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WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 28, 1892.

Situation in Coal.

The coal trade journal, *Black Diamond*, reports the anthracite market as follows on Nov. 26:—

The Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company quote f.o.b. at Port Johnson: Honey Brook Lehigh—Broken, \$4.25; egg, \$4.75; stove, \$4.85 and chestnut, \$4.75. Plymouth Red Ash—Broken, \$4.10; egg, \$4.50; stove, \$4.90; chestnut, \$4.85.

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company quote for New York—Hard white ash, broken, \$4.10; egg, \$4.50; stove, \$4.75; chestnut, \$4.65; Shamokin, egg, \$4.60; stove, \$4.95; chestnut, \$4.65; Schuylkill red ash, egg, \$4.65; stove \$5.10; chestnut, \$4.90; Lykens Valley—Broken, \$5.10; egg, \$5.65; stove, \$6.15; chestnut, \$5.25.

Coxe Bros. & Company quote f.o.b. Cross Creek—Broken, \$4.15; egg, \$4.40; stove, \$4.75; chestnut, \$4.65; Sugar Loaf—Broken, \$4.15; egg, 4.30; stove, \$4.75; chestnut, \$4.55; Beaver Meadow—Broken, \$4; egg, \$4.25; stove, \$4.60; chestnut, \$4.50. Lattimer & Hollywood—Broken, \$4.16; egg, \$4.30; stove, \$4.75; chestnut, \$4.55.

There has been very little change in the position of the wholesale market from a week ago, but what alteration has taken place has certainly been for the best interests of the trade.

The weather during the past two days has been emphatically of a most gratifying description to the coal men, and it is now believed that trading will receive a decided impetus, and indeed an improvement in the demand has already been noticed, all of which has been noted with satisfaction by the dealers. It would thus seem as if the demand would as has

been predicted from time to time, take up the surplus stocks, which have caused so much annoyance and fear.

In the matter of prices, to use the language of a well known dealer, the market is "delightfully firm" and the few cold days of this week have apparently intensified the strength of the situation. It must be understood, to quote the market properly, that it is firm at the two circular rates, the "gross" which is being maintained by the larger companies, and the "net" which is being quoted by the other companies and the other individuals. There have been rumors of sales of lower figures and perhaps this has been so in one or two instances, but there has been no need for it and the course of the seller is unexplainable. The retailers have been telling the wholesalers of their ability to buy coal at reduced prices, but they steadfastly refuse to state the kind and quality of the product thus obtainable, and it is looked upon in many quarters as simply a "feeler" to test prices. The test, however, has found prices pretty firm, and in many instances buyers have been forced to enter the arena, and secure their supplies at current rates.

The restriction to the production continues in an apparent satisfactory manner. The figures for the second week in November show that 844,000 tons were turned-out, a reduction, as compared with the same week of last year, of 200,000 tons, and the third week's figures are also expected to demonstrate a material reduction. The fever seems to be spreading, and the fact has certainly had a most exhilarating effect on the market at this port. The individuals have also been holding further meetings, and more developments in this line are expected to take place in the near future.

Wheat Prices in England.

The London *Miller* of Nov. 5, reviews the trade for October, as follows:—

The month's trade began with steady markets, and on the 4th, Ipswich was 6d. dearer for English wheat. Liverpool quoted Californian wheat at 6s. 5d. per cental, and red winter at 6s., while London on the 5th quoted No. 2 Calcutta at 30s. 3d. per qr. Between this date and the 11th, the markets gained a little in strength, the values on the 11th being 6s. 7d. for Californian at Liverpool, and 6s. 2d. for red winter, while the small shipments from India had enabled London holders of Calcutta to make 31s. per qr. On the 13th, Russian wheat at Bristol advanced 6d. per quarter, but English was very cheap, 27s. to 29s. per quarter. Of the London market of the 14th, *Dornusch* writes as follows: "Wheat showed more steadiness than some had expected. Millers 'are not free buyers, but factors are firm holders, and will not give any bargains. Red winter is held for 29s. 3d. per qr." New York on the same day quoted this quality at 26s. 4d. per qr., and freights, &c. at only 1s. 6d. per qr., so that allowing 1s. for incidental charges not included with freight, the presumptive value of red winter wheat in England stood at 29s. 10d. per qr. The English average fell on the 15th to 29s. 1d., the lowest price since the eighteenth century. On the 17th Mark Lane was 1s. dearer for fine sorts of wheat, but for cargoes of red winter 29s. 6d. was accepted at the Baltic, showing that the more wholesale trade endorsed Mark Lane opinions very hesitatingly. On the 18th Liverpool made 6s. 9d. for Californian, but only 6s. 1d. for red winter. On the 19th, Calcutta made 31s. 3d. at Mark Lane. The Scotch markets of the same day were steady and unchanged. Manchester on the 20th was slightly reactionary in tone, and New York quoted red winter wheat at 26s., though freight, having risen to 2s. per qr., the nett price for England was raised from 23s. 10d. to 29s. per qr. On the 21st Liverpool quoted No. 1 Californian at 6s. 10d., but red winter at 6s. only. On the 22nd there was a slight recovery in the British average, 28s. 7d. being quoted. On the 24th London went back a little. On the 25th at

Liverpool 6s. 9d. was accepted for Californian. On the 26th the Scotch markets were rather weak, but English agriculturists were firm. Bristol and Birmingham on the 27th were unaltered, but Manchester was again weak. On the 27th London was worse for Calcutta wheat, 30s. 9d. being accepted, and Liverpool holders took 5s. 11d. for red winter. On the 29th, the country markets were firm, but only 28s. 8d. was realized as an average of value. On the last day of October all sorts of wheat were offered at Mark Lane for 6d. less money than on the 24th, and the decline on American amounted to a shilling. Flour was irregularly 3d. to 6d. cheaper. America cabled 2s. 6d. taken for No. 2 red Winter, November shipment, and even with freights up to 2s. 8d. per qr., the total price here need only be 28s. 2d. per qr. to show a profit. Thus October virtually ended with the defeat of efforts to get value up even to a 29s. level for average wheat. English, Odessa, Ghirka and American red winter were all obtainable between 29s. and 29s., and there were sellers willing to deliver any of these qualities at any date in November on these terms.

October has also been marked by a determined attack, both here and in America, upon the innocent purveyors of unpalatable, but at the same time inevitable information of what has been said in England of any journal which refused to admit that because prices were very low, they were therefore bound soon to be higher, it need only be remarked that invective has no appreciable effect on stocks in granary. Of the efforts made in America to withhold information as to the amount of wheat coming forward, and in various ways to keep up value, the outcome has been positive exaggeration on the other side. An undue importance has been first attracted and then assigned to the visible supply, and an undue insistence that there must be immediate relief in the way of price advances has concealed the truth that no visible supply increases the crop yield, and that if we are overweighted this side of the rough weather, we shall have our due and exact compensation in the spring.

November finds our warehouses rich beyond former seasons in stores of foreign wheat. It finds more wheat on passage than in any year since 1888, and more flour on passage than in any year whatsoever. And it finds the men who have done this much for our people suffering heavily both in purse and in prospect by way of reward. This foreaction, this precience, is exactly what in the past has made England famous for commercial enterprise, and even at the present moment keeps her secure against starvation through blockade by foreign foes. A great man that the past month has taken away from us has written, "le premier qui supprime un abus est toujours victime du service qu'il rend." And so when our plucky importers have been through the bankruptcy court we may have the Government waking up to the fulfilment of a simple national duty! The stores of which we hear this great discussion to-day, the surplus which is stated to be overwhelming the markets, represent the barest minimum which any nation, placed as England is, should regularly hold as an essential line of national defence. The immediate outlook for wheatholders is certainly discouraging, and the large and constant arrivals of American flour prevent the position being one in which, if the wheat importer is embarrassed, the English miller is doing well.

Horseshoes of Aluminium.

Aluminium horseshoes have been tried in one of the Finnish cavalry regiments. A number of horses were shod on one fore foot and one hind foot with this metal, ordinary iron shoes being used on the other feet. At the end of six weeks, during which time the animals had been moving on a hard and stony road, it was found that the aluminium shoes had worn rather better than those of iron and not one of the former had gone to pieces.

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N.B.—Mr. Taaffe will leave for the east in a few days.

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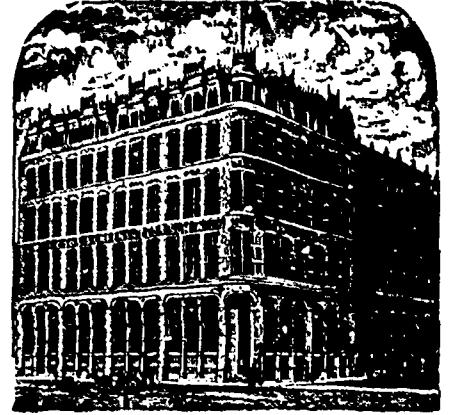
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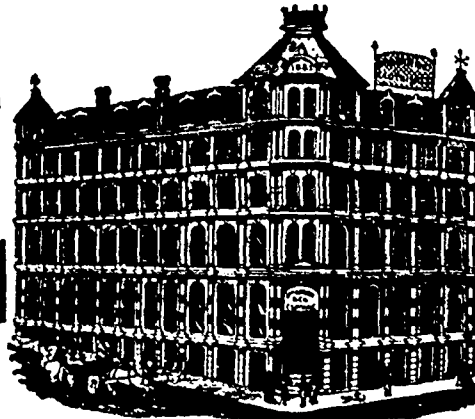
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 5, 1892.

CHANGES AT OTTAWA.

After a prolonged period of uncertainty, it has at last been officially announced that Premier Abbott has resigned, and Sir John Thompson has been called upon to form a new cabinet. There is nothing in the nature of a surprise in this. The resignation of Sir John Abbott has been expected for some time, owing to poor health, and it was a foregone conclusion that Sir John Thompson would be his successor. As matters go, the country at large has no reason to take exception to the call upon Sir John Thompson to form a new cabinet. In contracted denominational circles there may be some objection to the new premier. There should, however, be no room for denominational bigotry in this matter, and the good sense of the Canadian people will no doubt promptly suppress any attempts which may possibly be made to arouse any feeling on such grounds. Sir John Thompson is entitled to the position, and is probably the best available man (in the dictation of party) to step into the shoes of Sir John Abbott.

It is not to be expected that there will be any immediate and important changes in the programme of the government, as a result of the resignation of the prime minister. As heretofore, the policy of the government will be shaped in accordance with outside public, rather than inward personal influences. In the matter of trade and tariff, the tendency of the times will no doubt lead to a gradual modification of the present protective policy. Any tariff changes are more likely to be in the nature of reduced duties, rather than in the direction of greater protection. It has been stated that the department of trade and commerce, which was provided for by act of parliament some years ago, but never carried into effect, will now be established. The actual value of such a department to the commerce of the country is of course a matter of considerable uncertainty, but it might be made to serve some useful purposes. At any rate, it would indicate that the government recognizes the need of giving closer attention to the great question of commerce.

MULOTING THE BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Intense opposition has been aroused in Montreal to the enforcement of the new provincial tax law of Quebec province. This law bears heavily upon the commercial interests of Montreal, and it is feared that it will have serious results, in driving business institutions from the city to competing points in Ontario.

Through the extravagance and mismanagement of provincial affairs, the government of the province has found it absolutely necessary to secure new sources of revenue. This has been undertaken by a special tax upon commerce. The government is maintained in power in a province like Quebec, by the votes of the farmers. A tax upon land would not suit the farmers, who have the voting power, and therefore the government has hit upon the idea of a

special tax upon the business interests. The business men have decided, it is reported, to resist the new taxes. Lawyers consulted have submitted opinion on the question the effect of which is that the act does not come within the scope of the powers granted to local legislatures under the British North America act, which leaves the regulation of trade and commerce exclusively to the Dominion parliament. The government may therefore yet be compelled to seek some more equitable way of raising additional revenue. Business men do not object to bear their reasonable share of taxation, but they should not be made the milch cow for the whole community, as they also are to a considerable extent in our usual municipal system of taxation.

WINNIPEG WATERWORKS.

The Winnipeg council, though handling the question very tardily, has at last made a preliminary move in the direction of establishing a system of waterworks under civic control. The necessity for this has long been apparent. While Winnipeg has not been entirely without a water system, the matter of supplying the city with water has been in the hands of a corporate company. The supply of water for all civic purposes has therefore not been as abundant as required. Some negotiations have been carried on between the city and the company for the purchase by the former of the existing works. These, however, appear to have been broken off, for notice has now been given that the electors will be called upon to vote upon a by law to provide the sum of \$400,000 to establish a new civic water system. This we think is regrettable. It would be greatly in the interest of the city, if a reasonable arrangement could be come to for the purchase of the existing system. The great inconvenience and loss of having the streets torn up again, where water mains are already down, and the cost of making new connections with buildings is a serious matter to the citizens. If the present system could be purchased by the city, on at all reasonable terms, and extended to meet our requirements, it would be vastly better than to undertake a new system. It would be preferable to pay even more than the present system is actually worth, as a matter of dollars, rather than undergo the disagreeableness of establishing a new system. Besides, there is some doubt as to the right of the city to establish a water system, in view of the franchise of the present company. A plan of arbitration has been provided for, to determine the question of price of the present system in transferring it to the city. This seems the only fair way to settle the matter. Nearly all citizens will admit that it would be in the interest of the city to acquire the present works, rather than establish a new system. A plan of arbitration having been provided, why should not it be gone on with, with a view to acquiring the works in this way?

BINDER TWINE.

Very little has been heard for some time about the proposed binder twine factory in Winnipeg. Last spring it was believed we were to have at least one factory established at once, and perhaps two. A local company was

understood to have made some progress toward arranging to establish a factory here, and besides this it was quite definitely understood that the Consumers' Cordage Co., which operates factories in eastern Canada, would establish a branch factory in Winnipeg. The season, however, wore by without anything practical having been done, and the question seems to have gradually dropped out of sight.

The consumption of binder twine in Manitoba and the settled agricultural portions of the territories, is very large. It is one of the principal things which our farmers require every year, in order to enable them to carry on their work. As to the demand for the commodity, there is no reason for doubt. The market is at hand, and the demand is certain to be largely increased from year to year, in keeping with the rapid settlement of the country. The cost of manufacturing the twine here is an important matter which would have to be taken into consideration. On this point only a person of great experience in the business, and one who would have full knowledge as to the conditions existing here, could speak with authority. We have been assured, however, by some who have looked into the matter, that the manufacture of twine might be carried on to good advantage in Winnipeg.

The manufacture of binder twine in Canada is protected against foreign competition by a customs duty. This is one feature which has to be taken into consideration in connection with the proposal to establish a factory here. The question is: is the duty likely to remain for any length of time? There has been a strong agitation in favor of the removal of this duty. It is a matter which bears directly upon the farmers, and farmers have votes. If the farmers should unanimously demand that the duty be removed, previous to an election, it would likely have to go. In fact, there is already such a strong feeling upon this binder twine question, that it has been proposed in eastern Canada to establish farmers' companies to manufacture twine. Two or three such enterprises are now on foot in Ontario. A paper published at Hamilton, Ontario, says:—

"The binder twine industry has ever been a sore one for farmers. It is understood that the Patrons of Industry hereabout are moving towards this end, and are making preparations to get from under the iron heel of the monopoly, by forming a joint stock company for the making of binder twine. The company will be composed of patrons only, the shares being placed at \$10 each, each patron being allowed to take one share for each 100 acres owned by him. Already a large number of patrons have taken stock. Arrangements have almost been completed for the manufacturing of first quality twine in Hamilton, and the company will be prepared to deliver it at prices that will astonish the average farmer."

The advice of THE COMMERCIAL to farmers has always been to leave undertakings of this kind alone. If the farmers really want free twine, they could force it by their votes, and they would then not have to build factories to overcome the evils they claim now exist.

Regarding the establishment of a factory in Winnipeg by the Consumers' Cordage Company, we understand that the matter rests upon the question of the duty upon twine. If there were any assurance that the present duty upon twine would be maintained for at least a few years, or until such time as the industry could

be well established, the factory would be built here at once. With the hostility now existing against the duty, the company feel that it would be unwise to invest a considerable sum in an industry which they claim requires this protection, for were the duty abolished at an early date after the establishment of the industry here, they claim that the factory would have to be closed. So far the company has been unable to secure any guarantee that the duty will be maintained, hence the inaction in regard to the proposal to erect a factory in Winnipeg.

We learn through Morrick, Anderson & Co., agents at Winnipeg for the Consumers' Cordage Company, that the company has about determined to offer a portion of its stock to the farmers of Ontario and Manitoba, in connection with which, certain privileges will be allowed to shareholders. This decision has been about arrived at on account of the extravagant promises made by the promoters of other proposed manufacturing establishments. THE COMMERCIAL, as intimated, has always advised farmers as a general principle, to leave stock enterprises alone. If, however, any of them feel disposed to invest in the stock of a blunder twice over, we believe the Consumers' Cordage Company can offer them a decidedly better investment than any of the proposed new industries, notwithstanding the great expectations of profit held out by such concerns.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

The question of the insurance of registered letters is a subject which is under the consideration of the Winnipeg board of trade. It is felt among business men that the government should insure registered letters. Statistics show that during the last three years in Canada, registered letters containing \$21,702 have been lost. Of this amount \$11,000 was in bank bills, which had been sent by Montreal banks to their western agencies, and which were burned in a railway accident. These bills did not represent any real cash loss to the banks, as they were their own paper, and their only value was the cost of printing. The total cash loss in registered letters in Canada in three years has therefore been only \$10,702. The government charges a fee of five cents for registration, which has brought in a revenue of over half a million dollars in the time specified. The revenue is large in comparison with the actual loss, so that it would not seem to be asking much to request the government to undertake to insure registered letters against loss. The carrying of the mails is not a work which should return a large revenue. It should be done at as near cost as possible. In the case of registered letters, the revenue from this source seems to be unnecessarily large, and if the government will not undertake to insure such letters, the registration fee should be reduced. At present there is no guarantee against the loss of a registered letter. The advantage is that a registered letter can be traced, to some extent in case of loss, or at any rate the postage and delivery or non delivery of the letter can be proved. The act of registering a letter advertises it as a packet of value, and on this account some would rather take the risk of forwarding without registration, rather than ad-

vertise the letter as a valuable one, without receiving any absolute guarantee of the delivery of the letter, or of insurance in case of loss.

NEW LIBERAL PLATFORM.

The Liberal party of Canada is out with a new platform, or declaration of principles. At least the Toronto *Globe* publishes a new platform, and it no doubt speaks authoritatively for the party. The Liberal party has had so many pollsters during recent years that an announcement now and then of the construction of a new platform is looked for as a matter of course. The most noticeable feature of this latest declaration of principles is the absence of any reference to commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity. It was a sorry day for the Liberal party of Canada when they went to the country on this policy, abandoning thereby their old free trade principles. That they throw away the last general elections by the adoption of the commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity fad, is mournfully recognized by many ardent Liberals, as well as by many free traders who are not ardent Liberals in the party meaning of the words.

