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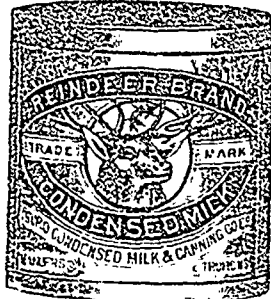
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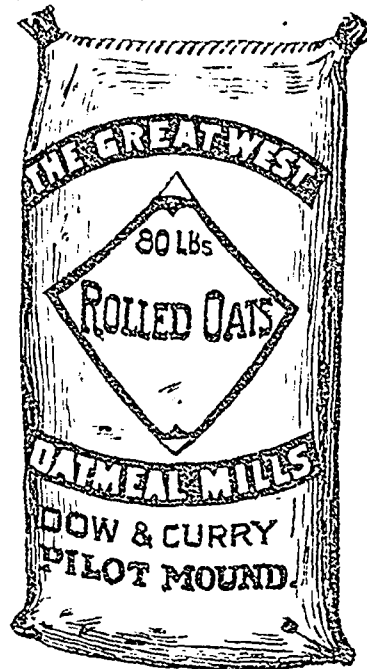
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A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, especially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the Territories.

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WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 16, 1895.

## Manitoba.

W. R. Burton is opening a grocery store in Winnipeg.

J. S. Douglas, dealer in furs and boots and shoes, Winnipeg, has assigned.

J. Heulin opened in the grocery business at Morden recently.

Chubb & Livingston, lumber dealers, Morden, have sold out to Alan Stewart.

The Winnipeg School Board will call for tenders for 500 cords of tamarac firewood, and 800 cords of jack pine.

Den Skandinaviske Canadianaren, the Winnipeg Scandinavian paper, has again made its appearance after an absence of several months. It is now published by Mr. John E. Forslund, of the Canadian Pacific Railway immigration department.

W. A. MacHattie of Winnipeg, who has been assisting Mr. Phillips in the management of the Merchants Bank, Brandon, during the past summer, succeeds that gentleman as manager. Mr. MacHattie has been connected with the Merchants Bank a little over thirteen years.

The Brandon Times says: "It having been rumoured that I. R. Strome and Whyte Bros., two of the leading dry goods merchants of this city, intend amalgamating and opening up a large departmental store in the near future, our reporter called upon these gentlemen and enquired as to the truthfulness of the rumor. We find the report is correct and that the amalgamation will take place the first of February and as early as the spring season will permit building operations will be commenced for a large departmental store.

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association was held on Thursday evening, when the following directors were elected: L. A. Hamilton, Andrew Strang, D. E. Sprague, G. J. Maulson, Ald. I. M. Ross, F. A. Fairchild, Ald. A. J. Andrews, Wm. Brydon, Mayor Thomas Gilroy, Dr. E. Benson, T. W. Taylor, Daniel Smith, Joseph Wolf, H. S. Westbrook, G. H. Shaw, H. S. Crotty and Capt. W. D. Douglas.

## Assiniboia.

Mr. Tudge has completed his new stone stable at Wapella.

T. Elliott has purchased the general store business of S. Piorcon, Fleming.

W. Scott, publisher of the Moosejaw Times, has sold the property to E. G. Woodward.

E. Thornton, of McLean & Thornton, livery stables, Moosomin, has disposed of his interest in the business to McLean, who will now be sole proprietor.

## Alberta.

At a special meeting of the Edmonton town council a resolution was passed asking a government grant of \$100,000 to the Edmonton District Railway Co., for the construction of a railway and traffic bridge across the Saskatchewan at Edmonton, or if satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with that company to apply the amount to the construction of a traffic bridge. Also asking that the Edmonton district railway company be granted a cash bonus of \$3,200 a mile for four miles, from a point on the Calgary and Edmonton track to Edmonton, and for ten miles between Edmonton and St. Albert. The idea is to connect the town of Edmonton, on the north side of the river, with the railway, which now has its terminus on the south side.

## British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of December 9, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: English wheat during the past week has been steady, and foreign has brought an average rise of 3d. California, on passage, is held for 27s, and American spring for 25s 9d. Barley in sellers' favor, and oats steady, while linseed has advanced 6d. To-day, English wheat was quiet, and foreign were a shade dearer. Flour rose 5d.

## Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat.—The offerings are fair and the market is easier. Odd car lots of red sold high freights west at 63c and red was offered on the Grand Trunk railway west to-day at 64c. White is rather easier at 66c on the northern. Manitoba No. 1 hard is held at 67c on track, Midland elevator and No. 1 northern at 65c. No. 1 hard is quoted at 71c Toronto and west, and 75c grinding in transit.

Flour.—Cars of straight roller are quoted at \$3 Toronto freights.

Milled.—Cars of shorts are quoted at \$13 and bran \$11 west.

Barley.—A few cars of extra choice have been sold lately to be shipped to the United States. Prices are steady at 14c to 15c for No. 1, 45 to 17c for No. 1 extra bright east, 87c for No. 2 north and 30c to 10c east, and 35c for No. 3 extra east.

Oats.—Are offering quite freely, but the market is no lower. Cars of white sold west at 23½c. Mixed are quoted at 22 to 22½c.

Butter.—Large rolls are coming forward freely and stocks are accumulating. Prices in this line will probably be lower. In dairy tubs considerable stocks are being carried in medium and lower grade. Choice dairy tubs sell at 15c to 16c; medium is in small demand at 8 to 11c; large rolls sell at 15 to 16c; pound dairy prints at 15 to 17c. Good creamery tubs are quoted at 20c to 21c and rolls at 22c.

Eggs.—Lined eggs sell at 14 to 14½c, late gathered at 17 to 17½c, and held fresh at 15 to 16c. There is a good sale for strictly new laid at 20c.

Poultry.—Heavy stocks are being carried and commission houses are offering at low prices to clear off lines of scalded stock. Geese sell at 5 to 5½c, turkeys at 6 to 7c, ducks at 40 to 60c pair, and chickens at 25 to 35c pair.

Baled Hay.—Prices are firm at \$11.50 to \$14.75 for No. 1, and \$13.25 to \$13.75 for No. 2, in car lots on the track here.

Crossed Hogs.—Packers are waiting for a lower market. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$1.90 for cars of choice weights delivered here. —Globe, Dec 10.

## United States Crop Report.

The December returns to the United States Department of Agriculture relate principally to farm prices on Dec. 1st. The farm price of corn averages 26.7c against 15.6c last year. The average price of wheat is 53.2c per bushel, against 49.8 last year; of rye 13.7c, against 50.5; of oats, 20.5c, against 32.9c; of barley, 35.1, against 11.3; of buckwheat 19.2c, against 56.2c last year. The returns show the average price of hay to be \$9.38 per ton, against \$8.35 same date last year. The price of potatoes on the farm is reported at 28.8c per bushel, against 55.5c last year. The condition of winter wheat on Dec. 1st averaged for the country 81.1 per cent., against 89 last year, and 91.1 in 1893. In the principal winter wheat states the percentages are as follows: Ohio, 71; Michigan, 79; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 79; Missouri, 79; Kansas, 80; Nebraska, 90; California, 102. The returns make the acreage winter wheat just sown 104.6 per cent. of that harvested in 1895. The estimate, which is preliminary to the completed estimate of June next, therefore makes the area sown for the harvest of 1896, 23,646,000 acres.

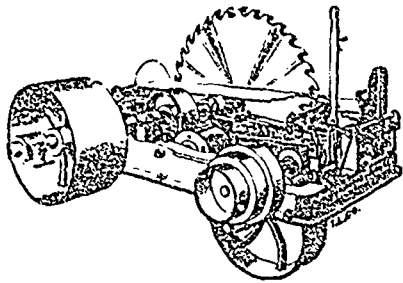
## Chicago Packer Hides

Packer hide values have declined 42.8-10 per cent since July and are now lower than at this time in previous years. The quotations are, however, still 60 per cent higher than the lowest point touched during the panic period of 1894. There is a general feeling that prices have receded about as far as they are likely to go. The supply is small when compared with the immense stocks of other years, but there is a lack of commercial courage that prevents capital from boldly taking up the hides offered and carrying them until the period when they will surely be wanted. The tanners as a rule have had all they could in holding their stocks of leather. Shoe and harness manufacturers have accentuated and prolonged the dull season with the special intention of crowding down the leather market. The policy of neglect has been measurably successful and buyers are becoming more plentiful in the leather markets. The packers have made several large sales of union sole leather in Boston, and the general opinion is that a free buying movement has been inaugurated.—Shoe and Leather Review.

## Value of Dead Horses.

A concern in Portland, Oregon, says an exchange, realizes \$24 from the carcass of every horse. In the first place, the hide is valuable, the leather called cordovan being taken out of the part over the rump. The other leather is soft and is mostly used for slippers and heavy driving gloves. The hair from the tail and mane is used for hair cloth and for curled hair, and the short hair is used for stuffing cushions and horse collars. From the hoofs oil is extracted, and the horny substance is sold to comb manufacturers. The leg bones are used for knife handles. The heads and ribs are burned to make bone black after the glue has been extracted. By various processes phosphorus, carbonate of ammonia, cyanide of potassium, and prussic acid are obtained, and sometimes the meat is canned and shipped to Europe.

Bryan & Lee, cigar manufacturers, Winnipeg, have distributed among their friends a beautiful lithographic copy of that celebrated work of art known as the "Maiden's Prayer." Thanks for the copy left The Commercial. We will call and have a cigar on it some day.

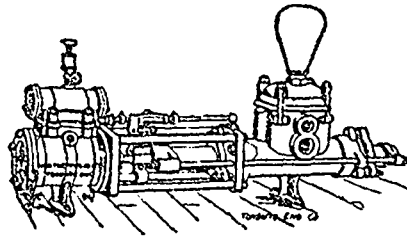


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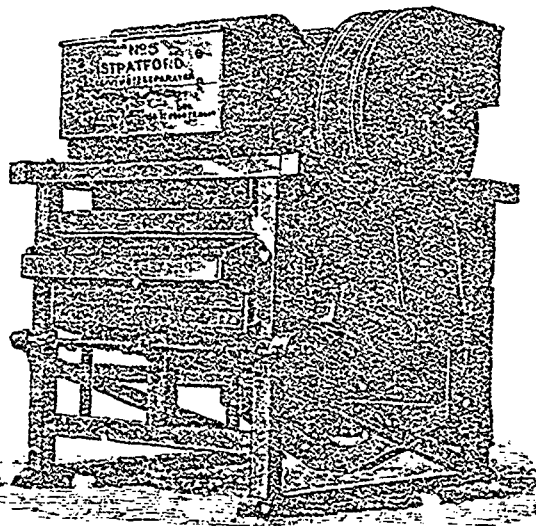
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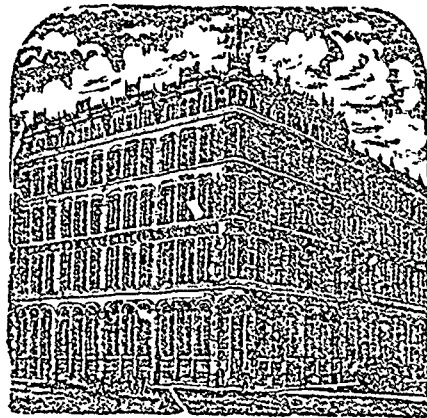
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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 16, 1895.

## CROPS IN ONTARIO.

A final crop bulletin for 1895 has been issued by the bureau of industries of the province of Ontario. The earlier report of the winter wheat crop is confirmed at 19 bushels per acre, making a total crop of 14,155,000 bushels. The spring wheat crop is placed at 15 bushels per acre, making a total crop of 3,472,000 bushels. The area of both winter and spring wheat shows a decline compared with former years. The area of winter wheat has fallen to 743,399 acres. In 1893 the area of winter wheat in Ontario was 1,091,467 acres. For some years it fluctuated, but since 1892 it has decreased steadily. The area of winter wheat sown the past fall for harvesting next year shows an increase again, the majority of correspondents reporting an increase varying from 10 to 30 per cent. A few report a decrease, however, and quite a number report an area about the same as that harvested this year. The new winter wheat crop was put in under favorable conditions and promises well.

Spring wheat is practically out of the race in Ontario, the area having declined from an annual average of over half a million acres, to only 223,557 acres this year, and the total crop this year is only 3,472,000 bushels, while the quality is also rather inferior.

The banner crop of Ontario this year is oats. The final estimate of the oat crop is largely increased over the August report. The average yield is now raised to 35.7 bushels per acre, giving a total crop of 84,697,000 bushels. This is 14,525,000 bushels larger than last year, and 9,688,000 bushels larger than the big crop of 1891. The oat crop of 1895 is therefore the largest on record and almost 25,000,000 in excess of the annual average crop for the twelve years previous to 1895. The area shows an increase of 30,000 acres over last year.

Barley is not a good malting sample, being generally discolored. The area is a trifle less than last year, but the yield is considerably over one million bushels greater, the total crop being 12,090,000 bushels. This however is 5,000,000 bushels under the annual average crop for eleven years previous to 1891. The yield this year was 25.8 bushels per acre.

Peas, the most important grain crop in Ontario after oats, gave a yield of 19.5 bushels per acre, on an area of 799,968 acres, or a total crop of 15,568,000 bushels.

Corn is becoming an important crop in the province as is shown by the fact that the area has more than doubled since 1890, and reached 552,828 acres this year, producing a crop of 21,819,000 bushels, or nearly 82 bushels per acre. The prospect is that corn will be even more popular in the future with Ontario farmers, owing to the fact that in some districts where other crops failed on account of the drouth a good crop of corn was secured. In fact corn is said to have saved the farmers in some sections." Over 75,000 tons of corn were also grown for

green fodder, a large increase over any previous year.

The less important grain crops are: Rye 1,900,000 bushels, buckwheat 2,791,719 bushels, beans 1,191,000 bushels.

In roots and vegetables potatoes produce an enormous crop, amounting to 29,390,000 bushels, this being about 12,000,000 bushels in excess of last year and about 11,000,000 bushels in excess of the annual average crop of the tubers. Carrots, turnips and mangels are all of the large crops.

Coming to the hay crops the effects of the drouth are seen, the yield being only 1,849,900 tons, compared with 3,775,200 tons last year. The area in hay and clover is placed at 2,537,671 acres, which is greater than is given to any other crop, oats being the only crop which come any where near hay and clover in point of area.

Apples and fruits generally were a poor crop, owing to frost in the spring and drouth later.

This review of the latest official crop bulletin will show that notwithstanding all the talk we heard here of drouth in that province the harvest as a rule has been good. The only poor crops were fruits and hay, though it is true that hay is a most important crop and the heavy shortage in this is a very serious matter. The dairy and live stock interests also suffered on account of the drouth. On the other hand, however, oats, corn, potatoes and roots of all kinds are very heavy crops, fall wheat and peas are less than one bushel per acre under the average, and barley and spring wheat are up to the average in point of yield.

A study of the area of the different crops shows that the important changes are decreasing area in wheat and barley, and large increases in oats, and corn. All the other crops show a fair increase in area over previous year.

