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OF CANADA.

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Capital Paid-up - \$6,000,000.00
 Rest - - - - \$3,000,000.00

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The Pioneer Bank of the Prairie Province.

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 a general banking business transacted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

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ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital all Paid-up - \$12,000,000
 Reserve Fund, - - - 6,000,000
 Undivided Profits - - - 886,910

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 E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

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 Collections made on favorable terms.
 Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.

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UNION BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID-UP, - \$1,500,000
 RESERVE FUND, - - - 300,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Andrew Thompson, Esq., Pres. Hon. E. J. Price, Vice-Pres
 F. E. Webb, General Manager.

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WINNIPEG—THOS. McCAFFRY, Manager
 GEORGE BOWLES, Assistant Manager.

Boisvevain, Man	Deloraine, Man	Neosomtin, N W T
Carman, Man	Lethbridge, N W T	Neepawa, Man
Minnedosa, Man	Norden, Man	Vernon, Man
Indian Head, Assa	Souris, Man	Windsor, Man
	McLeod, Alberta	

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Hastings, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.
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 Reserve - - - - \$1,200,000

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Portage la Prairie, Man	W. Bell, "
Calgary, Alta	M. Morris, "
Prince Albert, Sask.	R. Davidson, "
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Vancouver, B. C.	A. Jukes, Manager
Kerelstoke	A. R. B. Hearn, Manager

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Galt, Ont	Niagara Falls, Ont
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St. Catharines, Ont	Sault Ste Marie, Ont
Welland, Ont.	St. Thomas, Ont.
Fergus, Ont.	Woodstock, Ont.

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 Bank of America, Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo, Chicago, First
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 National Bank of the Commonwealth, Detroit, Detroit
 National Bank, Duluth, First National Bank, Minneapolis,
 Northwestern National Bank, Philadelphia, Farmers and
 Mechanics' National Bank, San Francisco, Wells, Fargo &
 Co. Bank, Portland, Ore., Bank of British Columbia,
 Seattle Wash., Bank of British Columbia, Tacoma, Wash.,
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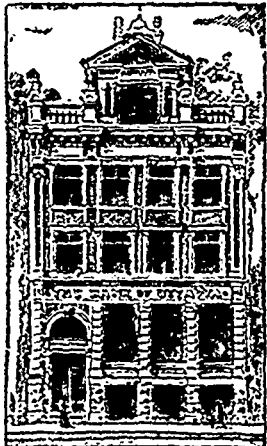
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 are a great convenience to travellers, being payable without the
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C. S. HOARE, Manager.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Head Office, Ottawa.

Capital paid up, Rest,		Capital authorized, Capital subscribed,
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\$1,065,000		\$1,500,000

This Bank offers to clients every facility which their
 Balance, Business and responsibility warrant.

WINNIPEG BRANCH, - J. B. MONK, Manager

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

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

Head Offices TORONTO—WALTER S. LEF, Managing Director.
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Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties.
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 DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients'
 title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the
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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital, - \$6,000,000
 Reserve - - - - \$1,000,000

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 Robert Kilgour, Esq., Vice-President.
 B. E. Walker, General Manager

J. H. Plummer, Assistant General Manager.
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 India, China and Japan—The Chartered Bank of
 India, Australia and China.

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 Australia and New Zealand—Union Bank of
 Brussels, Belgium—J. Mathieu & Fils (Australia
 New York—Amer Exchange Nat'l. Bank of N. Y.
 San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia.
 Chicago—Amer Exchange Nat'l. Bank of Chicago.
 British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia
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This bank has the largest number of branches
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Interest allowed on deposits in Savings Dept.

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Debentures Purchased.
 A General Banking Business transacted.

F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

Paid-up Capital - - £1,000,000 Stg.
 Reserve Fund - - - £275,000 "

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COAST OF BRITAIN—J. H. Brodie, John James Carter, Henry
 R. Farrer, Gaspard Farrer, Richard H. Glyn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. B.
 Kendall, J. J. Kingsford, Frederic Lubbock, Geo. D. Whatman
 A. U. Wallis, Secretary.

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 H. Shikeman, General Manager.
 J. Himsly, Inspector.

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Brandon	London	St. John	Slocan City, B.C.
Fredericton	Montreal	Toronto	Trail (sub-agency)
Halifax	Ottawa	Katlo, H.C.	Vancouver, B.C.
Hamilton		Hosland, B.C.	Victoria

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Amrose.

London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs. Glyn & Co.
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 Union Bank of Australia New Zealand Union Bank of Australia,
 India China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia,
 and China, Agria Bank (Limited) West Indies, Colonial
 Bank Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Co Lyons, Credit
 Lyonnais, Scotland, National Bank of Scotland, Ltd., and
 branches. Ireland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ltd., and
 branches. National Bank, Limited, and branches.

DOMINION BANK

CAPITAL (PAID UP) - \$1,500,000
 RESERVE FUND - - - 1,500,000

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

R. G. GAMBLE, - GENERAL MANAGER

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 New York—Agents Bank of British North Amer-
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MINNEAPOLIS—Northwestern National Bank.

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Reduced Freight Rates this Year

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Best quality LEHIGH VALLEY ANTHRACITE. Also
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During this Fall and Winter, and for
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FANCY GOODS, TOYS, ETC.

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LIMITED

Incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature.

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Assets, - \$2,417,237.80
Office, 13 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Que.

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Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Pres. Wm. Strachan, Esq. Vice-Pres.
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Solicitors—Messrs. Greenhalghs & Greenhalghs.
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This Company acts as assignee, administrator, executor
trustee, receiver, committee of lunatic, guardian liquidator, etc.,
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without charge.

For further particulars address the manager

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THE COMMERCIAL

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

Sixteenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY

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Office: 151 McDermot Street.

D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 15, 1897.

HUDSON BAY ROUTE

Those who advocate the opening of the Hudson Bay route might point an argument from the fact that Archangel, on the White Sea, in northern Russia, is a city of 20,000 inhabitants, situated in a latitude corresponding with Chesterfield Inlet, on the northern part of Hudson Bay, but with a more severe winter to contend with. Vessels to reach it have to round North Cape, several hundred miles nearer the Pole. Yet, while its season of navigation is less than three months, the latest returns at hand report 471 vessels as arriving in a single year, and its commerce as exceeding \$6,000,000 annually.

ROUTES TO THE YUKON

The Territorial government is likely to make a move to open the Edmonton route to the Yukon. This is a very important matter for the Territories. It would be of immense value to the farmers and producers of the territories, as well as to the business community, to have an inland route to Yukon opened up. People who come this way will buy their supplies here to a large extent, while a large portion of the supplies taken in via the water routes will come from the United States. The people of the territories are most deeply interested in this matter, and the government

of the Territories is no doubt acting wisely in going ahead at once to open the route, without waiting for the Dominion government or other outside influences. It is a case in which delay might cause serious loss.

PILGRIMAGE TO WASHINGTON.

It is to be hoped the visit of the Canadian ministers to Washington will be productive of good results, in securing an amicable understanding on several questions causing irritation between the two countries. While it is understood that the seal conference is the immediate cause of the visit to Washington, it is rumored that there may be a discussion of several questions of international interest. Canadians are desirous of cultivating the most friendly relationship between the two countries. While preserving reasonable patience and dignity when confronted by the adverse legislation concerning this country, adopted by the United States, we should at the same time show when opportunity occurs, that we wish to live on friendly and intimate business terms with our neighbors.

The seal question has been perhaps the principal cause of irritation between the two countries of late years. The United States has forced this question at times in a harsh and unfriendly manner, and has been unreasonably slow in making the amend honorable which it was called upon to do as a result of the Paris conference. Though a long time has elapsed since that conference, the Canadians who had their property unlawfully seized and confiscated, have not yet received any compensation.

Looking at the matter from a business point of view, we cannot see how the sealing question can be mixed up with other questions in a general settlement. Each question should be considered on its merit and settled on that basis. Canada should not be asked to forego any right in relation to sealing, in return for any trade concession on the part of the United States. The balance of trade between the two countries has always been in favor of the United States, and the latter country will gain as much if not more than this country, by any movement in the direction of reciprocity.

If an amicable understanding can be arrived at upon the sealing question, it will be a matter for congratulation. There are also other matters, such as the alien labor question, the Atlantic fisheries, the important matter of free trade relationship, and several minor issues, all of which should be easily capable of amicable adjustment, if approached in a friendly and busi-

nesslike spirit from both sides. The idea of lumping these issues all together, as reported from Washington, however, does not seem like a business way of settlement. If each question could be considered upon its merit and settled separately, it would seem more like a business way of going about the matter.

WINNIPEG WATERWORKS

An adjourned special meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade was held on Tuesday afternoon, to discuss the waterworks question. A motion was carried to the effect that the work should be constructed and afterwards operated by a commission, to be appointed by the city council. A motion to the effect that the commission should be appointed by the judges, from a number nominated by the council, was defeated. It was further decided "that the question of the city taking over any portion of the existing works, and also whether construction of the works be by contract or day labor be left to the commission for decision.

On Tuesday evening a special session of the city council was held to consider mainly the waterworks question. The council decided they would place their standing on the questions before the electors and after a brief discussion the following was agreed to:

Shall the city purchase any of the present company's property? Yes.

Shall a commission manage the waterworks department? Yes.

Shall the work be done by contract? No.

Shall the work be done by day labor? Yes.

The question will be voted upon on November 24, when the electors will have the opportunity of voting upon the main question of establishing a system of waterworks, as well as upon other questions such as the management of the work by a commission, whether it shall be done by contract or day labor, and whether the city should purchase any portion of the existing system. In discussing the question as to whether or not the city should purchase any portion of the existing system, The Commercial said that it was a matter for experts to decide. The value of the present system will probably be almost destroyed by the construction of a new system by the city. From a business point of view the unnecessary destruction of property would be unwise and could not but result injuriously to the city. If any part of the present system can be used to advantage by the city, and can be obtained on reasonable terms, it should undoubtedly be acquired. This is simply good business economy.

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Losses settled equitably and paid from this office. *Mention The Commercial*

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By Wearing
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Sleeper Canvas Insoles

Something New, "Light" Flexible.

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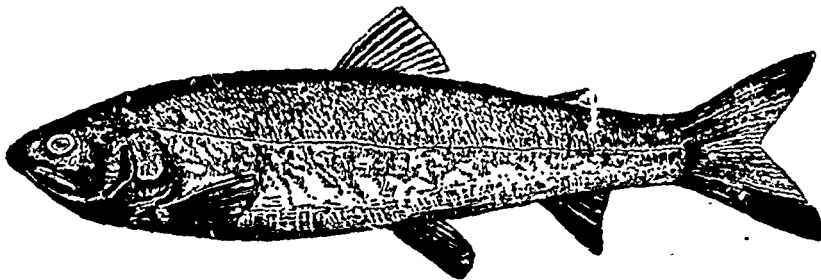
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Can fill Orders promptly for any quantity

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Manufacturer and Jobber of



Keeps on hand a full stock of Overcoats from a low-priced Raccoon Coat to a fine Black Beaver.

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Liberal advances made against bills of lading for carlots of grain shipped to Fort William and prompt settlement of sales guaranteed. For business references, information re markets and grain matters, you are invited to write to our address.

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THE HOME MARKET

The development of the mining districts, east and north are already proving of inestimable benefit to the great food-producing region of Western Canada. The results of the last few years has shown that this vast food-producing region will have a larger home market than was at one time thought possible. It is now known that vast and rich mineral districts practically surround the prairie belt on three sides, the United States forming the boundary on the remaining side. A good export market is a thing to be valued, but a better thing is a home market. The producers of the agricultural regions of Manitoba and the Territories now have a most valuable home market, which has developed wonderfully in consuming power within the past year, and is yet only on the eve of a greater development. In the mineral and timber regions of Northwestern Ontario on the east, British Columbia on the west and the great mineral and forest country to the north, is being opened a home market for the products of the prairie region, which augurs well for the future of this country. Canada as a mineral country is attracting world-wide attention and is becoming famous throughout the civilized globe. Vast regions here are yet practically unexplored, giving us undoubtedly the greatest undeveloped mineral country in the world to-day.

