows to immense size west of the divide of the Rocky Mountains in Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia, extending in limited quantities to Southern Alaska. It effects rich, alluvial valleys on the borders of streams, and is found in the main scattered among the fir of the coast. The entire region being more or less mountainous, the cedar is found in occasional dense bodies on mountain water courses, and when so found, ranges in size from thirty inches to 12 feet in diameter." Further on he says of the red cedar: "The timber is not the red (pencil) cedar of the East, while yet a reddish yellow cast; is of very fine, straight grain; is often mottled with rich streakings, ranging from light yellow, blue, green, red and dark brown, which finishes up in oil to the richness of cherry, and by the addition of a trifle of coloring in a filler, can be made to resemble mahogany or rosewood. The Victoria Theater, Driard Hotel and many other buildings at Victoria are finished throughout with this cedar, and are not surpassed in richness of finish by any work we have ever seen.

The wood is but slightly aromatic, yet has a distinct odor which is avoided by bed bugs and other insect life. Free rifting, an axo and free will split a plank or board the whole length of the log, almost as perfect as it could be made with a saw."

S. R. PARSONS. HENRY BELL. W. E. HAZLEY

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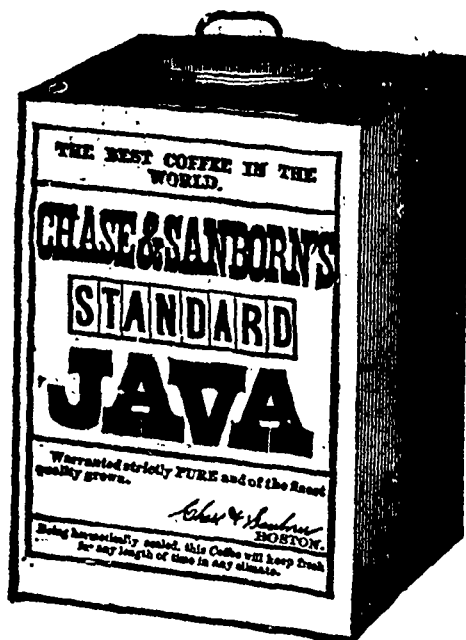
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