## MANITOBA FLOUR.

Much complaint has come from Eastern Canada of late in regard to the quality of Manitoba flour which has been sold in those markets. We have been shown private letters which contained serious complaints about the flour, and we notice many similar complaints in eastern papers. From the frequency of these complaints there can be no doubt but that some Manitoba millers are mixing in a low grade wheat to make their standard brands. We believe this is a great mistake and regard it as a penny wise and pound foolish policy. There is certainly a great temptation to mix in the cheap low grade wheats, but at the same time we do not believe such a policy will pay in the end. The result will be to injure the reputation of the millers who send out this class of flour as well as injure the reputation of Manitoba flour in general.

Owing to the comparatively high price of Ontario wheats this year, Manitoba millers have a fine chance to introduce their flour in Eastern Canada markets. By keeping up the quality they will be laying the foundation for trade in the future. On the other hand, by reducing the quality of the flour they will be largely throwing away the opportunity afforded this year of extending the consump-

tion of Manitoba flour in Eastern markets. If consumers who have not used Manitoba flour before, try it now and find the quality poor they will not continue to use it. On the other hand, if they find it a good flour they will ask for it again. Therefore, every effort should be made to make the best of the present favorable opportunity to extend the use of our flour in Eastern markets.

We have considerable low grade wheat here this year, and something of course must be done with it. The great bulk of it will of course be exported. It may be all right to grind some of the low grade wheat for the home trade, but it should not be introduced into the high class standard grades of flour. It is in mixing it in for high grade flour that the harm will be done. If millers wish to grind the low grade wheat they might work it off as unbranded or low grade flour. But it will certainly injure the high reputation of Manitoba flour to have this class of wheat introduced even to a limited extent in the standard high grades of flour.

All the Manitoba flour sent East is not being complained of. We have been shown letters which expressed perfect satisfaction with the new wheat flour shipped by some of the mills here. The mills particularly which have an established trade in the East, are keeping up the quality of their brands by refusing to mix in any low grade wheat. In such cases no complaints have been made.

The mixed nature of the crop makes it a difficult one for the millers to handle. Still there is a large quantity of choice wheat, sufficient in nearly all districts to supply the mills with their requirements of good grain for their standard brands. The mixing of low grade stuff in the standard brands of flour will in the end, we repeat, bring injury upon the trade here to more than overbalance any temporary gain which can be derived from such a course.

## CIVIC TAXATION.

A great deal of misapprehension seems to linger in the minds of many citizens of Winnipeg regarding the system of taxation now in force in the city. This is shown in the present municipal contest. The system has been in force two years and it should be better understood than it apparently is by many citizens. The idea seems to prevail that the new system made a large reduction of taxation upon wholesale merchants and correspondingly increased the amount of taxes collected from the retail dealers of the city. This is a great mistake. The fact is, as shown by the civic returns, that retailers as well as wholesalers, taken as a body, have had their taxes reduced. No one will question a statement coming from the mayor of the city, and the mayor stated publicly recently that the "assessment commissioner's report showed that the retail trade was paying somewhat less—\$1,300—less than before, and the wholesale trade \$2,900 less. The revenue has been increased in other ways by \$10,000. He regarded the law as a good one, and one which ought to stand."

The principal opposition to Mr. Bole, in the present mayoralty contest seems to be

based on his connection with the new system of taxation, Mr. Bole having taken an active part in introducing the system. Some of the opposition is rather unreasonable and statements have been made which are calculated to stir up feeling among the classes, rather than to advance any good argument against the system. A great deal of harping has been done upon the allegation that the new system has reduced the taxes paid by the wholesale dealers of the city. The wholesale merchants are represented as a wealthy class who are shirking a responsibility which they are well able to meet. Now, even admitting that taxation has been reduced in this direction, it does not prove anything against the system. This bare fact might with just as good reason be urged as a point in favor of the system. For example, supposing the city went back to the old system, resulting in an increase of taxation upon wholesale concerns, would it not be just as reasonable to use this as an argument against the old system that it had increased the taxes of these houses.

Again it is not necessarily a good argument against the new system to say that it has increased the taxes of the retail dealers, which statement, however, is not true. But if it were true, it would not be any valid argument in itself against the new system.

While the retailers as a whole have had their taxes reduced, a number of retailers, as well as wholesale merchants have had their taxes increased. Some of those who have had their taxes increased are now strongly opposing Mr. Bole because of this increase in their taxes. This is not reasonable. Of course, they have been touched in a delicate place and we know that it is contrary to human nature to think a thing is right which touches their pockets. At the same time these very people who have had their taxes increased, would we believe admit the superiority of the new system over the old plan of taxation, if they could be brought to consider the matter independent of the fact that it has touched their own pockets.

There can be no question as to the superiority of the present plan of taxation, as compared with the old system. It is entirely wrong to say that it has shifted taxes from the wholesale merchants and placed it upon retail dealers, or upon any other class. As stated above, there has been a moderate reduction in each case. On the other hand, the new system, while making a slight reduction in the taxes levied upon wholesale and retail merchants, has produced an income of \$14,000 from persons who were not taxed at all formerly. This increased income to the city comes from banks, insurance companies, lawyers, real estate dealers, etc., who paid no taxes at all under the old system. This in itself is sufficient to show the superiority over the old system, as it compels many to pay taxes who escaped before, though in some cases they were carrying on a larger business and enjoying a larger income than merchants who were taxed heavily.

The old system of taxation was based on the principle of taxing what you see, accordingly the merchant who had a stock of goods was considered legitimate prey, while the lawyer, banker or insurance office, etc., where no

goods were visible, contributed nothing to the civic revenue, though in many cases their income exceeded that of most merchants who were taxed heavily. It is strange to find individual merchants opposing Mr. Bole for the part he took in introducing the new system of taxation, because they as individuals have had their taxes increased. They should make an effort to take a broader view of the case and consider the system on its merits as a whole. A system which has reduced taxation upon merchants as a whole, and brought in a large revenue from another class of business and professional men who paid nothing under the old system, should not meet with the opposition of merchants.

The defeat of Mr. Bole, however, is not likely to bring about any return to the old system of taxation. On the contrary, it has never been seriously proposed to return to the old plan. If any real improvements can be made in the present system, Mr. Bole will certainly be ready to assist in introducing them.

Both in and out of the council Mr. Bole has been an active worker in the interest of the city. While in the council he devoted a large portion of his time to civic matters. If he had merely put in his time as alderman in the ordinary way and allowed matters to slide along, without trying to introduce improvements, he would have had fewer opponents to-day. This should be a strong argument in his favor now. Mr. Bole's previous connection with civic matters would go to show that if elected now he will be an active, working member, and that is what the city wants. We do not want men who will leave existing conditions alone; we need men who will try to improve matters wherever they can, at the risk of making opponents.

Mr. Bole has taken an active part in the movement for the reform of civic government. He is meeting with some opposition in the present mayoralty contest on this ground. This question, however, should not be introduced into the present municipal elections. His views upon the civic reform question are simply those of a private citizen. Whatever schemes for municipal reform may be brought up, will be voted upon by the people before they can be acted upon. This is an understood thing. People will have an opportunity of pronouncing fully upon the question of civic reform later on, and Mr. Bole's views or the views of the coming city council as a whole, will not in any way interfere with the citizens in pronouncing upon the question of civic reform in any manner in which they may choose.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Something akin to excitement was caused in Winnipeg on Monday last by the rumor that Sir William Van Horne had resigned the presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The rumor was quickly corrected by a statement from Sir William as follows: "The statement that I am to resign is unauthorized. However, I hope to drop out of active service before long. There are several things I would like yet to do or be instrumental in doing if I don't have to wait too long for the opportunity." In an interview with a press

correspondent at Montreal, Sir William expressed himself in such a way as to altogether discredit the rumor. "He said he might have dropped a remark to the effect that he hoped to drop out of active service before long: nothing more. He had originally intended retiring from active work at 45 then he put a limit at 50. He was now 52 and he felt he would not continue active work much longer. He had, however, made no arrangements in the matter."

\* \* \*

THE COMMERCIAL has frequently referred to the enormous expense entailed in collecting small debts by process of law. A Manitoba paper, the *Deloiraine Times*, relates particulars of a case which again calls attention to this matter. The *Times* says: "The debt with interest amounted to \$101. To meet it goods were seized which at forced sale brought \$251.25. The expenses were \$174.25 leaving only \$90 to be applied on the debt. It is a reasonable estimate that the goods and chattels, if disposed of in the ordinary way of trade would have been worth half as much again as they were actually sold for, or say at least \$100. Here then we have \$100 worth of goods for a debt of \$101, and the debt not yet liquidated by \$21." This does seem nothing short of outrageous. It surely should be possible to collect such a debt under almost any circumstances at a fraction of such expenses.

\* \* \*

It is said that many farmers in Ontario are holding two and over three years' wheat. The disposition to hold this year is almost general. There is said to be lots of wheat in that province, if the farmers would only sell it, but notwithstanding that prices have been ten to twelve cents higher than United States markets, the farmers still hold. This has been a good thing for Manitoba farmers and millers, as Manitoba wheat and flour have had a big sale in Eastern Canada markets this year. While the Ontario farmers have been tenaciously holding their grain Manitoba shippers have been busy filling up Eastern markets with wheat and flour. All the leading Eastern millers secured large stocks of Manitoba wheat before the close of navigation.

\* \* \*

Now that the winter season has set in, a great deal of meat, poultry, fish and game in a frozen state, is being offered upon the market. Many citizens repair to the market to purchase supplies of such commodities, who in the summer season buy through responsible dealers. In past years there has been a great deal of complaint about bad meat, fish, etc., having been sold upon the street market. When frozen solid, it is impossible for the ordinary consumer, who as a rule is not a good judge of quality at best, to detect anything wrong with the goods offered. In this way citizens have bought fish, poultry, or other articles, which proved practically rotten when thawed out. In fish particularly the sale of rotten stuff has been carried on to a large extent upon the city market. We know of one case last winter in which a citizen purchased four large white-fish, every one of which was found to be in a

Continued on Page 287.

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Gloves, Mitts, Moccasins,

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

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Green and Dried Fruits.

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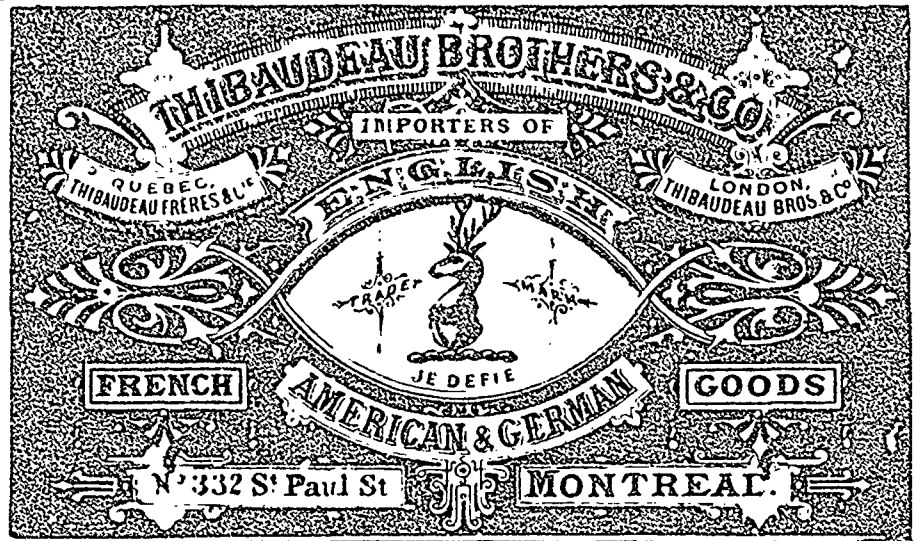
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# Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,

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Our Stock is well Assorted.

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Silverware, Cutlery, Lamps,  
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**FLOUR.** HAS NO EQUAL.

**STANDS** unparalleled in its  
 Distinctive Qualities and  
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 Strongest Guarantee of the Su-  
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**"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."**

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

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

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YOU HAVE

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

**OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,**

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

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**BOOTS & SHOES**  
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Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and British Columbia,

L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block.

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**DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.**

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 Goods are advancing.

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

Our Spring Samples are now complete, and it will mean \$5 to you to see them before placing your orders. Our Mr. F. G. Crawford will call on you shortly, when the favor of your orders will oblige. G. H. R. & Co.

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

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**MONTREAL,**

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**FEED BARLEY.**

**WHEAT,**

**OATS AND BARLEY WANTED**

Send Large Samples and Name Prices Wanted.

**THOMAS McLAUGHLIN,**

Board of Trade, Toronto, Ont

MANITOBA WHEAT SHIPMENTS.

Showing the Movement of Wheat to the Close of Navigation.

LARGE RESERVE STOCKS.

The following shows the shipments of wheat from September 1, the beginning of the crop year, to the close of navigation, to our lake ports Fort William and Port Arthur, for two years, by weeks:

Week ended	1894 bush.	1895 bush.
Sept. 8	121,099	51,611
" 15	221,285	149,586
" 22	393,158	442,002
" 29	727,817	498,986
Oct. 6	808,767	635,544
" 13	1,018,702	886,018
" 20	991,571	911,059
" 27	893,830	992,223
Nov. 8	810,091	1,027,555
" 10	717,696	1,060,558
" 17	538,206	1,018,739
" 24	757,614	1,089,602
Dec. 1	392,190	681,768
" 8	145,848	618,759
	8,510,400	10,097,024

The above shows that 1,556,621 bushels more have been shipped to our lake ports this year than were sent out during the corresponding period of last year.

The following shows shipments from lake ports eastward for the same period as the statement above:

Week ending	1894 bush.	1895 bush.
Sept. 8	277,377	93,420
" 15	163,481	91,895
" 22	153,984	175,000
" 29	752,197	219,785
Oct. 6	418,819	199,976
" 13	1,007,883	639,446
" 20	851,773	582,180
" 27	890,672	720,000
Nov. 3	844,030	923,453
" 10	1,021,222	990,332
" 17	636,556	851,019
" 24	1,111,180	1,191,773
Dec. 1	717,699	1,249,838
" 8	70,000	718,833
	9,001,397	8,619,951

The statement above shows that shipments from lake ports, from the beginning of the crop year, are 381,416 bushels less than the corresponding period of last year. Navigation closes this year with 1,667,781 bushels of wheat in store at our lake ports (Fort William and Port Arthur) as compared with 515,168 bushels one year ago; 1,223,190 bushels two years ago, and 1,309,835 three years ago. The last boats cleared with wheat from Fort William on December 5 this year, while the last clearing last year was made on December 2, the clearance being shown in the week ended December 8th, 1891.

To arrive at the full movement of Manitoba wheat from September 1 to the close of navigation, we will have to add shipments to Duluth and also what has gone out in flour, to shipments to Fort William and Port Arthur as follows:

	bushels
Shipments to Fort William	10,007,024
" to Duluth	1,500,000
Gone out in Flour	2,000,000
	13,507,024

From the above we have in round numbers 13,600,000 bushels of this crop shipped out, including what is held in store at lake ports. Duluth and flour shipments are approximate estimates. There are also about 2,500,000 bushels in store at milling and interior

points, making a total of 16,000,000 bushels of this crop shipped out or in store, while it is estimated that 15,000,000 bushels are still held by farmers.