The effect of the development of these mineral districts, so far as this development has progressed, has been very noticeable upon our produce trade, during the present season particularly. Last week we mentioned that one Winnipeg produce house had received orders within a few days for ten cars of produce from a British Columbia mining district. This is only one incident of many. Another incident is the doubling of the capacity of an already important local packing house. The comparatively high price of produce here is another feature which indicates the development of the home market. Why is it that butter, cheese and eggs are to-day bringing considerably higher prices in Winnipeg than at Montreal? Mainly on account of the development of the mining districts, thus providing a home market. Prices of vegetables are also comparatively higher at Winnipeg this season, partly on account of the increased consumption in the mining districts. While this is a comparatively unimportant line, it represents a class of produce which is entirely dependent upon the home market, as such produce cannot be exported or shipped to Eastern Canada. So far we have not received much benefit from the Yukon trade, as a large portion of the goods taken north has come

from the Pacific coast states. However, a part of this trade has come this way, and more will come in the future. If an all Canadian inland route could be opened up, it would be of inestimable value to the food producers of the prairie regions. The agricultural regions of Northern Alberta have especially benefited by the development of the Kootenay mining districts. But for the demand for produce from the British Columbia mineral districts, the surplus products of Alberta would have to be shipped east, making a very long and expensive railway haul, only to come into competition with a surplus of production already in the east. As it is, the home market provided in British Columbia has been an inestimable boon to the farmers and ranchers of the far western portions of the prairie belt. The development of the great north country opens another home market, which practically insures a profitable future for the farmers of the far western and northwestern portions of our great food-producing prairie and mixed prairie region.

THE NEW ILLUMINANT

A good deal has been said in scientific and other journals of late about a new illuminant, called Acetylene gas. The discovery is of special interest to Canadians on account of the discoverer, Thos. L. Willson, being a Canadian, and a former resident of Woodstock, Ontario. Calcium carbide was known to chemists as a rare product. Willson discovered how to make it at the price of about 1 cent per pound in unlimited quantities, instead of the rare laboratory product, produced at the rate of \$10,000 per pound. The discovery was the result of an accident, it is true, but the accident might have occurred 100 times over, without having been observed and utilized. In this case it was observed and turned to practical account.

The process of manufacture is simple. Lime and carbon, ground to a powder, are mixed and fed into a crucible, the lower part of which has a carbon plate, which is attached to one of the dynamo terminals. The other terminal is connected to an upright carbon, resembling the upper carbon of an arc lamp, but larger. An alternating current is delivered by means of transformers to the carbons at about 100 volts and 1,000 amperes. A small portion of the mixture is fed into the furnace, the upper carbon is raised to form an arc, and the mixture is fused by the intense heat. The carbon is gradually raised and fresh mixture fed in till a mass of molten carbide is made. The current is then turned off and the carbide allowed to cool.

As an illuminant acetylene surpasses in brilliancy all other illuminants. It is claimed to give ten to twelve times

the light of ordinary coal gas. It gives a pure, white light. It is not as poisonous as coal gas, and on account of its strong odor, any escape of gas will be quickly noticed. It is less explosive than ordinary gas.

Mr Willson has secured a water power in Quebec and also at Merriton, on the old Welland Canal, for the manufacture of carbide for the home and export trade. Factories have also been established in the United States.

The new light has already come into use to a considerable extent. Many factories, hotels or other buildings where a large quantity of gas is used, have been supplied with acetylene. This gas can now be seen in Winnipeg, at room 10, Western Canada block, occupied by R. A. Wyllie, who has been appointed agent for Manitoba and the Territories, for the new illuminant. Mr. Wyllie has a supply of the carbide on hand, and he informs The Commercial that some thirty or forty persons in his territory are now using this gas.

DOG TRAINS

There has been some talk about utilizing dogs to reach the northern mining regions. In the early days dogs were used to a considerable extent during the winter season in western and northwestern Canada as beasts of burden. The dogs were hitched together, one in front of the other, thus giving rise to the name dog trains. The vehicle was usually a toboggan, which slid along on top of the snow, and the driver ran behind, guiding the dogs with a long whip. Long distances would be travelled in a day by this means of locomotion, and over roads which could not be travelled by heavy animals. A dog train would now be a novelty in Winnipeg, though in the earlier years, they were frequently seen here. In the far north, dog trains are still used for the conveyance of mails and for other purposes in the winter season, some of the routes travelled ranging up to 400 and 500 miles or more. Horses would be useless for this service, as they could not travel through the snow over unbroken roads.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES

For the year 1896, the balance of trade between the United Kingdom and the United States was in favor of the latter country to the enormous amount of about \$370,000,000. That is the United Kingdom took that amount of goods from the United States in excess of the purchases of the latter country from the former. This indicates what the United States would lose in the event of trouble with Great Britain. Recently there were hints from Washington that if Canada did not step down and out on the

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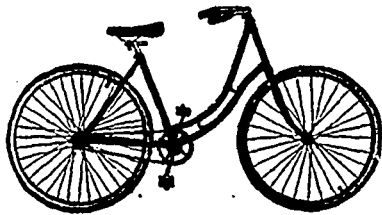
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Ogilvie's Hungarian FLOUR

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

"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

Messrs the Ogilvie Milling Co. Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs—We have pleasure in stating that the quality of the flour made in the Winnipeg mills, of which we have imported considerable on this crop, has given the highest satisfaction to everyone who has baked it. Glasgow is pre-eminently a city of large baking establishments, some of them with a capacity of 2000 barrels per week, and all managed by gentlemen well qualified to give a sound verdict on the merits of any flour. With remarkable unanimity they have expressed the opinion that nothing finer than your Patent grade has ever been placed on the market. The baking results have been exceptionally high, both in regard to color and out-turn, and we can invariably command a higher price. We are, yours respectfully,

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

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OYSTERS

Special attention will be given to all orders from Country Dealers. Extra Selects, Plain Selects and Standards. Fine stock and right prices.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION—Can guarantee highest market prices for all description of Produce. Eggs and Poultry Wanted. Write for information. Address

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soal question, the United States would adopt repressive measures against Canadian commerce. The United States has always had the favorable side of the balance of trade with Canada, as well as with the United Kingdom, and they could not very well strike us without hurting themselves. But supposing Great Britain should take a hand in any repressive measures of a commercial nature? What then? The Imperial government could hardly afford not to stand by Canada in the event of severe anti-Canadian legislation by the United States. Canada, as a part of the British empire would look to the empire for protection. Trade statistics of the three countries show that the United States would have far more to lose than to gain in the event of a commercial war, and therefore, it is not likely that the shrewd Yankee will seriously contemplate anything of the kind.

TO YUKON

Any number of railways to Yukon are already projected. The Commercial has mentioned some of these, but it is hardly necessary to say to the reading public that the majority of these schemes will never get any further than on paper. Yukon mining companies are also being formed by the score. Beware of them. Some may be all right, but the public generally will find it difficult to discriminate.

Moving Manitoba Wheat

A special correspondent of the London Economist writes from Fort William, Ontario, to that paper as follows: "Wheat-shipping by the Upper Lakes is now in full blast from the hard-wheat region, Manitoba, Minnesota, and the two Dakotas. The crop is lighter than was expected, but has been saved in good condition and is of excellent quality. Manitoba and the Territories have about 22,500,000 bushels for export. A considerable portion will be consumed in the eastern provinces of Canada, where No 1 hard is mixed by millers with the softer varieties grown there. Minnesotas and the Dakotas are said to have a surplus of from 110,000,000 to 125,000,000 bushels, but these figures may be reduced by the shipping returns.

"The bulk of the Manitoba wheat which goes to Liverpool goes via, Buffalo and New York. Canada has spent \$60,000,000 of public money on her canals on the St. Lawrence route, but they are not deep enough to accommodate the big steamers now plying on the Upper Lakes. The Welland canal, between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, is 14 feet deep, and the smaller canals below Kingston are being deepened to 14 feet. On the other hand, the channel between Duluth and

Buffalo, a distance of 997 miles, and between Fort William and Buffalo, 870 miles, is over 17, and when the improvements undertaken by the United States government are completed next year, will be 20 or 21 feet deep. Hence vessels with a cargo in excess of 58,000 bushels or so have to lighten at Port Colborne on their way through the Welland to Montreal, and transfer their entire load to barges at Kingston or Prescott, whereas cargoes of from 175,000 to 200,000 and over can be carried without break to Buffalo. At Buffalo the wheat is 'spouted' by elevators into the barges of the Erie canal or into special railway cars holding 1,000 bushels each. Sixty of the cars constitute a standard train on the New York Central.

"No wheat to speak of is now carried to the seaboard by all rail; the low prices of recent years have killed the all-rail business and contributed to bringing into existence the large lake steamers, which have driven out the steamer of 20,000 to 30,000 bushels capacity that was the prevailing type fifteen or twenty years ago. The other day one of the steamers of the Minnesota steamship company, with two consorts, left Duluth for Buffalo with an aggregate of 480,000 bushels, the largest consignment that has ever left a lake port in a single tow. There are three canals at Sault Ste. Marie, where vessels pass from Lake Superior into Lake Huron, two belonging to the United States and one to the Canadian government. The freight tonnage through the canals, this year—the season of navigation averages 220 days—will exceed 16,000,000 tons of 2,000 pounds each, considerably more, I suspect, than that going through the Suez. The first canal at the 'Soo' was built in 1855. Canadian shipping forms 4 per cent. of the aggregate shipping tonnage using these canals.

"With a view to recovering a portion of the grain traffic of the northwest for the St. Lawrence route, the government of Canada is about to make an experiment with a lake route from here to Parry Sound on the Georgian Bay and a rail route from Parry Sound to Montreal and St. John, New Brunswick, the latter being a winter port. Shippers think it would be better for the government to induce the Canadian Pacific to place large wheat steamers on the lakes and acquire control of ocean steamers at Montreal and St. John. The wheat 'originates' with the Canadian Pacific and is brought from Manitoba and the Territories by rail to Fort William, and it is supposed that if the company had lake and ocean fleets of its own it would be able to make such a low rate that wheat from Minnesota and Dakota, now shipped from Duluth to Buffalo, might be attracted this way. At present, however, the

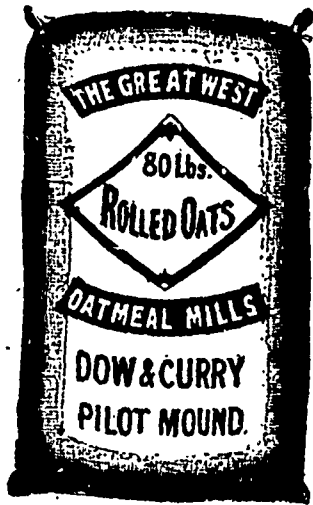
Canadian government has all it can do to handle the exports of the Canadian Northwest alone. Over 100 cars of wheat are arriving every twenty-four hours from Winnipeg, besides cattle trains from the ranches beyond, while the west-bound traffic is enormous, owing in part to the general revival, in part to the rush to the mines of British Columbia, the Klondike and Lake of the Woods. Another proposition is that the Canadian government should deepen the Welland and St. Lawrence canals to 20 or 25 feet, which would cost anywhere from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. It is urged that the United States, if given a joint control of the canals, would supply the money. This is not probable; New York would hardly consent to have Montreal built up at its expense.

"Lake rates have been reduced, of course, by the class of big steamers, including the 'whalebacks.' Forty years ago it cost 15 3-4c per bushel to ship maize from Chicago to Buffalo. From June to the end of August this year, the wheat rate from Fort William to Buffalo was a cent and a quarter. Rates jump up immediately after harvest; to-day the wheat rate is 2 1-3c. Vessels are insured to December 10, when navigation closes. Duluth rates are virtually the same as rates from Fort William. Wheat from Brandon, 560 miles west of here, was shipped to Liverpool during the summer for 25 cents a bushel via Buffalo and New York; just now the charge is 29 1-2 cents, which includes insurance and elevator and storage fees all the way. From Brandon to Liverpool by New York, is roughly, 5,000 miles.

Departmental Stores

Under the title of "Is it a Boon or a Bane?" the Canadian Presbyterian has the following article: "The Departmental Store is one of the great commercial innovations of the day. Is it a boon or a bane? Its present success seems to foreshadow that it has come to stay. Ought it to be permitted to stay? That is one of the questions of the hour. Public opinion is strangely divided just now in regard to it. But the verdict rests with the common people, the great masses of consumer. 'Argain-hunters' some of the militant newspapers call them, though the great majority of them are, no doubt, the people with small incomes and large families, who find it necessary to economize as closely as possible, and who strive to do so by simply acting on that which has so long been considered the merchant's and middleman's golden rule—'Buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market.'

"The question has two aspects: the economical and the moral. From



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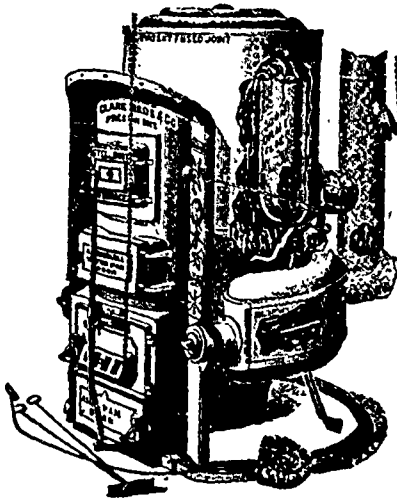


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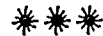
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Conduct a GENERAL GRAIN BUSINESS.
We are free buyers of all grades of
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ROOM 5, GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING

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Grain and all kinds of country produce handled

GOOD RESULTS PLEASE

And thus it is our list of Shippers
is ever increasing.