But this is past history. The mistake was recognized when too late, and there was soon evidence of a desire to throw out this leading plank in the platform of the party. Whatever doubt there may have remained has been effectually settled by the sweeping victory of the Democrats in the United States. Unrestricted reciprocity treaties form no part of the Democratic policy. In the place of this plank in the Liberal platform we now have a declaration in favor of "a sweeping reduction of the tariff, looking toward free trade," to which is tacked on "a wide reciprocity arrangement with the United States.

"The right to make our own commercial treaties" is the second declaration, and one which is no doubt a reasonable principle for a Liberal party platform, though it is not very clear that Canada has ever suffered any great loss on account of the present mode of negotiating treaties. On the other hand we have obtained privileges through treaties which Great Britain has negotiated with foreign countries, which we probably would not have been able to secure, had we stood entirely alone in treaty making. If we were given the exclusive right to negotiate our own commercial treaties, the British government would not then think of considering our particular interests in negotiating foreign treaties, and we might, perhaps, lose more than we would gain by the change. The British government has not yet stood in the way of our interests, in the matter of commercial treaties, and consequently the plank cannot be considered a very pressing one.

The third plank demands "The introduction of the principle involved in the inter-state commerce law." This is the law regarding the railways, which our neighbors in the republic have had so much trouble over, and which has proved such a difficult thing for them to deal with and enforce successfully. In some respects the principle of the law is good. The question of the equalities of transportation is certainly one over which the government should

have the power to exercise a sharp eye. There are occasional evils in connection with transportation which require the restraint of just laws, judiciously enforced. There are hardships and irregularities which would be the better for national correction. The tendency of the day to bring common carriers under reasonable restraint, as shown by recent laws in Great Britain and the United States, is no doubt a movement in the right direction.

The remaining planks in the new Liberal platform are not matters of commercial interest and we will merely repeat them for the information of readers, they are as follows:

4. No "better terms" arrangements for the provinces.
5. The ballot for the territories.
6. The right of appeal to the courts against attempted gerrymanders of the constituencies.

THE SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC.

The general opinion seems to be that the McKinley bill will have to go at once, as a result of the presidential election in the United States. The wonderful sweep made by the Democrats is interpreted to mean that the people demand an immediate change. Leading Republicans frankly admit that the McKinley bill in particular, and the protective policy in general, has led to their defeat. That leader among Republicans, Chauncey M. Depew, says that the verdict of the people is a direct instruction to the government to repeal the McKinley bill and maintain a tariff for revenue only. No other cause is given to account for the sweeping victory of the Democrats, than that of hostility to McKinleyism at least, if not to the entire protective system. Republicans and Democrats alike admit that the people have spoken loudly, demanding an immediate change. The victory has been such a decisive one, that there is no room to trifle with the question. The great sweep made by the Democrats is taken as a warning that the new government must act at once and act energetically, in the matter of tariff reform. Some of the Democrats have gone so far as to demand an immediate calling of a special meeting of congress after the formation of the new administration, for the purpose of repealing the McKinley bill. Congress would then be adjourned, and the task of undertaking a general revision of the tariff would be left to a later date. Whether this course will be followed or not, remains to be seen, but there is no doubt but that the McKinley bill will be pretty effectually wiped out, sooner or later. Other modifications of the tariff may also be looked for, but aside from the probable repeal of the McKinley bill, sweeping tariff changes cannot be expected at once. The policy of a gradual and moderate modification of the tariff is the plan which will no doubt be followed. Raw materials will undoubtedly be made free to a great extent, while tariff changes in manufactures will be less important.

The repeal of the McKinley bill will in itself have a most important bearing upon Canada's trade with the republic. That bill singled out almost every commodity of any importance which we export to the United States, and

upon such the duty was enormously increased, in some cases making it practically prohibitory. For instance eggs, one of our leading items of export, were taxed five cents per dozen. Barley, another in the line of export, was taxed 30 cents per bushel of 48 pounds. Sheep were taxed \$1.50 per head; horses, \$30 per head and 35 per cent. ad valorem additional for animals valued over \$150. Poultry, five cents per pound. So on all through the list, commodities which we sold to the United States seemed to be almost singled out by the McKinley bill for higher duties. The repeal of this act would therefore be a great aid to international trade between the two countries. As our exports are largely food products, animals, etc., it would seem reasonable to suppose that they would be about the first things the Democrats would be likely to consider in revising the tariff.

So far as the probability of a reciprocity treaty being negotiated with the republic is concerned, the opinion seems to be that the prospect for such is not increased. The policy of the Democratic party is to leave congress free in the matter of tariff legislation, whereas the negotiation of such treaties would rather tend to hamper congress. The general policy of the new administration, however, is certain to be such as to encourage trade freedom between the two countries. The best way to bring about greater commercial freedom between ourselves and our neighbors to the south, is no doubt by each country following a policy of tariff modification and concession in the interest of international trade. No reciprocity treaty is necessary to do this. Each country can reduce its tariff on its own account, to some corresponding extent. This would be a better way than to negotiate a treaty, and it is more in keeping with free trade principles.

The Wheat Situation

No little ado has been made of late by those who have been disturbed through an alleged undue depression of prices of wheat due to reports of extraordinary large available supplies in the United States. The assumption has been made by the class referred to that wheat merchants throughout the world, speculators and others, are all so simple as to infer that because available stocks exceed any like total held at a corresponding period therefore the total net supplies available for export (as well as for home consumption) must necessarily be larger than ever held here before during the autumn.

Such a conclusion is neither logical, true, nor creditable to those who arrive at it. Ever since the now antiquated basis was formulated upon which the "official visible supply of wheat" is prepared (available and visible supplies of wheat after harvesting, in seasons of relatively equal abundance, have continued to exceed like stocks in preceding years, with few exceptions. In other words, with the growth of facilities for getting wheat from farmers' hands to markets, or into second or third hands, such grain has naturally gravitated out of producers' hands in larger and larger proportions, particularly since the development of organized and legitimate speculative facilities, the primary function of which is to carry available stocks of wheat, or more exactly, to carry our surpluses from bountiful over to lean seasons.

These facts are known to every one to almost every well informed grain merchant in the country, as well as to those in the foreign countries to which we export. No one ever has supposed merely because the available supply of wheat increased 4,000,000 bushels within a week, against 3,000,000 the week before, or 2,000,000 in the like week a year ago—no one, we repeat, ever has supposed that therefore the wheat crop must be larger than had been presumed—that is, no one who knows anything about the subject. Neverthe-



less we find there are voices raised against the publication of totals of available stocks of wheat because, forsooth, somebody is going to infer the crop is an enormous one if the increases perchance be heavy, or short if they are unusually small. This sort of reasoning is of the variety which once objected to railways because cows might stray across the tracks and be killed.

The foregoing has been emphasized because of efforts which have been made to belittle the value of an available supply report of grain crops. It may be worth while explaining to these critics that "the visible supply" covers stocks of several varieties of cereals at a score or more points of accumulation only, the identical stocks (except St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth) which it has included for twenty years and more. At one time these visible supply stocks constituted the available supply, but not within a dozen years. Within that period points of accumulation have increased very rapidly; some of the original "primary markets" are not "primary" markets at all; the thousands of interior or country elevators at the northwest have been constructed, and the necessity has thus been created for a compilation of supplies of available wheat—in other words, for the total of stocks of wheat available for practically immediate shipment by rail or water to fill a milling or export, or even purely speculative, demand. Of one thing the timid ones, who have dreaded available supply report totals, may rest assured—one of the safeguards against speculative "corners" in the food grains is to be found in the reports of available stocks of the same.

The "low price of wheat," therefore, is not necessarily due to exceptionally large stocks of wheat in sight on both coasts, for the people most interested in such prices at the principal markets here and abroad, as has been pointed out, are not of restricted vision. In the first, second and last places, the cause is simply abundance. Whatever may be the private, speculative or other view of this, that or the other merchant, or of the outside public, any one who is interested enough to do so may easily satisfy himself that there is, so far as it may be forecast, quite an abundance of wheat to meet the world's demands this year, even if not more than enough as compared with the prospect one year ago. Then we were looking for a pinch owing to the Russian wheat and rye failure, and to short crops of the same in some other European countries. This year the United States have raised, say, 110,000,000 bushels less than last year, but they started in with from 35,000,000 to 45,000,000 bushels more, besides which, Russia and Germany are

said to be better able to take care of themselves in that direction.

As that well informed London circular, Beerbohm's *List* states, shipments from America and Russia to Europe continue to exceed the latter's requirements. It is now explained that Russia's wheat crop this year will equal 241,000,000 bushels against 200,000,000 previously anticipated. More than this, the United Kingdom's greatly increased proportion of imported wheat flour (as compared with wheat) increases "the depressive power" of its receipts. France, it is said, is suffering from surplus importations of last year, and even drafts on her own supplies are very light. The same authority notes another cause of depression of wheat prices as the cheapness and abundance of American flour in the chief centres, and Donbusch's *List* adds that the relatively abundant potato crop in Europe in this, the first half of the fiscal year, has tended to restrict consumption of wheat and rye and therefore curtail demand to some extent, and with it naturally, the price. The promise of wheat exports from Australia and South America is declared to be fairly good.

According to a publication by the statistical bureau of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, this year's wheat crop of the world amounts to between 744,000,000 and 755,000,000 hectoliters. That of last year was ascertained to have been (in round figures) 750,000,000 hectoliters; hence, says our consul general to Vienna, "there is no difference between the yields of this year and last. The surplus of the yield over the want of wheat is 16,800,000 to 24,300,000 hectoliters. The rye crop may be estimated at 440,000,000 hectoliters; last year it was about 370,000,000 hectoliters."

But, after all this has been said—and it has been necessary to say it because it refers to what has been behind the prolonged (but not undue) depression in the price of wheat—it may be added that it is not at all unlikely that the latter half of the cereal year may witness an appreciable advance in the price from the recent low level. As a London writer says: "Because American millers now furnish flour at 19s. 6d. per sack, it is not a good reason that they should continue to do so. Railway rates from northwest mills to New York, ocean freight to London, discharge from ship to warehouse, factors' commission for sale in Mark Lane deducted, what paying balance can the American miller get from 19s. 6d. for 280 pounds of good flour? The position is not tenable for any long period."

In brief, isn't it almost time for the pendulum to swing the other way?—*Bradstreet's*.

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

10, 11b and 21b Metal Canisters, packed 48lb in case.

The best article in the market—No grocery stock is complete without it. Prices mailed on application.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

Perfect Gem Vegetables and Fruits, California Evaporated Fruits, New Turkish Prunes, hds, bbls and cases, English Malt Vinegar in quarter casks, West India Molasses, New Cheese

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

WM. B. HAMILTON, SON & CO.

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NEW CURING!

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Try Our Fresh Pork Sausage.

Ship us your DRESSED HOGS, Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

Highest Market Prices.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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PORK PACKERS, WINNIPEG.

BRUSHES, BROOMS, WOODENWARE.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,
TORONTO.

J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.

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

THE RATHBUN COMPANY

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Cor. King and Alexander Sts., Winnipeg.

TELEPHONE 311.

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in most paper packages and packed (3) three doz in a case. Price per gross net \$13.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles, 2 doz in a case. Price per doz \$3. Patronize home industry.

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

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Awarded First Prize for Job Printing
Winnipeg Industrial '91 and '92.

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F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. W. R. Allan, Sec.-Treas.

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MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
Architectural Iron Work.

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C. H. Mahon & Co.

— ROOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS —

Solid good wearing goods in all lines. Lowest Prices.

Rubbers!

Discount 40, and 5 and 4 off for cash. 5 per cent. added for freight.

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AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF REFINED SUGARS OF THE WELL-KNOWN BRAND.

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OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY AND PURITY.
Made by the Latest Processes, and Newest and Best Machinery, not surpassed anywhere.

LUMP SUGAR,

In 50 and 100 lb. boxes.

"CROWN" Granulated,

Special Brand, the finest which can be made.

EXTRA GRANULATED,

Very Superior Quality.

CREAM SUGARS,

(Not dried).

YELLOW SUGARS,

Of all Grades and Standards.

SYRUPS,

Of all Grades in Barrels and half Barrels.

SOLE MAKERS,

Of high class Syrups in Tins, 2 lb. and 5 lb. each.

WINDOW DECORATION

The "DURER" Process

Is the best imitation of Stained Glass Windows ever invented. It is easily applied and durable. Large stock on hand. Good profits to dealers.

—SEND FOR PARTICULARS TO—

A. Ramsay & Son

MONTREAL.

Manitoba.

P. Magnusson, has opened a butcher shop at Selkirk.

H. Buckle, sons & Co., printers, Winnipeg, assigned in trust.

L. Gagnon, grocer, &c., St. Boniface, sold out to N. Gagnon.

D. Lamont has opened in hardware, tinware, and stoves at Noopawa.

G. H. Brown & Co., Winnipeg, stock advertised for sale by tender.

Wm. McFarlane, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, has sold out to Harry Smith.

L. F. Cron, M. D., and John Bremner have opened a drug store at Bolesovain.

J. F. Carver, wood dealer, Winnipeg, sold out under chattel mortgage on 2nd inst.

Robert Steel, druggs, &c., Virden, stock advertised for sale by the bailiff on the 8th inst.

Citrons weighing 120lbs. each were grown in the Lake Dauphin district this year by Thos. Parson.

George P. Gorrilo, Carberry, grocer, fruits, &c., will be sold out by the Sheriff on the 10th inst.

W. Fielding, representing Jas. Hall & Co., Brockville, has opened an office at 210 McDermott Street, Winnipeg.

A new weekly paper, *Saturday Night*, has made its appearance in Winnipeg. Elwin Lynden is the name given in the paper.

H. A. Soed, fruit, confectionery and restaurant, Winnipeg, sold out fruit and confectionery business on Main street to Louis Patrio.

S. O. Bailey has purchased the stock and buildings of Lindsay & Paterson at Stonowall. Mr. Bailey was formerly in business near Bradford, Ont.

The new hardware store of Falconer & Martin, Doloraine is now finished, and has been opened for business. The new building is a fine structure, 150 by 40.

Lindsay & Patterson, general dealers, are winding up their business in Stonowall, and are preparing to leave for some other part of the province in which to do business.

The Dominion Government Savings' bank transactions at Winnipeg for the month ending 30th November were:—

Deposits	\$22,472 00
Withdrawals	26,991 48

Mr. Lunn, who has recently come from England, says the Rapid City paper, will take up his residence in Rapid City, has, we understand, rented the woolen mill for a twelve-month with the option of purchase.

On Dec. 20, Winnipeg electors will vote upon a by-law to raise \$400,000, by issue of debentures payable in forty years, with interest at four per cent., for the purpose of establishing a system of water works. The present system is owned by a private company, and the city council propose to establish a new system, to be controlled by the city.

At the last meeting of the Winnipeg City Council a motion was adopted to the effect "that the council considers a reform in the management of civic affairs desirable, and that all recommendations in that direction be referred to the legislation committee for a general report and details of the scheme." This refers to the government of the city by a commission, as referred to in this journal a few weeks ago.

Receipts for the month of November for the inland revenue division of Winnipeg are as under:—

Spirits	\$10,823 71
Malt	3,395 12
Tobacco	14,435 25
Cigars	855 45
Petroleum inspection	1,044 30
Other receipts	74 93

Total

Total for November, 1891

Increase

H. Adams, proprietor of the Resin hotel, Portage la Prairie, has purchased the lot whereon the building stands for \$100 per foot, paying in all the sum of \$9,000 for 90 feet. It is his intention to erect a four story building.

The following statement shows the value of goods exported and entered for consumption with duty collected thereon at Winnipeg during the month of November compared with the same month last year:

Description.	Value. 1891.	Value. 1892.
Exported	\$223,762 00	\$ 93,210 00
Entered for consumption, dutiable	191,658 09	142,112 01
Entered for consumption, free	69,078 01	61,211 00
Total for consumption	\$262,736 00	\$211,323 00
Duty collected	\$ 68,491 00	\$ 56,773 81

Assinaboia.

Balderston & Drake, butchers, Regina, succeeded by W. H. Sinclair.

The Moosomin board of trade has been discussing the subject of local inspection of butter, and the plan is likely to be adopted there.

At Fort Qu'Appelle the ratepayers of the municipality have voted in favor of a bonus of \$20,000 to aid in the construction of the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle railway from the Canadian Pacific railway to Fort Qu'Appelle.

J. F. Gouley and L. Rankin have bought the business of T. C. Power & Bros., at Maple Creek, and will carry on a general mercantile trade. The business will be managed by Mr. Rankin, who has for many years been connected with the firm of Dixon Bros.

Some twelve miles east of Willow Bunch, south of Moose Jaw, says the Moose Jaw Times, very promising evidences of petroleum have been discovered. The black oil oozes out of the bank of a ravine and is carried away by the waters of a small creek. Father St. Germain, reports that quicksilver in considerable quantity has been discovered in the same vicinity.

Alberta.

Mr. McNeill, president of the Anthracite mines at Anthracite, and of the two bituminous mines at Canmore in this territory, says that the output for November would be 6,500 tons. Three hundred men were now employed and the pay roll amounted to \$14,000 monthly. The C. P. R. company are using the Anthracite coal in their heaters, in cars from the Pacific coast to Montreal, instead of the American coal. The Canmore coal was for locomotive and engine use, and was also extensively burnt by the company.

Grain and Milling.

The Intercolonial railway has informed grain men that the inspection of grain for export via Halifax was necessary, owing to the new elevating and storage tariff governing this season's business.

The Winnipeg grain exchange has decided that feed oats and feed barley shall be the grades exported via Boston.

The Grand Trunk Railway company has issued circulars to the effect that grain for export via United States points, which is not inspected at the point of shipment on the frontier, will be sent back to the nearest elevator point, at the cost of the consignor. This applies to grain from eastern Canada points.

The Dominion Flouring Mills, Toronto, owned by M. McLaughlin & Co., will have their facilities greatly increased when the large warehouse adjoining the mill is completed. Storage room will be supplied for something like 20,000 barrels, while the most improved machinery for conveying the flour from the mill to the storehouse will be added, together with other devices for rapid despatch. The

new building, which adjoins the mills, corner Bay and Esplanade streets, is a most substantial one.

According to a rule of the Canadian Pacific railway, only grain intended for sale in Eastern Canada could be consigned to North Bay for orders, and when so consigned, could not be ordered on to ocean ports for export. However, in order to facilitate the handling of Manitoba grain, the railway company has decided to permit shippers to reconsign grain forwarded to North Bay for orders, to New York or Boston for export if coming under the established grades. If shippers have at North Bay Manitoba grain not covered by the established export grades they will permit shipment of such grain to their Montreal elevator, to be held there until a round lot has accumulated, say 8,000 bushels or more, and then they will carry this grain to Boston at the current through rate from shipping point to Boston plus 2½¢ per 100 pounds, which will include Montreal elevation, 10 days storage and reloading. If grain is not shipped within 10 days after delivery to Montreal elevator storage will be charged at the rate of ½¢ per bushel for each succeeding 10 days or part thereof, the maximum storage charge after the first 10 days to be 1½¢ per bushel up to May 15.