The movement to the close of navigation last year was about as follows:

	Bushels.
Shipped to Fort William	8,510,400
" to Duluth	1,500,000
Flour shipped	1,500,000
Total	11,510,400
In store at lake and interior points	3,500,000
	14,810,400

The principal difference in the wheat situation now, as compared with a year ago, is the quantity remaining in farmers hands. At the close of navigation last year, wheat in farmers hands was variously estimated at 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 bushels.

Of the shipments from Fort William, about 3,225,000 bushels were forwarded to Eastern Canada for the milling trade, and the balance was exported, nearly all via the Erie Canal and New York. Shipments in the early part of the crop years of both 1894 and 1895, contained some old wheat, held in store from the previous crop.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Nov. 9	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Dec. 7
Extra Manitoba hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard	59	107	74	52	46
No. 2 hard	27	34	21	25	38
No. 3 hard	30	34	29	28	42
No. 1 North'n	18	20	20	9	10
No. 2 North'n	11	6	0	3	4
No. 3 North'n	0	0	0	0	1
No. 1 white type	0	4	0	0	0
No. 2 white type	0	2	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	2	9	3	3	1
No. 2 Spring	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 fast d.	27	24	34	21	21
No. 2 frosted	9	22	11	11	5
No. 3 frosted	7	9	1	0	0
No. 1 Rejected	6	16	14	12	17
No. 2 Rejected	28	80	84	61	47
No Grade	0	4	1	0	0
Feed	0	0	2	1	0
Total	214	404	366	227	233
Same week last year	141	276	235	176	148

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

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending December 12, were \$1,755,024; balances, \$355,653. For the previous week clearings were \$1,873,870. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$1,285,102, and for the week, two years ago, \$1,318,127. For the month of November clearings were \$8,503,272, as compared with \$6,607,498 for November last year.

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

	Dec. 5.	Nov. 23.
Montreal	\$18,174,653	\$12,870,941
Toronto	8,455,236	6,960,756
Halifax	1,268,620	1,371,705
Winnipeg	1,873,870	1,937,339
Hamilton	818,816	731,764
Total	\$25,591,200	\$23,872,505

The Welland canal was closed on Dec. 12, and the railways whose lines cross the canal have received orders to block their bridges for the winter.

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Dec. 7, 1895, shows a decrease of 117,000 bushels, against an increase of 819,000 for the corresponding week last year and an increase of 692,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and 2,990,000 bushels three years ago.

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

	1895.	1894	1893.	1892
	bushels.	bushels	bushels	bushels.
Jan. 2	83,681,000	80,228,000	81,238,000	45,407,000
Feb. 6	83,376,000	79,863,000	81,331,000	43,761,000
Mar. 4	78,765,000	76,569,000	79,088,000	41,566,000
April 1	74,308,000	71,458,000	77,054,000	41,036,000
" 8	72,700,000	70,702,000	77,204,000	41,770,000
" 15	70,487,000	69,217,000	76,060,000	42,055,000
" 22	68,428,000	68,425,000	74,869,000	39,149,000
" 29	65,770,000	66,583,000	75,077,000	37,930,000
May 6	62,196,000	65,150,000	74,669,000	36,100,000
" 13	59,234,000	63,510,000	72,682,000	35,190,000
" 20	56,434,000	62,044,000	71,392,000	30,070,000
" 27	54,241,000	61,329,000	70,159,000	29,622,000
June 3	52,229,000	60,394,000	71,080,000	27,910,000
" 10	49,325,000	58,211,000	69,692,000	26,950,000
" 17	47,717,000	57,005,000	68,776,000	25,008,000
" 24	46,325,000	55,822,000	68,031,000	24,561,000
July 1	44,010,000	54,057,000	62,316,000	24,622,000
" 8	43,350,000	54,114,000	61,890,000	23,130,000
" 15	44,237,000	53,164,000	60,325,000	22,409,000
" 22	40,487,000	52,771,000	58,901,000	23,008,000
" 29	39,233,000	51,144,000	59,319,000	23,090,000
Aug. 5	38,517,000	50,010,000	59,240,000	23,079,000
" 12	37,839,000	49,321,000	58,561,000	23,230,000
" 19	36,892,000	48,900,000	57,812,000	21,775,000
" 26	35,983,000	47,771,000	57,240,000	21,050,000
Sept. 2	35,438,000	46,949,000	56,881,000	20,369,000
Sept. 9	34,784,000	46,163,000	56,140,000	20,760,000
" 16	33,921,000	45,243,000	55,331,000	21,411,000
" 23	33,385,000	44,139,000	54,030,000	20,907,000
" 30	40,768,000	71,413,000	60,528,000	49,901,000
Oct. 7	41,362,000	73,614,000	61,275,000	51,256,000
" 14	44,181,000	75,074,000	64,134,000	55,000,000
" 21	46,190,000	76,659,000	66,978,000	59,402,000
" 28	50,486,000	78,199,000	69,327,000	61,694,000
Nov. 4	52,940,000	80,017,000	71,396,000	64,727,000
" 11	56,930,000	81,240,000	74,032,000	67,238,000
" 18	60,360,000	82,300,000	76,763,000	69,538,000
" 25	62,221,000	83,964,000	77,230,000	70,765,000
Dec. 2	63,043,000	83,170,000	78,091,000	72,650,000
" 9	63,738,000	83,923,000	78,783,000	75,570,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on December 2 is as follows:

	bushels.
Montreal	246,000
Toronto	75,000
Kingston	10,000
Winnipeg	160,000
Manitoba elevators	1,850,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin	2,279,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on December 2, 1895:

	bushels.
East of the Mountains	87,888,000
Pacific Coast	8,276,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	

	bushels.
East of the Mountains	113,116,000
Pacific Coast	

Bradstreet's report for the week ended Dec. 9, shows an increase of 237,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 87,925,000 bushels on the latter date.

World's stocks on December 1, (United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe, were 164,348,000 bushels, compared with 181,510,000 bushels a year ago, 190,886,000 bushels two years ago, 175,814,000 bushels three years ago, 157,718,000 bushels four years ago, 107,669,000 bushels five years ago, and 117,255,000 bushels six years ago.

A British Columbia cannery has written to the fisheries department at Ottawa, asking us to the establishment of a salmon canning factory on Hudson Bay.

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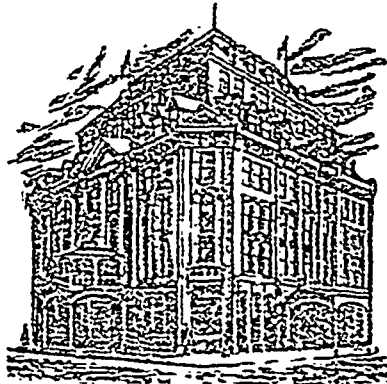
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**THE BUSINESS SITUATION.**

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1895.

The weather has been very mild this week, but does not affect business materially now. Wholesale trade is now over with the holiday rush and will be quiet until spring goods begin to move. Retail trade is brisk, the holiday demand having now been transferred to the retailers. Considerable snow has fallen this week, and there is now good sleighing, though it has been thawing quite freely the past three days. The grain movement since the close of navigation is much larger than it was after the close of navigation last year, but all the grain moving is going into winter storage at lake ports, prices here being 3 or 4 cents per bushel above an export basis, on winter freight rates. Bank Clearings at Winnipeg show another large increase, being 86 per cent, larger than the corresponding week last year and 83½ per cent, larger than two years ago. Changes in prices are not very important. In Canada generally the weakness in hogs, wheat, oats and flour are the principal features. These are all lower in Eastern markets. Butter is also easy. The local market has not followed Eastern markets in these commodities. There are 39 business failures reported from Canada this week, as compared with 39 last week, 34 in the week one year ago, 46 two years ago and 30 three years ago.

In the United States this week leather and hides were weak, iron and steel slightly lower and cotton, coffee and petroleum higher.

**WINNIPEG MARKETS.**

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 14.

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

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—Owing to the backward condition of orders in the east, houses are alleged to be cutting prices. A Montreal paper says: "A number of spring orders have been secured by travellers now on the road; but they were taken at a considerable cut from the card prices at first issued, and the cutting is said to be still in full blast. Manufacturers, however, are not very busy, and are not expected to be until after the holidays."

**CEREALS.**—National Food preparations in cartons: Deseccated rolled oats, 2 doz., 2 lb pkgs, per case, \$2.90; deseccated rolled wheat, 2 doz. 3 lb. pkgs per case, \$3.25; Deseccated wheat, 1 doz., 2 lb pkts., per case, \$2.75; Snowflake barley 2 doz. 2 lb pkgs., per case, \$2.90; Buckwheat flour, 1 doz., 5 lb pkgs per case \$2.75; Buckwheat flour 2 doz., 2½ lb pkts., per case \$2.90; breakfast hominy, 1 doz., 8 lb pkts., per case, \$3.25; prepared pea flour 1 doz., per case, \$2.50; gluten flour, 1 doz. per case, \$3.50; rolled wheat, in bbls., 180 lbs. \$1.50.

**COAL.**—There is still some complaint about delay in moving coal on account of scarcity of cars. Winnipeg prices are the same and we quote: Pennsylvania anthracite \$3.50 per ton, delivered to consumers; Souris lignite \$1.25 per ton, delivered to consumers, and \$3.35 at the yard here; Lethbridge bituminous \$3.50 to consumers; western anthracite, \$3.50 per ton to consumers.

**CORDWOOD FUEL.**—Prices hold firm. We quote the following prices for car lots on track here: Tamarac \$4 per cord; pine \$3.50 per cord; spruce \$3.25; poplar \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cord; oak, \$3.75 to \$4; birch, \$1 to \$1.25. There is a little variation from these prices as to quality, poor quality being sometimes ob-

tainable a little lower. Some are holding good tamarac at \$1.25.

**DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS.**—New nuts and fruits are now in the market. Prices are: Grenoble Walnuts, 16c; Tarragona almonds, 16c; princess paper shell almonds, 22c; Sicilly filberts, large, 12c; Brazil nuts, 15c; peanuts, roasted, 15c; peanuts greens, 18c; Ontario black walnuts, 8c, butternuts, 9c, hieory nuts, 10c per pound, figs, old, 14 oz. boxes. \$1 per dozen; figs, new, 9 lb. boxes, 14c; figs, superior, 35 lb. boxes, 19c; figs, fancy imperial, 55 lb. boxes, 22c per lb; dates, new Persian, 9c.

**DRUGS.**—Glycerine continues to rule very strong at recent big advances in prices. Crude glycerine is reported to have advanced fully 50 per cent, altogether since the "boom" started. Following prices are for small parcels, and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Allum per pound, 3¼ to 4¼c, alcohol, \$1.75; bleaching powder, per pound; 6 to 8c; bluestone, 4¼ to 5c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 18c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor, ounces 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chloride potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c. copperas 3¼ to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$7.50 to \$8.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3¼ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 80 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 35 to 45c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to \$2.25, Opium, \$1.50 to \$5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to \$1.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.25 to 2.75 per gallon; oxalica acid, 18 to 16c; potass iodide, \$4.25 to 4.50; paris green, 17 to 18c lb; saltpetre; 10 to 12c; sal rocnello, 30 to 35c; sheliac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3¼ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3¼ to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c.

**FISH.**—Fresh fish are quoted: Cod 10c a lb.; haddock 10c lb; British Columbia salmon 12 to 14c; British Columbia halibut, 12½c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 6c; pickerel, 4c; sturgeon, 7c; finnan haddies, 9 to 10c as to size of orders; kippered goldeyes, 30c ooz.; oysters, \$2 for standards and \$2.25 selects, per gallon, extra selects \$2.35; oysters, in cans, selects, 55 and standards 50c per can; shell oysters, \$7.50 per barrel. Cured fish are quoted: Boneless codfish, 40lb boxes 7c, do crates 7½c; boneless fish, 40lb boxes, 5c; smoked herrings, 19c box.

**GREEN FRUITS.**—A very strong upward movement is reported from abroad in valencia oranges, the advance being equal to 2 to 3 shillings per case. The local market is about the same. Prices are: Lemons, New Messinas, 6.50 to \$7 box; Jamaica oranges \$7.50 per box; bananas \$3 to \$4 per bunch as to size; apples, per barrel, \$3.75 to \$4, as to variety; Catawba grapes 75c per basket, large lots 65c per basket; Malaga grapes \$7.00 per keg; canberries \$12.50 per barrel; sweet potatoes \$5.50 per barrel; Spanish onions \$1.25 per crate, apple cider, 55c per gallon, in 30 gallon barrels; fresh comb honey, 22c per lb.

**GROCERIES.**—Regarding the recent changes in manufactures prices of woodenware a Toronto report says: "A meeting of the Canadian Woodenware Association was held in Toronto, on December 2nd. United States makers of wooden goods have recently made material advances in the prices of their wares and it was thought conditions warranted an advance in Canadian price lists. It was decided to advance the prices of all the goods made by the association. Pails of all descriptions are dearer by ten cents a dozen. In

other lines, such as tubs, etc., there have been advances equal on the whole to about 5 per cent., much less than the advances made in the products of the United States makers. Some slight changes were made in terms of payment, and also in freight paid deliveries to the trade." Sugars have continued firm since our last report. Eastern Canada refiners are very firm, in consequence of the advance at New York. Willet & Gray, of New York, write: "The demand for refined sugars increased very considerably, which has enabled sellers of raws to obtain their prices and an advance of 3c per pound for the week is firmly established, and even at this advance sellers do not seem to be inclined to go on. The immediate future of the market depends entirely upon the Cuban news and the European market. As regards the European sugar situation the crop deficiencies continue to be variously estimated from 807,000 tons to 1,050,000 tons. From the low point of 10s for immediate delivery the market has slowly improved to 10s 6d and appears to be gaining strength and stability as it improves, so that it is more likely to take on a steady improvement in harmony with the statistical position of the present campaign, more particularly should the necessities of our refiners induce them to make early purchases in Europe." The feature of the dried fruit trade is the large sales of California fruit. In Eastern Canada as well as in the local market California goods are working in. A Toronto report says: "There has been a good run here on California plums and all California evaporated fruit is growing in favor in this market. A local house sent for a car of plums but were informed that stocks had been cleared up and that they could only be supplied with half a car." In the Winnipeg market there has been a large sale of California dried fruit of all kinds. California loose muscatel raisins have had a big run and have taken the place of valencias to quite an extent. California layers are also having quite a sale for the holiday trade, and some very fine goods are shown in the latter line. A new line in California goods for this market is prunes in sacks, of which a car is being received.