We want all the Butter and Eggs you have

We make prompt remittance after sales are made

Should accommodation be required on produce, it can be had at any time

THE MANITOBA PRODUCE AND COMMISSION CO.

175 McDERMOTT STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

the economical or commercial point of view the department store is being vehemently denounced as a fraud and a humbug. That it must be inherently dishonest is demonstrated in a priori style. It has only to be assumed that the average merchandise in which it deals cannot be profitably sold at a cheaper rate than that fixed by the law of competition under the old system, and charged by the regular dealers. The advertising of goods is below this fixed price means selling below cost; hence cheating of some kind or speedy ruin. Either the goods are of inferior quality, or they are manufactured and sold on the sweating system, the necessities of the workmen and women being taken advantage of, and they are compelled to work at starvation wages. Generally both vices are said to be combined. The purchaser is in the first place, himself cheated in his purchases. While thus injuring himself, he at the same time, through his mean and dishonest desire to get something from another less than its value, becomes partaker in the cruel and sinful injustice of wronging the workers and extorting their labor without fairly paying for it. For it is undeniable, and the point demands very serious consideration, that if the proprietor of one of these stores is robbing both his employees and his customers, those who patronize his establishment must be sharers in the guilt. The receiver of stolen or counterfeit goods is rightly held to share in the guilt of the counterfeit or the thief. On this ground, articles written in condemnation of the departmental stores are sometimes headed by the more zealous opponents of the business establishments in question 'Thou shalt not steal,' and go on to show that every one who patronizes these stores violates the highest moral law.

"This is one side of the controversy. What of the other? Says the conscientious patron of the departmental store in effect: This reasoning rests wholly on the assumption that the proprietor of the store in question cannot procure his goods on such terms as may warrant him in selling them materially below the current rate, without either cheating his customers with inferior goods, or grading the faces of his employees. If this assumption can be shown to be incorrect or unprovable, the whole argument based upon it falls to the ground. If it be true, as the proprietor of the department store will maintain, that by purchasing direct from the manufacturer, for cash, in immense quantities, thus saving the costs and profits of middlemen; by saving large sums in rent and taxes, and in the cost of selling and distributing, through having but

one set of machinery instead of several; by selling for cash only in so large amounts that he can grow rich on very narrow profits, and by other economies, then the departmental store simply takes the rank with other labor-saving inventions, which have wrought so radical, in the opinions of most, beneficent changes in all great modern industries.

"The controversy is a large one. We have touched but one or two phases of it, hoping to suggest thereby a line of investigation which may lead the conscientious Christian who earnestly desires to do the right, and who is, at the same time, under obligation to live as economically as possible, within the limits of fair and honest dealing, to a conclusion as to whether, by patronizing one of those obnoxious stores, he or she becomes a partaker with cheats, thieves, and oppressors of their fellows."

Along the C.P.R. West of Winnipeg

FROM BRANDON WESTWARD.

Prosperity marks the business interests of all the towns along the C. P. R. and especially at this season. Nowhere is that prosperity more marked than in the several towns of the province of Manitoba west of the city of Brandon. There was a time when it used to be said that the proximity of these smaller places to Brandon precluded the development of any great stability or solidity of business, much less of any extension. It is different now. Any such statement would be far from the truth. The substantial character of business and residential buildings and public buildings too, the extent to which building has been done, the stocks carried by the merchants, the amount of trade done and the success attained by many of them, all go to show that these towns had a future and that future is expanding year by year.

ALEXANDER.

This town, only sixteen miles from Brandon, is a thrifty, busy little place with a good trade. The evidence of neatness and taste in residences and their surroundings, tree-planting and such are making Alexander a pretty little town. This is a very strong wheat market, there having been some eight or nine buyers on this season. There are four elevators with a total capacity of 110,000 bushels. The amount of wheat expected to be marketed this season is about 275,000 bushels, the bulk of which is now in. Last year the total market was 325,000 bushels, but the average yield per acre is lighter this year, not exceeding 12 or 15 bushels, the acreage under crop remaining about the same.

Among the business men of Alexander are W. Dickson, who has been here a number of years. He carries a large stock of general merchandise, filling his large brick store full. It is the only large stock carried here and is fully as good as would be found in a much larger place. J. Creighton, who purchased Birley & Agar's Stock, is also a general merchant. He is selling off his stock to go out of business. There are two good hardware stores, Jas. Forman and D. Mollisiam. Mr. Forman is the lumber merchant of the place and has also recently added a complete stock of furniture. C. S. Touchburn and G. Davis are each engaged in the drug business and their stores are both well appointed and well stocked. W. Goldsmith deals in flour and feed, and coal, and is agent for the McCormick Co. Jos. Birtles is the village butcher, J. T. Blair the baker. Geo. R. Kerr has a good harness shop and a large stock. Alexander is a lively sporting town having a football team of which they are proud. The younger business men men have a strong hockey club and all are this year interested in curling, a club having been formed and a two sheet rink having been built by A. McNab in connection with his skating and hockey rink. There is a very respectable planing mill and machine shop at Alexander, built by A. White, a local builder and contractor. J. W. McCord's large and tidy hotel furnishes good accommodation and near it is located A. E. Birtles' livery and feed barn. Some of the buildings, residence and otherwise, are built of brick and a few of stone. The public school is a fine large red brick structure built four years ago, and in every way a modern and convenient building. It cost \$4,000. The wheat area surrounding Alexander is known as one of the best and the numerous large and handsome farm houses and buildings show the prosperity of the farmers.

GRISWOLD.

This town has also four elevators, all of which have been taxed to the utmost by the rapid wheat deliveries. There have been over 200,000 bushels delivered so far and fully 50,000 will yet be marketed here, the total tributary to the point being reckoned at about 250,000 or 275,000. The merchants and other business men are well satisfied with the condition of trade and one of the leading men stated that it was as near being a "cash town" as any he knew. A. E. Hill has been here a number of years as a general merchant and carries a large stock and does a good trade. He has another store at Hartney. H. A. Scarth is another old established merchant. He has a large store and a good stock, and is reckoned

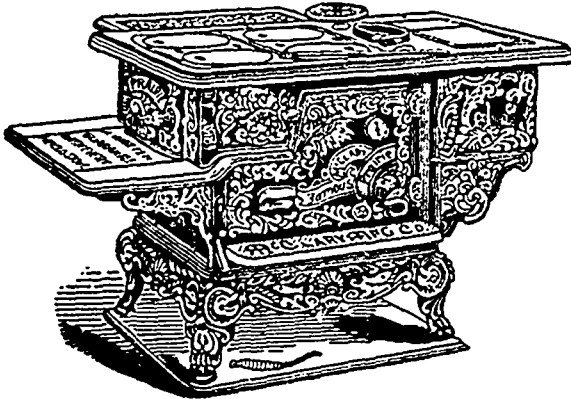
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PACKERS OF

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THE FAMOUS PRAIRIE



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**PYRAMID OF
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With the same amount of fuel that other stoves use to bake a few loaves

**The Newest and
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3 Sizes—No. 9-23 and No. 9 25
2 STYLES—Square, and with
Reservoir. High shelf can be
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Heats, Cooks and Bakes

Perfectly

THE FAMOUS PRAIRIE is the result of our latest efforts, being specially made for Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest, having a roomy fire box, supplying plenty of heat in cold weather, and will burn either Soft Coal, Souris or Lignite Coal, or Wood. Will bake and cook with less fuel than any other stove

The Reasons Why

- { Thermometer in oven door shows exact heat.
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Washing Blue. We have a large cool warehouse
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Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th ST., BRANDON

one of the boldest men of the place. There is now a third general store, A. E. Pineo, formerly of Pineo & Merrick, proprietor. The firm opened at Griswold this year, and have since dissolved. Mr. Merrick continuing in Virden and Mr. Pineo here. Mr. G. McEwen is the local hardware man. He has been here a number of years and is now building a new store 24x45 for his increasing trade. He also deals in furniture, the upper floor of his now premises being intended for that stock. J. E. Humphrey opened out last spring with a good stock of furniture which he has recently replenished. He buys largely and imports direct from the east. He is also agent for the Deering harvesting machinery. W. J. McComb is agent for the McCormick and other firms. A. D. Chisholm handles lumber for the Assiniboine Lumber Co. of Brandon, and also buys grain. David Black is landlord of the Splers hotel, a very fine building, and at this season full of business. Dr. Hicks' drug store is also in this block. A handsome new school has just been completed at Griswold at a cost of over \$3,000. It is heated by hot air, has basement full size and is a most complete and up-to-date educational institution. Some of the wealthiest farmers in Manitoba are residents of the Griswold district, and most of them made their money right here on their farms. It is not wise, even if it were within the scope of this letter, to give figures showing what many farms in Western Manitoba will net in cash from this year's crop alone. But it is not exaggeration to say that men have returned from the Klondyke with no more thousands. It is also well to remember that these farmers were already well fixed, and this year's profits do not go to wipe out any old scores. But that is "by the way."

OAK LAKE.

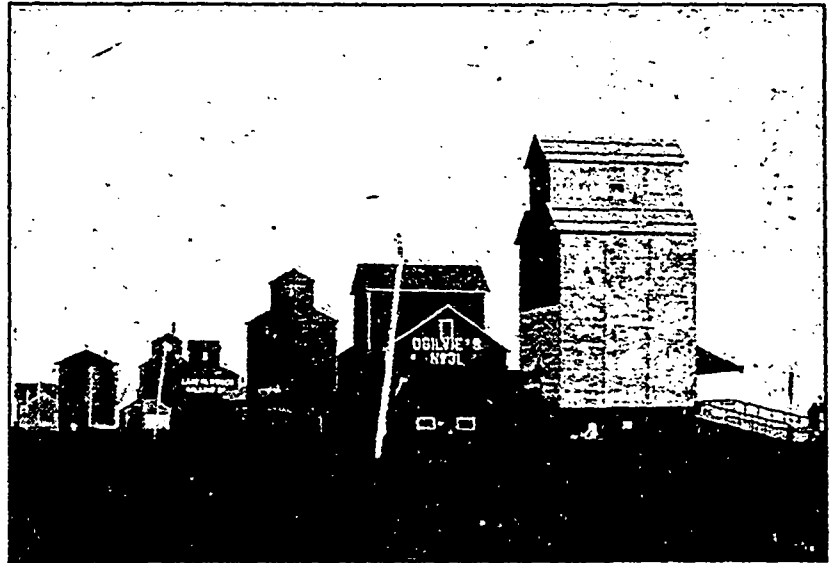
It has been jokingly said that this town is so-called, because it has no oaks and there is no lake within eight or ten miles. It is however, a pretty spot admirably situated for shelter and for charm of surroundings on slightly rolling land with clumps of poplar scattered all round, and while the sand hills may run unpleasantly close, they have prevented the destruction of much of the small trees in the little bluffs which dot the ground, as it has not been cleared away for farming purposes. Oak Lake is always a bright little town, whether from its sunny situation, the nature of its business men or both. It has improved rapidly in the last few years and is as good a town as there is in the west for its size. There are three elevators here and last year the total grain handled here and at Routledge, where Letch Bros. buy wheat, was 160,000 bushels. This

year the hail storm knocked out fully 4,000 acres, causing a loss of 70,000 or 80,000 bushels of wheat. The yield is less also, not being a greater average than 12 or 13 bushels. The total tributary to Oak Lake is not expected to exceed 300,000, of which, probably, 25,000 to 30,000 will be delivered at Routledge. Over half of the wheat is now in. This market is always a particularly strong one and an important factor is Letch Bros.' large mill of 250 barrels capacity, which requires 1,100 bushels every twenty-four hours to keep it going. This enterprising firm has built up a large business and established a high reputation for the flour they manufacture. They find a market both east and west but ship mostly to Ontario and Quebec. There are four general stores in Oak Lake. Wm. Thompson, one of the pioneers, has

is a good stock country south of the Lake.

VIRDEN.