The Duluth correspondent of the *Northwestern Miller*, writing on Nov. 21, says: "Receipts of wheat are about as heavy as they have been right along this season, though much higher than they were a year ago. For the week there were 1,672,509 bushels, against 2,490,000 bushels last year. There is no rush of grain out of these ports, as there was a year ago, and, contrary to what may have been expected, shipments are falling off as the season of navigation draws to a close, last week's shipments being but 947,073 bushels, against 2,169,648 bushels for the corresponding week a year ago. Our elevators now have almost 8,000,000 bushels. By the opening of navigation next spring they will doubtless contain 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels. Holders of grain have been offered all inducements they could desire to ship their stuff down the lakes. Rates are off again and vessels are taking grain at 3½¢, and some of them are bogging for it, at that. There is simply no demand for tonnage, and elevator stocks are bound to go up. Rates broke Thursday, after ruling all the week at 4¢. Several of the whalebacks are taking on wheat for winter storage, including transit to Buffalo next spring. The rate is private, but is supposed to be about 5½¢. Another week and the season of navigation will be no more."

The *Canadian Gazette*, of London, Eng., says: "The new crop of Manitoba hard winter wheat is beginning to attract attention in the English markets. We learn that a sample of No. 1 Manitoba hard, to arrive, was sold in London on Monday at 30s 6d, c.i.f., whilst United States red wheat only fetched 28s 6d, showing a difference of 2s per quarter in favor of the Manitoba product."

The new flour mill at Killarney, Man., was inspected by the municipal councillors last Monday. The capacity of the mill was tested and proved to be able to grind 100 barrels of flour in twenty four hours. The flour turned out is of superior quality.

The Montreal board of trade's first mortgage bonds, for the new building, to the amount of \$300,000, have just been disposed of to the New York Life Insurance company, which has purchased the whole block, at a rate to yield four and a half per cent. The bonds are issued to mature in thirty years.

The exports from Canada last month were \$13,500,000, an increase of \$600,000 over the same month last year. The exports for the first four months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$53,260,513, an increase of \$6,373,301 compared with the corresponding period of last year. The imports for October amounted to \$8,936,529 and the duty thereon to \$1,675,701, a decrease of \$548,964 in imports and an increase of \$128,428 in duty compared with the figures for the corresponding month last year.

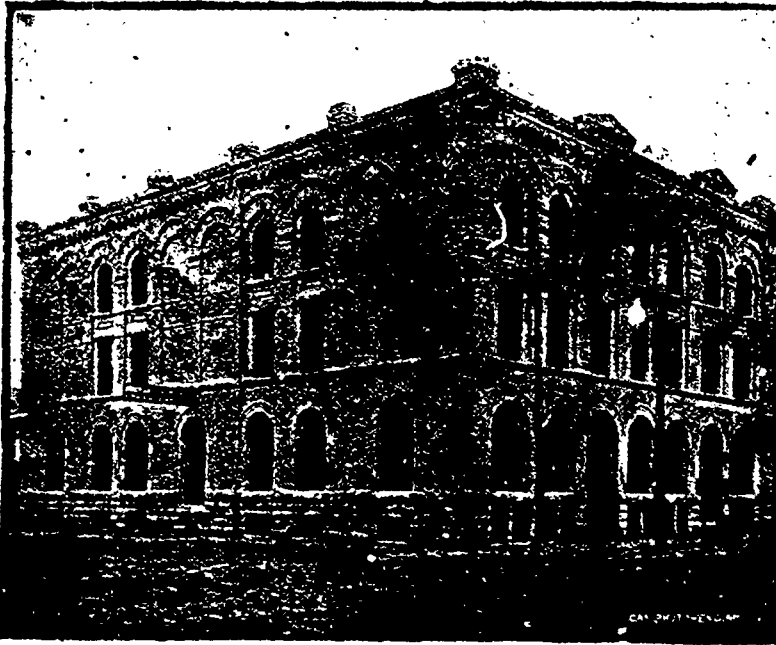
Our Wholesale Warehouses.

If there were any doubt as to the stability of the wholesale trade of Winnipeg, that doubt should be dispelled by an inspection of the many fine warehouses which have been erected in Winnipeg during the last few years. One by one our wholesale houses have been leaving the premises which did them good service in the pioneer days of wholesale business in this city, and are finding new quarters in handsome new warehouses, erected for their special requirements. The building may not in individual case be an index to the condition of the business done therein, but in a general sense it is. When we find our wholesale houses one after another moving into large, new warehouses, erected specially for their requirements, we may safely conclude that the trade is prospering. In the retail trade buildings are erected to some extent for show and advertisement. In the wholesale trade business is not dependent upon catch trade, and the location and external appearance of the building is not a matter of so much importance. Notwithstanding this, many of our new warehouses are handsome structures externally; but they are built for the accommodation of the business, and not for

great piles of weighty goods which they are obliged to carry. The building is fitted with a hoist which reaches every floor, and is operated by a five-horse-power electric motor. Gas, water, furnace heating and all other conveniences are at hand.

As stated, the building is divided into two parts, by a solid wall. Mackenzie, Powis & Co. occupy the corner portion, from basement to top. This is 44 feet wide and of course the full depth of the structure. On the ground floor light and airy offices have been fitted up in the front portion. The woodwork is in British Columbia fir, finished in oil, giving a bright and cheerful appearance. In the rear of the ground floor there is the entry office, for checking goods going out and coming in; also a large scales in a convenient position sunk in the floor. The balance of the main or shipping floor is taken up with stock, mainly canned goods.

Descending from the main floor we enter what is perhaps the leading feature of the building, namely: the splendid basement or cellar. This is well lighted, and is as convenient in arrangement as any part of the building. The basement is divided into two parts by a cross wall, and in one part are kept such goods as require



MACKENZIE, POWIS & CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

show, and therefore the greater care has been given to their internal arrangement.

One of the finest of these new wholesale warehouses is that erected by Mackenzie, Powis & Co., wholesale grocers of this city. The building has been occupied by them for some months past, but has not been previously referred to in this journal. The structure, a cut of which is shown herewith, is situated on the corner of Second avenue and Third (Princess) street north. It is a massive brick and stone building, three stories and basement, having a frontage of 66 feet on Third street by 90 feet on Second avenue. In appearance the building is a fine structure, but its great feature is its solidity. It has been specially designed for strength, having a massive stone wall from the basement to the ground floor, and heavy brick walls above, while a solid wall of masonry divides the block into two main divisions, from the ground up to the roof. This adds strength to the structure, as well as reduces the risk from fire. Besides this inside wall, there are supports of massive oak all through the building, making it in point of strength equal to anything in the city. Any of the floors are strong enough to bear the strain easily of the

an even and moderate temperature. Though the building is probably frost proof throughout, this part of the basement is warmed artificially from the furnace, and thus kept at a cool but even temperature in extremely cold weather. Thus cheese, pickles and such goods are safe from changes of temperature.

On the second floor is the packing room, for putting up sundries for shipment; also a bonded room for tobacco. This floor is largely taken up with the stock of teas. The third floor is filled with lighter goods, such as butter tubs and other woodenware, sundries, etc.

The other division of the block is occupied by the Ames, Holden Co., wholesale boots and shoes. The front portion of the main floor is filled up with the general business office, private room of Mr. Redmond, manager, and sample room. The basement is filled with Granby rubbers and overshoes, which manufactures are handled by the company. The second floor is taken up with the stock of moccasins and lighter boots and shoe stock, while the third floor is devoted to heavier leather goods, such as men's long boots, etc. The stock is at its minimum at this season, but Mr. Leathorn, who has charge of the warehouse, says it was packed

from top to bottom during shipping season.

The part of the block occupied by the Ames, Holden Co. has all the conveniences and comforts of the other portion, such as water, gas, furnace heating, elevator, etc. The building altogether is a credit to the wholesale trade of the city, and to the proprietors, Mackenzie, Powis & Co.

Northwest Ontario.

Robert Wood, jeweller, has resumed business at Port Arthur.

W. & C. Bishop, grocers, Port Arthur, have assigned in trust.

Joseph Brimson, fish dealer, Port Arthur, has sold out to Wm. Robinson.

The Rat Portage reduction works are advertised to be sold under mortgage.

Dick, Banning & Co. have ordered a No. 2 improved band saw mill from the Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, Ont., through the Winnipeg branch, for their mill at Keewatin. They intend discarding the circular saw, and replacing it with a new band saw mill.

The Rabbit Mountain silver mine, of the Thunder Bay district, which has been for many years the property of St. Paul and Milwaukee men, has been bought by the Wielands and some others of Duluth, says the *Herald* of that city. The mine has some \$25,000 worth of machinery and has a stamp mill ready to operate, and has already been started by the new owners, who will operate it all this winter.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Chicago *Daily Trade Bulletin* of Nov. 28, says: There was continued reports of a scarcity of cars in the Northwest, but the Western roads were fairly supplied. The eastern roads are also working easier. Rates to New York were steady at 25c per 100 pounds for flour and grain, and 30c on provisions. Through rates to Liverpool were dull and lower owing to the light demand and the increased offerings of ocean vessel room. Rates on flour were 35½ to 35¾; wheat 15c per bu.; corn 14½c, and provisions at 40½ to 41½c per 100 pounds. The season of lake navigation is about over, and the lake lines are not anxious to take through lake and rail freight. The rates were nominally the same as for several weeks past at 8½ to 9c for wheat, and 8½c for corn to New York, with Philadelphia and Baltimore ½c less. The lake and canal business is about over for the season, and shippers were slow to send grain that way, there being no certainty of it getting through. The demand for vessel room to load for Buffalo and other eastern ports was moderate, and the supply of boats ample, so that a reduction of ½c had to be made in rates to Buffalo, charters being at 2½c for wheat and 2c for corn. At this rate some of the owners of large boats preferred to lay them up rather than run the risk of the unfavorable weather."

British Grain Trade.

Mark Lane *Express* of Nov. 28th, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: English farmers are selling little wheat. They refused to take under 28s. per quarter of eight bushels, rather than accept a less price, they say they will feed their grain to their stock. There has been an average decline of 6d. Foreign wheat is continually arriving, and this pushes the stocks of foreign flours into the rural markets. Minnesota flour has been offered in small country towns at a guinea a sack of 280 lbs. The present depression is largely attributed to excessive shipments from California. Barley is 6d. lower. Oats and corn each are down 2d.

The premises of the Barnum wire and iron works, Toronto Junction, have passed into the hands of the Wrought Iron Range company of St. Louis. The new company will establish large stove works in connection.

British Columbia Paragraphs.

J. A. Russell, barrister, Vancouver, is opening a branch office in Nanaimo.

Z. G. Goldberg, proprietor of the Cheapside clothing store, Vancouver, has bought the stock of G. S. Stirtan & Co., of the same place.

German ship Katharino, 1,630 tons, is on the way from Santa Rosalia to take on a cargo of lumber at Moodyville for the southwest coast.

A. S. Poudrier, government surveyor, and party have returned from Buckley river district. They surveyed 75,000 acres of land which Mr. Poudrier explored last year. There is good grazing land in the district and lots of game.

R. Cunningham has built a new hotel at Port Essington, on the Skeena. The new oil works, also established by Mr. Cunningham at Refugio bay, Poacher island, are ready for the machinery, which is now being put in, and operations will commence in the spring. Cunningham & Sons are also contemplating the establishment of a steam sawmill at Port Essington.

Our correspondent in London writes us by the last mail that the letters of allotment for the £117,290 (the sterling equivalent of the \$570,000 authorized) four per cent. city of Vancouver bonds were posted to subscribers on October 31st. The amount applied for was £221,800, so that on a pro rata allotment, subscribers would receive about 52.83 per cent. of the amount applied for. The issue price was 94 per cent. The quotation on the market is nominally 95.97.—*News-Advertiser.*—The above bonds netted 88 to the city.

The Maple Ridge dyking commissioners have awarded the contract for dyking 9,000 acres of land to T. W. Paterson, of Victoria. The contract price is between \$50,000 and \$60,000. Work will be commenced without delay. The dyke will commence at a point on the Lillooet river about three miles from its mouth, and follow the south bank of the stream to its confluence with Pitt river, along the east shore of the latter river to the Fraser, and thence along the Fraser river to Port Hammond, making the dyke a total length of 14 miles.

George Kerny, an old miner, has come down from Lone Creek, Omineca, where he worked for two years. Fourteen white men, sixteen Chinamen, and a number of Indians worked the creek this summer. Besides these, several other miners were through the district prospecting. Nothing big was found by anyone, the miners simply making wages. The season was an unusually short one, there being four feet of snow on the level in May, when the miners went in. It began to fall again in September. There is but one white man wintering on Lone Creek, and one on Manson Creek. All the others come out of the country.



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HARD OR SOFT WATER.

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McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.
British Columbia Branch: WM. SHENE, Van Horne
Block, Vancouver.

Standard OIL Company
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Eldorado Castor, the best Oil in the
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GLENORA " "	1200 " "	SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont. - 300 " "
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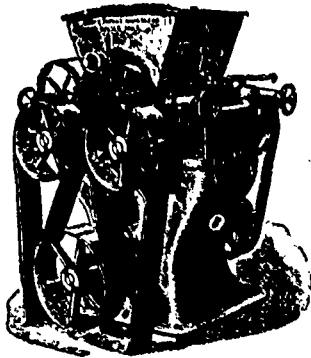
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352	Commercial Pen, medium point.....	60c
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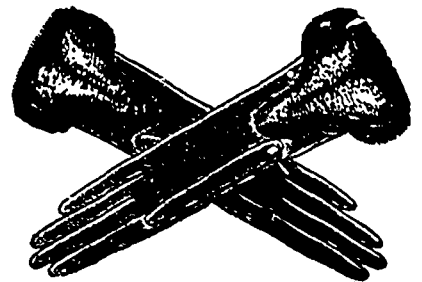
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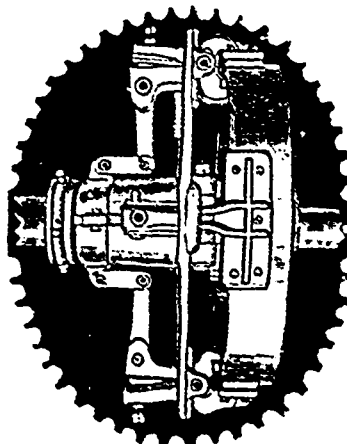
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Complete range of Samples with T. H. Slater, Room "K" McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

(All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are whole sale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reductions for large quantities and to cash discounts.)

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 3.

Steady weather, with good sleighing and seasonable temperature has been favorable to business, so far as it is effected by climatic conditions, which is to a very considerable extent. The sleighing has already had some effect upon the fuel trade, and the high price for fuel of all kinds shows a tendency to decline in the case of wood, with a prospect of further reductions. This is pleasing information, with the long cold spell, during which fuel is such a necessary article, now entered upon. The high price of fuel is one of the disadvantages under which we have been compelled to labor, and any relaxation is always welcome. It is expected that wood fuel will rule lower this winter than last.

Wholesale merchants report collections still dragging. This report is very general, and it is evident that the situation financially is not what it should be at this season of the year. A larger proportion of the wheat crop has been marketed than in any previous year at this early date, but the cash proceeds therefrom seems to have gone into restricted channels, as it has not been felt to the extent hoped for in general trade circles. With the small portion of the wheat crop yet to be marketed (probably between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bushels) the trade is now looking ahead to rather a close time for the future.

DRY GOODS—The sorting season has not opened out very briskly yet. Clothing travelers have about completed their first trip over the country with spring samples, and will now be going out for sorting orders. It seems very early to have the country already canvassed for spring goods, and as a good many have held their orders until a later date, the work will have to be done over again. After the first of January would seem to be a reasonable time to ask retailers to place their spring orders, though it would be somewhat short notice to manufacturers. The boom in cotton is the feature of the dry goods trade. In the States print cloths have advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ at the mills, and an advance to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ is considered extremely probable, owing to the high price of raw cotton. Cotton receded $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ this week, owing to realizing sales on the recent strong advance. Canadian mills are strong on cotton goods of all kinds, and have advanced prices. Cotton spools have been advanced in some brands. The two Canadian manufacturers of spool silks contemplate fixing a list basis of prices, as it is said they have been selling too close.

DRIED FRUITS—Stocks of new dried fruits are now about complete. New layer figs are in good supply at 14 to 18¢ per pound as to quality for fair to good stock. Some extra fine Klimes are held at 20¢, while poor stock may be had as low as 12¢ per lb. We quote: Dried apples 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6¢; evaporated, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9¢; figs, layers, 12 to 18¢; dates, 6 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Valencia raisins, \$1.75 to \$2; London layers, \$2.75 per box; Sultanias 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10¢ lb. Currants, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; prunes, 6 to 9¢. Evaporated fruits are quoted: Apricots, 19 to 20¢; peeled peaches, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18¢; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; pitted plums, 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; cherries, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; pears, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13¢.

FISH—The market is not very largely supplied with fish, B.C. salmon and lake trout are scarce, the latter being in the close season. The close season for whitefish expires on December 15, and white now offering are therefore all old stock kept in refrigerators. The first load of winter caught lake Winnipeg fish has arrived,

being a lot of jackfish. Prices are: Jackfish; 40; whitefish, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; trout, 10¢; salmon 15¢; smoked haddies, 10¢; Yer nouth blaters, \$1 75 per box; oysters, \$2 per gallon for standards and \$2.25 for select. Baltimore stock are having a good sale, being good flavored, though dark in color. Can oysters, 45¢ each for standards and 55¢ selects. Oysters in shell, \$2.50 per 100.

FUEL—The long hoped for easier tendency in fuel has come, prices being about 50¢ per cord lower. The fall of snow of a week ago has made good sleighing, and an unusually large quantity of wood has been hauled into the city by settlers in the surrounding country. This has helped to put down prices, though lower prices were looked for as soon as dealers would be able to get into the woods to get out supplies to the railway points, to be hauled into the city. Travel in the woods is not in very good shape yet. There is plenty of snow but the bottom is not solid enough yet. When stocks of cordwood in the woods are got out to the railways in larger quantities, a further decline in prices is looked for, and it is hoped that tamarac wood may drop as low as \$5 per cord retail. Best clear tamarac is now sold at about \$6.50 per cord retail, delivered in the city, and mixed tamarac and pine at \$6 per cord. The best poplar is held at \$4.50, while poor stuff has sold as low as \$3.75 per cord. This was for poor, rotten stuff, however. Wholesale prices for wood in car lots on track about \$1 per cord under retail quotations.