**GROCERY SUNDRIES.**—Carveth's condensed mincemeat, \$3 per case of 3 doz. pkgs; Carveth's horseradish, 16 oz. bottles, \$2.50 per case of 2 dozen; Comb honey, 20 to 22c lb; extracted honey, in tins, 11c; Imperial cheese, 1 doz. large, \$10.80, do. 1 doz. medium, \$5.40, do. 2 doz. small, \$3.00; Sneider's Tomato catsup, pints, \$3.95 per dozen; do. half pints, \$2.25 per doz; Tomato soup, half pints, \$2.25 per dozen.

**GRAIN AND PRODUCE.**

**WHEAT.**—Wheat has been irregular this week. Prices took quite a bulge on Monday, in consequence of the weekly visible supply statement having shown an unexpected decrease in stocks of wheat at principal points in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains. Prices on each day of the week after Monday showed a decline, and yesterday closing prices were about at the bottom again. Favorable crop news, particularly from Argentine, was the leading cause of weakness. Shipments of wheat from all exporting countries last week were 7,600,000 bushels, of which Russia shipped the most. Exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts of the United States this week aggregate 2,433,000 bushels against 3,156,000 bushels last week; 2,336,000 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago; 3,217,000 bushels two years ago; and 3,277,000 bushels in the corresponding week three years ago. The United States government crop report issued on Tuesday, places the condition of the winter wheat crop at 81.4, compared with 89 a year ago. The area is 4.6 per cent greater than that harvested this year. Stocks of wheat on December 1 this

yeat, in Europe, are about 20,000,000 bushels larger than one year ago, but this is offset by stocks in America, which are about the same quantity less than a year ago. This is according to statistics compiled by the Liverpool Corn Trade News, and Chicago Trade Bulletin. Bradstreet's statement published elsewhere in this issue, differs materially from this, but covers stocks not included in the former statement.

In the Winnipeg market there has been very little business doing in wheat since the close of navigation. A few lots have changed hands to go into store. No export business is doing, prices being too high here to permit of exports on all rail freight rates. Values were firmer here early in the week in sympathy with the spurt in United States markets. The advance here, however, was mainly nominal, in the absence of much business. The range of prices during the week has been from 51½ to 5c per bushel, for December delivery, c. i. f. Fort William. At the close we quote 51 c for No 1 hard, December, including freight to Fort William. In Manitoba country markets prices have been more irregular and at several points a strong tendency has been shown. This probably indicates light deliveries. At some 18 cent freight rate points to Fort William, 10c is paid to farmers, and there has been a tendency to extend this quotation to several 19 cent freight rate points, for No. 1 hard, while at a few points 41 to 13c has been paid for best samples. At other country markets on the same freights, 35 to 40c is paid. The advance has been felt in low grades quite sharply at some points. No. 2 hard 2 to 3c less, No. 3 hard 30 to 33c, frosted wheats, 23 to 31c. The movement of wheat from interior points to Fort William for storage is much larger since the close of navigation than it was after the close of navigation last year. This is probably owing to a fear that storage space will be scarce later on, on account of the large quantity of wheat held in the country, and dealers are therefore hurrying the wheat forward to get all the space possible while it can be had. We publish in another column this week an extended statement of the movement of Manitoba wheat up to the close of navigation, also in another column a summary of the final crop report of the Manitoba department of agriculture making a slight increase in the crop over the August estimate.

**FLOUR.**—There is no change here this week, but prices in Eastern Canada markets have been very weak since the late declines in Manitoba brands there. Ontario brands of flour have declined sharply in the east, having been affected by the drop in Manitoba brands of flour. Sales by millers here are now made at \$1.70 to \$1.75 for patents and \$1.50 to \$1.55 for strong bakers per sack of 98 lbs, delivered to city retail dealers; second bakers, \$1.30 to \$1.35 xxx, \$1.10 to \$1.15, delivered.

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

**OTS.** Prices are about the same as last week. 10c is still the top price, and dealers were paying 15 to 16c for farmers' loads, mostly 15c. There is no local business doing in car lots. A few cars are being bought in the country for shipment east at about 13½ to 14c per bushel of 34 lbs, for cars on track at Manitoba country points, 11½c has been paid in the country, but the freight is easier. Prices were ½c lower at Montreal on Monday.

**BARLEY.**—Farmers' loads here are taken at 18 to 20c per bushel of 45 pounds, but there is very little demand. A few cars are being bought in the country at 16 to 17c for shipment east.

**WHEAT.**—Local farmers' market. Farmers' loads are being taken at the mills here

at 40 to 48c per bushel of 60 pounds for milling, as to quality. Smutty wheat for feed 30 to 35c per bushel.

**GROUND FEED.**—Prices range from \$11 to \$13 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled oat feed, and the lowest price for mixed mill feed.

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

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

**FLAX SEED.**—Flax seed at Chicago yesterday was quoted 91½ for cash seed. Prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets are 60c per bushel.

**BUTTER.**—The market is much about the same as last reported. Eastern markets rather easy. We quote fair to choice round lots of butter, rolls or tubs, at 12 to 13c and held goods at 8 to 10c, as to quality. It would require to be a very choice lot to bring 11c. Dealers are selling at 15 to 17c for dairy tubs and 15 to 16c for rolls in small lots.

**CHEESE.**—It was reported in a provincial paper that a country factory (Miniota) had netted 8c per lb on a consignment of cheese sent to Glasgow. This is regarded as a mistake by the local dealers. If the Miniota cheese netted 8c, it did very much better than the general run of shipments this year. Cheese is jobbing here in small lots at 8½ to 9c.

**EGGS.**—Dealers advanced prices 1c this week and they are now paying 21c per doz for receipts of fresh eggs. Lined are being offered at 18c, though there have been sales at 15c lately of a lot which was being cleared out. Quality of course varies.

**LARD.**—Lard is again easier. Prices are:—Pure, \$1.80 for 20 pound pails, and \$1.50 for 50 lb pails, pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.50 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 5½c pound.

**CURED MEATS.**—Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 11c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11½; do. backs 10½c; picnic hams, 8c; short spiced roils, 7½c; long rolls, 7½c; shoulders, 6½c; smoked long clear, 9c; smoked jowls, 5½c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7½c per lb; shoulders, 5½c; backs, 8½c; barrel pork, heavy mess \$13.00; clear mess \$13.00; short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, \$14 per barrel, pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 7c; German sausage, 7c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2½c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 30c lb.

**POULTRY.**—Large stocks of poultry are being brought in from the east—mostly turkeys and geese—in consequence of the scarcity of Manitoba poultry. One local house is bringing in 150,000 pounds of Ontario poultry, for the local and western trade. The bulk of this will go to British Columbia. Ontario turkeys are selling here at 12c per lb. Dealers are paying 6½ to 8c for chickens, 8 to 9c for ducks and geese, and 10c for good turkeys.

**DRESSED MEATS.**—Prices have held about the same. For hogs, 5c is still the general price, though 4½c is sometimes the top bid for heavy hogs. Receipts were light and prices are holding up much better than was expected, especially as Eastern Canada markets are weak and lower, at \$1.50 to \$1.80 for car lots of hogs, per 100 pounds. Freight rates have been lowered on shipments of dressed meat to Eastern Canada, but prospects are not good for shipping east, owing to the low prices prevailing at Toronto and Montreal for all kinds of dead meats. Country frozen beef is selling at 3c to 4c as to quality, and city dressed dressed beef at 4 to 4½c, with

choice unfrozen held at 5c. Mutton and lamb, 5½ to 6c, veal, 4 to 6c, large calves, a good many offering, at 4 to 4½c.

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

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

**HIDES.**—Prices are easier. About 4c is the highest now paid by some dealers for green country hides, unspotted, and the price is claimed to be too high, as it is equal to 4½c for No 1 green hides, as about half of the country hides grade No 2. Cured light hides are worth 6c in Chicago. Taking the price at 4½c and adding 6c per 100 lb for cost of curing, and 9c freight to Toronto, the price laid down there would be 6.0½c per lb for cured hides, without allowing anything for commissions etc. Green hides in Toronto are quoted at 5c now. We quote prices here as follows: Green frozen hides, 1 to 4½c, 5 lbs tare off. We quote: Calf, 8 to 15 lb skins, 5 to 6c per lb; deacons, 15 to 20c each; kips, 4 to 5c; sheep and lambskins recent kill, 40 to 5c. Tallow, 4 to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

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

**SENECA ROOT.**—Nominal at 18 to 20c per lb. Outside markets are very weak.

**HAY.**—Prices are easier. Baled prairie is offered at about \$3.50 on cars in the country.

#### LIVE STOCK.

**LIVE STOCK.**—There is not much doing in any class of live stock. A few choice animals are wanted for the holiday market. We quote cattle at 2 to 2½ for common to fair, and 3c for choice butchers. A few head of fancy cattle for holiday display have sold at between 4 and 5c per lb. Hogs are steady at 3½c off cars here for car lots or average packing quality. Sheep are normal, few being wanted; 3c has been paid for choice cheep and lambs for the holiday market.

At Chicago yesterday hogs were quoted at an extreme range of \$3.35 to \$3.60 per 100 lbs. The bulk of sales were at \$3.50.

At Toronto on Tuesday last there was a large run of poor cattle. The best brought 2½ to 3c per lb, shipping sheep 2½ to 2¾c, lambs 2¾ to 3¾c, hogs, best bacon \$3.60 per 100 lbs off cars, other grades 2 to 3½c per lb.

### Dairy Men to Organize

There is some talk of a business organization of the Manitoba dairy trade, on the lines of something in the nature of an exchange. The matter will likely come up at the next meeting of the Manitoba Dairy Association. No doubt an exchange where buyers and sellers could meet at stated times would prove a great convenience to the trade, and something in this line will probably be effected in the future. Possibly favorable arrangements could be made to organize in connection with the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

## Oysters!

I have reduced the price of Oysters to \$1.80 for STANDARDS and \$2.00 for SELECTS. Very fine goods. Send in orders early for the holiday trade, so as to ensure delivery.

Security Cold Storage J. J. PHILP,  
Warehouse, 380 Elgin Ave. Winnipeg.



**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

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

Wheat was quite strong on Monday, when the visible supply came in showing a decrease, though a large increase was expected. Prices gained 1 1/4 to 1 1/2c over Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	59 3/4	59 3/4	62 1/4
Corn.....	25 1/4	24 1/4	29 1/4
Oats.....	17 1/4	—	20 1/4
Mess Pork..	7 85	8 55	8 90
Lard.....	5 12 1/2	5 27 1/2	5 52 1/2
Short Ribs..	1 30	1 30	4 52 1/2

Prices were easier on Tuesday, influenced by foreign selling favorable crop news, liberal offerings and large receipts. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	58 1/4	58 1/4	62
Corn.....	25 1/4	25 1/4	28 1/4
Oats.....	17	—	19 1/4
Mess Pork..	7 80	8 45	8 82 1/2
Lard.....	5 10	5 25	5 50
Short Ribs..	4 25	4 25	4 50

On Wednesday prices continued downward, under local selling and no strong outside news. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	57 1/4	57 1/4	61 1/4
Corn.....	25 1/4	25	28 1/4
Oats.....	17 1/4	—	19 1/4
Mess Pork..	7 65	8 30	8 70
Lard.....	5 07 1/2	5 20	5 42 1/2
Short Ribs..	4 17 1/2	4 20	4 42 1/2

Prices for wheat were still easier on Thursday, and business quiet. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	57 1/4	57 1/4	61
Corn.....	25 1/4	25 1/4	28 1/4
Oats.....	17 1/4	—	19 1/4
Pork.....	7 75	8 37 1/2	8 75
Lard.....	5 07 1/2	5 22 1/2	5 45
Short Ribs..	4 22 1/2	4 22 1/2	4 45

Wheat was quiet and very easy on Friday. Favorable advices regarding the Argentine crop turned prices downward. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	5 7/8	57 1/4	60 1/4
Corn.....	25 1/4	25 1/4	28 1/4
Oats.....	17 1/4	—	19 1/4
Mess Pork..	7 80	8 42 1/2	8 80
Lard.....	5 10	5 25	5 47 1/2
Short Ribs..	4 25	4 25	4 47 1/2

On Saturday May wheat opened at 60 1/2c and the tendency was lower. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	56 1/4	—	60
Corn.....	25 1/4	—	28 1/4
Oats.....	16 1/4	—	19
Mess Pork..	—	—	8 87 1/2
Lard.....	—	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	—	—
Flax Seed..	93 1/4	—	95 1/4

A week ago December wheat closed at 57 1/4c. A year ago December wheat closed 54 1/2c.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

Monday - Nov -	Dec. 54 1/2c, May, 60c
Tuesday - Nov -	Dec. 54 1/2c, May, 59c
Wednesday - Nov -	Dec. 54c, May, 59c
Thursday - Nov -	Dec. 53 1/2c, May, 58 1/2c
Friday - Nov -	Dec. 5 1/2c, May, 57c
Saturday - Nov -	Dec. 53 1/2c, May, 57c

A week ago to-day, (Saturday) prices closed at 57 1/2c for December. A year ago Nov. wheat closed at —c, and December delivery at 58 1/2c. Two years ago December closed at 60 1/2c. No. 1 hard was quoted at about 1c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, 2c to 3c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

**New York Wheat.**

On Saturday, Dec. 11, December wheat closed at —c, and May delivery at 66 1/2c. A week ago wheat closed at —c for December and 68 1/2c for May.

**Minneapolis Wheat.**

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 53 1/2c for December delivery, and May at 7 1/2c. A week ago December wheat closed at 52 1/2c.

**The Live Stock Trade.**

It was thought that when live stock shipments from Winnipeg ceased, on the closing of navigation at Montreal, that no further export shipments of Manitoba cattle would be made this year. On Thursday of this week, however, Mr. Almack shipped 100 head of cattle for export via the Atlantic winter port of St. John. The cattle came from the Manitoba Northwestern country.

The weather in the western range country was reported very mild and favorable for the stock this week, and the ranchers are hopeful of a good winter.

Some export shipments of cattle are expected to go forward in January.

The stock ranchers of the Macleod district, Alberta, held a meeting at Macleod recently, at which Dr. McEachran of the Walrond rancho was chairman. The Chairman said he was convinced that the business was carried on in a disgracefully loose manner. There was great laxity in the shipping of cattle. As an instance of this he said that he had on one occasion discovered in Montreal 18 head of Walrond ranche cattle in a shipment and had never yet received a satisfactory explanation of it. It was quite possible for cattle to be shipped out of the country and the owner know nothing about it. After some discussion it was resolved, that it is necessary in the interests of the live stock business of Southern Alberta to form a stock association for the purpose of uniting together all who are engaged in stock raising in the district, for the purpose of material benefit and promotion of the live stock industry. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws and constitution for an association, and a date was fixed for a subsequent meeting to receive the report. Dr. McEachran asked for an expression of opinion with regard to the removal of the Canadian quarantine. He pointed out that it was evident that the British government would not remove the embargo on Canadian cattle. Everything possible had been done to induce them to do so, but without effect, therefore it was useless for this country to maintain the quarantine in the hope that it would induce the British Government to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle. There was a strong feeling among steamboat and railway men, and shippers that the quarantine should be taken off. Dr. McEachran expressed himself strongly in favor of the removal of the quarantine in order that our cattle could gain access to the Chicago markets. He did not agree with the idea that the country would be flooded with United States cattle, as they would still have to pay the duty. It was his opinion, if this was done, such regulations and provisions would be made as would prevent smuggling. He was convinced that what with wolves and severe winters, the country was better adapted to breeding than breeding. If we had all gone into steers years ago, we would all have been better off. The discussion turned on the Chicago market, and Mr. Maunsell and others spoke of the high price obtained for some of their cattle shipped there this year. The meeting then adjourned to meet on December 12 for further organization.