This western town has become a business centre of no mean proportion, in the past few years and holds its trade well though railway building has of late years cut off tributary territory, and some of the best of it too, both north and south. The many handsome stone and brick blocks and residences give an air of solidity to the town that impresses a visitor well. Most of the stores have plate glass fronts, adding considerably to their attractiveness. There have been considerable improvements and additions to residential properties this year and the dealers say that there have been immense quantities of lumber and building materials sold to the farmers during the season. There has not been much extension of busi-



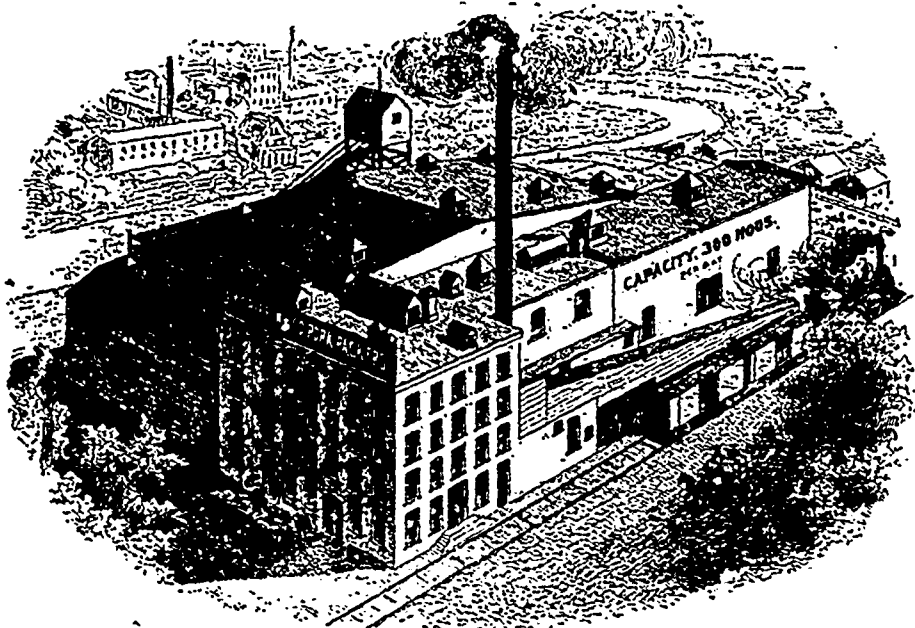
ROW OF GRAIN ELEVATORS

This is a familiar scene in Manitoba. The cut shows the row of Grain Elevators at Plum Coulee station and is an indication of what may be seen at almost every railway point in Manitoba.

been out of the hotel business for some time and carries a good general stock. Arthur Thompson & Co. have a store crammed full of goods and are doing a rushing trade. A. Cameron & Co., have also a large stock and John White makes up the fourth. The latter talks of selling out. R. Hood carries a stock of groceries and crockery, etc., and keeps the postoffice. C. E. Anderson & Co. have a good hardware stock. There is also a harness maker, jeweler, tailor, and several other small businesses, besides two butcher shops, two bakers, etc. The Leland hotel, a well known and popular house, is getting all the trade while the Thompson house is being remodeled and enlarged. When it is completed it will be double in size and greatly improved, no pains being spared to make it a first-class house. Considerable cattle business is done here and there

ness premises. The principal improvement has been at Frame & Miller's hardware store, which they have extended and remodeled, having put in a brick front and plate windows. This firm carries a large and varied stock of hardware, building material and lumber and having been long established, do a splendid trade. The two other hardware firms of J. A. Schoenan & Co., and Wyatt & Co., have also large stocks and are classed as solid business men. There have been some changes in general business this year in Virden. W. J. Wilcox now handles his large new store alone, Mr. Ramsay having retired. Jos. A. Merrick also continues alone, the firm of Pineo & Merrick having been dissolved. Mr. Pineo taking over the Griswold business. There are two other general stores, B. Meek, and McLennan & English, being the proprietors. Miss

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Consumers everywhere are asking for Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Dressed Beef, Dressed Hogs, Butter and Eggs. Rush them along and get **TOP PRICES**. We are making money for others. We can do it for you.

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We are open to buy for cash every Live Hog in Western Canada, bristles and all.

ORDER BY WIRE

Telegraph or write us for Prime, Narrow Sausage Casings and Seasoning, Finnan Haddie, Creamery and Dairy Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Bologna and Pork Sausage, *Red Cross Haws, Bacon and Lard*. The best and quickest selling goods in the market to-day.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & Co., WINNIPEG.
PORK PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CLOSE BUYING—THAT TELLS

How many Merchants get behind in the race, just because they do not use eternal vigilance in their buying. Every store sells **MOCCASINS**. Nearly all buy from me. Some don't. They're not the shrewd ones. Snowshoes, too.



ARTHUR CONGDON

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NOTE—My stock of Dolge Felt Shoes is not likely to last three weeks. Take the hint.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR _____

Excellence in Manufacture
Thoroughness in Finish
Up-to-date Styles
Good Values
Prompt Delivery

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THEN WRITE OR WIRE TO

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We are advertising in 400 Newspapers as follows:—"If you are wearing **SHOREY'S READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING** and do not find it perfectly satisfactory in every particular, and will communicate your complaint to us, we will see that you are satisfied or your money refunded."

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Clothing Manufacturers, Montreal

This is in accordance with our advertisement to guarantee our workmanship to the fullest extent and in every particular, and an evidence that the Guarantee Card, which you will find in the pocket of **SHOREY'S** garments, **MEANS WHAT IT SAYS**.

Is it of any advantage to you?



Dowling of Souris, has established a new millinery store this year. T. & J. Jones and Eldster & Keedwell are the two firms of butchers and cattle dealers. D. Fraser is an old timer in the flour and feed business. He also carries a good stock of groceries. R. E. Trumbell still continues the wholesale liquor business. The two large brick hotels are a credit to the town. Patterson is landlord of the Balmoral, and W. Bateman of the Central. The Union bank has a branch here under the capable management of Mr. Pugh, formerly of Morden, Carberry and Souris. He is ably assisted by Mr. Geo. Michie. There are two good drug stores, Macdonald & Co., and J. W. Elggubotham.

Virden has six elevators and the mill is also running under the management of Mr. W. D. Craig. There will be a large quantity of grain marketed this year, but there is much yet to come in, so that a total is hard to get at. It is variously estimated at from 400,000 to 600,000. The yield was on a par with the rest of the province, and the quality is good. There have been about fifty cars of cattle and ten or twelve of hogs shipped from this point this season, so that the farmers are not depending altogether on grain raising. The hogs shipped from here went west to British Columbia.

ELKHORN.

This, the last town on the line within the provincial boundary is showing marked signs of improvement. Ramsey & Cilgan have a large general store doing a thriving trade. Geo. T. Marsh, of Beulah, has opened up recently with a general stock. G. Silvester, formerly with Massey-Harris Co., and a well known and highly respected business man has lately bought the hardware business formerly owned by Rex Bros., and has greatly improved the stock. W. C. Van Nostrand the old timer of the town, handles lumber and building material, and sells the fuel which is principally coal. O. P. Jones is also an old timer in the hotel business, and has greatly improved, and enlarged his house this year. He has built a large wing with splendid sample rooms below and ten additional rooms above. The rebuilding of the Washakada Indian Home has kept every working man employed and will furnish work for some time to come. It will be finished next season. Meantime the work of the school, with several trades, including tailoring, carpenter work, shoemaking and printing is continued in temporary quarters. The Elkhorn Advocate is a local paper printed by the school printing office. Elkhorn has four elevators and a mill, the latter operated by D. Rowand. Some 200,000 bushels of wheat is the esti-

mated amount tributary to this point but the bulk is not yet in.

Fur Trade Prospects

A New York fur house has a letter in the Fur Trade Review in which the outlook for raw furs is considered. Furs being a luxury, this branch of trade is one of the first to feel the effects of depression, and the fur trade has been in a depressed state for some years. Now that business generally has improved, better times are looked for in the fur trade. The letter says:

Bear declined still further during the London winter and spring sales from the already low prices, which had been established in the previous year, thereby causing heavy losses to their owners, and but little benefit was derived from the improvement which black bear experienced during the last June sales, as the offering of this particular grade was at that time a limited one, and mostly bought at comparatively high figures. It is our opinion, however, that prices have about reached bottom, and we believe that prime, thin-pelted skins, particularly of the kind just referred to, will advance in value, as a better demand for them has developed, both here and on the continent. Still, the early collection of bear should be bought cautiously, because it consists principally of heavy pelted and low-furred skins, which, even in a more active market, it has always been difficult to handle advantageously.

Beaver held about their own about the first half of the year, sales in the local market being few and far between; but we noted with satisfaction that a little more attention has since been paid to this beautiful fur on our side, particularly to parcels containing a fair proportion of prime, pale-colored skins, such as we generally get from the Western and Northwestern States.

Whether this limited inquiry for beaver will continue and later on will improve, we hardly dare to predict, as we shall likely need the aid of the European market to push it again to the front, where it justly belongs; and a new basis of values may not be established until the result of the London January sales is known, at which time the largest quantity of beaver is generally closed out.

Otter could not be expected to sell well as long as the price of seal rules low, because a good share of the collection has always been used in the plucked and dyed state as the finest imitation of seal, and its continued decline has, therefore, occasioned no particular surprise in well-informed circles.

Dark colored skins, suitable to be used in the natural state, of which the supply is always limited, were again in good request, here as well as in Europe, while our coat trade took a fair hold of the lower grades whenever collectors were willing to accept the situation of the market, which, as can be readily understood, was mostly in buyers' favor. The stock of otter which is carried over, consists therefore, principally of the medium grades, but is not excessively large compared with former seasons, and from late indications is likely to be still further reduced before the fresh collection reaches our market. Opening prices will consequently be about equal to the closing quotations of last spring. Skunk were not a profitable article

for the exporters to handle this year, and the recent demand for certain grades by our home trade was therefore heartily welcomed by our dealers, a good many of whom were induced by the adverse condition of the European market to carry a great many over this summer.

Real blue and good colored skins, as well as common low priced lots, sold again the best, the same as last year, and there is also still a fair demand for large mink, as they work up to best advantage into scarfs and small capes, which two articles are expected to sell well.

According to the latest advices from Europe, mink are moving but slowly over there, real large skins and those of moderate cost, which can be used by the cloak houses, having the preference, so that we are not justified in expecting a noteworthy support from that direction, and a lower range of prices must be looked for during the coming winter.

Muskrat succeeded in about holding their own on account of the fair demand for them from Europe, only the spring skins which are mostly used for plucking and dyeing, showed a decidedly weakening tendency, which is no doubt due to the fact that the increased consumption of sheared dyed coneys which article almost killed the sale of heavy furred muskrats on our side, has accomplished something similar on the Continent; and we have every reason to fear that this state of affairs will remain unchanged for some time to come as coneys are again this season strong sellers, in spite of the noteworthy advance in their price, and appear to please the public.

Fall and winter muskrat, will, therefore, be quoted at about last season's prices, and the London January sales will give us a very fair indication of what we may expect for the later catch, because at that time the largest offering of this fur is made, including a considerable share of spring skins.

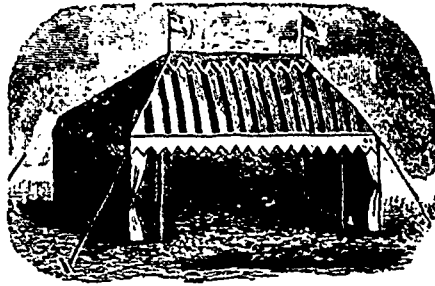
Skunk may have disappointed us, but still their unsatisfactory sale cannot have caused any surprise to those well informed as to the tone of the market, and if skunk had been bought last winter, as common sense and good judgment dictated, there would surely have been less cause for regret.

It is useless to deny that, for a while at least, this fur has apparently seen its best days, and if the newly established low range of prices has during the past few months tended to create a somewhat better demand for it, we have no cause for rejoicing, because, with rare exceptions, the bulk of the collection has, after all, to be sent abroad, and as long as Europe continues to be a low bidder for skunk, which is almost certain to be the case again next winter, we cannot look for a noteworthy advance in their value.

There is a possibility, though, that if the present activity in the fur trade continues, a part of the fresh collection may be wanted for immediate use; but we would regret such a chance very much, as it might encourage a foolish and uncalled for competition, which would prove, eventually, both to the shipper in the country and the dealer, hurtful and misleading. Raccoon bore out the expectations which we had placed on them last year, and all kinds met with a fair demand in both markets throughout the year. The lower grades, suitable for coats, sold again most readily on our side, and the opening of the Klondyke regions stimulated the inquiry for them still further as a fur coat may

HOPE & CO.