In coal prices are unchanged. At a meeting of the Anthracite combine in New York, it was agreed to continue prices on the basis arranged on September 1, for the present. The retail price of anthracite here is unchanged at \$10 50. The new native soft coal from the recently opened Souris district is coming forward in gradually increasing quantities, and is having a good sale, the demand still being in excess of the supply. The retail price is \$5 per ton at present, and at this price it is about as cheap proportionate to value as the other fuels in the market. The new coal is a little harder to start than the Galt coal but still burns freely and makes a fairly hot fire. It burns down to a clear ash, leaving no clinkers, but makes a great quantity of ashes. It will require a stove with a good draft and one which may conveniently be kept from clogging with ashes. With a suitable stove it will make a very good fuel. All fuels are too high at present basis of prices to be considered reasonably cheap to the consumer. The new coal will make a very fair fuel, and if the price could be reduced considerably, it could be even called a cheap fuel. At present prices it is probably not materially cheaper than other fuels on the market, and therefore, while it adds another variety, it will not help the consumer out very much in the matter of cost of fuel. It does not make a heavy disagreeable smoke in burning, which is a point in its favor as compared with some soft coals.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples have an advancing tendency and holders of good fruit are very firm in their views. Fancy stock is held up to \$4 per barrel and ordinary jobbing stock at about \$3.50. The first really good Klenda oranges to arrive this season are now in, and held at \$7 per box. In lemons new Messinas are now offering, good stock being held at \$7 to \$7.75 per box. California winter pears \$1.25 to \$4.50 per 40 lb box; Cape Cod cranberries, \$9.50 barrel; Malaga grapes, \$3.50 to \$9 per keg.

NUTS—Prices range as follows: Almonds per pound, 16 to 17¢; walnuts, per pound, 12 to 15¢; pecans, 17 to 18¢; filberts, 11 to 14¢; Brazils 10 to 13¢; peanuts, 14 to 15¢; cocoanuts, \$9 to \$10 per 100.

PAPER AND STATIONERY—The sorting up demand for fancy stock has not been very brisk yet, and as payments have been poor, the prospect is not bright for an active Christmas trade, though it may improve. The feature of the paper trade is the combine of eastern manufacturers, which was effected at a meeting held

in Montreal this week, and an agreement for a basis of prices has been arrived at.

RAW FURS—The market is opening here, and consignments are beginning to come in from various parts, from British Columbia in the west, to north-western Ontario in the east. The important news of the week are the cables from London, England, giving reports of the fur sales there. At C. M. Lampson & Co.'s sale, the result was as follows, as reported by cable: Raccoon, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher than at June sale; skunk, 10 lower than June; opossum, 20 lower than June; mink, Halifax, 10 lower; mink, eastern, 10 lower; mink, north-western, 10 lower than June; mink, western and south-western, same as in June; martin, 10 higher than June; kolinsky, 10 lower than June; fox, red, same as June; fox, grey, same as June; house cat, same as June; badger, same as June; fox, white, 30 per cent higher than June; mink seal, dry, 30 per cent higher than June; wolf, 30 per cent higher; Russian, 30 per cent higher; kangaroo, same as June; cat, common, 15 lower; chinchilla, bastard, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lower than June; nutria, furriers, 10 lower; nutria, cutting, 10 higher than June; Thibet lamb, 10 lower than June; Persian lamb, 15 per cent lower than January sale; fox, Japan, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lower than June; bear, black, 5 higher than June; bear, brown, 5 higher than June; bear, grizzly, five higher than June; Australian opossum, 10 lower than June; wallaby, 10 lower; wombat, same as June; Russian sable, 5 per cent lower, and some sorts mostly bid in.

At the London fur sale, seal prices were: Alaska seal, middlings and smalls, declined 10 per cent; smalls, declined 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; large pups, declined 10; middling pups, declined 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; small pups, advanced 5 per cent; extra small pups unaltered. Northwest Coast advanced 30 per cent on Lampson's January prices. Copper Island, all advanced, as follows: middlings, 10 per cent; middlings and smalls, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; small, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; large pups, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; middling pups, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; small pups, 15, extra small 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on January prices.

SUGARS—There is not much change in the sugar situation. Winter freight rates naturally have a firmer tendency. At the refineries granulated is quoted at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and yellows 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4¢. In the Winnipeg market granulated is quoted at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, the inside price, which has been shaded, is for barrels, and a fraction higher for bags. Lump 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; icing 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7¢; sugar syrups 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; maple sugar 9 to 12¢ lb.

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION—The week opened with a firmer and more active tendency in United States markets, and prices for the day made slight gains over Saturday's close. Cables were no better, however. The shipments from India were 20,000 bushels smaller than the preceding week. The visible supply increased 1,229,000 bushels, against an increase of 2,225,000 bushels the preceding week. The total visible supply at principal points of accumulation in the United States and Canada is now 70,765,000 bushels, as compared with 43,265,000 bushels a year ago. The two points of greatest increase in storing for the week were Minneapolis 961,000 bushels, and Buffalo 359,000 bushels. Duluth increased 87,000 bushels. On Tuesday wheat was slightly lower again, and cables were lower. There was an increase in wheat and flour on ocean passage equal to 1,680,000 bushels, and the aggregate quantity in the visible supply afloat is now nearly 102,000,000 bushels. This, with continued large arrivals of wheat at Northwest States points caused the easier tone which existed. The receipts at Duluth were 435 cars, and Minneapolis 505 cars, a total of 940 cars, as compared with 1805 cars reported on Monday (including Sunday's arrivals). On Wednesday prices were again lower in United States markets. Cables unfavorable and lower. Duluth receipts were 461 cars and Minneapolis 563 cars. On Thursday United States markets were more active, but the advances

made early in the day were about wiped out by a decline before the close. Cables weak and there was no news of importance to influence the situation. On Friday cables continued irregular and United States markets inclined to lag. The death of the great financier and millionaire Jay Gould had no influence upon the markets.

Total receipts at the four principal United States spring wheat points since Aug. 1, the beginning of the crop year foot up: Minneapolis 29,559,417 bu, Duluth, 21,528,025 bu, Chicago, 33,464,846 bu, Milwaukee, 7,671,300 bu, making a total of 92,122,191 bu. against 87,659,371 bu during the same time last year and 40,518,529 bu in 1890. The total receipts at the four principal winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July to date are 65,779,963 bu against 47,531,554 bu in 1891 and 18,709,011 bu in 1890.

Wheat exports from both coasts of the United States for the week ended Dec. 2 (flour included) were the heaviest for three months, amounting to 4,533,000 bushels, against 3,465,000 bushels a week ago and 5,082,000 in the week a year ago.

LOCAL WHEAT—The same tendency to slacken up the movement has been noticeable, and for the balance of the season the markets will no doubt be of a dragging nature, unless a sharp advance in prices should come to hasten the farmers' deliveries. The movement now is considerably less than it was a year ago. For the week ended November 26, the report showed 312 cars inspected at Winnipeg, as compared with 722 cars for the corresponding week of last year. There has been no material change in values. Prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets have ranged from 48c to 52c, according to market, for best samples of hard wheat, equal to No. 2 hard or better. At some points 48c was the top price, per bushel of 60 pounds, while two or three cents in advance of 52c was heard of being paid at a few points, owing to some local conditions. There is considerable speculation as to the quantity of wheat yet to be marketed, which is estimated at between three and four million bushels. About 4,000,000 of Manitoba wheat is in sight, at Lake Superior and interior points. Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William on November 26 were 1,235,023, being a decrease of 72,282 bushels for the week. Now that lake navigation may be considered at an end, stocks will probably accumulate more at storage points.

FLOUR—Eastern advices were a little stronger on flour, though there has been little if any actual change in prices. Flour prices, like wheat, are the lowest on record everywhere, and the export value of flour is even lower than wheat. American flour is being sold in British markets at prices which millers will certainly not long be able to keep on doing unless they intend to ruin themselves totally. There is no change to note. Prices are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents \$2.05; strong bakers' \$1.85; XXXX 80c to \$1; superfine 85 to 70c. Less than 100 pound sacks 5c extra per hundred. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots.

MILLSTUFFS—There was firmer talk about millstuffs, and an advance of \$1 per ton was claimed to be obtained in some cases, with a probability that a higher range of prices will be asked. We quote bran selling to local dealers at \$8 to \$9 per ton, as to quality, and short- \$10 to \$11 per ton.

OATS—Prices show no material change from a week ago, 20 to 21c being the Winnipeg street price, as to quality, the latter for nice, clean samples, and up to 22c for choice milling. Prices in Manitoba country markets continue the same, at 14 to 16c per bushel of 34 lb.

BARLEY—Locally feed barley is quoted at 20 to 21c per 48 pound, and malting at 25c, which latter price is paid by Winnipeg brewers.

GROUND FEED—Best quality of grain chop brings \$13 to \$14 per ton, as to quality, and lower qualities \$11 to \$12 per ton.

MEALS, ETC.—\$2 is about the top range for best brands of rolled or granulated. Rolled and granulated oatmeal held at about \$1.85 to \$2 per sack, according to brand, and standard meal 5c lower, these being prices to retail traders. Cornmeal \$1.65 to \$1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.50 to \$2.60 per 100 lb. Pearl barley, \$4.00 to \$4.20.

BUTTER Good dairy is decidedly firm, owing to light stocks held in the city. The outlook seems favorable for strong butter markets this winter, as judging from the way receipts are coming forward, stocks in the country are not large, while there is less butter held in the city than usual at this time of year. We quote good round lots of dairy at 18c, and small lots at 1 to 3c higher per pound, as to quality.

CHEESE—Dull, and held at 10 to 10½ by dealers. A little more has been peddled round the city, principally among retail dealers, by factories, at irregular prices, selling slowly, as the large dealers are stocked up.

EGGS—Unchanged and quiet, at 2½ per dozen for limed.

CURED MEATS—Prices are firm, and some slight advances may be made: Dry salt long clear, bacon, 9 to 9½; smoked long clear, 10½; spiced rolls, 10½ to 11c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 13½; smoked hams, 12½ to 13c; mess pork, \$16 to \$17 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 9c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. packet.

LARD—Compound held at \$1.70 per pail. Pure at \$2.25 per 20 pound pail. In tins, 12 to 12½ per pound.

DRESSED MEATS—Prices hold about the same figures that have ruled for some weeks. Wholesale butchers are selling beef, by the carcass, at 5c. This is about the regular price for good beef, though up to 5½c may be obtained for a little extra fine. There is a large quantity of farmers' beef on the market daily, and this sells at from 3 to 5c per pound, as to quality, by the side. Wholesale butchers hold mutton at 10c. A few lots of country mutton have come in, but do not bring this price. Butchers are getting stocked up with hogs, and are easier on prices. Butchers were formerly paying 3c or so higher than packers for dressed hogs, but are not as keen buyers now. We quote dressed hogs at 6 to 6½c per pound.

POULTRY—The tendency of prices is firm for good, nicely packed poultry. Country lots coming in are usually so carelessly handled that they do not bring full price. The birds are now frozen, and as they are thrown together in a careless way, they get frozen in all sorts of awkward shapes, and are not nearly so enticing in appearance. A car lot of Ontario dressed poultry has arrived. Prices are: Chickens 10 to 11c; turkeys 10 to 12½c; ducks and geese 10 to 11c per pound.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes have a somewhat higher tendency. 35c per bushel is the usual price. A 200 bushel lot sold at 30c, and 100 bushel lot at 35c. Cabbage advancing, and bring about \$6 per hundred for good quality. Onions have advanced. Following are prices at which dealers buy on the street market: Potatoes 30 to 35c per bushel; turnips 15 to 20c bushel; cabbage 40 to 75c dozen; celery 25 to 40c dozen. Onions 2 to 2½c per lb. Carrots 30 to 40c a bushel; beets, 30 to 40c bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c lb.

HIDES AND TALLOW—Country frozen hides are coming in large quantities, and bring 3c, uninspected as they run. We quote: No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 2c lb. Real veal 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound, or about 40c per skin. Kips about same as hides. Sheep and lamb skins 50 to 55c each for recent take-off. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

Wool—Prices about nominal at 9½ to 10½c for unwashed Manitoba fleece, as to quality. Washed 15 to 16c

SENeca ROOT—James, McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis, writing about seneca root, say: "Seneca is steady at unchanged prices. Seneca root is in short supply owing to short crop and is about all sold. There is not enough to supply the demand. Prices in New York are up to 60c per pound with upward tendency. The advances do not benefit dealers in this article because they have been selling the root whenever they could get an average profit. This article is an expectorant and is the basis of nearly all cough and lung preparations."

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

[Quotations below are per bushel for regular No. 2 wheat, which grade serves as a basis for speculative business. Corn and oats are per bushel for No. 2 grade; mess pork quoted per barrel, lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.]

On Monday wheat was quoted strong, under active trading. Prices opened about the same as Saturday's close, and sold up steadily ½ to 1c, closing ½ to ¾ higher than Saturday. Corn and oats also closed a trifle higher. Pork advanced considerably. Closing prices were:

	Nov	Dec	Jan	May
Wheat	72	72½	—	78½
Corn	42½	42½	—	43½
Oats	31	31½	—	30½
Pork	—	—	14.97½	15.10
Lard	9.25	—	9.00	8.87½
Ribs	—	—	7.75	7.85

On Tuesday wheat was slow and easier, prices opening ½c lower, and with slight fluctuations closed at about the same decline. Trading was of a local nature. Closing prices were:

	Nov	Dec	Jan	May
Wheat	71½	71½	—	78½
Corn	42½	42½	—	43½
Oats	31	31½	—	30½
Pork	—	13.75	15.00	—
Lard	9.40	—	9.30	—
Short Ribs	—	—	7.80	—

Wheat continued dull on Wednesday, and prices ranged lower, opening ½ to ¾ lower, fluctuating within a narrow range and closed ¾ to 1c lower for December and ½ to ¾ lower for May. Closing prices were:

	Nov	Dec	Jan	May
Wheat	71½	71½	—	78½
Corn	42½	42½	—	43½
Oats	30½	31	—	30½
Pork	—	13.40	14.00	15.00
Lard	11.50	—	9.05	8.90
Short Ribs	—	—	7.70	7.80

Wheat was firm early on local speculative buying but became weak later. Closing prices were:

	Nov	Dec	Jan	May
Wheat	71½	71½	—	78½
Corn	—	42½	—	43½
Oats	—	31	—	30½
Pork	—	13.75	15.25	—
Lard	—	9.25	9.25	—
Ribs	—	—	7.97½	—

Wheat ruled easier on slow cables and large receipts in the Northwest States. Closing prices were:

	Nov	Dec	Jan	May
Wheat	—	71½	—	78½
Corn	—	42½	—	43½
Oats	—	30½	—	35½
Pork	—	14.00	15.57½	—
Lard	—	9.55	9.55	—
Short Ribs	—	—	8.20	—

On Saturday wheat had a lower tendency and closed at 78½ to 78¾ for May delivery.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Cash, 69½c; May, 76½c.
 Tuesday—Cash, 69½c; May, 75½c.
 Wednesday—Cash, 69c; May, 75½c.
 Thursday—Cash, 69½c; May, 75½c.
 Friday—Cash, 69c; May, 75½c.
 Saturday—Cash, 69½c; May, 75c.

A week ago cash wheat closed at 69½c and May delivery at 75½c.

The party who bought out J. A. Palmer's hardware business at Gladstone, Man., says a local paper, has failed to come to time, so the old proprietor is still in the ring.

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing quotations for wheat on Thursday, Dec 1.

Grades	Dec	Jan	May	On tr's
No. 1 hard				70 1/2
No. 1 northern	68 1/2		74	69 1/2
No. 2 northern				62 1/2 to 63 1/2

Flour—The flour markets were not brisk in any respect. Millers were asking steady prices but in some instances granting concessions to sell. Quoted at \$3.70 @ 4.00 for first patents; \$3.50 @ 3.75 for second patents; \$2.35 @ 2.00 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.10 @ 1.35 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

Bran and shorts—Bran was firm and in considerable request. Millers all asked \$10 in bulk. Some shorts sold for 10 and others were not for sale below \$11. Shipments 1,134 tons. Quoted at \$10 to \$10.25 for bran, \$10 to \$11.50 for shorts and \$10.75 to \$11 for middlings.

Oats—Cash oats were steady, with a moderate demand. Sales of No. 3 were at 30 to 31 1/2.

Feed—Millers held at \$15 to \$16; less than car lots, \$15 to \$16.25; with corn meal at \$14.50 to \$15; Granulated meal, \$20.

Barley—No. 3 sold at 38c, No. 4 at 33 to 36c.

About Furs.

The season for wearing furs is now at hand. In this northern climate the fur trade is an important one. Furs are worn very largely as a matter of fashion, as well as for comfort, even in temperate climates; but here they are a necessity to a large number of persons. Those for instance, who are compelled to do considerable driving in the winter season can hardly get along without a fur coat, while a fur cap is a necessity for all men, women and children. It is true that some people, especially ladies worry through the winter without a fur cap, but they cannot do it without some suffering from cold, if they go out to any extent at all. Fur mitts and gauntlets are also used to a considerable extent, especially by those who are compelled to drive. There is nothing which will take the place of fur for warm winter clothing, and indeed it is the only thing which will properly protect the wearer from the chilly blasts of winter. Even a fur collar upon a coat is a most comfortable thing about the neck in this climate, and where a full fur coat is not desired the fur collar attachment to the cloth coat is seldom dispensed with.

While the fur cap is the most staple article of the fur trade, the fur coat is also a most important one. While in at the wholesale warehouse of Cascaden, Peck & Co. one day recently, a representative of THE COMMERCIAL had a chat with Mr. Stewart, manager of the fur department, on the subject of furs. We may remark that that firm, while in the clothing, and to some extent the fur trade also, in Winnipeg for many years, only about a year ago decided to make a special feature of the fur trade. Accordingly a fur manufacturing department was added to the firm's clothing factory in Montreal, and the house was ready for the trade this season with a full line of furs of their own manufacture.

COATS.

The conversation first turned upon the subject of fur coats, and it was stated that the coat of which the largest number are sold is the wombat. This is a fur which comes from Australia and is sometimes called Australian bear. It is not a large animal, and it takes a considerable number of skins to make a man's coat. The skin is soft like beaver, but not nearly as fine as the latter, and is of a grey to mixed whitish color. The price of a wombat coat ranges from \$15 to \$24, wholesale.

Next to the wombat in the number, sold, and also in price, comes the coon coat. This fur is well known, the animal being common throughout eastern Canada and parts of the States, but it is not found in our western prairie country. The coon makes a good coat,

being light, good appearance and durable, combined with reasonableness of price, ranging from \$25 to \$50, as to quality, wholesale price. All furs, of course, have a very wide range in value, according to the condition of the skin when caught.

Another coat of which a considerable number are sold, is the Bulgarian lamb, which is one of the coarser grades of lamb. A very nice coat of a moderate price, retailing from \$40 to \$50, is made from the Greenland, or wool seal. This is a heavy, soft fur, dyed a brown black, a durable pelt, and handsome appearance. It has not been handled much heretofore, but is taking well. The firm has also a few buffalo coats, which are the only ones to be had in the country. It is needless to say that these are a few remaining coats, made from buffalo skins which have been held for years, as no skins are now procurable, the animal being now practically extinct, at least in its wild state. The Australian opossum makes a nice coat resembling the wombat some, but darker and a heavier and better fur. Astrakan also sells well in coats for city wear, for those who cannot afford the very high priced kinds, being of nice appearance, but not as durable as the cheaper wombat, coon, etc. Coming to the high priced coats we have beaver, otter and Persian lamb, the latter perhaps being the favorite. An occasional mink coat is also taken, but there are few sold, though the fur is handsome and durable. The fur seal of course makes a very expensive coat, and is worn only by the very wealthy. One feature about the fur trade is, that though Western Canada is a great producer of furs, we have no native fur suitable for the cheaper kinds of coats. Our furs are all too fine and expensive. We have beaver, otter, mink, etc., which are beautiful, durable and suitable for coats, but too expensive for staple trade. Our cheaper furs, such as fox, wolf, lynx, etc., are rather too tender in the hide to be used for coats, but even these furs are more expensive than the foreign furs which are used for the cheaper kinds of coats. Since the buffalo were exterminated, we have been without a native fur suitable for cheap coats, and this is to be regretted, as there is a very large demand for such goods. It would perhaps pay well to make a business of raising some kind of animal which would supply this want. Selected calf hides, such as the polled Angus cattle, have been tried for coats, but they are too heavy, and have not taken well. A few of these, however, known in the trade as Montana calf, have been handled here. Why could not a class of sheep, such for instance as those furnishing the Bulgarian lamb skins, be raised here?