Cables from Liverpool on Dec. 9, say that the live stock market was irregular, but not changed as compared with last week. Best Canadian cattle were quoted at 10c. At London best Canadians are quoted at 10 1/2c and best sheep at 10c to 11 1/2c. A private cable, received from Liverpool, reported the trade rotten, and quoted choice Canadian cattle at 9 to 9 1/2c.

The offerings of stock at the East End Abattoir, Montreal, on December 9, were 600 cattle, 1,000 sheep and 1,000 lambs. Buyers showed a better disposition to take hold, but common and inferior stock moved slowly, the best beefs selling at 8 1/2 to 9c, and lower grades at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c per lb., live weight. The demand for butcher sheep was fair, and sales were made at 2 to 2 1/2c per lb, and lambs at 3c to 3 1/2c per lb., live weight. Hogs sold at \$3 70 to \$3 75 per 100 pounds at the Point St. Charles market, Montreal on Monday.

**Manitoba Wheat Movement.**

Receipts of wheat at Fort William from September 1, the beginning of the crop year, to December 7, amount to 10,097,024 bushels, as compared with 8,510,400 bushels for the same period last year. Shipments east of Fort William for export or to Eastern Canada from September 1 to December 7 amount to 8,610,951 bushels, as compared with 9,001,357 bushels for the corresponding period of last year. Stocks at Fort William on December 7 were 1,667,781 bushels, compared with 545,168 bushels a year ago and 1,224,490 bushels two years ago. Receipts for the week ended December 7 at Fort William were 618,759 bushels and shipments from that point were 718,833. For the corresponding week last year receipts were 115,335 bushels and shipments 70,000.

**Manitoba Fishing Industry.**

Hugh Armstrong, M.P.P., who has been identified with the fishing industry of Manitoba since 1893 and whose trade has now developed to great volume, was spending a few days at home last week, and while here related some interesting particulars of the industry to a Review reporter. During the summer the catch on Lake Winnipeg, almost entirely of white fish, aggregated about \$130,000, of which some twenty carloads, each worth \$600, were exported, leaving some 2,000,000 pounds in the freezers, which is valued at 5 cents per pound. The winter output is about equal to the summer catch, though more jackfish, pickerel and tulpie are caught during the latter season.

During late years fishing on Lake of the Woods and adjoining bodies of water have developed, particularly of sturgeon, and the industry was very active there the past summer, between seven and eight hundred tons being taken out. Mr. Armstrong had a steamer and apparatus at work, and also at Shoal Lake. Sturgeon is increasing in value and each fish is estimated to be worth between \$1 and \$5. The most valuable portion of the sturgeon is the roe, which exported as caviar, realizes a good figure. A few years ago this product was sold at \$18 per keg of 180 lbs, but the price has rapidly advanced and is now quoted at \$30. The great bulk of the caviar is shipped to Hamburg dealers who almost entirely monopolize this trade. The flesh of the sturgeon is worth 3 cents per lb, and the caviar 30 cents, and the average weight of the fish is 100 lbs, though some have been taken out which have balanced the scales at 160 lbs., and one at 180 lbs, but nearly one-half is waste.

Most of the fish caught in the lakes are shipped to Chicago and Buffalo, though considerable quantities are sold in local markets. Mr. Armstrong is not apprehensive of any danger of depleting the waters of fish, as the

hatchery at Kirk keeps Lake Winnipeg well stocked, and the adjoining lakes, Manitoba, Winnipegosis, Big Bear and other bodies, are full of white and other fish. In the Lake of the Woods it is realized that other fish increase as sturgeon are caught, as the latter prey on the eggs of the finny tribes. Fishing on the latter lake is principally along the south Canadian shore and off the big islands.

### Manitoba Crop Report.

The final crop report for the year 1895, issued by the Manitoba government, was given out on Friday. The yield of wheat is increased to 27.8 bushels per acre, as compared with the August estimate of 25.3 bushels per acre. This makes a total crop of 31,775,038 bushels.

The yield of oats is increased from 45.3 as estimated in August, to 46.73 bushels per acre, giving a total crop of 22,555,793 bushels.

Barley is also increased from 35.8 to 36.69 bushels per acre, making a total crop of 5,645,036 bushels.

The total crop of flax is placed at 1,281,351 bushels, a slight increase over the August report.

The final estimate of the yield of potatoes is 243.5 bushels per acre, making a total crop of 4,042,592 bushels.

### Woolens.

The Globe dry goods report says: The woolens trade has been a little quiet, the majority of the wholesale houses being occupied taking stock. The chief interest in the market during the past week has been for overcoatings in the beaver, melton and frieze makes. The cold weather has created a small demand for assorting goods. In Canadian woolens there has been a fair assorting trade in tweed suitings, pantings and frieze overcoatings. Canadian tweeds for the spring seem to be much in favor, especially the better classes in 3-4 and 6-4. This season has shown an improvement in the quality. Some of the larger mills are running on a better class of goods, not producing so much of the cheaper grades, which is to be much commended. The Canadian manufacturers have come to the conclusion that they have in the past been losing ground, and that it pays better to cater to a high-class trade. This policy is seen in the worsteds and cheviot serges, black and navy selling freely, especially navy. The Scotch finch chevionts are preferred to the other makes. The former style called for a hard finish is scarce. This make has been superseded by the Scotch finish. The ranges of box cloths for ladies' wear are very extensive, and an endless variety of shades, chiefly of the fawn and brown tints, are seen in the new spring goods. Manufacturers are all very busy, notwithstanding they are asking and getting advances on repeats, while others will not guarantee delivery until late in the season. Foreign manufacturers are in a very strong position just now. They have based their high quotations on the fact that nearly all of their mills were sold up for weeks to come, as well as on the high price of the raw material. In past seasons foreign manufacturers in dull times, in some cases, kept their spare looms going on staple goods, which were considered safe. Now they have taken these looms for finer goods and have advanced some of the cheaper staples, as they do not care to make the lower goods without a corresponding profit to the goods most in demand.

The favorite styles of the fall still continue to rule. Some of these lines are scarce, and are taken up as fast as they can be delivered. This is the case with plaids. Some importers are receiving shipments of them. Rough effects are still very popular and have sold well in high-class fabrics. Midwinter always

brings a demand for smooth cloths that are capable of being made into the most elaborate of gowns. The high finish of ladies' and box cloth has often led to their being called satin-faced cloths. Popular favor for cheap goods is extended towards mixed cheviot, melton or serge weaves for ordinary wear. The value of cotton to-day, about 8½c, has so close a connection with the price of goods that a moderate advance in the raw material can considerably affect the manufactured goods. With cotton at present quotations the mills can turn out goods to sell at ruling prices, but 9c cotton would mean a speedy advance, and would probably scare buyers into providing for future wants. An unusually active spring trade is anticipated.

### Silver.

The silver market has been very inactive. The supply from the west as well as from South America keeps up, and there are no new features in regard to the demand. Prices Dec. 6 were: London, 80½; New York 67½.

### Programme for 1896.

In a dainty booklet printed in light blue, salmon-pink and gray tones—a splendid illustration of the beauties of art applied to printing—The Ladies' Home Journal announces some of its leading literary and artistic features for 1896. There will be a series of papers upon the domestic and social side of Washington by General A. W. Greely, U. S. A.; another by Ex-President Harrison, telling of "This Country of ours"; a third by Mary Anderson de Navarro, who writes of her stage experiences. Mary E. Wilkins will present a series of "Neighborhood Types" papers, pen pictures of quaint and familiar personages—New Englanders; Jerome K. Jerome will reflect old England life in a number of "Stories of the Town"; Julia Magruder's delighting serial, "The Violet," will continue. Short stories by Bret Harte, Lillian Bell, Jan Maclaren, Sophie Swett, Frank R. Stockton, Sarah Orne Jewett, R. C. V. Meyers, Will N. Harben, Caroline Leslie Field, Jane Austen (posthumous) and other prominent writers. Dr. Parkhurst will write a series of forcible articles for young men, the girls will be written to by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, and Elith N. Thomas, the gifted poetess, will be represented by her first verse and prose. James Whitcomb Riley will contribute a number of poems. In its musical offerings the Journal will be unusually replete. Among the best things promised is a minuet by Paderewski, the famous pianist; a waltz by John Philip Sousa, the "March King"; compositions by Sir Arthur Sullivan, composer of "Pinafore," "Mikado," etc.; Reginald de Koven. Composer of "Robin Hood," "Rob Roy," etc.; Jakubowski, Bruno Oscar Klein and others. There will be instructive musical treatises by Mme. Melba, Mme. Blauvelt, Mme. Clementine de Vere Sapio, Mrs. Hamilton Mott, Miss Maud Powell, Benjamin Davies, Charles Adams, Thomas A. Becket, Frederick Penkes, George Chadwick and others. Artistically the journal gives rich promise, and during the next year will present several groups of Kate Greenway's bonnie little people; Charles Dana Gibson's best work on new lines and some of Albert Lynch's newest creations. W. L. Taylor, W. T. Smedley, W. Hamilton Gibson, Alice Barber Stephens, William Martin Johnston, Eric Pope, W. A. Rogers, Reginald Birch, Frank O. Small, B. West Cinedrast, T. de Thulstrup, A. B. Frost, E. W. Kemble, Irving R. Wiles, Abby E Underwood and other authors of such commanding prominence will contribute. In its department the journal promises to be stronger than ever. It will print a series of illustrated articles on home building, giving plans and details for the construction of medium-size houses.

### Exporting Fish From Saskatchewan.

Within the past few weeks a new industry has sprung up in Prince Albert, says the Advocate, which has every prospect of assuming great proportions, and be of immense benefit to the town and district. It is the development of the fishing trade in the almost limitless water stretches to the north of us. Efforts have been made before to develop these rich natural resources but various causes have retarded their growth chief of which have been high freight rates and the difficulty of putting them on a good market. These objections have been overcome to a large extent with the result that under the efforts of Noble & Brooks some fifty men are actively engaged on Trout, Red Deer and Cattle Lakes and a corresponding number of men and teams freighting from there to town. The fish caught are of several species, foremost, however, are whitefish and trout with a considerable number of jackfish and pickerel. They are packed in boxes one hundred pounds to a box and shipped in a frozen state to market which is at present Detroit, Michigan. Winnett & Holbrook have lately been investigating and as a result they decided to go into the business also bringing a buyer from Minneapolis, Minn., V. LeClair who arrived on Saturday's train and will be prepared to pay a good price for all fish offered for sale. It is his intention to remain here for the winter and keep an open market for fish where anyone can dispose of their produce for cash.

Fish can be caught in abundance in the lakes during the winter months and this industry will open out a profitable avenue of employment for a large number of settlers who would have little or nothing to do during the winter.

### Paints and Oils.

The feature of the oil market during the past week, says the Montreal Gazette, has been the demand from United States buyers for seal oil, for shipment to the states. This has resulted in a stronger feeling, and prices have advanced 2c to 3c per gallon, with sales of several car lots at 41c, and the inside price here now for round lots is 40c, and as high as 45c has been paid for small quantities. This oil is scarce in the States, and if the demand continues prices will go still higher. Newfoundland non-freezing cod liver oil is scarce and prices have advanced \$1.75 per gallon. This oil has been in better demand of late, and it is taking the place of Norway, owing to the high price of the latter, which is quoted at \$2.50 per gallon. The tone of the market for glass is strong and values have an upward tendency.

The change in the cement market during the past week has been the fixing of winter prices, and importers are now asking 10c per barrel more. This is really no advance, as it is all taken up with storage charges and extra cartage. The stock of cement on spot is not large, but importers state it is quite ample to supply the wants of the trade during the winter months.

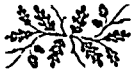
### Dairy Trade News.

The new Macdonald creamery, Macdonald, Man. closed for the season on the 1st Nov. The amount of butter manufactured during the short time the creamery was in operation, amounted to 16,581 pounds, at an average cost of 5½c per pound. Tenders have been asked for wood and ice for next year.

The entire plant of the Watson Manufacturing company, agricultural implements, including plant at Ayr, lands in Muskoka and Manitoba, were sold at the judge's chambers, Berlin, Ont., on Friday last, for the sum of \$14,500, to Wm. Watson.

STRIKE THE EXACT SHADE INSTANTLY

# The Canada Paint Company's



Triple Strength Tinting Colors should be in the possession of every Painter & Decorator

572 William Street,  
MONTREAL, QUE.



Specimen Cards and Particulars

FREE to all Enquirers.

## 'RIGBY' POROUS WATERPROOF CLOTHING AND CLOTH.

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

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

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

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

## E. BOISSEAU & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

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

## CLOTHING.

18 Front Street East.



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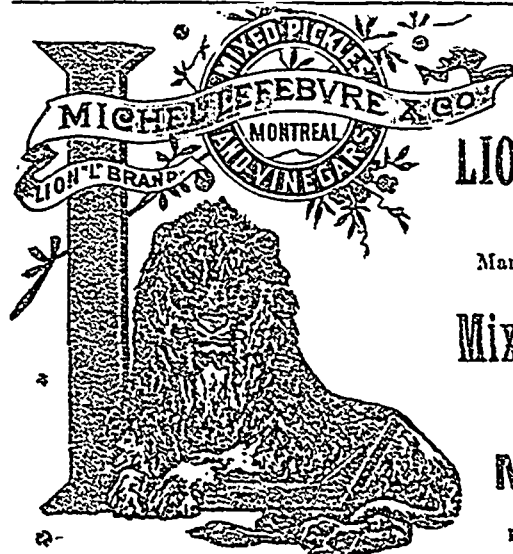
## E. A. SMALL & CO.,

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Men's Boys' AND Children's

## CLOTHING.

Victoria Square, MONTREAL.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

## LION "L" BRAND

PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured solely under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department.

## Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies

AND PRESERVES,

Prepared by

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO., MONTREAL.

Established 1840. Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.

## McINTYRE SON & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Importers and Direct Agents for the BEST MANUFACTURERS in the following

SPECIALTIES:

## FANCY & STAPLE DRESS GOODS

FANCY SILK AND WOOL MIXTURE DRESS GOODS in Persians, Taffetaunes shot and plain colors, Poplins, ditto, Reys, ditto, Glorias, ditto, Crispes, Black and Colors.

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

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

FANCY COTTON DRESS GOODS in Muslins, Zephyrs Art orzandy Brocade and a ripe Pilese, Printed Crepons, Japonaises Levantines, Similo Percales, French Cambries, Batiste Farcounee and Helgense, French Sateens, Plain and Fancy Stripe Linen Grenadines.