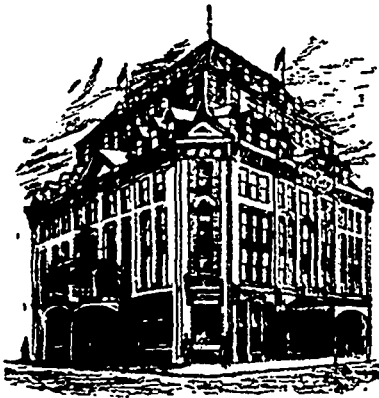
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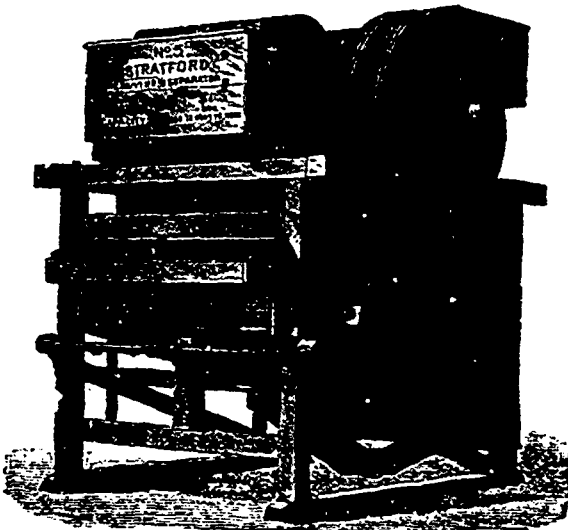
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and are prepared to fill all **FALL ORDERS.** Our travellers
are now out on their usual trip.



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almost be called a necessity for the numerous prospectors who are going to brave the Arctic winter.

To the best of our knowledge, the stock of raccoon which is now carried in first hands is rather limited, with a promise of being still further reduced as the season advances; and we have therefore, good reason to believe that this article will at least hold its own until next spring unless something quite unforeseen should occur.

Red fox sold fairly well, and, judging from present indications, we can look for at least steady prices, if not for some improvement on them. Heavily furred skins such as we generally get from Northern, and particularly Northwestern sections, are in best demand, as they are most suitable to be dyed black, in which condition quite a few skins are needed now on our side also, while the lower grades of red fox remain an export article, for which we have, however, good reasons to expect a satisfactory outlet as well.

Marten took well again at strengthening prices, the demand being equally good for them here and in Europe owing to their extensive use for ladies neck-wear, and from all the information we can gather, we are justified in assuming that their popularity will continue for a reasonable time. Still we would not advise anybody to speculate in a further advance in prices, for we consider the latter now somewhat strained, and especially the collectors in such sections where mostly small and pale colored skins are taken, will find it to their advantage to pay close attention to the future development of the markets.

Lynx, of which large offerings were closed out at unprecedentedly low prices, keep on accumulating in nearly all fur centres, and we would consider it a vain effort on our part to make any prediction about their future.

The only thing we can do is to wait patiently until a change in fashion causes a reaction in the taste for this beautiful fur, and in the meanwhile we must try to buy lynx at prices which are in accord with the state of trade.

Wolf, badger and wild cat but particularly the last two articles named, like lynx, are almost unsalable on either side of the ocean; and although it is rather trying and expensive to do so, owners must be content to carry their stock of these goods until the unexpected happens, and a demand for them springs up again in some part of the globe.

Amongst those of our furs which we generally look upon as being almost exclusively fit for export, and whose values are, therefore, chiefly regulated by the results of the London sales, fisher was the only one showing real strength, as a good many skins were wanted here also, principally on account of the large bushy tails, which make an exceedingly handsome trimming for neck scarfs.

Sea otter, silver and cross fox held about their own, while white fox, civet cat, house cat, kitt fox, etc., shared in the general decline.

Routes to Yukon

Vancouver, Nov. 5.—Hon. Clifford Sifton was presented with an address by the Vancouver Board of Trade yesterday. In the course of a lengthy speech in reply he said he had been much gratified with his reception on the Pacific coast. While up at Skagway he had found that the police transportation system had practically broken down. This he had set right

again and had made arrangements for police posts every fifty miles from Dawson to Skagway. Next year every possible avenue into Yukon from the coast would be guarded by a force and customs officers placed there. He had made arrangements for a monthly mail service to and from Dawson during the winter. No telegraph line will be laid this winter. The line will eventually go alongside the permanent route, and must wait till that is decided on. The cabinet would select the best route of three; Chilcoot, White Pass or Stickeen river. Personally Mr. Sifton is inclined to favor the latter all-Canadian route. He feels disposed to allow the issue of miner's licenses at Vancouver. He said the government have decided to provide escorts to miners, and in the richer mining districts to build treasure houses. They would become responsible for the safe keeping of gold so far as police protection is concerned, and also while on the way out of the country. Arrangements would be made whereby miners can exchange gold dust for drafts payable by any Canadian bank. The government would seriously consider the question of establishing a Canadian mint. Possibly the royalty regulation would be changed so that the collection would be on the net and not the gross output. He stated positively, however, that there would be no abolition of royalty altogether. He had found out that it would be impossible to reserve alternate claims, so the government claims will be held in groups. The government will stand strongly by the policy that a considerable portion of the wealth of Yukon should be reserved for public use. The department of the Interior will shortly issue a pamphlet giving the fullest, up-to-date information regarding Klondyke prepared by Mr. Ogilvie.

Last evening the Liberals banqueted Mr. Sifton.

E. J. Duchesnay, C. P. R. engineer sent up to examine the Stickeen river to Yukon, will leave to-morrow for Montreal to lay his report before C. P. R. officials. While he declines to discuss the feasibility of the route for railway purposes, Mr. Duchesnay gave the press correspondent a brief account of his trip. He left here on September 14 and was thus away about seven weeks, including a week's wait for the steamer at Wrangel. From Vancouver he proceeded to Wrangel and travelled to the headwaters of the Stickeen river by canoe. The distance to Teslin Lake is 180 miles and this he walked, a pack train conveying the supplies. The weather was good and no difficulties were encountered so that it would seem that railroad building will be easy. On his way in Mr. Duchesnay overtook Mr. Jennings, the surveyor sent out by the Dominion government to ascertain the most feasible route to Yukon. He returned in company with Duchesnay after sending two parties, one in charge of a son of William Ogilvie, the well known surveyor, to explore the Hootalinqua river. On his trip Mr. Duchesnay met a number of miners en route to Klondyke and he expressed the opinion that all of them will get to Dawson this season.

A boiler in the Royal city lumber mills, Vancouver, exploded on Nov. 3. Three men were injured and several had miraculous escapes. The engine house was wrecked, as was also the blacksmith shop, by the falling of the big smokestack upon it.

Northern Manitoba

J. B. Tyrrell of the geological survey department, Ottawa, returned Thursday from examining the country between Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg, running as far north as Fairford river. Mr. Tyrrell came west last August with Lord Kelvin's party from the British association gathering in Toronto and since that time has been out in the district mentioned to determine exactly the character and value of the rock formations underlying the district and the soils that overlie the rock. To a *Fraser Press* representative last night Mr. Tyrrell said: "Much of the country between Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg is stony, but there is a considerable stretch of good land towards the shores of Lake Winnipeg of rich fertile soil, more particularly near Foxton, Pleasant Home, and northward in that vicinity. Back of that there is a high rocky ridge that extends almost to the Little Saskatchewan river. On that ridge, which is almost level, there is often very little soil covering the rock. It is a dry, level country. The country is almost entirely underlaid by limestone, such as is found along the shores of Lake Winnipeg. I was surprised to see so many settlers doing well in the neighborhood of the place I mentioned. It is a beautiful country around Pleasant Home and there is a rich tract of land and many farms are under cultivation. West towards Shoul Lake it is a grassy country; it is suitable for cattle raising and dairying. A number of Icelandic families are there doing remarkably well. North of this settlement one gets into the forests, which are still a preserve for moose and red deer. There appeared to be a large number of these animals. In my opinion much of the country in the northern part would need to be systematically drained by large main drains before any settlers could go in and prosper. For days while going through that part of the district our horses were over their legs in swamps."

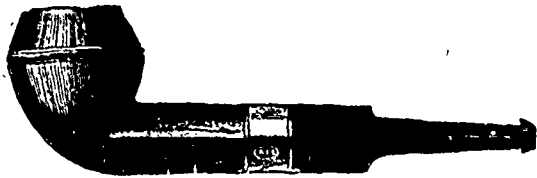
"What do you think of lowering the waters of Lake Manitoba?" inquired the reporter.

"Well, I should think that the object in view was to prevent the overflowing of hay marshes. Now, if the lake is permanently lowered, those hay marshes would cease to be hay lands, and would soon become dry lands. Lake Manitoba waters oscillate, and thus keep a wide stretch of country in excellent condition for the breeding of cattle. This overflow every now and again fertilizes the country similar to that in the Nile river regions."

"And do you return to Ottawa from here?"

"Not for two weeks. I shall go over the country between this city, Stony Mountain and Stonewall to complete the geological section from the Trenton rocks of Lake Winnipeg to the Niagara rocks of the higher country west."

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Manitoba. Month's \$65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Department Y, Chicago.



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New stock to hand of the famous Morell Mackenzie Pipes and Cartridges. Well assorted stock in BB and G.B.D. pipes. Well pipes to sell from twenty five cents to two dollars. Splendid line in low and high price case goods, including sets and meerschaum. Cover pipes, new lines just to hand. Pipe mounts, stems, cigar and cigarette holders, match boxes, pouches, etc.

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339 and 341 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

Importers of **China, Glass and Earthenware, Etc., Etc.**

A. C. Beach, their old reliable traveller, will represent them in Manitoba, the Territories and B. C. He is now on the road; headquarters for the present, LELAND HOUSE, WINNIPEG.

All communications addressed to him there will be promptly attended to.

Frank Lightcap

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HIDES, SHEEP PELTS
WOOL, TALLOW
FURS and
SENECA ROOT

234 King St., Winnipeg

Highest prices paid. Parties consigning to me will be liberally dealt with and returns will be made promptly.

METCALFE & SON

Millers of the finest quality of

Rolled, Standard and Granulated **Oatmeal**

Also Roll Wheat, Chop or Ground Feed, etc.
Prices quoted on application.

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Cigar Factory

Our Brands Stand the Test
Others Come and Go Again

The Leaders in the Market are

The Rosebud Flor de Bahama
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ENGRAVING for all **ILLUSTRATIVE** and **ADVERTISING** PURPOSES
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DESIGNS FURNISHED
HALF-TONES & OUTLINE ENGRAVING
CARDS INVOICES-NOTE AND LETTER HEADS CERTIFICATES of Stock ETC ETC

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Oak Lake

"Anchor Brand" **Flours**

FROM NO. 1 HARD WHEAT.

Bran, Shorts and all kinds of Chopped Feed and Grain.

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THIBAUDEAU BROTHERS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
FRENCH AMERICAN & GERMAN GOODS
JE DEPIE
332 St. Paul St. MONTREAL

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

Tin—Lamb and Flagg, 56 and 23 lb ingots, per lb 10@20c.

Tin Plates—Charcoal plates, I C. 10 x 14, 12 x 12 and 14 x 20, \$1.50@4.75; I X, same size box, \$5.75@8; I C. charcoal, 20 x 28, 112 sheets to box, \$8.50@9; I X, box, 20 x 28, 112 sheets, \$10.50@11.

Terne Plates—I C, 20 x 28, \$8.50@9.

Iron and Steel—Bar iron, 100 lbs., base price, \$2.10 hand iron, 100 lbs., \$2.65@2.75; Swedish iron, 100 lbs, \$5.25@6; sleigh shoe steel, 2.75@3; best cast tool steel, lb, 9@11c; imitation Russian sheet, 7@8c; genuine Russian sheet, lb., 12@13c.

Sheet Iron—10 to 20 guage, \$3; 22 to 24 and 26 guage, \$3.25; 28 guage \$3.50

Canada Plates—Garth and Blaina, 3.00@3.15.

Galvanized Iron—American, 20 guage, \$3.75; 22 and 24 guage, \$4; 26 guage, \$4.25; 28 guage, \$4.50 100 lbs.

Iron pipe is quoted as follows per 100 feet: 1/2 inch, \$2.50; 3/8 inch, \$2.75; 1/2 inch, \$3; 5/8 inch, \$4; 1 inch, \$5; 1 1/2 inch, \$7; 1 3/4 inch, \$8.50; 2 inch, \$11.50.

Lead—Pig, per lb., 4 1/2 to 5c.

Sheet Zinc—In casks, \$6.00 lb., broken lots \$6.50.

Solder—Half and half (guar) per lb., 14@16c.

Ammunition—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American discount 40 per cent; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 and 5; rim fire military, American, net list; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent, shot shells, 12 guage, \$6@7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 6c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6 1/2c. Robin Hood powder, 17 lb kegs, \$10; 4 kegs, 4 1/2 lbs, \$3; Canister, 9 oz., 60c. Loaded shells, 12 guage, soft shot, \$18 per 1,000. No. 10 guage, \$20.70 per 1,000.