CAPS.

Caps, the great staple of the fur trade, are made in a great number of furs. For a fine cap the Persian lamb has a large sale, while the fur seal, still more expensive, is a favorite with those who can afford it. Otter is also a fine cap, which continues to sell well in high priced goods. The beaver also has a considerable sale and is classed among the higher priced sorts, though not so dear nor so fashionable among those who want the best going, as the other kinds named. It is, however, a good cap. There are several imitations of beaver, the principal of which is the nutria, which makes a fairly good imitation of the cheaper grades of beaver. Plucked coon is also sold under the name of western beaver, and wombat is sold as southern beaver. The Baltic seal makes a nice looking cap at a medium price. The imitation beavers have the run for medium to cheaper caps, while the coney cap is still a lower priced article and has a large sale. Coney with nutria band sells well, and astrakan has a considerable sale. Coney may perhaps be better understood as rabbit skin.

For gauntlets, wombat, Bulgarian lamb, coon, Persian lamb, beaver and otter are the principal furs used.

LADIES' WEAR.

In moderate winter climates, where furs are

worn more as a matter of ornament or fashion, rather than a necessity, women are the chief wearers. This is not the case here, though furs are worn largely by the ladies here, in staple goods as well as for ornament. For trimmings our native foxes, wolves, lynx, etc., take the lead. A seal coat or jacket is something every lady longs to possess, whether in a cold or moderate climate, but the cost of it makes it a luxury which only the few can afford. A good many, however, may be seen on the streets of Winnipeg any fine winter day. Persian lamb and beaver are also a luxury, though not so costly as the seal, and are worn to some extent. For a nice medium priced jacket, Astrakan probably maintains the lead, and is, as it has been for years, a staple article for ladies' coats and jackets. Opossum also makes a nice medium priced jacket, while the cheaper goods are made principally in wombat and Bulgarian lamb. Jackets usually range in length from 28 to 40 inches.

Ladies' caps, like men's, are made in a great variety of fur, but the following are the principal furs used, given in order from the lower to the higher priced goods. Opossum, Baltic seal, southern beaver, beaver, Persian lamb, and seal.

Ladies' fur capes, which are very fashionable this year, are made in coney for the cheapest kinds, next opossum in natural fur or dyed blue and black, next Baltic seal, then Greenland seal, and coming to still higher priced goods in beaver, and finally Alaska sable, which is the most expensive. It may be noted that the latter is seldom genuine sable, the skunk of our prairies generally doing duty for sable, and still at a high price. Misses' and childrens' caps in grey lamb have the lead. Ladies' storm collars are made principally in the same furs as capes. Muffs also run very much in the same furs as capes and collars.

The fact that such a large quantity of foreign furs are used, may seem peculiar in a country which is such a great producer of fur as western Canada; but as stated this is on account of our native furs being too fine quality and costly for the cheaper lines of goods. We are therefore obliged to import foreign furs for the commoner qualities, while sending our fine native furs abroad for the high class trade.

The Monetary Conference.

In the International Monetary Conference which opened at Brussels on Nov. 22, as had been arranged, the countries represented were Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden and Norway and Switzerland. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Beernaert, the Belgian Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, who said that it was in the direction of an international understanding that a solution of the monetary question was now sought, and suggested that the delegates should enter upon the discussion of the question before them without being too greatly impressed by the prospect of massing silver for which there appeared to be no employment. Mr. Montefiore Levi, of Belgium, was made president of the conference. He referred to the numerous attempts made to solve the monetary question, and expressed the hope that the members of the conference would sink individual interests and keep in view the higher interests of the great human family. The conference arranged to meet three times a week. The earlier proceedings of the conference were merely formal, but, according to cabled reports, enough was learned to disclose the fact that a majority of the delegates were empowered merely to study the facts and proposals advanced and report upon them to their respective governments.

Naturally, the liveliest interest has been manifested in the nature of the American proposals; which it was arranged would be submitted to the conference on Friday. The American position was set forth by Senators Allison and Jones, but great secrecy appears to be observed concerning it, and the president of the

conference objected to have anything in regard to it published. According to a cable dispatch the American delegates submitted a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the conference, it is desirable that means be found for an increasing use of silver in the currency systems of the nations. In a document presented with the resolution they explained that they wished that an opportunity be afforded to consider their plans. At the same time they submitted a general plan on bimetallicism offered by the United States, setting forth that the reestablishment and maintenance of a fixed parity between gold and silver and the continued use of both as coined money of full debt-paying power would be productive of important benefit to the World, and that these ends would be accomplished by the removal of the legal restrictions now existing, and the coinage of silver into full legal-tender money, restoring by international agreement a parity of value between the metals at such a ratio as the conference may decide upon. The essentials of such an international arrangement, they urged, should be:

"(1.) The unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into money of full debt-paying power.

"(2.) The fixing a ratio in the coinage between the metals, and

"(3.) The establishment of a uniform charge, if any, to the public for mining gold and silver coins."

The market for silver bullion has been slow to respond to the influence suggested by the conference at Brussels. Speculative opinion on this side of the ocean was apparently influenced by the confident tenor of European opinion that no tangible results would follow the international assemblage. It is therefore worthy of note that the present week has witnessed a decided speculative movement in silver in London. Prices for bars have advanced sharply in that market, accompanied by a marked demand for India exchanges. It is,

however, equally if not more remarkable that the quotations for silver in American markets have merely followed the movement abroad, which to all appearances is of a purely speculative origin.—*Broadstreet's*

Beech & Clubine have dissolved partnership in the livery business in Morden, Man. Mr. Clubine will carry on the business in future.

M. Haunon & Co., wholesale cheese and produce dealers, Montreal, one of the oldest firms in the city, have failed. Liabilities from \$115,000 to \$120,000, \$63,000 of which is due to the Bank of Toronto.

The single tax association of Toronto has prevailed upon the city executive to submit the question of the abolition or reduction of taxation on buildings and other improvements to the electors in January.

The glass works in Pictou county, Nova Scotia, have been closed and all the moulds sold. Two hundred men are thus thrown out of employment at the beginning of winter. It is generally believed the works were stopped at the dictation of a combine.

The Millwood roller mills have been running day and night for the last two months, principally on gristing, there being as many as thirty teams with loads in one day. The mills having been thoroughly overhauled and new machinery added, are giving satisfaction to all.

During November the C.P.R. land department have disposed of 33,500 acres of land in Manitoba and the Territories, on which they have realized \$124,000. For the corresponding period of 1891, \$41,000 was the total amount received for land by the company. November sales, as compared with a year ago, show an increase of about 300 per cent.

About 150 families moved from Michigan into Manitoba and the Canadian territories during the past summer. Mr. Holmes, immigration

agent, says the indications are that Michigan will send between 600 and 800 families into Western Canada next year, as excellent reports have been sent by those who have already taken up land.

Total bank clearings at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton amount to \$10,564,000 this week, a decrease of 17 per cent from the week before, and of 5 per cent from the total in the like week of 1891. Montreal banks disbursed \$1,250,000 in dividend on Thursday, and the tendency of money market is towards greater ease. There were thirty-five business failures in Canada this week. In the week before the total was twenty-seven, and one year ago thirty-five.

It appears that C. F. Church, the Winnipeg commercial traveller who perished from exposure in the far west, had been out for a long time. With a driver he started in the morning, on his way from Pincher Creek to Lees Creek. The driver lost his way, and the day was spent in wandering over the prairie. In the evening the rig broke down. The driver started on horse back and eventually arrived at Macleod. Church remained in the rig, and when a party arrived early the following morning from Macleod, he had succumbed to the prolonged exposure, the day being a very cold one.

SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.

The public are often very unjust, but never consciously so. What they see clearly to be justice they always approve. It often takes a long time to bring them to see things as they really are, but in the end their verdict is always right. It was faith in this idea which induced the manufacturers of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco to stand by their superior brand under every discouragement at the outset. The public verdict has been rendered at last, and it is emphatically in their favor.

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JUTE AND COTTON BAGS,

Twines and Hessians.

ALL KINDS CARRIED IN STOCK.

Write for Samples and Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

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HATS and CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
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Merino and Woolen Underwear
SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,
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BARB WIRE,
PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT BARBS.

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We are in a position to fill all orders promptly.
Ours is the only wire manufactured in the Dominion of
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A personal inspection will convince you of this fact. Qual-
ity of wire the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL.
Every pound guaranteed.

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Write us for Quotations on
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Supply. We can do as well
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car loads just in.

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Green and Dried Fruits.

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W. R. Johnston and Co.

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Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
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SAMPLE ROOM—Room 1, McIntyre Block,
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MONTREAL.

Manufacturers of

ALL KINDS OF BAGS

Everyone handling Bags no matter for what purpose, should
try our 'K' Farmers Wheat Bag and write our
Manitoba and Northwest Agents,

Merrick, Anderson & Co., 203 Princess St., Winnipeg,

For Prices on anything else Required.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS FROM WINNIPEG STOCK.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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Special attention to consignments of Furs and
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P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, H.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soaps,
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AND DISTRICT FOR

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CELEBRATED OAK LAKE, MANITOBA FLOUR

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Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steam
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Commission Merchants,
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Manitoba Consignments Solicited. Best
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Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products.

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Allen's Packing House,

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Ham, Bacon, Rolls, Long Clear, Pure Lard,
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PRIME PORK SAUSAGES

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Milling the High Grades of Manitoba
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Send Samples when offering wheat

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Shippers are invited to quote lowest prices or forward
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Wm. Ferguson,

—WHOLESALE—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(This department is in charge of R. K. Gosnell, who is permanently engaged as a regular member of THE COMMERCIAL staff, to represent this journal in British Columbia. Parties in British Columbia who wish to communicate in any way with this paper, may apply directly to Mr. Gosnell at Vancouver.)

British Columbia Business Review.

November 30, 1892.

Trade is not particularly brisk. The cold, fall rains which have been unusually severe this season, have had a depressing effect, and the same kind of weather is likely to continue for several weeks yet. One thing which relieves the situation is the approach of the holidays, which always imports an element of activity into trade in certain lines. Generally speaking there is no noticeable change in the business situation. The volume of trade is large and a good deal more might be done by wholesale men, except for the limiting of credit which is carefully looked after. One favorable condition noted is that the general tendency is towards the cash basis of doing business. The coal and wood dealers are pretty generally adopting it; the butchers and grocers are getting as near it as they can and it would not be at all surprising if the stringency in the money market did not before very long make it general. "Live on less and pay as you go," would be an excellent method if it could be carried out fully.

Lumber still remains dull, both at home and for export. It is quite safe to say that few of the mills in the province are making money at the present time.

Seal skins have gone up 40 per cent. in the London market and the sales of British Columbia dealers have been very satisfactory, some, if not all, realizing handsomely. Unfortunately, the sealers, most of them, sell at low figures.

Business in flour, feed, grain, vegetables, game and fish is steady and featureless.

Fresh meats are selling cheaper owing to a cut among the butchers. Cured meats are scarce, stocks not yet arrived from the east, and prices bullish, but this will be only temporary.

Canned salmon is reported dull in England. About all the season's pick has been disposed of, however, at good prices.

Dairy products are firm and the prospects are for higher prices. Fresh fruits, with the exception of apples and grapes, are out of the market. Japanese oranges are coming and selling at from 75c to \$1 per box.

Prospects for the coal trade have much improved, owing to the congested state of trade in the San Francisco market having been largely relieved. There is therefore greater activity in the mines and in the shipping. The volume of shipping all round is just now pretty large, although locally it is quiet. There is the usual shrinkage at this season in the Oriental traffic. Merchant vessels have done a fairly large business of late. A good deal of lumber is being carried, but not profitably.

B. C. Market Quotations.

FURS, SEALS, ETC.—The very latest advices from London in regard to the fur sales are very encouraging and have made the dealers jubilant. At Thursday's sale prices are reported by cable to have advanced forty per cent., with consequently big profits. Some of the dealers have realized large sums. Cablegrams from London state that marten is quoted 10 per cent. higher; Halifax, Eastern and British Columbia mink 10 per cent. lower and western and southwestern mink the same as at the summer sale. Seal skins averaged in recent sales about 57s.

FREIGHTS—No change, and not much business offering. Lumber freights from British Columbia or Puget Sound are quoted as follows:—Valparaiso for orders

30; 3d; direct port on west coast, South America 33s 9d.; Sydney 30s; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie 35s to 37s 6d.; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 45s; Shanghai 42s 6d.; and Yokohama 40s nominal. Coal freights are quoted: Nanaimo or Departure Bay to San Francisco \$1.75 to \$2; to San Diego or San Pedro \$2.25 to \$2.50.

SUGARS AND SYRUPS.—The B. C. Sugar Refinery quote in not less than 100 bbls lots as follows: Powdered icing and bar, 63s; Paris lumps, 64s; granulated, 59s; extra C, 44s; fancy yellows, 47s; yellows, 44s; golden C, 44s. Above prices are for barrels or bags; half-barrels and 100 pound kegs, 4s; more, boxes 4c more.

Wholesale merchants quote: Dry granulated, 53 to 58s; extra C, 54s; fancy yellow, 56s; yellow, 44s; golden C, 47s; syrups, per lb, 3c. Red-pith's syrups, 2 1/2 tin, 16s; do, 8 lb tins, 50c; do, kegs, 37c per lb. Syrups are quoted by the B. C. Refinery Co.: Finest golden, in 30 gal. bbls, 24s; ditto, in 10 gal kegs, 3s; ditto, in 5 gal. kegs, \$2.25 each; ditto, in 1 gal tins, \$4.50 per case of 10; ditto, in 1/2 gal tins, \$6 per case 20. Prices cover delivery in Vancouver, and at Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo, and are subject to 2 1/2 per cent. discount for cash in fourteen days.

DAIRY—Butter is very firm and creamery is being held by some firms at 30c, although sold by some as low as 27c. Manitoba dairy is about 23c. Cheese is steady at from 13s to 14 1/2.

FRUITS.—The only fresh fruits in the market are apples and grapes. The coast apples range from \$1.10 to \$1.50 per box, and eastern apples from \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl. Cranberries imported are \$12 a bbl, native 8c per lb.

FISH.—Salmon is quite scarce, and prices are Halibut 8s; salmon, 10s to 12s; codfish 6c to 7c; flounders 4s to 5s; sturgeon 4s to 5c; sole 10c.

VEGETABLES.—No change. California onions are quoted 1 1/2c per pound; B. C. onions 1 1/2c; turnips, beets and carrots, \$15 a ton; Fraser Valley potatoes average about \$14 a ton; and Ashcroft's \$18.

DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—Wholesale prices remain the same, but the price of meat has been reduced by the retailer. The butchers in Westminster have combined, and sell only for cash. Quotations are:—Live steers are quoted at 4c; cows 3 1/2c; dressed beef, 7 1/2c; lambs, \$4.50 a piece; dressed, 11s; sheep, 5 1/2c; mutton, 12c; hogs, 8c; pork, 11c; calves, 7c; veal 11c.

GAME, POULTRY, ETC.—Poultry is scarce and game is not offered largely: Blue grouse, per pair, is worth 75c; pintails, 33c; mallards, 50c; teal, 20s; partridges, 50c; chickens, \$4.50 to \$5.50; ducks, \$7; geese, \$7; turkeys, 18c per pound, live weight. Venison, 5c to 6c per pound.

MEATS.—Prices of Canadian meats have advanced and stocks are limited. This is owing to non-arrival of consignments ordered. Quotations: Wiltshire cured hams, 16s; do backs, 15c; eastern hams 15 1/2c; bacon 15c to 16c; rolls 13c; smoked sides, 12 1/2c; long clear 12c; barrel pork, \$24; 3, 5 and 10 lb tins lard, 13c; 20 lb pails lard, 12 1/2c; 50 lb tubs lard, 12c; tierces lard, 11 1/2c. Commission agents quote American meats f.o.b. Victoria, duty paid as follows: Medium hams, 15 1/2c per lb; heavy hams, 15 1/2c; choice breakfast bacon, 15 1/2c; short clear sides 13 1/2c; and dry salt clear sides, 11c. Armour's white label pure lard, 10 lb pails, 15 1/2c per lb.

COAL.—The coal outlook seems to be improving. Latest advices from San Francisco report the coal market to be as follows: "The receipts for the past week consist of 10,515 tons from the coast mines and 5,002 tons from foreign sources. The market is very firm in feeling and prices have a marked upward tendency. Stocks in the yards are daily diminishing in volume, and two or three domestic coals are already becoming rather scarce. There is an active demand for tonnage in Australia, but owners are holding for higher rates than shippers are willing to pay."

J. W. Harrison writes in reference to the San Francisco market: The receipts for the past thirty days from Australia have been very moderate, but liberal shipments have come to hand from the coal mines. Our winter trade has already commenced, but thus far the weather has been very mild. Quotations are a trifle higher than was the case last month, and a still further improvement in values can be looked for as soon as the winter rains set in. The quantity of coal to arrive here from Australia within the next three months is very light.

CANNED SALMON.—The season's wack is pretty well all cleaned out, the last shipments from the north now being loaded for England. Late advices report the British market dull.

LUMBER.—Foreign shipments are considerable, but prices are low and no improvement is noticeable in the demand. Low freights and low prices account for what shipments occur. No local quotations can be given and the following for foreign are nominal: Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet inclusive, per M. feet, \$9.00; deck plank, rough, average length, 35 feet, per M. \$19; dressed T. & G. flooring, per M, \$17; pickets, rough, per M, \$9; laths, 4 feet, per M, \$2.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—Continues steady and in good demand, yet without change. Quotations are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$5.65; strong baker, \$5.30; ladies' choice, \$7.70; prairie lily, \$5.30; Oregon, \$5.55; Spokane, \$5.65; Enderly mills—Premier \$5.65; three star \$5.25; two star \$5.25; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria, \$4.25; rolled oats eastern \$3 to \$3.25, California \$3.75; National mills \$3.65; corn; meal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale: Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; China rice do \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$35; rice meal; do, \$17.50; chopped feed, \$31 per ton; bran \$19, shorts \$21; Man. oats, \$28; B. C. oats; \$26; wheat \$29 to \$32; oil cake, \$40; hay, \$16. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$2 to \$2.3 per ton; oats \$24; chop barley \$25; California malting barley, \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to \$33. The Western Milling Co. quote bran in car lots \$19.50 per ton; shorts, \$20.50; mixed chop, \$25; ye, \$30; patent flour, \$4.60; strong bakers \$5.30. Graham flour, \$4.40; B. C. wheat is quoted at \$29 to \$30 per ton, and oats at \$25; beans are 4c per lb. Hay is quoted at \$12 ton on the river bank or \$12.50 placed on the scows.