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

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

J. M. MACDONALD, McINTYRE BLOCK.

## British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, Dec 11, 1895

The holiday trade has commenced and business is steadily improving and better than any time during the year. Collections are good. Money is easy. The butchers say, "Should we have a cold winter, the price of fresh meat will advance rapidly, but if the winter continues mild and rainy as at present, the advance will not be great. Red meats are easy at last week's quotations. It is prophesied by wholesalers that butter and eggs will be a little easier next week the strain being released by the arrival of Eastern consignments. A brisk Christmas trade has commenced in staple and fancy groceries, fruit and vegetables. Bran and shorts are scarce. Oatmeal is 25c lower per 100 pounds.

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

Cured Meats.—Hams 13c; breakfast bacon 13½c; backs 12c; long, clear 9c; short rolls 9½c; smoked sides 10½c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 10c per pound; in rails and tubs 9½c. Mess pork \$15; short cut \$18.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders 3c; smelt 5c; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c; salmon 9c; halibut 7c; whiting 6c; soles 6c; crabs 60c dozen; smoked salmon 12½c; smoked halibut 10c; bloaters 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; trout 10c per lb.; salt salmon 87 50 per barrel.

Game.—Mallards, 50c; putails 10c; blue grouse 75c; widgeons, 35c; venison, 5c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes new, \$8 to \$10 per ton; onions silver skins, 1½c; cabbage, 1½c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¾ to 1c a lb.; sweet potatoes, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Eggs.—Fresh, local, 35c; Eastern 21c per dozen.

Fruits.—California seedling oranges \$1.00; native apples \$1.00; California lemons, \$1.50 to \$5.00; California apples, \$1.20 to \$1.30; California pears, \$1.50 per box; California grapes, \$1.35; local pears, \$1.00; Japanese oranges; 75c; Jap oranges 75c.

Nuts.—Almonds, 15c; filberts, 14c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 15c; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

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

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00, 15 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22½ pound sacks, \$3.20; 10.7 sacks, \$3.40. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.00; 2-50's, \$2.75. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.70; 2-45s, \$2.80.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$24.50 per ton f. o. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats 16.00 per ton.

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

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

Hay.—Nominal at \$8 per ton.

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

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

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6½c, Paris lump, 3½c, granulated, 1½c, extra C, 4½c, fancy yellows 3½c; yellow 3½c per lb.

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

Teas.—Congou, Fair, 11½c, good, 13c; choice, 25c. Ceylons, Fair, 25c, good, 30c, choice, 35c per lb.

## British Columbia Business Notes

W La Trace, blacksmith, Ainsworth, is dead.

N. S. Clarke, blacksmith, Barkerville, has sold out.

George Williscroft, general store, Port Simpson, is dead.

J. D. Sibbald, grocer, Revelstoke, has assigned.

Fraser River Fish Company, Vancouver, has been incorporated.

The British Columbia Pottery Co., Victoria, has been incorporated.

Dean & Cryderman, druggs, Victoria, are succeeded by Dean & Hiecocks.

R Kenny & Co. house furnishings, Victoria, are selling out.

J. J. Wilson, baker, Victoria, advertises his business for sale.

J. H. Cavanagh, Calgary, is opening a general store at Rossland.

C. F. Foreman has purchased Hobson Bros' stock of boots and shoes.

R. Howson, furniture, Revelstoke, has admitted F. W. Laing as partner.

Eigreen & Munson, grocers, Rossland, have dissolved. John Edgreen continues.

G. & J. Doughty, manufacturers brushes, Victoria, have dissolved. James Doughty, continues.

Two carloads of beef cattle went forward from Vernon to Kootenay last week and two carloads more go this week.

"Bradstreet" has opened an office in Vancouver in Inas of Court building, with J. B. Gordon in charge.

The Guardian Insurance Co. will arrange for the loss sustained by R. W. Fripp, whose house and furniture was burned last week.

The Vancouver market has been taken out of the hands of the late Jesse, D. M. Beattie, and will probably be run by the city.

G. F. Monckton is now giving weekly lectures on mining in Vancouver, and to encourage him the council are granting him the use of the city hall.

British capital is still flying in. A company with a capital of 100,000 pounds sterling has been formed with headquarters at Vancouver, the trustees being Vancouver citizens, to carry on a general fish business. They will export frozen, salt, dried and canned fish.

In Vancouver the customs duties and inland revenue collected for November shows an increase over the corresponding month of 1895 of \$10,000. In Victoria the customs duty alone shows an increase of \$10,318.78. Through the entire province the increase is very large. Conclusive proof that the business of the Canadian Pacific country is improving.

The Art and Scientific Societies in different cities of British Columbia are considering the question of sharing in the celebration in 1897 of the landing of John Cabot, 400 years ago, on what is now Canadian soil. The matter is being brought before the different Societies by R. E. Gussell, provincial government statistician.

The Imperial Bank of Canada located in Inas of Court block opened its doors to the public on Saturday, and the returns to the Head Office chronicle the business done since that time will be very satisfactory to the board of directors. A. Jukes, manager, is very well and favorably known and there is no doubt through his able management, his personal influence and the excellent standing of the Imperial Bank of Canada Mr. Jukes will get a fair share of the large banking business transacted in the Terminal City.

## Fort William Wheat Inspection

The following is a statement showing the number of cars of grain inspected at Fort William for the week ending Dec. 7, shown by returns of F. E. Gibbs, inspector, and also showing the total number of cars of wheat inspected on this crop to Dec. 1:

	Cars for week ending Dec. 7, 1895	Total Cars on Crop 1895.
WHEAT.		
No. 1 Hard	157	4,286
" 2 Hard	210	2,578
" 3 Hard	198	2,719
" 1 Northern	56	1,182
" 2 Northern	12	271
" 3 Northern	2	64
" 1 W. Fife	1	37
" 2 W. Fife	7	19
" 1 Spring	20	149
" 2 Spring	1	6
" 3 Spring	—	3
Rejected No. 1	34	601
" " 2	17	634
" " 3 Hard and No. 2 Northern	21	397
" Frosted	7	120
No Grad e.	—	18
1 Frosted	134	1,673
2 Frosted	36	591
3 Frosted	2	45
Feed	0	42
Total Wheat for week	931	cars.
Total Wheat on Crop	11,836	cars.
Oats inspected—No. 2 white, 9 cars; No. 2 black, 2 cars. Total for week, 11 cars; total on crop, 55 cars.		
Barley—No. 3, 2 cars. Total for week, 2 cars. Total on crop, 41 cars.		
Total cars inspected for the week of all grains, 941; total for corresponding week, 1894, of all grains, 227.		
Total cars of all grains inspected for crop of 1895, to December 7, 14,932; total cars inspected for crop of 1894, 12,927.		

## Winnipeg Markets a Year Ago.

Wheat.—No. 1 hard, c.i.f. Fort William December, 62c and 45 to 55c to farmers, Manitoba country points.  
Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patente, \$1.55; Bakers, \$1.70.  
Bran.—Per ton, \$11.  
Shorts.—Per ton, \$13.  
Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, 24 to 25c.  
Barley.—Per bushel, feed 28c to 31.  
Flax Seed.—95c to \$1.  
Butter.—Round lots country dairy 14 to 16c.  
Cheese.—Small lots 11 to 11½c.  
Eggs.—Fresh, 14, to 15c round lots.  
Beef.—Fresh, per lb., 3 to 4½c.  
Mutton.—Fresh, and lamb, 5.  
Hogs.—Dressed, 4½ to 5c.  
Cattle.—Butchers, 2 to 2½c. choice 3.  
Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4½c.  
Sheep.—\$2.25 to \$2.40 per 100 pounds.  
Seneca Root.—19 to 20c.  
Poultry.—Chickens, 6 to 7c, turkeys, 9 to 10c, geese, 7 to 8c, ducks 7 to 8c.  
Hides.—No. 1 cows, 2½c.  
Potatoes.—40 to 50c per bushel.  
Hay.—\$1.50 to \$5.50 per ton, car lots.  
Wool.—8 to 9c, unwashed fleece.

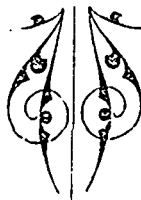
Wheat prices in the country were very irregular this week last year and inclined to boom.

It is not thought that any Manitoba cattle will be shipped east for the Christmas market at Toronto or Montreal, owing to the bad state of those markets lately. Eastern Canada markets have been flooded lately with a very poor class of stock, and this has so depressed the price of good cattle that it would not be profitable to ship from here.

WE HAVE FULL STOCKS FANCY

# XMAS GROCERIES

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



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

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

JUST ARRIVED CAR OF RAM LAL PURE INDIAN TEA

**TURNER, MACKEAND & CO., WINNIPEG.**

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

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

READY MADE

## CLOTHING.

Cor. BAY & FRONT STS, TORONTO

Samples at Home: } REPRESENTATIVES.  
 Block, Winnipeg } A. W. Lasher W. W. Armstrong.

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## Magnificent Farm

Of rich black soil, situated on Luu Island, North Arm Fraser River, B. C. being composed of west halves of lots 12 and 13 and part of 1, Block 4 North, Range 7 West, 500 acres more or less; over two-thirds under good cultivation, mostly in meadow, the balance having been plowed once or twice and yielding abundance of grass for stock; has a very large barn, house and orchard of good bearing trees, all well fenced with stakes and boards; all well dyked and ditched, and about 3-4ths well underdrained; it is six or seven miles from the city of Vancouver; good roads, with stages to and from Vancouver daily, the river at the door teems with salmon, and has excellent shooting for ducks, geese and snipe, also pheasants in the near future; good school and churches near by; climate lovely and scenery simply charming.

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CHICKENS  
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WELL DRESSED

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## Osmund Skrine & Co.,

WHOLESALE

Produce and Commission Merchants.

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## Monthly Report of Wheat Stocks

The current month's statistics of available wheat stocks in the United States, Canada and in and afloat for Europe, while in a measure justifying earlier estimates of short crops of wheat at home and elsewhere, do not, on the whole, meet the anticipations of some of the more bullish views expressed within the past few months.

December 1 this year, as per returns to Bradstreet's, show a total of 95,944,000 bushels of available wheat in the United States and including Canada, both coasts, or 81,731,000 bushels less than one year ago, 11,262,000 bushels less than on December 1 1893, and 9,122,000 bushels less than on the like date three years ago. But as compared with the corresponding total in 1891 the increase shown was 23,016,000, or nearly one-third, while in contrast with like dates in 1891, 1889 and 1890 the gain at this time is proportionately greater. But, it should be pointed out, the latter may be, and probably is, largely the outcome of the growth of the practice on the part of producers of storing relatively more and more of the wheat crop in interior warehouses and at primary markets than was the custom four or five and more years ago. It is worth noticing that Pacific coast supplies are proportionately much more reduced as compared with one year ago—more than 40 per cent.—than wheat supplies east of the Rocky Mountains, which are only 23 per cent. smaller than on December 1, 1895.

When total quantities of wheat afloat for and in Europe are included, approximate grand totals of a very large portion of the total wheat stocks in sight throughout the world are obtained. As just shown, that aggregate for December 1 this year is 161,348,000 bushels, which is 20,000,000 bushels less than were held here, in Canada, in and afloat for Europe one year ago, 26,000,000 bushels less than were so held two years ago, and 11,500,000 bushels less than were held on December 1, 1892. But as contrasted with the corresponding date in 1891, the world's total of wheat supplies on December 1 this year is 6,300,000 bushels larger, and as compared with the corresponding total in 1890 this year's aggregate is nearly 57,000,000 bushels larger. It is, of course, important to notice that stocks of wheat afloat for and in Europe last week were about 11,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago, but 15,000,000 bushels smaller than two years ago, 32,500,000 bushels smaller than three years ago, and about 16,600,000 smaller than on December 1, 1891. Thus, with the exception of one year ago, stocks of wheat afloat for and in Europe last Saturday were the smallest reported for December 1 within four years, in contrast to which it will be recalled that supplies in the United States and Canada are the smallest within three years.

The increase in available stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada during November, 10,716,000 bushels, while slightly larger than in November last year, is very much smaller than in November, 1893, or in 1892. East of the Rocky mountains the November increase was rather nearer an average in recent years of heavy crop movement, but on the Pacific coast there was a falling off net in available stocks last month amounting to 1,375,000 bushels, which is in contrast to the increase of 2,574,000 bushels in November a year ago, and the increase of 2,839,000 bushels in November two years ago.

For the past five months available wheat stocks east of the Rocky mountains have increased net 34,029,000 bushels, compared with 47,866,000 bushels in the like period of last year, 23,881,000 bushels in 1893, and 61,888,000 bushels in 1892, when the crop movement was very heavy. On the Pacific coast the past five months' wheat crop movement shows a net increase of only 1,727,000 bushels, whereas last year, within five

month's, stocks on that coast increased 6,829,000 bushels, and in 1893 the increase there was 7,787,000 bushels.

When both coasts are considered, the aggregate increase of wheat stocks since July 1 last is seen to be 85,733,000 bushels. In the corresponding period one year ago the gain was 51,191,000 bushels, but in 1893 it was only 31,118,000 bushels, and in 1892, 69,120,000 bushels.

Comparing the so-called world's November crop movement, it is found that the increase last month was 10,701,000 bushels, while in 1891 it was about 5,000,000 bushels, and in 1893 more than 17,000,000 bushels. In the corresponding month in 1892 European, afloat, Canadian and United States available stocks of wheat increased 21,601,000 bushels and in the year before that 21,000,000 bushels, while in November 1890, the corresponding increase was 16,500,000, and in 1889 more than 8,100,000 bushels.

It appears true, therefore, that no radical change in the world's crop movement generally has shown itself within thirty days, and it remains, therefore, for the concluding month of the calendar year to either continue the recent check in the increase of stocks abroad, and thereby further confirm earlier predictions of short crops of wheat, or the reverse.—Bradstreet's.

## Freight Rates and Traffic Matters

A big advance in ocean steamship rates has gone into effect. For over a year there has been a disagreement amongst the lines and in consequence rates have been very low. But a conference was recently held by the head officials of the companies interested and an amicable arrangement arrived at.

The Cleveland Iron Trade Review says: "The railroad pool recently organized is calculated to put an end to rebates and special concessions and give to each manufacturing center its legitimate advantages of proximity to sources of raw material and to consuming districts. Much of the trouble in adjusting wages in coal mining districts has been due to the freights established by the railroads, based not on the length of the haul, but on the decision of a railroad to limit production in one district and to artificially stimulate it in another. Instances can be cited in connection with iron and steel manufacture in which like action by carriers has put up one point and pulled down another. The rigid enforcement of established rates, under the heavy penalties of a strong organization, is one step toward the restoration of a natural equilibrium."

The Canadian Pacific has issued a special eastbound tariff, all rail on dressed beef, dressed mutton and dressed hogs. The rate is \$1 per 100 pounds from Canadian Pacific Railway stations on the main line and branches in Manitoba and Assiniboia territory, as far west as Moose Jaw, to Montreal and common points in Eastern Canada. The same rate will apply also from all stations on the Manitoba and Northwestern and Great Northwest Central railways.