Dupont Powder—Dupont Rifle FFg, 25-lb keg, \$5.00, 12 1/2 lb keg, \$2.75, cases of 4 6 1/2 lb kegs, \$6.60, cases of 24 1 lb canisters, \$8.50, cases of 48 1/2 lb canisters, \$9.25; Dupont Rifle FFg, 25 lb keg, \$5.25, 12 1/2 lb keg, \$3.00, cases of 4 6 1/2 lb kegs, \$7.00, cases of 24 1 lb canisters, \$9.00, cases of 48 1/2 lb canisters, \$9.75; Dominion Rifle, 25 lb keg, \$5.75, 12 1/2 lb keg, \$3, cases of 4 6 1/2 lb kegs, \$7, cases of 24 1 lb canisters, \$11, cases of 48 1/2 lb canisters, \$12; Sea Shooting Fg, 25 lb keg, \$6; Manitoba Sporting, 25 lb keg, \$8.00, 12 1/2 lb keg, \$4.25, cases of 4 6 1/2 lb kegs, \$9.00; cases of 24 1 lb canisters, \$13.00; Eagle Ducking, 25 lb keg, \$11.00, 12 1/2 lb keg, \$5.75, cases of 4 6 1/2 lb kegs, \$12.00; Crystal Grain, cases of 4 6 1/2 lb kegs, \$14.00, cases of 24 1 lb canisters, \$17; Blasting, 25 lb keg, \$3.00. Dupont Smokeless powder, 12 1/2 lbs, \$22.00, 6 1/2 lbs, \$11.25, 3 1/2 lbs, \$5.75, 1/2 canisters, \$1.00.

Wire—Galvanized barb wire, \$2.70@2.75 100 lbs.; Plain wire and staples, \$2.85@2.90.

Rope—Sisal, lb., 6 1/2c base; manilla, lb., 8 1/2c base; cotton, 1/2 to 1/4 inch and larger, 16c lb.

Axes—Per box, \$6@9.

Nails—Cut, keg, base price, \$2.50 for 20 to 60d., with new classification of extras; common steel wire nails, 4 1/2@6 inch, \$2.65 per keg, with usual extras for smaller sizes

Horse Nails—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List price as follows: No. 5, \$7.50 box. No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box. No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount of above list prices 5 per cent.

Winnipeg Prices of Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.

Following are close jobbing prices, as to quantity:

White Lead—Pure, \$6.25 100 lbs. Prepared Paints—Pure liquid colors, gallon \$1.15@1.25.

Dry Colors—White lead, pound, 7c; red lead, kegs, 5 1/2c; yellow ochre in barrel lots, 2 1/2c; less than barrels, 3c; golden ochre, barrels, 3 1/2c; less than barrels, 4c; Venetian, red, barrels, 3c; less than barrels, 3 1/2c; American vermilion, 15c; English vermilion, \$1 per lb., Paris green, 18@19c; Canadian metallic oxides, barrel lots, 2 1/2c; less than barrel lots, 3c; English purple oxides, 100 lb. kegs, 4c; less than kegs, 4 1/2c lb.

Varnishes—No. 1 furniture, per gallon, \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.50@1.75; hard oil finish, \$1.50@2; brown Japan, \$1; house painters' gold-size Japan, \$1.50; coach painters' do., \$2@2.25; No. 1 orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50.

Sundries—Glue, S. S., in sheets, 1b 12 1/2@15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 16@25c. Stove gasoline, case, \$4; benzine, case, \$4. Axle grease, imperial, case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, case, \$3.75; Diamond axle grease, \$2.25 case. Coal tar, barrel, \$7. Portland cement, barrel, \$4@4.25; plaster, barrel \$3.25; plasterers' hair, P. P., 90c bale. Putty, in bladders, barrel lots, 2 1/2c lb., do. in 100 lb kegs, 2 1/2c, do., less than barrels, 1b, 3c. Alabastine, cases of 20 pkgs., \$6.50@7.50 as to color.

Window Glass—First break is quoted at \$1.75 per box of 50 feet and \$2 for second break. Linseed Oil—Raw, gal., 52c; boiled, gal., 55c in barrels; less than barrels, 5c gallon extra, with additional charges for cans. Turpentine—Pure spirits in barrels, 60c; less than barrels, gallon, 63c. An additional charge for packages for small quantities.

Oils—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25@30c gallon; clear machine oils, 33@40c; cylinder oil, 50@75c, as to quality; castor oil, 11c per lb; tanners' or harness oil, 65c; neatsfoot oil, \$1; steam refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 gallon.

Refined Petroleum—Prices here are as follows: Silver star, 18 1/2c; crescent, 22 1/2c; oleophene, 23 1/2c in barrels. Car lots, 1c gallon less. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 27c for eocene and 24c for sunlight.

Winnipeg Lumber Prices.

These prices are retail quotations at Winnipeg, such as contractors and others buy at. The mills quote delivered prices at various points.

Dimension and Timber—No. 1, 2x4 to 2x12, 12, 14 and 16 ft, \$18.50, 18 ft, \$19.50, 20 ft, \$20.50, 22 ft, \$21.50, 24 ft, \$22.50; 3x6 to 3x12, 4x4 to 4x12, 6x6 to 6x12 and 8x8, 12, 14 and 16 ft, \$20.00, 18 ft, \$21.00, 20 ft, \$22.00, 22 ft, \$23.00, 24 ft, \$24.00; 8x10 to 12x12, 12, 14 and 16 ft, \$22.00, 18 ft, \$23.00, 20 ft, \$24.00, 22 ft, \$25.00, 24 ft, \$26.00; 2x4, 10 ft, \$20.50; 2x6 to 2x12, 10 ft, \$18.00. No. 2 dimension, \$1.50 less than No. 1. Dimension, 26, 28 and 30 ft, \$26.00. Timber, 26, 28 and 30 ft, \$28.00. \$1.00 per M advance on each inch over 12 inch in depth and width. Tamarac dimension same price as pine. Spruce dimension at \$2.00 per M less than pine. Cull plank, all widths at \$12.00 per M. B. C. fir dimension up to 32 feet at \$30.00 per M., 32 to 40 feet, \$33.00, 40 to 60 feet \$36.00. \$1.00

per M extra for each 2 in. over 12 in. in width or depth.

Boards—1st common, red pine, \$25.00, 2nd common, \$18.00, 3rd common, \$16.00; No. 1 cull, \$12.00, No. 2 cull, \$8.00; spruce, \$16.00. \$1.00 per M extra for stock boards. \$2.00 per M less for 10 ft. and under. No. 1 box, 14 in. and up, \$30.00, No. 2 box boards, 14 in. and up, \$26.00. Extra dressing \$1.50 per M.

Siding, Flooring and Ceiling—2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$36.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch white pine, \$28.00; 1st and 2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch red pine, \$30.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch red pine, \$25.00; 4th, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red and white, \$20.00; B.C. No. 1 fir, \$32.00; B.C. No. 2 fir, \$29.00; B.C. No. 3 fir, \$26.00; B.C. spruce, \$32.00; 4, 5 and 6 inch spruce, native, \$20.00; 8 and 10 inch pine, \$23.00; No. 1 cedar siding and ceiling, \$36.00; No. 2 cedar siding and ceiling, \$30.00; 1/2 inch cedar or fir siding and ceiling, \$26.00. \$1.00 per M advance for dressing both sides.

Bevel Siding—No. 1 white pine, \$26.00; No. 2 red and white, \$23.00.

Shiplap—Pine, 6 inch, \$18.00, 8 and 10 inch, \$20.00; Spruce, 8 and 10 inch, \$19.00, 6 inch, \$18.00; cull shiplap, \$16.00.

Shingles—B. C. cedar, per M, No. 1, \$2.50, No. 2, \$2.00; B.C. cedar dimension shingles, \$4.00; B.C. cedar dimension band sawed, \$5.00; No. 1 pine, per M, \$2.50, No. 2, \$2.00, No. 3, \$1.75.

Lath—Pine lath, per M, \$3.00.

Finishings—1 1/2 and 2 inch—White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$65.00, 3rd clear, \$55.00, selects, \$45.00, shops, \$36.00; red pine, clear, \$40.00, selects, \$32.00; B.C. cedar clears, \$55.00; B.C. fir clears and stepping, \$45.00; \$5.00 per M advance on 2 1/2 inch and thicker. One inch—White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$60.00, 3rd clear, \$48.00, selects, No. 1, \$38.00, selects, No. 2 (extra 1st com) \$30.00; red pine, clear, \$40.00, selects, \$30.00; B.C. cedar, clear, \$55.00.

Oak—Red and White—1/2 sawed, \$85.00; 1st and 2nd, 55.00 to \$65.00; common, \$40.00.

Mouldings and Base—Parting strips, 100 feet lineal, 60c, lattice, 1x1 1/2, 100 feet lineal, 85c; window and door stop, 1 1/2 inch lineal, \$1.25, ditto, 2 inch lineal, \$1.50; 1/2 round and 3/4 cove, 75c; 1 1/2 round mould, \$1.50; 2 round mould, \$1.75; 2 1/2 round mould, \$2.00; 3 round mould, \$2.25; 3 1/2 round mould, \$2.50; 4 round mould, \$2.75; 4 1/2 round mould, \$3.00; 5 round mould, \$3.25; 6 round mould, \$4.00; 5 round window stool, 1 1/2, \$4.50; 6 round window stool, 1 1/2, \$5.25; 4 round casings, \$2.50; 5 round casings, \$2.75; 6 round casings, \$3.25; 8 round base, \$4.50; 10 round base, \$5.50; 12 round base, \$7.00; hand rail, 2x4, \$5.00; wainscot cap, 2 1/2 inch, \$2.35, 3 inch, \$2.75; paper mould, 75c. Moulding made from 1 1/2 stock add 25 per cent; 1 1/2 add 50 per cent. Hardwood mouldings or mouldings to detail at special prices. All shop work at special net prices.

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THE COMMERCIAL

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Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, Nov. 8.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat, No. 2, Jan., new, 92 5-8c; Dec., new, 92 7-8c, May, 90 1-4 to 90 3-8c.
Corn, No. 2, May, 80c, Dec., 26 1-4c; Nov., 26c.
Oats, No. 2, Dec., 19 3-4c; May, 21 7-8c to 22.
Mess pork, Dec., \$7.05; Jan., \$8.00.
Lard, Dec., \$4.27 1-2; Jan., \$4.42 1-2.
Short ribs, Dec., \$4.45; Jan., \$4.60.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Wheat, Nov. 91 3-8c. Dec. opened 92 1-2c, closed 91 5-8c. May opened 89 5-8c, closed 88 7-8 to 89c.
Corn, Nov. 26c. Dec. opened 26 1-4c, closed 26 1-4c b. May opened 21 7-8c, closed 21 3-4 to 7-8c. Pork, ribs, Dec. \$4.35. Jan. \$4.37. Sides, Dec. opened \$7.57, closed \$7.45. Jan. opened \$8.55, closed \$8.40. Lard, Dec. \$4.15 to \$4.17. Jan. \$4.30.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat, No. 2, Nov., new, 93 5-8c; Dec., new, 93 7-8c; May, 90 7-8c to 91c.
Corn, No. 2, Nov., 26 1-2c; Dec., 26 3-4c to 26 7-8c; May, 30 3-8c.
Oats, No. 2, Dec., 19 7-8c to 20c; May, 22 cents.
Mess pork, Dec., \$7.40; Jan., \$8.37 1-2.
Lard, Dec., \$4.15; Jan., \$4.30.
Short ribs, Dec., \$4.30; Jan., \$4.35.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat, No. 2, Nov., new, 93 5-8c; Dec., new, 93 7-8c; May, 91 1-4c.
Corn, No. 2, Nov., 26 3-4c; Dec., 27c; May, 30 3-8c.
Oats, No. 2, Dec., 20c; May, 22c.
Mess pork, Dec., \$7.45; Jan., \$8.42 1-2.
Lard, Dec., \$4.22 1-2; Jan., \$4.37 1-2.
Short ribs, Dec., \$4.35; Jan., \$4.40.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—The leading futures closed as follows.

Wheat—Nov. new 94; Dec. 94 1-4; May 90 3-4.
Corn—No. 2 Nov. 26 7-8, Dec. 26 7-8; May 30 1-4 to 30 3-8.
Oats—No. 2 Dec. 20 1-8 to 20 1-4; May 22 1-8.
Mess pork—Dec. \$7.37 1-2; Jan. \$8.35.
Lard—Dec. \$4.20; Jan. \$4.35.
Short ribs—Dec. \$4.30; Jan. \$4.35.
(See Saturdays Market on another Page)

New York Wheat.