A Crofter Delegates.

Over a week ago a representative of the Glasgow Herald arrived in the province to obtain information regarding the crofter scheme, with a view to influence public sentiment at home on the scheme of crofter colonization now under way. Mr. Buick, the gentleman in question, interviewed a large number of persons regarding the matter and undoubtedly the result of his mission will soon be made known in the columns of the Glasgow Herald and other Old Country papers. It is quite probable that the report will not be altogether favorable, as there is every reason to believe that Mr. Buick is not only a sympathiser, but in co-operation with the Highland Land League, who oppose the colonization of the crofters on national and political grounds. It is very evident that in Scotland the scheme is looked upon in quite a different light than in this province. There it is a political question, entering deeply into the social and national problems arising out of conditions which has suggested emigration as a remedy. Apart from the question whether the crofters can make a living in this country at all, the commercial aspect of the scheme is entirely lost sight of. The success or failure of the enterprise as a commercial project, depending upon the supply and character of the fish and the market for the same, was one of the things of which Mr. Buick was

entirely innocent and apparently had not thought about. As a colonization scheme the success of the crofters settling in this country depends almost wholly on the success of the fishing operations on a large scale—first, can you secure the fish; secondly, can you sell them profitably? As to the first, there can be no question; as to the second, properly managed, THE COMMERCIAL has already very fully shown that the market is practically unlimited, but can only be secured through the operations of a large and influential corporation, which can, in the first place, provide by extensive facilities a regular supply, and in the second place, cope with the powerful combine now controlling the fish market of the United States, two things no private enterprise on this continent is likely to undertake and succeed. Unfortunately Mr. Baick however competent and conscientious he may be, in the course of his mission interviewed a large number of persons, most or all of them good business men, it is true, and men whose opinions on most subjects must have weight, but who many of them either from political prejudices were opposed to the scheme or who necessarily had paid but little attention to and were not familiar with the details. As an ordinary precaution, the promoters of the commercial company in question did not tell everything they intended doing, except in a general way, but having studied out the whole colonization and commercial aspects or details, before entering upon it they were willing to have hedged about the enterprise such conditions of safety that public rights and interests would be fully conserved and such were provided for by act of parliament. It will therefore be much to be regretted in the interests of the development of a great interest on this coast, if the opinions of men, who are not in this particular respect fully informed, should influence the opinion in Scotland, where the circumstances connected with the expression are of course, not understood.

Westminster Board of Trade.

A quarterly meeting of the Board held last week a letter from the provincial board of trade was read, calling attention to the state of the river channel between Chilliwack and the Mission, and requesting the board to urge the Federal Government to have a hydrographical survey made of the upper navigable part of the river. Co-operation on the part of the board towards this end was decided upon.

J. A. Lumsden informed the board that the engineer had estimated the cost of the proposed improvements to the Fraser channel approximately at a figure between \$150,000 and \$100,000.

G. E. Corbould, M. P., C. E. Woods and D. S. Curtis were appointed by the board a committee on the proposed Mud Bay canal, and accompanied by Mr. Noot, the city engineer, and J. A. Pyke, the dyking expert, left on a trip of the route proposed, to make an investigation of the engineering cost of a canal connecting the Fraser directly with Mud Bay, from a point about two miles below South Westminster, near the B. C. cannery, to the nearest point on the Bay, a distance of about 5½ miles. The survey will form the subject of a special report to the board, with a view to bringing the matter before the Dominion Government at an early date.

The Liquor Traffic Commission.

One of the events of the past two weeks has been the holding of several sessions of the celebrated travelling commission, which is enquiring into the conditions affecting the sale of liquor, etc., etc. Victoria, Nanaimo, Westminster and Vancouver were visited in order. As everybody knows, the appointment of this honorable body was a dose of political soothing sypup administered to the impatient prohibition element, the result of which is a foregone conclusion. It has staved off the question of prohibition, which will next probably take the form of a plebiscite for several years. However, the commissioners did their work pretty

thoroughly as far as they went, though they seemed to be in a hurry to get to the warmer climate of California, and both sides got a fair, full and impartial hearing. One thing was very evident in the testimony given here, that prohibition is not a popular remedy for the drink evil, so far as B. C. is concerned. In the great majority of cases, the witnesses on both sides were representative, sensible, well-informed men, but the preponderance of sentiment was largely on the side of a well regulated traffic, rather than prohibition or unrestricted sale. Those who took the license side of the licensing system almost unanimously favored high license, strict enforcement of the law, and the purity of liquors. In other words, the opinion most general was to the effect that the greater safety to the consumers lay in making the traffic as respectable as possible by law, rather than seeking to make it disreputable through delocalization. It was mutually conceded that British Columbia was one of the most orderly and law-abiding in the Dominion. Those who know whereof they spoke testified to the generally good character of liquors sold in this province. Taken as a whole, there could be no two opinions as to the effect on the minds of the commissioners the evidence would have.

Brief Business Notes.

H. F. Clinton, barrister, Westminster, is opening an office in Vancouver.

Williams, druggs, Revelstoke, has moved to Kaslo.

C. D. Chapman, late of Toronto, has opened in the jewelry business in Vancouver.

Henry Morsden is opening a butcher shop in the Elphinstone block, Vancouver.

The Chilau bark India, Capt. Funke, is on berth at Valparaiso for Victoria.

Chilliwack, 5 per cent. debentures issued recently have been sold at 103½.

Messrs Robinson & Steen's mill, Revelstoke, has been burned down; loss \$19,000.

A hydraulic dam has been taken up on Tranquille Creek by residents of Kam'oops.

The Lumber Island Coal Co. is now proceeding actively with its operations.

W. G. Elliott has opened a cigar store in Vancouver.

The Coal Hill Mining Co., Kamloops, has struck a four foot seam of coal at 150 feet.

Mrs. C. Morgan, millinery, has opened in Nanaimo.

Aldous Bros. grocers and bakers, Nelson, have assigned.

M. Marks, clothing, Victoria, has assigned to F. W. Pauline.

Machinery for the new Canada Paint Works is arriving in Victoria.

W. H. Perry, cornice maker, Victoria, will shortly open in hardware, stoves and tinware.

The British barque Cassabianca, 569 tons, is on the way from Liverpool to British Columbia.

Geo. T. Sheret, merchant tailor, men's furnishings, etc., Victoria, has assigned to C. A. Godson.

Hauck & Tiffin, Ladner's Landing, have dissolved partnership. Gustav Hauck continues.

The Vancouver council has refused to grant the Jute Manufacturing Co. exemption from taxation.

A carload of galena from the Vermont mine, East Kootenay, has been sold to the Tacoma Smelter.

A. H. McNeil and R. W. Harris, barristers and solicitors, Vancouver, have entered into partnership.

The B. C. Mercantile Agency, (retail) have opened a branch in Vancouver with G. B. Cross as manager.

Goldstein Bros., men's furnishings, Vancouver, are admitting their brother William into the firm.

The British Columbia Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock show will be held at Victoria on Jan. 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Eleven hundred acres of reclaimed Pitt Meadows land will be auctioned in forty acre blocks shortly.

The British Barque Thermopylae has arrived at Victoria with a cargo of rice and mats for Hall, Ross & Co.

Alex. Grant has taken over the Colliery store at the Union mines, formerly owned by R. Dunsmuir & Sons.

Jackson & Mylius, jewellers, Victoria, have dissolved partnership, A. J. Jackson is succeeded by Susetto Jackson.

At a meeting of the Shuswap & Okanagan railway shareholders, and additional issue of £1,800 was authorized.

John Rose, formerly pattern maker at the Vancouver City Foundry, is starting a brass foundry in Vancouver.

The Westminster Slate Co. has received the contract to supply 30,000 slates at \$1,200 for the drill hall, Victoria.

The old ship Ericsson, with a long record on the Pacific coast, has been wrecked on Barclay Sound and is a total loss.

The Empress of China arrived on Tuesday with 40 saloon passengers, 178 Chinese and Japs, 1854 tons of cargo and 36 sacks of mail.

D. M. Bertrts, Victoria, L. G. McPhillips, Vancouver, and A. J. McCall, Westminster, barristers, have been created Queen's counsellors.

Mackianon & Co., real estate dealers, Vancouver, have dissolved. Both Mr. McKinnon and H. V. Hawson will continue on their own accounts.

Joseph Gosnell & Co. have opened a butcher shop in Victoria, and will deal in pork and meats, sausage, vegetables, etc. It is their intention to go into pork-packing and meat curing.

Wm. M. McPherson and J. B. Jones, of the Dominion steamship line, Montreal, have been in the province looking over the prospects of creating more trade for their line in British Columbia.

The British barque Fernbank has sailed from Moodyville for Iquique. She has on board 828,555 feet of rough lumber, and 326,373 feet of dressed lumber, making a total of 1,154,928 feet. The cargo is valued at about \$11,000.

The Van Winkle Hydraulicing Co. had about a week of operations before being obliged to suspend for the winter. A wash-up is expected to give rich indications of the property which includes 800 acres, with gravel from three benches to wash.

A company will make application at the next session of the provincial parliament for power to construct a railway through the Lardeau country from the Northwest Arm to Kootenay Lake, and also a branch line to the head waters of Fish Creek, thereby tapping a rich mining and lumber region.

There is a proposition on foot by which the Vancouver city council is to guarantee the interest on \$600,000, bonds of the Electric Street Railway & Lighting Co. in return for which the city is to receive \$100,000 worth of stock and the option of purchasing the plant at the expiry of five years at a valuation. The Co. is desirous of extending the system.

Application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, operating and maintaining waterworks at the town of Alberni, Vancouver Island, with power to take and convey water from Sproat Lake, Central Lake, Somass and Stamp rivers, and other lakes and streams within a radius of 20 miles, and to build flumes and aqueducts, dig ditches, lay pipes, erect dams, acquirelands, etc.

Those having wheat to sell will consult their best interests by consigning it to
WILLIAM GREEN.
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.
 CAR LOTS.
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 I buy large quantities of flour from Ontario millers and have special advantages for selling their wheat.
 ADVANCE MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Specialty of ungraded wheat. Send large samples and quotations.

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 A first-class Family and Commercial House.
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DRUGS AND MEDICINES
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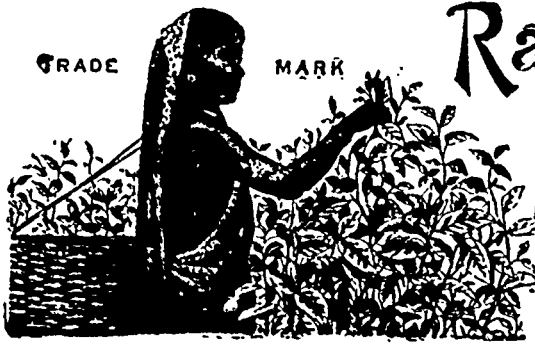
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The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 2,000 BARRELS A DAY.

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THE LOCK POCKET PATENTED Attached to our Garments only.
See it before Purchasing Spring Goods.

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On our Mr. Towers return from Europe we will again show a full range of NEW CHOICE GOODS. Latest Styles. Wait please. Thanking you for past liberal patronage. Filling letter orders a specialty. Call and see us.

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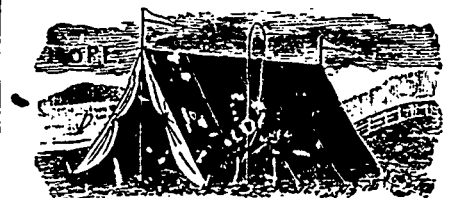
Gloves, Mitts, Moccasins

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Tents, Awnings, Mattresses, Springs, Horse
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Every Attention paid to Guests. First-class in every Respect. Appointments Perfect.
Graduated Prices.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Jobbers are endeavoring to get 1-16c more on sugars to make up the advanced freights, which took effect Monday. The last boat of the season is now on its way up from Montreal. Most houses now ask \$4.70 to \$4.75 for granulated, and \$3.62½ up. For a time there are some houses who will work off old stock at former prices. Demand has been only fair, and is now limited to small lots. Raws in bags offer at 3½ to 3½c for Barbados. The tone of the market for refined is steady, and a good business is doing for this time of the year. Syrups more active on all grades, but chiefly at 2½ to 2½c, though there has been a good movement in every choice at 3½c. Molasses are not so active, though choice New Orleans have been sold fairly well at 50 to 55c in bbls. Sugars—Granulated, 4½ to 4½; Paris lump, boxes, 5½c; extra ground, bbls, 5½ to 6½c; powdered, bbls, 4½ to 5½; refined, dark to bright, 3½ to 4½; Demerara, 4½; Trinidad, 3½ to 3½c; Barbados, 3½ to 3½c. Syrups—D., 1½ to 2½; M., 2½ to 2½c; B., 2½ to 2½c; V.B., 2½ to 2½c; E.V.B., 2½ to 2½c; ex super, 2½ to 2½c; X.X., 2½ to 3c; X.X.X. and special, 3 to 3½c. Molasses—West Indian, bbls, 30 to 60c; New Orleans, upon kettle, 45 to 55c; Centrifugals, 30 to 40c; inferior low grades, 25 to 28c. Teas and coffees—There is a good demand for all kinds from the retail trade but brokers are doing very little for buyers are apparently unwilling to respond to the advance in outside markets. Coffee quiet. Rios firm at 19 to 21c, Porto Rico are unchanged at 23½ to 2½c. Mocha held at 28c for a fair sample. Prices are: Rios, 19 to 21c; Jamaica, 19 to 20c; Java, 25 to 31c; Mocha, 23 to 32½; Porto Rico, 23 to 25c.

Dried Fruits and Nuts.—A good general demand continues for dried fruit but with a wide range of prices on account of quality. Valencias are the most active at 5½ to 5½c for good off stalk with ordinary at 5½c; selected off stalk 7½c and layers 8c. Currants in barrels and halves are in demand at 5½c to 6c for ordinary; Patras cases are in good demand at 7½c, and Vostizzas 7½ to 9½c. Malaga raisins unchanged. London layers are selling freely at \$2.30 to \$3. Dates are in light supply so far at 6½ to 6½c. Figs are easier; 10-lb box Elemes offer 9½ to 11½; 14 oz. 9 to 9½c; natural in bags, 4½ to 5c; Malaga in boxes, 6½c; mats, 4½ to 5c. New prunes are offered to arrive this week at 8 to 8½c for Sphinx B. and U. Currants—Bbls, 5½c; half bbls, 5½ to 6½c; cases, 6 to 7c; Vostizza, cases, 7½ to 9½c; Patras, bbls, 6½c; cases, 6½ to 7½c. Raisins—Valencias, 5½ to 6c; layers, 7 to 8; Sultans, 7½ to 11c; loose Muscatels, \$2.25 to \$2.40; London layers, \$2.30 to \$3; black baskets, \$4.25 to \$4.50; do ½ boxes, \$1.30 to \$1.40; blue baskets, \$4.75 to \$5; ¼ boxes, \$1.50 to \$1.60. Figs—Elemes, 10 lbs and up, 9½ to 13c; white Malaga figs, 6½ to 7c in; 25-lb boxes natural do in bags, 4½c; mats do, 4½c; 14oz. 9 to 9½c. Dates—Hallowee, 6½ to 6½c. Prunes—Cases, 8 to 8½c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona, 16½ to 18c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do, shelled Valencia, 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily, 9½ to 10c; walnuts, Grenoble, 16 to 17c; Bordeaux, 11 to 12c.

Canned Goods—Demand has been rather better this week for vegetables. Several orders have come in for 25 or 50 cases assorted peas, corn and tomatoes, the bulk being to the city trade, who took the best brands, paying \$1; other sales were made at prices ranging down to 85c. Packers have been about the market, but are not doing much. Fruits are dull. Apples, plums and peaches are not wanted. A few peaches are selling at \$2.25 to 2.75 for 2's, and \$3.25 to 3.75 for 3's, and the enquiry is improving. Strawberries are going at \$2. Salmon firmly held at \$1.45 to \$1.55 for tail, and \$1.75 to \$1.85 for flats. Several shipments of full pack have been received, but the quality is choice. Lobsters and sardines steady, with a good demand. Fish—Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.60 to 1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.45 to 1.55; lobster Clover Leaf, \$2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to 2.25; mackerel, \$1 to 1.25; finnan haddie, \$1.40 to 1.50;

sardines, French, 1's, 40c; sardines, French, 1's, 17c; sardines, American, 1's 6 to 8c; sardines, American 1's, 9c. Fruit and Vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 85c to \$1; corn, 2's, 85c to \$1.05; peas, 2's, 90c to \$1.10; beans, 90c to \$1; pumpkins, 75c to \$1; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$2.00; apples, rais, \$1.75 to \$2; 3's, 85c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$2.00 to \$2.75; peaches, 3's, \$3.25 to \$3.75; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to 1.75; 3's, \$2.65; pears, 2's, \$1.60 to \$1.75; 3's, \$1.75 to \$2.10.

Spices, Rice, etc.—Rice, bags, 3½ to 4; do, off grades, 3½ to 3½c; do, patna, 4½ to 5½; do, Japan, 4½ to 5½; soy, 4½ to 5c; tapioca, 4½ to 5c; pepper, black, 1½ to 12c; do, white 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 18 to 20c; cloves, 10 to 15c; allspice, 10 to 12c; nutmeg, 90c to \$1.10 cream tartar, 28 to 35c.

Peels.—The market is steady at unchanged prices at 16 to 17c for lemon, 17 to 18c for orange and 26 to 27c for citron.—Empire, Nov. 25.

Toronto Markets.

Flour—A fair business was done in low grades, but at weak prices. A couple of cars branded straight rollers sold at equal \$3.30 Toronto freights, and a car ordinary straight sold at \$3.05 Toronto freights. Two cars extra, in bags sold at equal \$1.35 Toronto freights.

Millfeed—Rather stronger, with a better demand. A couple of cars bran sold to arrive here at \$11.60 on track, and one car was bought west at \$10.

Wheat—Quiet but steady. Red offered at 65c straight and 61c standard outside, and white at 1c more. Spring dull at 61 to 62c outside. No. 1 hard offered to arrive at North Bay at 85c. No. 2 hard wanted at 80c on call; after the board 10 cars; December sold at 81½ North Bay, and there was also a sale with grinding privileges at 82c. No. 3 hard sold at 75c North Bay, and No. 1 frosted was enquired for at 60.

Barley—The better grades are in good demand, but at low prices. A lot of 10,000 bush sold, delivered in New York, at equal 50c f.o.c. east, being a cent less than was bid for the same lot early this week. Ten thousand No. 2 sold at 45c east. No. 3 extra offered at 37c.