In September last the California state railroad commission passed a resolution ordering a reduction in freight rates of about 25 per cent on all railways operating within the state. The Southern Pacific railway appealed to the federal United States court, and obtained a temporary injunction restraining the commission from enforcing the proposed reduction. The case is now pending. It now appears that the federal government has determined to enter the battle instituted by the Southern Pacific company for the purpose of preventing the state railroad commission from reducing freight rates over the lines of the Southern Pacific company operated within the state. The federal government's influence and power is to be used against the state

commission, at least so far as that body's jurisdiction in reference to the Central Pacific railroad company is concerned. The manner in which the railroads are dealt with in some of the states of the republic certainly seems arbitrary. The people seem to think that the railways are legitimate spoil, and they are ordered to do this or that thing by the state railway commissioners, regardless of commercial conditions or the circumstances of the roads.

The completion of the Kaslo & Slocan railroad has resulted in the following tariff on ore bullion and metal on the Great Northern and connecting lines from points in the Kootenay country, British Columbia: To St. Paul, etc., \$17 per ton of 2,000 pounds; to Everett, Tacoma, Smelter Station, Mont., and Black Eagle, Mont., \$11. The rates from the above points to San Francisco via Spokane and Great Northern Railway; Everett or Seattle and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will be \$2.50 per ton higher than the Everett route.

## Insurance and Financial Notes.

A Somerset, Me., man got out of a serious financial fix in an odd way recently. He became involved, and in order to secure the services of a lawyer, offered as a fee a life insurance policy on a man in Boston. It was a straight life policy with no surrender value. The bankrupt had lent money to a young man many years before and had taken the life insurance policy as security. The young man refused to pay the premiums after a while, but the holder kept the policy in force. The lawyer took the rather dubious fee. About two weeks later word came from Boston that the man insured was dead. The lawyer collected the several thousand dollars, and though legally entitled to the whole sum, he merely deducted his fee and paid over the remainder to the bankrupt, who was able with it to settle up with his creditors and get a little start again.

Bradstreet's report of the New York money market, on Dec. 7 says: "Beyond a slight increase in the supply of first-class paper and an equally slight decrease in the buying demand for notes, there is little to record in connection with the New York loan market for the past week. Commercial paper is dealt in on the basis of 4 per cent. and upward for best names and doubles. There is somewhat more activity in time money also, but the supply is more than ample, rates being 2½ to 3 per cent. for thirty to ninety days and 3 to 4½ per cent. for longer dates. Time money had a flurry on last Monday at the Stock Exchange, owing to the disappearance of some balances in connection with the December 1 disbursements, the rate temporarily running up to 4 per cent. It promptly receded, however, and the business of the week in call loans has been generally done at 2 to 2½ per cent."

At the court house, Winnipeg, on Tuesday, Justice Bain delivered judgment on the application made to him on behalf of the liquidators of the Commercial bank for an order fixing the remuneration to be paid to the three liquidators. As the work during the first year was very much heavier than during the subsequent period. His Lordship fixed the remuneration of Mr. Ferguson, the managing liquidator, for the first year at \$4,000, i.e. from the date of his appointment as provisional liquidator to the first of July, 1894, and at the rate of \$5,000 a year since the 1st of July, 1894. The other two liquidators will be paid at the rate of one quarter of the sums allowed Mr. Ferguson since the dates of their several appointments. I. M. Rose was a provisional liquidator from July, 1893, until the date of the appointment of the three permanent liquidators in Sept. 1893. For his services during that time the sum of \$200 will

be allowed him. Mr. Phippon appeared for the liquidators, and Mr. Culver, Q. C. for shareholders and creditors. After delivering judgment his lordship observed that as the hardest work in the liquidation was over it might be a question for consideration whether there would be the same need for two advisory liquidators as fixed upon by the shareholders in the first instance. Mr. Culver, Q. C., who appeared for the shareholders, stated the matter had been discussed and an application would likely be made to the court for leave to call a meeting of the shareholders and creditors to consider the matter and ascertain their views.

**Legal Decisions**

At the court house Winnipeg, the chief justice delivered judgment on a point of practice in *Bols vs. Rose*, which arose under the new Queen's bench act. In this case a writ of execution was placed in the sheriff's hands and the landlord served a notice claiming three months arrears of rent; the sheriff refused to recognize the claim. The landlord then served notice of motion claiming payment of the rent out of the moneys in the hands of the sheriff. Under the old practice such an application might have been made in the original suit by rule nisi or summons. By the Queen's bench act, 1895, rule 416, no summons or rule to show cause shall be granted and a notice of motion is substituted. The landlord therefore applied by notice of motion, and the execution creditor appeared to answer the motion. The objection was taken that this was the first proceeding in the action by the landlord and the notice of motion should set out his residence, which it did not do. His lordship in delivering judgment held, that under the recent act the equity practice in the matter should be followed. Rule 972 showed that it was intended that a notice by which a proceeding was instituted should show the residence of the party moving. The notice of motion was defective but the landlord might have leave to amend. From what was said when the objection was taken, there was no doubt the execution creditor knew the true residence, so the amendment might be made without costs. Mr. Elliott for applicant; Mr. Martin for execution creditor.

News has been received from Ottawa that decision has been given by the Supreme court in *Turner vs. Francis*, a Winnipeg case. This was an action of replevin to recover a stock of goods formerly owned by defendant, Francis, who carried on a business at Headingly. The case was tried before the chief justice here, when a verdict was entered in favor of the plaintiff, as against Francis, but as to Bertrand, the assignee of Francis, a verdict in his favor was entered. On appeals to the full court the verdict against Francis was confirmed, and a verdict entered against Bertrand. An appeal was then taken to the supreme court at Ottawa by Francis and Bertrand. That court has now given judgment dismissing the appeal with costs.

*Booth vs. Moffat*.—Appeal from Judge Ryan in the county court of Carberry. This case came before Justice Bain at Winnipeg last week. Plaintiff sued for losses which occurred through a prairie fire, which he alleged was started by defendant. At the trial Judge Ryan entered a verdict for the defendant, holding that he had the right to set the fire, as he did, to burn some rushes, but that he was not guilty of negligence in so doing. Plaintiff appealed from this verdict, and contended that a man who started a prairie fire is responsible for damage done if he allows it to escape, no matter whether he is guilty of negligence or not; he also contended that in this case defendant was negligent and liable. His Lordship set aside the judgment or verdict of the county court judge in favor of the defendant, and entered a ver-

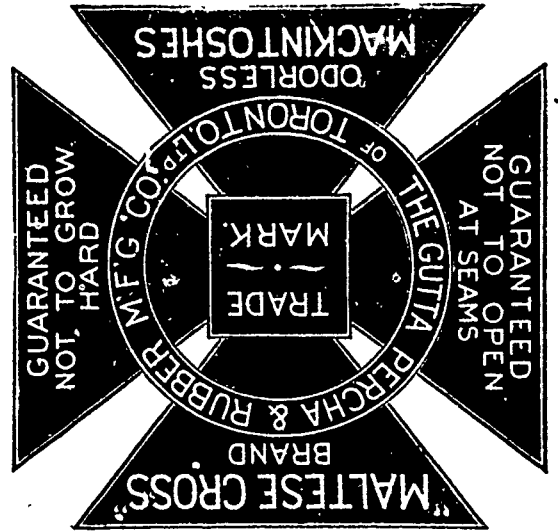
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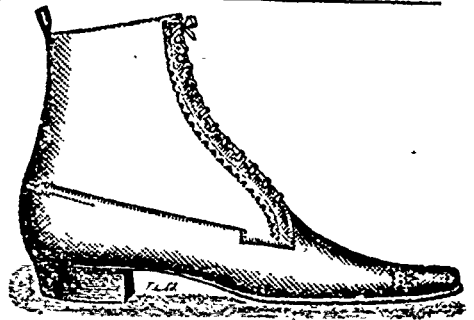
Try them and you will Buy Again.



dict for the plaintiff and assessed his damages at \$250 with costs, including the costs of the appeal.

It is announced that 10,000 tons of steel rails for the San Joaquin Railroad in California have been ordered from an English manufacturer, and will be imported immediately. This is said to be the first importation of steel rails from England in ten years.

The styles of the winter in neckties have been set. A large number of novelties are seen. The tendency is towards large splashy effects in dark ground for street wear, while the light grounds are used entirely for social events. In the ranges shown there are fair proportions of dark and light patterns. Formerly the leading trade was done in small pin-spots, hair-line stripes and small, neat patterns. The Derby shape is shown in 2 1/2 inches wide and 42 inches long, and slightly narrower than in former seasons.



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Made in your own Country.

**HISPANIA, RED CROSS, KHEMIVE**

Try these Brands. They are Unsurpassed.

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

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

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

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**HEINTZMAN & Co.,**  
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NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINES.

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

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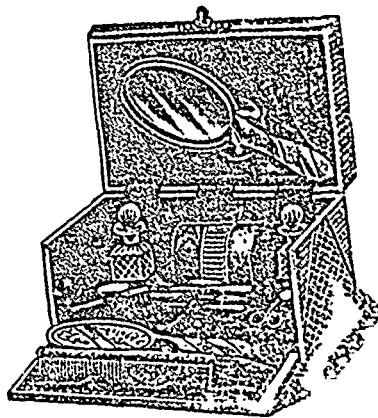
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41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG, MAN.



### Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

**Flour.**—At the beginning of last week a reduction was made public of 25 to 35c per bbl. from regular rates, best brands of Manitoba strong bakers being now quoted at \$3.65 to \$3.75. This is a drop of 25c per bbl. from nominally established prices, but in reality it is only a decline 10 to 15c per bbl. from the actual selling basis of the two weeks previous. Spring wheat patents have been reduced to \$3.85 and \$3.95. Winter patents are about the same as quoted by us last week, namely, \$3.75 to \$1.05. Regarding straight rollers, the same unsettled state of affairs is reported, different millers offering their flour at 10c per bbl. lower than others.

**Oatmeal.**—Car lots, it is said, can be laid down here at \$3 per bbl. We quote prices in a jobbing way as follows: In bags granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.55 and standard at \$1.45 to \$1.50. Pot barley \$1.25 in bbl. and \$2 in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

**Wheat.**—The market is dull and no business is reported either on local or export account. Prices of red and white winter wheat in Ontario are 2c lower since our last report.

**Bran, etc.**—Sales made at \$15 in car lots, and Manitoba bran has been placed at \$14 to \$14.50. Shorts are quiet at \$15.50 to \$16.50.

**Oats.**—Sales reported at 81c per 34 lbs.

**Barley.**—The market for malting barley is firm, with further sales since our last report at 53 to 55c. Feed barley has sold at 33 to 40c.

**Cured Meats.**—Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$18 to \$19.50; Canada thin mess, per bbl., \$20.00 to \$20.00; hams, per lb., 9 to 10c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 8½ to 9c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 6½ to 6¾c; bacon, per lb., 9 to 10c; shoulders, per lb., 7 to 8c.

**Dressed Hogs.**—Sales of car lots of nice fresh-killed light hogs, averaging 120 lbs., suitable for butchers, were sold at \$1.90 to \$1.95; but since then prices have declined and car lots of choice mixed packers have changed hands at \$1.75, a considerable quantity being sold at that figure, with lower values looked for.

**Butter.**—The market is very quiet and as it receives no support from exporters the market is fully 1c lower than a week ago, the sale of a round lot of late made creamery being reported at 20½c delivered here, which is said to be equal in quality to the lot which sold about 10 days ago at the factory at 21½c. The product of the winter creameries may soon be expected. Eastern Townships dairy has been sold at 18 to 19½c, and Western at 15c to 15½c for fine goods.

**Eggs.**—Sales of choice fresh candled stock at 14 to 14½c; for small lots 15 to 15½c has been obtained. Seconds are quoted at 12 to 12½c. Montreal limed eggs have been placed at 14

to 15c. Strictly new laid from nearby points are firm and quoted at 20 to 22c.

**Baled Hay.**—The market continues very firm and sales have been made for local account at \$12.50 to \$ 8 for No. 1 and \$11.50 for No. 2.

**Dressed Poultry.**—The supply of dressed poultry is large and holders have had to shade prices. Turkeys sold at 7½ to 8c, as to quality. Nice young chickens have sold at 1½ to 7c, while old brought 5 to 5½c. Geese have changed hands at 5 to 6c and ducks at 7 to 8c.

**Dressed Meats.**—Farmers are bringing in their dressed beef, which sold at 4½ to 5c for hind quarters and 2½ to 3c for fore quarters. Mutton carcasses sold at 4½ to 5½c, as to quality.

**Hides.**—The supplies of hides are fully equal to the demand. Dealers are still paying 6c to butchers, at which price the market is steady. Calfskins are unchanged at 6c. An advance of 5c has taken place in lambskins, as being reported at 65c to dealers.—Trade Bulletin, Dec. 6c.

### Knights of the Grip

The annual general meeting of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada was held Saturday evening in the board of trade room, Winnipeg. The president J. Y. Griffin occupied the chair. There were also present vice-president A. S. Binns, treasurer J. Mundie, secretary J. M. O'Loughlin, directors, J. C. Gillespie, W. S. Burns, L. C. McIntyre, M. W. Rublee, A. L. Johnson, and over sixty active travellers. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and the chairman then called for nominations for officers and board of directors. The following were received:

President—A. S. Binns acclamation.

Vice-president—S. S. Cummings, on the motion of W. Hargreaves; A. L. Johnson, on the motion of T. A. Lock; and J. Mundie, on the motion of L. C. McIntyre.

Treasurer—L. C. McIntyre, acclamation.

Directors—J. A. Lindsay, W. M. Rublee, T. A. Lock, K. McKenzie, J. T. B. Perse, F. Drowry, G. F. Stephens, F. Couss, J. Maw, T. Black, W. H. Walker, W. J. K. Osborne, E. H. Taaffe, F. J. C. Cox, A. B. Jeffries, W. Hargreaves. Seven of the foregoing will comprise the board. The result of the balloting will be known on Saturday evening Dec. 21.

Auditors—S. S. Cumming and J. A. Lindsay acclamation.

On motion of E. L. Thomas, seconded by W. Greig, it was decided that the annual celebration this year should take the form of a conversation and ball and the following committee was appointed: S. S. Cummings, J. M. Lamb, E. L. Thomas, T. Black, W. Greig, J. Lindsay, F. H. Agnew, J. Maw, A.

S. Daly, E. W. Low, W. H. Walker, W. J. K. Osborne and the officers and directors of this year, and after some inquiries from the president in reference to some details of the by-laws of the constitution, etc., the meeting adjourned.

Immediately after the general meeting adjourned the celebration committee met, with S. S. Cummings in the chair. Sub-committees were then appointed and a full discussion took place. In the meantime Mr. Sprado of the Manitoba being communicated with and all arrangements being satisfactory it was decided to hold the conversation and ball at the Hotel Manitoba on Thursday evening, Dec. 25.