New York, Nov. 8.—Wheat receipts, 378,850 bushels, exports, 134,053 bush.; sales, 6,505,000 bushels, futures 468,000 bushels spot. Spot weak. No. 2 red, 99 1-4c f.o.b. afloat; ungraded red, \$1.01 1-4; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 98 1-4c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Duluth, \$1.00 1-4 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern, New York, 97 1-4c afloat. Options weak and with few exceptions very heavy all day, closing 1 1-4 to 1-2 net lower. Depressing influences included lower cables, bearish weekly statistics, rain west and liquidation. Sales including No. 2 red, January, 96 7-16c to 96 13-16c, closed 96 3-4c; May, 93 1-8c to 93 5-8c, closed 93 3-8c. November closed 95 5-8c. December, 96c to 96 5-8c, closed 96 1-4 cents.

New York, Nov. 9.—Wheat, Dec. opened 95 5-8c, closed 94 3-4c. May opened 92 3-4c, closed 92 1-8c.

New York, Nov. 10.—Wheat receipts, 142,500 bushels, exports, 29,277 bush.; sales, 6,795,000 bushels. Options opened strong on covering induced by higher cables and frost in Argentine, reacted under realizing but closed strong on export demand and renewed covering at 1-4c to 2c net advance. Sales included No. 2 red, Jan., 96 9-16c to 97 1-8c, closed 97 1-8c; May, 93 5-16c to 94 1-16c, closed 93 7-8c. November closed 96c; December, 96 3-16c to 96 13-16c, closed 96 3-4c.

New York, Nov. 11.—Wheat receipts, 265,700 exports, 76,590; sales, 6,455,000 futures, 200,000 spot. Spot firm. No. 2 red, 94 1-2c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 99c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, \$1.01 3-4; No. 2 hard,

New York, 97 1-2c. Options opened weak and sold off under bearish cables and denials of Argentine crop damage, but turned strong in afternoon on rumor of trouble between Greece and Turkey, closing active at 1-4c, net advance. Sales included No. 2 red, Jan., 96 to 97 1-2c, closed 97 1-2c; May, 92 7-16c to 94 1-8c, closed 94 1-8c; Nov., closed 96 1-4; Dec., 95 1-2c to 97c, closed 97c.

New York, Nov. 12.—Wheat receipts 189,275 bushels; exports 152,873 bushels; sales, 4,595,000 bushels futures; 145,000 bushels spot. Spot steady; No. 2 red, 99 3-4 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba \$1.02 3-4 f.o.b. afloat to arrive; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 93 3-4 f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard, 97 1-4 spot. Options opened weak under disappointing cables and foreign selling, rallied on covering and was quiet, but very steady all day, closing 1-8 to 1-4 net lower. No. 2 red, Jan., 96 5-8 to 97 1-8, closed 97 1-8; May, 93 5-16 to 94, closed 93 3-4; Nov. closed 96; Dec., 96 3-16 to 97, closed 96 3-4.

The Live Stock Trade.

A private cable received from London reported sales of Canadian ranch stock at 9c, which figure shows an advance of 1-2c.

Liverpool, November 8.—The market was firmer and prices ruled higher, choice Canadian cattle selling at 10 1-2c; choice sheep at 11c, and choice States cattle at 11c.

At the Point St. Charles cattle yards Montreal, on Nov. 8, sheep met with a fair sale on export account at 3c per lb., and lambs sold at 3 1-2c to 4c per lb. The market for hogs was firmer owing to the small receipts and sales were made at \$4.50 to \$4.60 per 100 lbs.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says: Sheepmen should feel very well satisfied with present prices when compared with a year ago. Sheep are \$1 to \$1.50 higher than this time last year, a very gratifying difference. This improvement has encouraged an unusual demand for feeding sheep for breeding.

London, November 8.—There was a much better feeling in the market for Canadian stock and prices for both cattle and sheep advanced 1c owing to smaller supplies and an improved demand. United States and Argentine cattle were unchanged. Choice Canadian cattle sold at 10 1-2c; choice sheep at 11c and lambs at 12c. Choice States cattle brought 11 1-4c, and Argentine 10c.

At the East End abattoir market Montreal on Nov. 8, the supply of cattle was large, but there was a firm market for choice stock and prices ruled slightly higher; offerings of this class limited. The demand for export was slow. Some trade was done in young steers and common bulls for shipment to Buffalo at 2 to 2 1-2 for steers and 1 1-4c to 1 1-2c for bulls. Choice butchers' cattle sold at 4 1-4c: good at 3 3-4c to 4c; fair at 3c to 3 1-2c; common at 2 1-4c to 2 3-4c, and inferior at 1 1-4c to 2c per lb. live weight. Export sheep slow at 3c and local buyers paid 2 1-2c to 2 3-4c for culls. Good to choice lambs sold at 4c to 4 1-4c, and lower grades at 3 1-2c to 3 3-4c per lb. live weight.

Grocery Trade Notes.

Advices from Smyrna report a very firm market there for Sultana raisins, the stocks having been greatly reduced by the demand of consuming markets, and the prospects point to a maintenance of present prices.

Advices from Sicily report an unexpected rise in the price of filberts, owing to bad weather in the interior and small arrivals in Messina.

The feature of the rice market during the past week has been the advance of 1-2c per lb., at producing points for Crystal Japan grades, and present advices received state that all the rice produced in Japan will be required for home consumption, but this statement will likely be qualified later on.

A Toronto report says: Canned goods are quoted higher this week, and, owing to the short pack, it is expected that they will go still higher. There is an active demand for fruits, and stocks here are kept pretty close. But there is another direct steamer due in a week that will bring further supplies of currants and Valencia raisins.

Montreal advices report a great scarcity of new Labrador salmon and No. 2 mackerel, in fact there is no stock of the former on spot outside of one or two small lots of old No. 2 small fish, which are firmly held at \$11 to \$12 per barrel. The market for mackerel has been exceedingly strong and a sharp advance in price of \$4 per barrel has taken place within the past week, recent sales of small lots having been made at \$20 per barrel.

Mail advices from California state that raisin seeders are paying the equivalent of 4 1-2c for three-crown raisins, the supply of which is reported to be growing small. Offerings are limited. Packers, according to the same dispatch, are declining to sell three-crowns for shipment to the eastern markets, unless the buyers are willing to include in their purchase, a considerable proportion of two-crowns. For straight cars three-crowns 4 1-2c f.o.b., seems to be an inside price on the Coast.

The Montreal Gazette says: The decline of 1-4c per lb., noted in the New York market for yellows last week, has been followed up this week with a further reduction of 1-8c, but granulated has ruled about steady at \$4.72 per 100 lbs net. The market abroad for the raw article has been somewhat firmer and private cable received to-day from London notes an advance of 3-4d since this day week in the price of beet, quoting November and December at 8s 6d. Granulated is selling at 4 1-16c to 4 1-8c, and yellows at 3 5-16c to 3 3-4c, as to quality, at the Canadian refineries, Canadian German manufactured, granulated is selling at 3 5-8c, in bags, and at 3 11-16c, in barrels.

Concerning the situation in dates the Hills Bros. Co say: "Persian dates—The steamers Laristan and Chan Mackay have already reached Suez, en route for London, where they are expected about November 14th, and the first transshipments for the United States can, therefore, only leave on steamer Paris from Southampton, sailing on the 20th, due in New York Saturday, 27th inst. The goods cannot possibly be ready for delivery before Monday the 29th. Owing to the very late arrival of new fruit a sharp demand is expected for first parcels."

DAIRY QUOTATIONS.

Montreal, Nov. 11.—Cheese weak, 7c to 8 1-4c.
Butter—Creamery, dull, 17c to 18 1-2 cents.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

Montreal, Nov. 11.—C. P. R. in London, 83 1-4; Commercial Cable, 180 1-4; asked; 180 5-8 bid.

Expert Opinion.

Capt. C. H. Hamilton, a mining expert, who has spent some time in Northwestern Ontario, as the representative of people who contemplate investing in the region, arrived in the city Monday, bringing with him three gold bricks from the Olive mine at Mine Centre, Seine River, he having been appointed special custodian of the precious nuggets by the management of the mine on his departure for the city. Capt. Hamilton was waited on last evening by a Free Press representative, and interrogated concerning his investigations in the mining country. Referring to the Mine Centre district he said: "There is no country that I have been in that can in an area nine miles long by eight wide show proven mines such as the Olive, the Foley, the Ferguson, the AD2, the Lucky Coin, the Swede, the Randolph, and G120, to say nothing of the Alice A., a marvellous property, HP222, near the Lucky Coin, G56P, and several other noteworthy prospects. The amount of mineral wealth contained in that small area is one of the new wonders of recent mining history."

"The Foley company have just completed a twelve stamp compressor, and their full twenty stamps will soon be running steadily. One shaft is now down 300 feet, and the veins continue in richness and width. The Ferguson mine will start up again shortly, the domestic differences between the owners having been settled. The Olive still continues on the even tenor of its way, turning out bricks with monotonous regularity with a two stamp prospecting mill, to which five more stamps will be added in the near future. Including the three bricks that I brought in to-day, the total output of this mine since mill operations began a few weeks ago has been 502 1-2 ounces. That gold, I may state, has been entirely extracted from rock taken out in development work only, half of which was slate from the walls, found to carry sufficient gold to justify milling. One hundred and fifteen and a half ounces were taken from fifteen tons of quartz, and there are now in the bin thirty tons of ore of the same quality. Work, I understand, is to be pushed vigorously, and the development justifies the employment of air compressor drills. This property, in my opinion, is the best in Western Ontario, and I have been over the whole territory."

"I found that the work of opening up the mines is being done in an intelligent manner, and is being pushed throughout the entire region. The prospectors are doing their utmost with limited capital, to strip and prove their veins; and I have no hesitation in saying that by next spring a very marked improvement in the conditions of the country will be observed; that for every property now in a condition to be inspected there will be ten next spring."

"The country up the Seine River through Sturgeon Falls to the Sawbill has also been proved to be exceedingly rich in gold. On meets prospectors and mining experts in all directions, and development work is proceeding with great rapidity. The opening up of the Sawbill property and the Hammond-Folger dyke can now be said to be fairly under way. They have erected a ten stamp prospecting mill to be used solely for testing the reef in different places. The result up to date has been most sat-

isfactory. The Willey mill is now running, and they also have had a satisfactory mill run."

"This part of the country is particularly adapted for mining, the large dykes that are found there, which will require large and extensive mills, having right in their vicinity water power which will run electric plants capable of driving thousands of stamps. Thus it will be seen that a complete chain of gold bearing properties are to be found from the Lake of the Woods down through Mine Centre and Seine River, which seems to be the centre of the mining region and on through Sturgeon Falls to the Sawbill. Then we come to the Manitou and Waukegan district, which have also proved themselves to be rich in gold bearing formation. I understand that several new properties are to be opened up this winter and next spring. The most prominent of these is the B.C. Olive."

"My trip down to Seine river was a succession of pleasant experiences. The transportation facilities from Rat Portage are all that could be desired. One seldom finds in a new country such a splendidly equipped steamer as the "Keanora," and the fine hotel at Mine Centre, of which I cannot speak too highly, was one of my most pleasant experiences. The appointments are first class, and the service all that can be desired, thanks to the able management of Mr. H. Percival. I have heard ladies and gentlemen from Winnipeg, Rat Portage and Toronto express similar opinions."

"Mine Centre will undoubtedly become an important place in the near future, situated as it is in the very centre of the mining region. From that point all supplies for the mines will be drawn. At the present time every merchant is doing an enormous business. I was surprised at the number of new buildings that have been erected and now in course of erection, since my previous visit in August. I would also like to say that in all my experience in mining towns I have never seen a more orderly place than Mine Centre. As yet there has been no occasion to appoint even a constable."

"What do you think of the refusal of the offer for the Olive mine?" Capt. Hamilton was asked.

"I am not personally interested in the property, but from what I have seen of it, I unhesitatingly say that the owners were justified in the course they pursued."

"What are your impressions of the development work so far done in Western Ontario?"

"The results are wonderful. No other mining region in the world ever turned out so much gold in development work. I was so much impressed with what I saw that I started prospectors out for myself, and was rewarded by the discovering of an immense vein on G120, which promises to be a second Olive. Work will be pushed on this property all winter, in order to have it in shape for the installation of machinery early next spring. I inspected a number of properties in the neighborhood of Mine Centre, and found that with but few exceptions they would justify the expenditure of capital for testing and developing them; and yet the country cannot be said to have been prospected. Even the locations on which the most development has been done are in a great measure an unopened book, the mess not having been stripped from the veins."