Oats—Dull, with very little business doing, White sold outside at 29c.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.35 to \$5.45; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.90 to \$4.10; Ontario patents, \$3.40 to \$3.50; straight roller, \$3.05 to \$3.20; extra, \$2.85 to \$2.90; low grades per bag, \$1 to \$1.50. Bran—\$11.00 to \$12.50. Shorts—\$12.50 to \$13. Wheat—(straight west and north points)—White, 65 to 68c; spring, 62 to 63c; red winter, 64 to 65c; goose, 58 to 60c; spring Midland, 63 to 65c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 36 to 37c; No. 2 hard, 81½ to 82c; No. 3 hard, 75 to 76c; No. 1 frosted, 63 to 65c; No. 2, 56; No. 3, 50 to 50½c. Peas—No. 2, 56 to 57c. Barley—No. 1, 50 to 51c. No. 2, 45 to 46; No. 3 extra, 39 to 40c; No. 3, 38 to 39c; two-rowed, 54 pounds, averaging about No. 3, extra color (outside), 40 to 45c. Corn—57 to 58c. Buckwheat—Outside 42 to 44c. Rye—56 to 57c. Oats—31 to 32½c.

Produce—Poultry was easier to day. The demand was good but yet not active enough to clean up the liberal offerings. Eggs were in better supply, and the tone of the market is not so firm as formerly. A good many cold storage eggs are being placed on the market; they sell slowly at 17c. Fresh eggs in case lots are steady at 18c, while limed stock is weaker at 15c. Potatoes are firmly held at former prices; car lots of reliable stock on spot sell at 65 to 70c, while dealers ask 75 to 80c per bag for small lots out of store. There appears to be no anxiety on the part of holders to sell stock at present. New Canadian hops are moving slowly at 18 to 20c. The demand for dressed meats (fresh) is very dull. To day the receipts were heavy on the street, and prices ruled easier. A local dealer said that mutton

sold lower to day than it had for 15 years. It was held at 4 to 5½c per lb by the carcass. Lamb was easier, and beef about steady. Quotations are: Beans, per bush, out of store, \$1.20 to \$1.35. Dressed meats, per lb—Beef, fores, 3 to 4½c; hinds, 5 to 6½c; veal, 6½ to 8c; mutton, 4 to 4½c; lamb, 6½ to 6½c. Dried apples—Jobbing at 4½c. Eggs—Fresh, 18c; limed, 15 to 10c. Hay—Timothy, on track, now, \$9.25. Straw—\$5.50. Hides—cured—5 to 5½; green, No. 1 cows, 4½c. Skins—Sheepskins, 85c; calf, 5 to 7c. Hops—Canadian, 1892 crop, 18 to 20c. Honey—Extracted, 8 to 10c; comb 12 to 13c. Potatoes—Per bag, out of store, 75c; on track, 65 per bag. Poultry Chickens, per pair, 30 to 40c; geese, per lb, 5½ to 6c; ducks, per pair, 40 to 65c; turkeys, 9 to 9½c per lb.

Hogs and Provision.—There were rather larger receipts of dressed hogs to-day, but prices were steady under a good demand at \$6.40 to \$6.50 for average weight. Quotations are: Mess pork, Canadian, \$15.50; short cut, \$15.75 to \$17; bacon, long clear, per lb, 8 to 8½c; lard, Canadian, tubs and pails, 9½ to 10½; compound do, 7½ to 9c; tiorces, 9½c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 11½ to 12½; bellies, 11½ to 12c; rolls, per lb, 9 to 9½c; backs, per lb, 11 to 11½c.

Dairy produce—Butter—The market is slightly easier on account of more liberal offerings, but no marked weakness in prices has yet taken place. The local demand is good and there is also some enquiry from outside points. Stocks, while ample, do not show any accumulation. Good to choice dairy butter, in tubs and rolls is held at 16 to 18c, with bakers' butter selling at 13 to 15c. Occasionally an extra choice package of dairy brings 18½c, but the bulk of the offerings are held at the above prices. Roll butter is more plentiful, but meets with a good steady demand. Quotations are: Butter, good to choice selected dairy, tubs, 16 to 19c; medium do, 14 to 16c; good to choice, store packed, in tubs and pails, 14 to 16c; common do, 12 to 14c; large rolls, good to choice, 16 to 18½c; creamery, in tubs and crocks, 24 to 25c. Cheese, choice colored, jobbing at 11c.

Apples.—There is a good movement in apples at steady former prices. Apples, per bbl, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Cattle.—Most of the cattle offered to day changed hands at somewhat better prices than have been paid for weeks past. One or two small picked lots of extra choice heaves were reported at 11 to 4c per lb, but this price is not representative, as the bulk of the offerings were of only fair quality and sold at 3 to 3½c per lb. One bunch of 10 fat steers, averaging 1,350 lbs, sold at \$3.60 per cwt. and a couple of loads of fine heifers changed hands at 3½c per lb, but prices generally ranged at from \$19 to \$45 per head. Rough oxen and common thin cows sold around 2½c per lb, and at about 2½c for culls. Not many stockers were offered and apparently not many were required to fill the demand. Prices ranged from 3 to 3½c per lb. There was a good enquiry from local butchers to day for nice fat heaves, and as the supply was small the market was firm. Several loads were picked up for Montreal by a dealer from that place.

Sheep and lamb.—Only a few sheep were offered; they sold at about \$4.50 per head. The lamb market was firmer, owing to the light supply. Prices were steady at \$3.20 to \$3.50 apiece for the best, with culls selling around \$2; one bunch of 15 culls sold at \$32, or a little over \$2 per head. Altogether only 127 sheep and lambs came in to-day.

Hogs.—Although there were over 1,100 hogs placed on the market to day prices showed no weakness, being about steady at Tuesday's quotations. For fed and watered hogs \$4.70 per cwt was the best price paid, a lot of 132 straight fat hogs, averaging about 200 lbs, bringing this figure. Best hogs weighed off car sold at \$5 per cwt. Stores and rough hogs were in fair demand at the prices of the beginning of the week. The market closed steady.—Empire, Nov. 26.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

HEADQUARTERS IN WINNIPEG

FOR CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Travellers now on the road. Mail Orders Carefully and Promptly Executed.

Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers, AND STEAM PRINTERS. 134 and 136 Second Avenue North, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Roots in Manitoba.

The Brandon Dominion experimental farm will be well represented at the World's Fair in Chicago. Already quite a large consignment of exhibits have been shipped to the exposition, and visitors from Manitoba will soon have an opportunity of comparing the products of our soil with those of all climes. Over 3,000 lbs. of vegetables and roots have gone east from the farm here, including thirty-eight varieties of field roots and sixty-six varieties of potatoes in bulk, also twenty-seven varieties of fruits, and forty-one varieties of garden vegetables, preserved in fluids. It is the intention to keep these exhibits in cold storage in Chicago until the fair opens in May.

The manager of the farm has now tabulated the results of the experiments during the last year with some of the well-known field roots, and will be seen from the tables below. It is pleasing to note the very valuable results reached in spite of the dryness of the season now passed.

Yield of mangels on the Manitoba experimental farm, Brandon, 1892, seed sown in flat drills 2 1/2 feet apart, two sowings made, on May 30th and June 6th, pulled Oct. 15th, land in fodder corn previous year.

Variety.	Sown May 30		Sown June 6	
	Yield per bus. ton lbs.	Yield p. ac. bus. ton lbs.	Yield per bus. ton lbs.	Yield p. ac. bus. ton lbs.
Gate root or long Red (Renne)	1480	1157	1470	1140
Mammoth Long Red (Steele)	892	700	890	700
Pearces Canadian Giant (Pearce)	1246	1000	1200	1000
New Giant Yellow Intermediate (Steele)	1232	1000	1200	1000
Red Glob's (Renne)	1000	800	1000	800
Carters' Warden Prize Yellow Globe (Pearce)	855	700	850	700
Herkshire Prize (Evans)	855	700	850	700
Rennie's Mammoth Long Red (Renne)	815	650	810	650
Yellow Globe Select (Steele)	615	500	610	500
Golden Fleshed Tankard (Steele)	610	500	605	500
Red Globe Oberdorf Extra (Evans)	862	700	860	700
Red Fleshed Tankard (Renne)	790	650	780	640

Destroyed by cut worm.

Result of experiments with turnips on the Manitoba experimental farm during 1892. Turnips were sown in flat drills 2 1/2 ft. apart; land in fodder corn previous year; two sowings, one on the 30th May and one on June 6th. Taken up Oct. 21st.

Variety.	Sown May 30		Sown June 6	
	Yield p. ac. bus. ton lbs.	Yield p. ac. bus. ton lbs.	Yield p. ac. bus. ton lbs.	Yield p. ac. bus. ton lbs.
Rennie's Prize Purple Top (Renne)	1019	800	1140	900
Hayward's Improved	968	771	1050	820
Stutton's Champion (Pearce)	808	673	870	720
Mammoth Purple Top (Evans)	833	700	850	720
Carters' Prize Winner (Pearce)	816	670	850	720
Selected Purple Top (Steele)	807	670	850	720
Boughton Improved Purple Top (Renne)	76	620	1120	850
Junco of Monarch (Steele)	783	650	850	720
Carters' Elephant Sweden (Pearce)	695	570	700	590
Marquis of Lorne Purple Top (Renne)	675	570	650	520
Harley's Bronze Top (Pearce)	675	570	650	520
Rennie's Elephant or Giant King (Renne)	617	510	650	520
Bronze Top Extra (Evans)	617	510	650	520
Roseville No. 1 (Renne)	438	350	1250	1000

Result of tests with carrots on the Manitoba experimental farm, seed sown in flat drills 1 1/2 feet apart, two sowings made, on May 30th and June 6th. Harvested on Oct. 18th, land in fodder corn previous year.

Variety.	Sown May 30		Sown June 6	
	Yield p. ac. bus. ton lbs.	Yield p. ac. bus. ton lbs.	Yield p. ac. bus. ton lbs.	Yield p. ac. bus. ton lbs.
Carters' Orange Giant (Pearce)	609	500	607	500
Verdon's White (White)	603	500	600	500
Mammoth Smooth White (Renne)	623	500	610	500
Improved Short White (Steele)	423	350	461	400
Chambers (Renne)	603	500	607	500
Mammoth White Intermediate (Renne)	603	500	607	500
Giant Short White (Evans)	550	450	550	450
Early Short (Renne)	537	450	530	450
Orange or Excelsior (Steele)	534	450	530	450
Rennie's Improved Half Long White (Renne)	550	450	550	450
Giant White Heigher (Steele)	517	450	510	450
Danvers Orange (Steele)	310	250	400	350

Prices at Liverpool.

The Corn Trade News of Nov. 13 quotes wholesale prices as follows: Wheat, per 100 lbs.—No. 1 Cali choice, 6s 7d to 6s 10d; Walla Walla 6s 4d to 6s 6s; No. 2

red winter 5s 9d to 5s 11d; Kansas winter 5s 8 1/2 to 5s 10 1/2; No. 2 spring 6s 1 to 6s 6 1/2; northern Duluth 6s 2d to 6s 8d; No. 1 hard Duluth, new, 6s 7 1/2 to 6s 10d; soft white Chilean 5s 9d to 6s 6d; River Plate 5s 7d to 6s; choice Bombay 6s 8d to 6s 11d; white Kurrachee 5s 10d to 6s 1d; red Kurrachee 5s 6 1/2 to 5s 9 1/2; fair to good Asim 5s 8 1/2 to 6 1/2; fine Ghirka 5s 7d to 6s 2 1/2.

Barley, per 60 lbs.—Grinding 2s 6d to 2s 10. Bran—Average make 240 lbs 9s to 9s 6d.

Flour, per 280 lbs—English patents 27s to 29s 6s; English bakers 22s to 24s; best Milwaukee patent 25 to 27s; best Milwaukee bakers 21 to 23s; best St. Louis patents 26s 6d to 28s 6d; best St. Louis fancy 23s 6d to 26s; best Minnesota patents 26 to 28s; best Minnesota bakers 23 to 25s; low grades 14 to 17s; red dog 12 to 14s; best Hungarian 30 to 35s.

Oats, per 45 lbs—English, choice, 3s 6d; English, white, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; English yellow, 2s 10d to 3s; English black, 2s 9d to 2s 10d; Sligo and W. Ireland, new, 2s 7d to 2s 8d; Canadian 2s 6 1/2 to 2s 7 1/2.

WHEAT PRICES NOV. 15, AND A YEAR AGO.

	Now	Year ago
Native Wheat (imperial average) per qr	28 3/4	37 1/2
No. 1 Cali, per qr	33	45 1/2
No. 1 Cali in Liverpool per cental	6 3/4	9 1/2

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

Below is shown the number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for five weeks:

Grade.	Oct. 27, Nov. 5, Nov. 12, Nov. 19, Nov. 26.				
	Extra Manitoba	hard	soft	total	total
No. 1 hard	0	5	0	3	9
No. 2 hard	21	39	23	36	62
No. 3 hard	168	163	100	140	193
No. 1 Northern	49	75	54	63	36
No. 2 Northern	11	5	13	10	9
No. 3 Northern	21	14	14	6	6
No. 1 White fyc.	0	0	0	1	1
No. 2 White fyc.	0	4	1	1	1
No. 1 Frosted	3	0	3	1	1
No. 2 Frosted	14	13	13	17	14
No. 3 Frosted	9	17	4	19	12
Rejected	0	0	6	2	2
No Grade	49	54	40	43	51
Feed Wheat	2	2	1	5	5
Total	352	403	276	319	312
Same week last year	530	433	617	417	251

The Camphor Industry in Japan.

London Industries says: "Camphor trees have abounded in great numbers in Iki island, and since the profitableness of the manufacturing of camphor has become known the number of factories has of late years rapidly increased. One result of the great increase is that grown trees are becoming exhausted. Fortunately, however, the young trees are very numerous, and if steps are at once taken to put their cultivation on a proper basis the industry may be saved from extermination."

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Tanners, Curriers,

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BOOT MANUFACTURERS.
Sole, Harness and Upper Leathers.
BOOTS, SHOES AND BOOT TOPS.

HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES, ETC.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Hides and Skins
171 and 173 KING STREET,
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—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**LUMBER,
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—AND—

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Is worn by the most fashionable ladies in eastern cities for ulsters with deep military capes. These are an elegant garment and serve the double purpose of an ordinary ulster and waterproof combined. We are showing very handsome patterns in checks and plain effects all in six quarter goods. Sample clipping will be sent on application,

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Help yourself and you will either have others help you—or go up for thirty days. Reliance upon others is not to be recommended, but "The Reliance Cigar" sold by Tase, Wood & Co., is to be strongly recommended. Ten cents or three for a quarter, made from the finest tobacco, grown in Veulta Abajo district, Havana.

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OAK TANNED
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Strong Bakers. Straight Bakers
Superfine.
BRAN. SHORTS.
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MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.E.
PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG

Toronto Hardware Market.

The purchase of sledge bells and snow shovels has been undertaken upon the faith that the snow will come. Axes, saws and like goods have been in free request up to the present. Cutlery, such as carving sets, butcher knives and table goods have also been liberally called for. The strike in Rodgers' works in Sheffield threatened to cause a depletion in the supply here, but that strike has now been settled and supplies are coming forward. The cutting in clothes wringers continues, some very low prices being quoted. Hinges are still remarkably low, the trade seemingly having with one consent concluded that nothing shall be made on these goods. A case of cutting the price in locks is reported, and a discovery in cutting in wire nails has also got out. The fact that these two items are considered important, shows that the agreement in respect to the goods affected is generally well maintained.

Metals.—In some descriptions of metals trade is improving. Pig iron is having a freer sale and steel is quite active. The movement of lead has been renewed, antimony is quite active. Prices on the whole have a firmer tone, in pig iron they are looking up, and in copper they have advanced. Tinplate is firmer in the primary market as a result of the United States election.

Pig Iron. A feeling that the present state of the market may not continue has led to freer buying, and a considerable amount of business has been done. A lot 250 tons of Southern iron constituted one purchase, probably the largest one made during the week. The prices of United States irons are indicated in Rogers, Brown & Co.'s report below. Some business has been done on this market by the New Glasgow (N.S.) Iron Coal and Railway Co. Their No. 2 is used in stove plates, and their No. 1 in radiators. The price of No. 1 is said to be under \$19 on spot. No British iron is reported to have moved.

Finished Iron and Steel. The call for bar iron is now of good volume. The price is unchanged at from 2c. Steel is active, the works consuming it being very busy. The tool makers, the axe and saw manufacturers and machinists generally are all quite briskly engaged. Open hearth Bessemer is quoted at 3c, and cast steel from 10c upwards.

Antimony.—The sales of this metal are above the average. Prices remain as they were, that is at 13½c for Cookson's and 12c for other brands.

Canada Plates.—The stove trade has now been done for the season, so that the call for stove pipe material is pretty well over. For roofing also the demand is over. The trade in Canada plates is consequently waning. The inside price for ordinary lots is \$2.70 for dull, \$2.75 to \$2.90 for bright.

Copper.—This metal has taken a strong position in London and New York, and the indications point to a continuance of the same tendency. Lake ingots are 13½c, casting brands, 13c.

Galvanized Iron.—A fairly good movement is kept up at 5½c upwards.

Ingot Tin.—The interest in this metal that sustained it in such prominence at high prices throughout the fall is now on the wane and the tone of the market is easier. Local prices are 22½c for straights and 23c for L. & F.

Lead.—A rather good week's business has been done. The price is still low, quoting at 3½c.

Zinc.—Sheets at 6½c in cask lots and 6½c in broken lots. Spelter is steady from 5c up.

Tin Plate. The Welsh market has brightened appreciably since the United States elections. Prices here are unchanged at \$3.65 for cokes, \$4.25 for I C charcoals and \$1 extra for each cross.

Old Material. The market is steady, and prices are unchanged as follows.—No. 1 heavy cast scrap 65 to 70c per 100; stove cast

scrap 40 to 45c; No. 1 wrought scrap 60 to 65c; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 20 to 30c; new light scrap copper, 8½c; heavy scrap copper 9½c; old copper bottoms 8c; light scrap brass 6½c; heavy yellow scrap brass 7½c; heavy rod scrap brass 8½ to 9½c; scrap lead 2c; scrap zinc 2½ to 2¾c; scrap rubber 2½ to 2¾c; country mixed rags, 30 to 85c per 100 pounds; clean dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 pounds; plow shares 60 to 65c; burnt cast scrap, 15 to 20c; railroad iron, 65 to 75c; malleable scrap, 25c.

Paints, Oils and Colors. The low price of white lead shows no signs of rising, and 4½c remains the basis, with a possibility of a still lower point being reached before the game of cutting is played through. White lead dry is very firm in England and reports from our correspondents state that there is some prospect of a rise between now and the end of the year. Linseed oil in England is somewhat easier, but as prices in this market were not advanced when they stiffened last month there is no likelihood of any change here. Turpentine advanced equal to about 1c per gallon in the South during the past week. Stocks here are small and quotations remain as before. The quotations on raw linseed oil are continued still as follows: 1 to 3 barrel lots, 57½c delivered; 4 to 9 barrel lots, 56½c delivered; 15 barrel lots and over, 51½c at point of shipment. Three cents added to these prices gives the quotation for boiled in the respective lots. Turpentine is 50c in 1 to 3 barrel lots and 60c in broken packages.