Tickets for the conversation and ball will be \$2, including lady and gentlemen; extra lady's ticket one dollar.

At the meeting of the Commercial Travellers' association of Canada held at Montreal on Dec. 7, for nominating officers, R. H. Gray was nominated president, R. J. Orr, first vice; C. C. Kyle, second vice, and J. C. Black, treasurer, all being elected by acclamation. The old board for Winnipeg was re-elected.

### The Potato Crop.

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter says: "The potato crop this year will also prove to be the largest ever known in the United States, reliable estimates placing the yield at 282,148,000 bushels, while the Canadian crop is estimated at about 57,000,000 bushels, and in Europe the harvest was the heaviest for many years. This condition of the market has already affected the price of potato starch, which has declined materially within the past sixty days. The time for the annual closing down of the potato starch factories is near at hand, but meanwhile the production has been large and there is every probability that values will still further recede before the end of the year."

### French Flour in England.

In answer to those who ask how French millers manage to profitably sell flour in England, says Beerbohm, we may explain that the duty on wheat imported into France is 12s 2d per 480 pounds. The French miller pays no duty on imported wheat if he exports the flour and bran produced therefrom. The French law allows the miller to state that only 60 per cent. of flour is made from the wheat, which quantity he re-exports, leaving 38 per cent. (allowing 2 per cent. for waste) as bran, on which he pays a duty of 10d per 480 pounds. Of course, there is in this so-called bran about 15 per cent. of flour, which the French miller sells at home at the higher price obtainable there.

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Leather Goods Binders' Materials  
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**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

Continued from Page 270.

badly decomposed state when thawed out. Cases of this nature were not infrequent in regard to fish, and in some cases poultry was sold on the market in a frozen state, which proved to be practically rotten when thawed out. Now that the health department is doing more active work, it is to be hoped that the city market will be looked sharply after this winter by some experienced person, to prevent the sale of such obnoxious stuff.

The dearth of poultry in the Winnipeg market this season has been a surprise to local dealers. It was expected that the quantity of poultry marketed here would be greater than in any previous year, and some local dealers made sales in advance for shipment to western points, expecting that they would be able to fill the orders with Manitoba poultry. Instead of this, there has hardly been a sufficient supply to meet the demands of the local market, and Winnipeg dealers have been obliged to bring car lots from Eastern Canada to fill their orders. This is a great loss to Manitoba farmers. It is generally believed that poultry is about the most profitable thing which can be produced on the farm. Poultry at from 6 to 12 cents per pound, as to quality and variety, should certainly be very profitable to Manitoba farmers, yet it seems to be a source of profit which is almost entirely neglected here. The late Wm. Weld, of London, Ontario, a practical farmer as well as a writer on agricultural topics, claimed that there was nothing like poultry to make money for the farmer. It is a crop which need never fail, requires very little outlay and is always readily convertible into cash. Manitoba farmers evidently require a little prompting on this matter.

**Dakota Wheat Farming.**

A North Dakota congressman is quoted as saying: "The present year has been the most profitable since I went to North Dakota, thirteen years ago. Laboring men have had a long season at good wages, and the crop unlike that of 1891, was all saved. A third of the crop of 1891 was lost because sufficient help could not be had. Wheat can be raised in North Dakota for 30c a bushel. The figures accurately made from my own farm were per acre: Plowing \$1.25; seeding 50c; dragging 25c; seed 75c; cutting and binding 75c; twine 25c; shocking 50c; total \$1.25. Threshing on three sample fields averaged 9c a bushel. This, with taxes and interest, carried the cost per acre up to \$3.49. The average yield per acre was 36 bushels, for which I got 39c a bushel, or \$14.04, a profit of \$5.55. On another sample field, the net profit was \$3.55, and on another \$9 per acre."

**Argentina Crops.**

The Buenos Ayres Standard, of Oct 22 says: The flax seed crop will be gathered at the end of this month in fifteen colonies. Never has this crop begun so early. The invasion of locusts, in Santa Fe was of the most alarming proportions—the damage, so far, is small, where the crops have been eaten the plant is sprouting again. The general aspects of the wheat and flax seed crops are most promising, and all that is wanted is a period of cool weather. The area under flax seed is fully double that sown last year, and that under wheat somewhere about 20 per cent more. The great fear among colonists is

that there may be too great a rainfall this month, which would do a lot of harm to crops, especially to Flax Seed. From all colonies we hear that these crops are splendid and could not be better, in fact, none have known such a fine year as this for flax seed.

As good dry corn is scarce, very few transactions in the exporting line are noticed, the damp and inferior article commands no interest. Farmers will have to pay more attention to the condition of their crops and the class of wheat they grow. The predominant idea in the Republic is to produce quantity not quality; efforts are being made by several influential persons to introduce the system of paying more attention to results, and not to concentrate all efforts in producing large quantities. As the country is thinly populated at present little heed is paid to this subject.

**Restrictions on Exported Sheep.**

According to the latest reports American sheep shipped to England after January 1 will be subject to the same restrictions as apply to cattle. They will have to be slaughtered at the port of entry within the prescribed ten days. The fact is this will not make a great difference with the American exporter, for as the matter stands now the rigid inspection that American sheep undergo, permits only a small percentage to pass through that are available for distribution among farmers. However, this little hurts, and as the agrarian interests are the strongest in parliament it is easy to see that this measure was passed not to protect the British farmers from disease but from a competition in a fair and open market. They have become alarmed at the extent of our export business and have determined to head it off if possible. They have lost no means of handicapping salesmen of American stock either at Liverpool or London and have injured our cattle business not a little by forcing them to be sold within ten days, a piece of foolishness next to exclusion. To put sheep in the same category will not stop them coming as long as there is any profit for the shipper.—United States Drover's Journal.

**Grain and Milling Notes.**

W. W. Ogilvie arrived in Winnipeg Tuesday last and will remain about two weeks looking into his extensive business interests here. He will make a trip through Manitoba while here, accompanied by Mr. Thompson, local manager of the big Ogilvie milling business here.

The exports of wheat, says the Minneapolis Market Record, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 1 this year were about 43,000,000 bushels, against 55,000,000 bushels last year, which leaves 11,000,000 for interior distribution in this country, against 16,000,000 distributed last year, which shows that nearly three times as much grain has been distributed in this country from the amount that has gone into the visible supply and commercial channels as went into such channels for distribution last year. By making comparison with 1893, the difference shows still greater in favor of the large amount taken from such channels this season, or that 11,000,000 bushels approximately have been used for such purposes this season against 16,000,000 bushels the previous season, and about 12,000,000 bushels from the crop of 1893.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News of November 26, quotes sales of parcels of Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat at 25c 4/3d for December-January delivery, and at 25s 7/3d for January-February delivery. Duluth wheat sold at exactly the same price for the same delivery.

Stocks of wheat at Duluth are approximately 5,000,000 bushels, or more than 1,000,000 bushels less than the same week last year.

Stocks at Minneapolis are 10,731,000 bushels an increase of over 1,000,000 for the week.

Parrish & Lindsay, of Brandon, have been awarded the contract for supplying oats at Prince Albert for the mounted police.

The stock company organizing to build a flour mill at Melita, Man., is said to be proceeding with good success. Over \$3,000 is now subscribed and the company expect to be in good shape to build the proposed mill in the spring.


The Commercial has received a very handsome lithographic picture from Litch Bros., the enterprising millers of Oak Lake, Man. The picture is a representation of the three graces.

R. Muir & Co., proprietors of the mill at Gladstone, Man., have decided to put up flour in barrels for the maritime province trade, and for this purpose they have brought in a quantity of barrel material from the East. They have received several letters from the East lately expressing satisfaction with their flour.

Total crop shipped from Pilot Mound, Man., to date is as follows, says the Sentinel: "Wheat 48,000 bushels, oats 70,000 bushels, barley 7,000; oatmeal 1,000 barrels. As farmers generally were busy threshing or assisting there was little opportunity until lately to haul grain and the above is a good showing so early in the season before there is sufficient snow to make sleighing. Besides there are three other grain elevators close by, one at La Riviere and two at Crystal City, and it is understood that there are large quantities of grain now in the elevators. The shipment of 4,000 barrels of oatmeal is an advantage that very few towns in Manitoba can boast of having."

The total receipts of wheat at the four principal United States winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City, from July 1st to Dec. 9, are 19,628,020 bushels against 27,875,470 bushels in 1891 and 33,391,902 bushels in 1893. The total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since Aug. 1st, the beginning of the crop year, foot up: Minneapolis 41,853,910 bushels; Duluth 38,477,531 bushels; Chicago 15,195,316 bushels; and Milwaukee 4,812,701 bushels, making a total of 95,339,461 bushels against 73,581,239 bushels during the same time last year and 63,693,456 bushels in 1893.

A project is on foot for the establishment of a gin distillery in Canada. The promoters have had an interview with Controller Wallace to urge that the gin produced in Canada should be exempt from the regulation respecting the sale of whiskey, namely, that it be kept in bond for two years before being placed on the market. Only by a concession of this kind could Canadian made gin expect to compete with the product of Holland and other countries where no such requirement of law exists.

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### Argentine's Milling Industry.

The Rio News says. "In an official report to the State Department at Washington. Minister Berañau gives the following statistical information in regard to the flour mills of Argentina. - Some idea of the importance of the milling industry of this country can be gathered from the fact that there are 419 mills, of which 279 are first class, 18 second class and 122 third class. These 419 mills are capable of turning out 1,315,010 tons of first quality flour per annum for which they would require 2,000,000 tons of wheat. The quality of the Argentine flour is exceedingly good, as in the 1889 Paris exhibition they obtained a grand prize, two gold medals and several silver medals. It now remains to be seen if the millers have sufficient influence to make themselves heard, and thus remedy the defects which are killing a splendid industry."

### Affairs in Argentine Republic

The Buenos Ayres Standard of October 22 says: "The busy wool season is dawning on the Plate with the most brilliant prospects. The shearing of the 100,000,000 of sheep in the country is now in full blast, and wools are coming in fast. Prices are higher than last year, and the quality of the fleeces is better; the wool is lighter cleaner, less greasy. Such has been the increase in the flocks, and so favorable has been the soft, wintry season that about half a million bales of wool will be probably exported this season, say 500,000,000 pounds. In other words, the country has a phenomenal wool clip this time. Farmers, and they are proverbial grumblers, agree that they never had a better season. The pasture lands are in splendid condition. Flocks and herds show a great increase and are fat—in fact, a year of plenty."

"The farmers of Buenos Ayres are improving their flocks and herds very rapidly. This is witnessed by the enormous improvement in the general average of wools in the country, and by the high class of horned cattle produced to-day for export to Europe. The progress of breeding is revealed in the many live stock auctions here and numerous fairs throughout the country. It is not unusual for a good bull to fetch \$5,000 to \$7,000, and this demand for prize stock, whether bulls or rams, is steadily increasing. It is one of the best signs in the country. With the improvement in stock we see a wonderful change for the better in the wool clip, and some parcels that came in during the fortnight duty competition."

"On the heels of the first large consignments of wool we shall have a large linseed crop from the province of Santa Fe, where the gathering will begin next month. Large contracts for shipment in January have been signed. Thus in February and March we shall see a great glut of produce at all our ports, as everything promises well—wool, linseed and wheat. With such splendid prospects, it is no wonder if an optimist feeling is beginning to prevail in this market, yet, strange to say, gold, which is the barometer of our situation, does not reflect the general improvement and has risen considerably during the fortnight. The cause of the rise in the gold premium may be principally attributed to the delicate state of the health of the President of the Republic, who has been sick for the last three weeks, suffering from an attack of influenza."

"Another important factor in the distrust that has caused gold to rise is the bitter opposition of Congress against Dr. Romero, our talented Minister of Finance. Every bill he presents seems doomed."

"The war scare with Chili has died out, but the task of reorganizing both army and navy is going on with great activity. The

Mobilization bill is still before Congress awaiting dispatch. In all probability it will be sanctioned. The Budget bill sleeps still, but the Internal Tax law has been taken up, and our readers will be glad to hear that Minister Romero was defeated in his attempt to impose a 10 per cent tax on the profits of private banks.

"Affairs in general in this market point to a great revival, and we are on the eve of great activity in produce and shipping. As much cannot be said of imports, which linger and fall short of the figures of former years."

### Revolution in Transportation Methods.

A complete and immediate revolution of transportation methods, involving a reduction of freight charges on grain from the West to New York of 50 to 60 per cent, is what is predicted in the November Cosmopolitan. The plan proposes using light and inexpensive corrugated iron cylinders, hung on a slight rail supported poles from a cross-arm—the whole system involving an expense of not more than fifteen hundred dollars a mile for construction. The rolling stock is equally simple and comparatively inexpensive. Continuous lines of cylinders, moving with no interval to speak of, would carry more grain in a day than a quadruple track railway. This would constitute a grain-pipe line. The Cosmopolitan also points out the probable abolition of street cars before the coming horseless carriage, which can be operated by a boy on asphalt pavements at a total expense for labor, oil and interest of not more than one dollar a day.

### Literary Notes

Stirring events are happening at the present time, to comprehend which requires careful study and observation. In the Far East, in Europe and in our own country stupendous political and commercial changes are developing, in which every intelligent citizen is interested. No greater assistance to a proper understanding of the progress of the world can be found than in the pages of Current History, the 3d quarterly number of which is now published (253 pages, abundantly illustrated). The missionary outrages in China and the whole question of Mission work are reviewed; and the general situation in the Orient as regards the present and future relations of the European powers is depicted with scholarly insight. The American problem and the Cuban revolt are comprehensively discussed; and the Silver question is fully presented, with accounts of the various free-silver and sound-money conversations. A biographical sketch of Pasteur, whose portrait forms the frontispiece, is written in a readable style, pointing out clearly the nature and significance of the great scientist's discoveries. The recent significant developments in the Balkan states are ably treated, with a full sketch of M. Stambouloff's career. And so on all around the world. Almost every country is visited, and the reader put in ready touch with the most important incidents in each. Hundreds of topics are treated, which space forbids to mention. A few noteworthy ones are: The Political campaign; the Atlanta Exposition; Sunday Excise Law enforcement in New York city; South Carolina Constitutional Convention; Manitoba School Question and Copyright Question in Canada, Results of the British General election, the new Salisbury cabinet; Labor developments here and abroad; latest discoveries regarding Argon and Helium, the Antarctic Continent; results of last Peary expedition; Pan-American Congress of Religion and Education; National Education Association; review of Sociological and Religious topics; a classified list, with critical notices, of leading books issuing from the press; and biographical sketches of prominent

persons who have died, etc. For five years Current History has maintained an unbroken reputation for breadth of view, accuracy, and fairness of treatment. It is an admirable handbook to keep near by at all times; and is so arranged that the reader, once acquainted with it, knows just where to turn for any desired information.

(Buffalo, N. Y.: Garretson, Cox & Co, \$1.50 a year; single number, 40 cents; sample copy, 10 cents; specimen pages and circular free.)

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7.15 am	10.05 am	Ar. Chicago Lv.	8.00 pm	12.40 pm

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