Glass.—Glass is not over plentiful, and is firmer, \$1.35 being the lowest price quoted as a basis, and \$1.10 is quoted by some houses. Shipments are on the way.—*Hardware.*

Ocean Shipping Question.

The great case of "The United States vs. 250 kegs of nails" has just been decided at Los Angeles. The title seems more adapted to the comic Blackstone than to a serious record of law, but the decision given is one of considerable importance to shippers. Owing to the heavy charges of the transcontinental railways, it has been the custom to forward nails and other small goods from New York to San Francisco via Europe and Cape Horn. In the present instance, a Belgian vessel conveyed the offending kegs to Antwerp, and they were there transhipped into a British bottom and taken round to 'Frisco. The idea was to avoid the American law, which declares goods to be confiscated that are shipped from one American port or another in a foreign or partly foreign owned ship; a law which American owners took advantage of to charge 70 cents per cwt for carriage round the Horn, while the whole long journey via Antwerp, including transshipment, only cost 30 cents. The Californian Court has decided that the law is not infringed if the goods are transhipped at a foreign port, and unless the decision be reversed on appeal those 250 kegs of nails will merit the thanks of the shipping world.—*London Financial Times.*

Montreal Markets.

FLOUR.—There is no change in this market, prices still ruling in buyers' favor. The local demand is good, and both bakers and dealers are anticipating their wants further ahead, as they feel pretty certain that prices cannot recede further to any material extent. Wheat is very low in Ontario, and millers there even at present cheap rates for flour are making money. Considerable quantities are going forward direct from Ontario mills to the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, sales having been made of straight rollers at \$3.60 to \$3.65 c.i.f. St. John's, Nfld. In this market sales of car lots of straight rollers have taken place on track at \$3.45 to \$3.50, and 90 per cent at \$3.55 to \$3.65. It is stated that several round lots of winter patents have been made by millers west of Toronto for English account, to be

shipped via Boston and New York. In spring wheat flour, sales of city strong bakers have transpired at \$4.00 for round lots, which is 10c higher than it could be bought for about ten days ago. The market is in good shape for spring wheat flour, and any change will, it is thought, be in an upward direction. Prices are quoted as follows:—Patent, spring, \$4.20 to \$4.35; patent, winter, \$3.95 to \$4.15; straight roller, \$3.45 to \$3.75; extra, \$3.05 to \$3.10; superfine, \$2.75 to \$2.95; fine, \$2.45 to \$2.60; city strong bakers, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Manitoba bakers, \$3.45 to \$3.60; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.45 to \$1.55; straight rollers, \$1.85 to \$1.95; superfine, \$1.25 to \$1.45; fine, \$1.05 to \$1.10.

OTATMEAL.—A decidedly better enquiry has been experienced for oatmeal, owing to the porridge season being on, and for jobbing lots we advance on inside quotations. We quote jobbing prices as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$4.00 to \$4.10; standard, \$3.90 to \$4.00. In bags, granulated \$2.00 to \$2.05, and standard \$1.90 to \$1.95.

MILL FEED.—A fair demand exists for bran, which has sold in car lots at \$13.50 to \$14.00. Shorts are quoted at \$14.50 to \$15.50, and middlings at \$16.00 to \$17.00. Moullie, \$20.00 to \$24.00, as to grade.

WHEAT.—The market is steady for Manitoba wheat, considerable quantities of No. 2 hard having been sold at 60c to 66½c at Fort William for Montreal account, and at 61½c to 62c for No. 3 hard. In this market there is little or nothing doing on spot, and prices here are purely nominal. At North Bay No. 2 hard is quoted at 80c to 82c, No. 3 hard 74c to 75c, No. 1 frosted 63c to 66c, No. 2 frosted 55c to 57c. Ontario winter and spring wheat is selling at points west the lowest ever before known, the sale being reported of 20,000 bushels of straight white winter wheat at 65c f.o.b. at a station west of Toronto, while spring wheat has been delivered at the mills at 60c to 62c.

Oats. The market is quiet and steady with recent sales of round quantities at 32c to 32½c, holders asking 33c per 34 lbs. A lot of Manitoba oats was sold at 31½c, North Bay.

Barley.—There has been a fair business in malting barley at 48 to 50c, one lot bringing 52c, but these are very low prices. Sales have transpired in the west of No. 1 at 49c. Feed barley is quoted at 37 to 43c as to quality.

Provisions.—At yesterday's prices in Chicago it would cost \$16.90 to lay down new regular messpork in this city, and we quote prices here \$16.60 to \$17.00, these prices, however, being for pork that was brought in at lower than current rates. In Canada short cut messpork, there might have been sales at \$17.50 to \$18.00, and the market is firm at these figures which might probably be shaded for round quantities. A good business has been done in lard, sales of round lots of compound having taken place at \$1.45 per cwt of 20 lbs., and we quote \$1.45 to \$1.50 with a firm market and higher prices looked for. Smoked meats are in good demand, hams selling all the way from 11 to 12½c, as to quality and quantity. Bacon sells at 11c to 12c.

Dressed Hogs.—If the weather keeps favorable we shall soon have car lots on the market. Sales have been made of jobbing lots at \$6.50 per 100 lbs.

Butter.—There appears to be plenty of creamery butter offering on this market. Two factorymen were in the city yesterday claiming that their goods which they sold at 23c had been thrown up, owing to some defect or other which is usually discovered in a weak market. Other creameries are also offered. The November make of creamery is said to be very fine, but present prices are looked upon as too high. We quote prices as follows: Creamery choice fall 22½ to 23c; do good to fine 21½ to 22c; eastern townships dairy, choice fall 20½ to 21c; do good to fine 18 to 20c; Morrisburg and Brockville 19 to 21c; western 16 to 19c. In roll butter the market is quiet under better supplies, sales of which have been made at 17 to 19c for western.

Chocco—The market is decidedly firm, finest Septembers and Octobers being unobtainable at under 10½c, a bid of 10½c being made for 500 boxes of finest Octobers without fetching them. Plenty of English orders are on the market for finest at 10½c, but limits will have to be advanced before they get the stuff. We quote prices firm at 10½ to 10¾ for finest, some holders asking 11c for white, there being fully ½c premium on white. Underpriced goods are quoted at 9½ to 10½.

Eggs—The market is quiet, without any material change in prices. Western lined are giving poor satisfaction, and are selling at 14½ to 15c as to quantity. Montreal lined are steady at 16 to 17c. Hold fresh are selling at 17c for the ordinary run, but real fresh are quoted at 22c, and near by now laid at still higher figures.

Dressed Poultry—The receipts during the past week have been fair. In turkeys the demand is good at 8 to 9c per lb, in cases, extra birds bringing 10c. Chickens are selling at from 6 to 7c, while geese are quoted at 5 to 7c. At the close of last week, owing to the mild weather, quite a number of lots of turkeys were sold at 8c for turkeys, and 5c for chickens and geese, but the quality was soft and poor.

Hides.—Prices all round are unchanged. We quote:—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; tanners are paying ½c more; lambskins, 75c; calf skins, 5c.

Wool.—The British Columbia and territory wools seem to drag on this market, and any offers are about a couple of cents below what is asked; as the freight from British Columbia means nearly 3c on every pound of wool, it is heavily handicapped. We quote:—Greasy Cape, 14c to 16c; N.A., secured, 29c to 36c; Northwest, 15c to 16c; British Columbia, 15c to 16c.

Dried Fruits.—The market remains unchanged at the following quotations. Dried apples 5c to 5½c; evaporated, 6c to 7c, dried peaches, steady, and meeting with good demand at 14c to 15c; apricots, demand good at 14c to 15c; evaporated vegetables in large cases at 24; evaporated peaches are selling at from 12c to 13½ per lb. *Trade Bulletin*, Nov. 25.

British Board of Trade Returns.

We are sorry to have to record another bad trade return. The government statistics just issued show a falling off for October of £2,440,653 in exports, and one of £2,146,971 in imports. As far as exports are concerned, the percentage of decrease is higher than the average ruling for the previous nine months, and brings the total loss, so far, for 1892, up to £19,435,261. Except for an increase of £24,685 under the head of animals living, and a trifling advance of £3,535 under that of articles of food and drink the whole export list shows a series of declines. Particularly heavy has been the falling off in yarns and textile exports, the total loss coming to £1,152,335, or more than double the amount registered for September. The diminished shipments of cotton textiles, particularly to Turkey, China and the East Indies, reflects the bad state of that a considerable expansion of trade occurred with certain South American countries, such as Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Chili, the showing would be even worse than it is. It is worth while remarking, however, under this head, that an improvement is noticeable in our exports of cottons to Portugal and her colonies, as also to the United States, notwithstanding the high tariffs in force.

As bad, if not worse, is the record for the metal industries. Taking metals and machinery together, the decline for the month is £587,242, while for the ten months the total loss reaches the high figure of £6,885,211, or about 20 per cent as compared with the same period of last year. The only encouraging feature in this department is the fact that the export of tin plates to the United States again shows an improvement as against 1891, though the ship-

ments were not so large as in September last. Among the other decreases to be found in the export schedules for October are £211,497 in apparel, £13,336 in chemicals, and £402,120 in manufactured or partly manufactured articles. It is observable also that in many classes of goods the prices obtained have been below those ruling last year.

A bad feature in the import returns is a drop of nearly a million sterling in the value of raw materials for textile industries, although considering the condition of the Lancashire cotton trade it is not greater than might have been expected. To set against this we have an increase in other raw materials of £244,326. It is somewhat strange, looking at the depressed state of a number of our industries that imports of manufactured goods from abroad continue to advance, the total increase for the ten months being considerably over half a million sterling. On the other hand we are beginning to economize in our food bill, having taken £1,091,711 less of articles of food and drink, including both dutiable and duty free descriptions, than in the previous October. Perhaps it is with a view to console ourselves for the general dullness of trade that we have imported £73,787 worth more of tobacco.

Taken as a whole, the board of trade returns for October are not cheerful reading. With the exception of a few South American countries, the contraction of our foreign commerce has been pretty general all around. As far as one or two Continental nations are concerned the decline has not been serious, and we have done fairly well with the United States, but east, Central America and Australasia show a diminished purchasing power, which probably applied to other countries' manufactures as well as our own.

It is but too evident that we have not turned the corner yet, but we may to a certain extent console ourselves by reflecting that it is not British trade alone that has suffered. Other European producing countries have done no better, if they have done as well as ourselves. Meanwhile, our manufacturers would be wise not to expect any benefit from such empirical remedies as may result from the International Monetary Conference. The period of depression must run its natural course and will not be shortened by artificial experiments. Pending the inevitable turn of the tide, capitalists and workmen should endeavor by mutual concessions to make the hard times through which we are passing as endurable as possible.—*London Financial Times*.

Out For 1893.

Seven years ago the wholesale drug firm of Bole, Wynne & Co., (then Dawson, Bole & Co.) made a new departure in the publication of the first issue of an almanac for Manitoba and the Territories. The venture proved a success, and since then the almanac has appeared annually. The edition for 1893 which is the seventh issue of the almanac, has just been printed in THE COMMERCIAL job printing department. The first issue of the almanac seven years ago, when it was first put forward as a venture, was small in number of copies printed, as well as in the size of the book, compared with the present issue. The demand for the almanac, however, has been so great that the number of copies has been annually increased and from 5,000 copies of the first issue printed, the number has grown to 55,000 for 1893. The first issues were printed only in English, but this year the complete almanac has been printed in four languages namely: English, French, German and Icelandic. The publication of the book in these different languages, shows considerable enterprise of the part of Bole, Wynne & Co. It also indicates the more prominent elements of the population of Western Canada.

The almanac for 1893 gives a great deal of astronomical information peculiar to Western Canada. The temperature readings at Winnipeg for each day of 1892 are shown. The record

shows that the first frost of the season at Winnipeg was on September 15, when there was one degree. There was no frost again until October 3, when there was again one degree. The first sharp frost came on October 15.

Views of a Great Packer.

The following expressions are said to have been uttered by Michael Cudabby of Chicago, in reply to an enquiry: "This is the first fall in the twenty odd years I have been in the packing business that I have not felt like selling hog produce short. And yet I don't know that I feel like filling my cellars. I would like very much to get the hogs cheaper. I am moderately firm in my views and yet I could be a good deal more pronounced—not the most comfortable position in the world, you see. Hogs, according to my theory, are about 1,000,000 short. Naturally we should have had an increase in the supply, of about 500,000—just about 1,500,000 short this season of what would have made a natural and comfortable situation. The reason? The rains in the spring partly. That lost a good many pigs, then the farmers, after several years of low prices, were tempted last summer by the high prices. They hurried their hogs along in an immature condition. The loss of the pigs and the over marketing of the summer have resulted in a little exhaustion. Yet I never go any any great length on a crop shortage. It's too big a country. I'm as mixed as any man in town over the provision prospect. The hog market is the thing which will control. I feel moderately firm. The situation has a good deal changed in recent years. The refrigerating system has made a new demand for the fresh meat of the hog. Then the cured product is so much more tempting than it used to be that its consumption is each year, for that reason increasing."

Farm Products in Britain.

W J Harris, while avowing himself openly as a protectionist, does not apparently adopt all the planks in the authorized protectionist platform. He takes a much more statesmanlike and less selfish view of the question than is often done by the anti-Cobdenites. If we understand the writer's views aright, his final aim is to strive to bring about the fuller cultivation of the land of the United Kingdom. It is certainly a disquieting thought to know that year by year the increasing millions of these Islands are becoming more and more dependent upon the agricultural resources of other countries, any of which may become hostile, or what would be almost as bad, may have their ports blockaded by an enemy.

The following short table shows the values of the articles imported from abroad that might have been produced at home during the past three years.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Living Animals	10,361,000	11,216,000	9,216,000
Grain & Flour	42,300,000	43,000,000	43,200,000
Dead Meat	18,000,000	20,000,000	20,100,000
Dairy & Orchard	30,800,000	32,500,000	34,100,000
Sundries	1,307,000	1,407,000	1,000,000
	£103,368,000	108,119,000	115,216,000

These are truly startling figures, representing an expenditure of £3 per head by the entire population of the United Kingdom for food that could be equally as well produced at home. £3 per annum it is said is the sum requisite to maintain individual life in these Islands, although there are not many of our readers, we imagine, who would care to make the experiment of living upon 2d. a day; but if the assertion be true, we have the curious spectacle before our mind's eye of a great country actually depending upon foreign aid for the whole of its bare subsistence, and only producing a portion of its luxuries.—*Liverpool Corn Trade News*.

Northern Pacific Railroad

Cheap Excursions.

MANITOBA

All Points in Ontario

\$40.

And to all points east of Montreal in

Quebec,

New Brunswick,
Nova Scotia.

By the addition of one fare from Montreal for the round trip to the above rate.

Tickets on sale from

November 28th to December 31st
(Inclusive)

GOOD FOR NINETY DAYS

An extension beyond the 90-day limit can be obtained on payment of an additional amount. And see that your tickets read by the N.P.R.R., via St. Paul and Chicago where an opportunity will be given you to view the WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS and other attractions in connection therewith.

The equipment of the road is first class, consisting of Pullman Palace sleeping cars, dining cars and comfortable day coaches.

All baggage checked through to destination without examination.

For tickets and further information apply to any of the company's agents, or to

CHAS. S. FEE,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg. I. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 486 Main St. Winnipeg.



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It is our earnest desire to impress upon the minds of the public the superiority of the service offered by the Wisconsin Central Lines to Milwaukee, Chicago and all points East and South. Two fast trains leave St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth daily, equipped with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of the latest design. Its Dining Car Service is unsurpassed, which accounts, to a great degree, for the popularity of this line. The Wisconsin Central Lines, in connection with the Northern Pacific R. R., is the only line from Pacific Coast points over which both Pullman Vestibuled, first class, and Pullman Tourist Cars are operated via St. Paul without change to Chicago.

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QUEBEC,
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At correspondingly low rates.

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To all Points in the East on sale daily from

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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.F.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, Nov. 20, 1892.
(Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			STATIONS.	South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.		St. Paul Express Daily.	Brandon Ex. Mon. Wed. & Fri.	
2.53p	4.10p	0	Winnipeg	11.45a	1.00	
2.45p	4.00p	3	Portage Junction	11.54a	1.10	
2.30p	3.45p	9	St. Norbert	12.09p	1.24	
2.17p	3.3p	15	Carter	12.23p	1.37	
1.69p	3.13p	23	St. Agathe	12.41p	1.55	
1.50p	3.04p	27	Union Point	12.49p	2.02	
1.39p	2.61p	32	Silver Plains	1.01p	2.13	
1.20p	2.33p	40	Morris	1.20p	2.36	
	2.18p	46	St. Jean	1.35p		
	1.67p	50	Letellier	1.67p		
	1.26p	55	Emerson	2.15p		
	1.18p	63	Pembina	2.25p		
	9.35a	103	Grand Forks	6.00p		
	5.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.55p		
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis	6.32a		
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.05a		
	9.00a	581	Chicago	9.35a		

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	West Bound.		
Freight, Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.		Passenger Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Freight, Tues. & Sat.	
11.40a	9.55p	0	Winnipeg	1.03p	3.00a	
7.30p	1.15p	0	Morris	2.30p	7.30a	
0.40p	12.63p	10	Low Farm	3.03p	8.16a	
5.46p	12.27p	21	Myrtle	3.31p	9.05a	
5.24p	12.16p	25	Roland	3.43p	9.25a	
4.66p	11.57a	33	Hoselink	4.02p	9.58a	
4.10p	11.43a	38	Miam	4.14p	10.25a	
3.24p	11.20a	49	Deerwood	4.23p	11.15a	
2.68p	11.08a	54	A. tamont	4.50p	11.48a	
2.18p	10.49a	62	Somerset	5.17p	12.23p	
1.45p	10.33a	68	Swan Lake	5.24p	1.00p	
1.17p	10.19a	74	Indian Springs	5.39p	1.30p	
12.57p	10.07a	74	Marleapolls	5.50p	1.55p	
12.23p	9.10a	86	Greenway	6.18p	2.23p	
11.51a	9.35a	92	Balder	6.21p	3.00p	
11.01a	9.12a	102	Belmont	6.45p	3.50p	
10.26a	8.55a	107	Hilton	7.21p	4.20p	
9.40a	8.40a	117	Ashdown	7.3 p	5.03p	
9.55.	9.30a	130	Wawasesa	7.47p	5.18p	
8.48a	3.03p	129	Rounthwalte	8.14p	6.02p	
8.10a	7.48a	137	Martinville	8.35p	6.43p	
7.30a	7.30a	145	Brandon	8.56p	7.30p	

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	W. End.	
Mxd. daily except Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.	Per.		daily	except Sunday.
12.10p	0		Winnipeg	3.40p	
11.50a	3.0		Portage Junction	3.53p	
11.18a	11.5		St. Charles	4.20p	
11.08a	14.7		Headingley	4.35p	
10.40a	21.0		White Plains	5.00p	
9.45a	35.2		Eustace	5.49p	
9.18a	42.1		Oakville	6.13p	
8.25a	55.5		Portage la Prairie	7.07p	

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains. Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily.

Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California. Close connections at Chicago with Eastern lines.

For further particulars apply to

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

H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 463 Main St., Winnipeg.