Capt. Hamilton had charge of the South African mining exhibit at the World's fair, where a number of Winnipeg visitors made his acquaintance. He will remain in the city for some time on mining business.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Manitoba

R. Jackson, tailor, Neopawa, is burned out.

A Daykin is opening in jewellery at Cypress River.

Johnston, blacksmith, Thornhill, has sold out to T. Hunt.

W. J. Taggart, blacksmith, Eikhorn, has sold out to W. Tulline.

S. J. Adair, watchmaker and jeweller, is opening business at Gladstone.

C. H. Green, blacksmith, Reston, has sold out to George Armstrong of Rapid City.

J. A. Gaynor, a tea agent, was sand-bagged and robbed of \$590 at Carberry recently.

Mr. Rogers is closing out his stock of general merchandise at Arden, and is removing to Treherne.

The Winnipeg Industrial exhibition date for 1898, has been fixed for the week beginning July 11.

J. B. McLaren, barrister, Morden, and a popular resident of that place, is moving to Winnipeg.

Cameron & Co., general merchants, Arden, have sold out to a Mr. Patterson who has lately arrived from Scotland.

W. R. Riddington & Co., of Foxwarren, are constructing a large warehouse in the rear of their new hardware store.

The Hudson's Bay Co. are having a number of sleds made in Winnipeg for use in transporting goods to the Yukon mining regions.

Moore & Co. are continuing in business at Souris. The report that J. Moore had given up this business was an error.

Young & Co.'s hardware establishment at Cypress River was burglarized on Monday night and articles to the value of \$500 carried off.

Mr. Bole, president of the board of trade, gave a lecture on "How to Begin Business" at the Winnipeg Y. M. C. A. rooms on Thursday evening.

Mr. Merrick, of Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, received word on Friday that his brother, J. B. Merrick, a business man of the provincial town of McGregor, had broken his leg.

Progress is being made with the large new warehouse being erected on McDermott street by Geo. D. Wood & Co., which will be used for their wholesale hardware business. The building will not be completed and occupied until next spring.

A series of practical talks on business topics has been arranged by the commercial department of the Winnipeg Collegiate Institute. The first of these talks was given by Mr. D.D. Bole, president of the board of trade, the subject being "Elements of Success." Under this head the lecturer discussed truthfulness, sobriety and industry as essentials in the character of the man who would succeed; and pointed out the distinction between real and apparent success, and explained and illustrated the fundamental principles of sound business life. The next lecture was given on Thursday, 11th inst., by Mr. F. H. Matthewson, manager of the Bank of Commerce here, on the subject of "Banking."

IT REACHES THE TRADE



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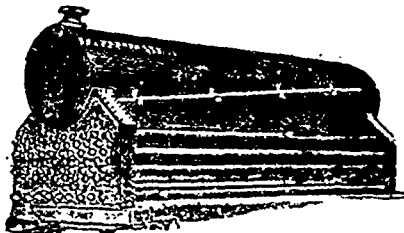
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[All quotations unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reduction on large quantities and to cash discounts.

BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.

Vancouver, November 13, 1897.

Butter—Manitoba dairy 19@20c; Manitoba creamery 23½@25c. per lb.

Eggs—Eastern eggs, 17½@18c. per doz.

Cheese—Manitoba 11½@12½c. per lb.

Cured Meats—Hams 13c; breakfast bacon 14c; backs 12½c; long ear 10c; short rolls 10½c; smoked sides 11½c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 10c per lb, in pails and tubs 9½c lb.

Fish—Flounders 3c; smelts 5c; sea bass 4c; black cod 5c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 5c; herring 4c; spring salmon 14c each; whiting 5c; soles 6c; smoked halibut 16c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; smoked salmon 10c; finnan haddie 10c; kippered herring 12c; Columbia river oolochans 7c lb.; fresh halibut, 6c; coho salmon 4c lb.

Vegetables—Potatoes \$12@14 per ton ashcrofts \$19.50; California onions 2c lb; onions 1½c lb; cabbage 1½c lb; carrots turnips and beets \$10.00 a ton.

Green Fruits—California lemons \$4.00; California grapes, \$1.40 @ \$1.50 box; apples, 40 lb box, 60@ \$1.25.

Meal—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$2.75; 245 pounds sacks \$2.50; 4 22½ pound sacks \$2.90; 10.7 sacks, \$2.00 Oatmeal 10 10's, \$3.25; 2 50's, \$3.00. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.50 per sack.

Flour—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent per barrel \$6.25; strong bakers \$6.00; Oregon, jobbers price \$6.00.

Grain—Oats, new, \$17@18 per ton; wheat, \$25@26 per ton.

Ground Feed—National mills chop, \$23.00@24.00 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts \$21.00 ton; bran \$19.00, oil cake meal, \$35 ton; F.O.B. Vancouver including duty paid on imported stuff.

Hay—\$13.00 per ton.

Dressed Meats—Beef \$5.75 @ \$6.25; mutton 7½@8c; Australian mutton, 6c; pork 6@7½c; veal 6@8c lb.

Live Stock—Steers, grass feed \$3.25 @ \$3.50 per 100 lbs; sheep, \$3.75 @ \$4.00 per 100 lbs; hogs, \$5.00 per 100 lbs; cows \$2.75@3.00 per 100 lbs live weight.

Poultry—Chickens \$4.00@4.50 a doz.; spring chickens, \$3.00; ducks \$3.50 a doz.

Evaporated Fruits—Apricots, 11c per lb; peaches 9c; plums, 9@10c; prunes, French 5@7½c; loose muscatel raisins, 6c; London layer raisins \$1.90 box; Italian prunes, 6@8½c lb.

Nuts—Almonds, 13c; filberts, 12½c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12½c; walnut, 13c lb.

Sugars—Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 5½c; granulated, 4½c; extra C. 4½c; fancy yellows 4c; yellow 3½c lb.

Syrups—30 gallon barrels, 1½c pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs \$1.50 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4 case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$4.75 case of 20.

Teas—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good 18c; choice 29c. Ceylon: Fair, 25c; good 30c; choice, 35c lb.

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100 lb. tins, \$4.50
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Write for Prices

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For Yukon Trade.

Mr. Robert Kerr, traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Ry. west of Fort William, returned on Thursday afternoon from the south, where he held several important conferences with the officials of the leading United States trans-continental lines. Mr. Kerr was waited upon by a Free Press representative and for a few minutes chatted about his trip.

"Did you find the railway officials satisfied with the season's business?" was the first query.

"Yes, everybody was in good humor and all were confident that the good times would continue through the winter and spring. Traffic has greatly improved and a general good feeling prevails."

"Was there much stir over the Canadian mining regions?"

"Considerable. Of course most people were discussing the Klondike and there will be quite a rush there in the spring. But people who talk about hundreds of thousands going should be more conservative. They do not, for the most part, realize what a large number 10,000 is. And when they multiply it by ten and so on they get beyond their limit. In my opinion the greater rush will come in the late summer and fall, when the 'wash ups' are over and the more recent arrivals in Klondike start to send out the returns of their few months' work. If that is as rosy as previous ones, the rush will be tremendous."

"And what is the Canadian Pacific railway doing to meet the demands of the spring traffic?"

"We are putting on a fleet of steamers of our own from Vancouver, running to Dyea and Wrangle, to accommodate those going over the passes or going over the lower route to the Stikine river. We are purchasing the boats in the old country where they are now being constructed. The boats will have a tonnage of about 3000 tons each and will be in keeping with our local service on the Pacific, being well fitted to carry freight and passengers. No expense will be spared to meet the requirements of travellers. We will also have a railway line, narrow gauge, from Glenora, the head of navigation on the Stikine river, to Teslin Lake, about 120 miles, from which point it is easy sailing or rafting into Dawson. It is slow but sure from Teslin Lake down to the Klondike metropolis. I expect the rush will start early in March by which time we will be well prepared for it."

Mr. Kerr said nothing definite was known yet as to whether there would be an increase in the number of the trans-Pacific boats next season.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—Hon. Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture, gave out a statement to-day dealing with the subject of tuberculosis. The first case on the Central Experimental Farm was in July, 1891, when it was discovered in a Jersey cow which died after calving. Following this seven cows and one bull were slaughtered between July 18, 1891, and May 18, '92. After continued testing with tuberculin, all the animals affected were slaughtered with the exception of five young heifers preserved for experiments. They were kept for two years and curative treatment showing no good results they were then slaughtered. The present outbreak, he thinks, comes not from contagion with the former herd, but with animals brought in from outside farms without being tested. The en-

quiry shows two particular cows to have had the disease at least for four years. That the disease should have so spread in light airy stables such as those on the farm is a striking object lesson to farmers and should lead them to apply the test to every individual among their flocks. Thoroughbred Guernseys recently purchased in the States for farms here are found to be quite free from the disease. In a recent purchase of cattle for the Nappan experimental farm the test was applied and the same will now be done in the west till the government herds are rid of this disease. Ten of the animals now affected will be reserved for experiment and sent down to Montreal where Dr. Adam, of McGill university, will conduct an investigation with the milk of these cows. The milk will also be fed to cats, pigs, etc., and the latter afterwards killed to see what effect it has had. Another attempt will be made to apply curative methods in the treatment of the disease. This plan will involve a considerable outlay, but is considered necessary in the interest of public health, as by it all facts can be worked out and laid before our people. Out of fifty-five animals tested on the farm, sixteen were slaughtered and only three diseased animals, it is noticed, are younger than three years.

Friday's Wheat Prices.

The deliveries of wheat at C. P. R. points yesterday was somewhat lighter than usual, the quantity being 72,500 bushels. The shipment were the largest for several days. No oat or flax were delivered. The highest price paid for No. 1 hard was 78 cents, at Glenboro, McGregor and Carberry. The largest deliveries were at Indian Head, 8,500 bushels, the best showing of the season; Douglas 4,000, Carman 3,400 Winkler, Alameda 3,000. The prices at C. P. R. points were:

Main line—High Bluff 77c, Portage la Prairie 77c, Bagot 76c, McGregor 78c, Austin 77c, Sidney 75c, Carberry 78c, Douglas 75c, Alexander 76c, Greenwood 76c, Brandon 75c, Oak Lake 76c, Virden 75c, Hargrave 75c, Elkhorn 75c, Fleming 75c, Moosomin 75c, Wapella 76c, Whitewood 71c, Broadview 75c, Grenfell 71c, Wolseley 74c, Santa-luta 74c, Indian Head 73c, Qu'Appelle 71c, Balgonie 73c, Regina 71c, Pense 73c, Moose Jaw 74c, Caron 72c, Rothern 59c No. 2 hard.

Souris branch—Beresford 72c, Souris 76c, Hartney 77c, Lander 75c, Melita 75c, Elva 76c, Person 75c, Gainsborough 71c, Carivale 71c, Carn-duif 71c, Orbow 70c.

Southwestern branch—Alameda 75c, Carman 77c, Rathwell 74c, Treherne 73c, Holland 74c, Cypress River 75c, Glenboro 73c, Stockton 75c, Methven 76c, Nesbitt 75c, Carroll 76c, Pipestone 73c, Reston 75c.

Pembina branch—Morris 76c, Rosenfeld 77c No. 2 hard; Altona 75c No. 2 hard; Gretna 75c No. 2 hard; Plum Coulee 75c No. 2 hard; Winkler 75c No. 2 hard; Morden 77c No. 2 hard; Thornhill 77c; Manitoba 76c.

Stonewall branch—Stonewall 76c No. 2 hard.

Emerson branch—Emerson 77c No. 2 hard, Dominion City 72c No. 2 hard.

At M & N. W. railway points—Macdonald 75c, Gladstone 75c, Midway 77c, Arden 76c, Neepawa 78c, Franklin 76c, Minnedosa 75c, Strathclair 68c, Shon Lake 71c, Birtle 71c, Bin-scarth 74c, Saltcoats 71c, Yorkton 71c, Russell 72c, Rapid City 73c.

Northwest Ontario.

The waterworks by-law has been carried at Rat Portage.

S. Jones, grocer, Port Arthur, will open business at Fort William, where he has leased D. Sutherland's vacant store.

Mr. Barnes, a popular and well known business man of Rat Portage, has been appointed sub-collector of customs and inland revenue at that place.

A. Locking is opening general stores at Lockington and Emo. The business will be carried on under the style of Locking & Sons.

Geo. Drowry, of Rat Portage, has appointed Hugh M. Steven as manager of his Keewatin branch store.—The Ottawa Gold Milling company are erecting two towers on the north and south sides of the C. P. R. track at Keewatin. The former 70 feet and the latter 90 feet high. These towers are connected by 1.2 inch diameter cable wire, over which runs a car, carrying rock from the higher to the lower tower. The rock is received from barges. This is one of the latest methods of carrying the ore, and in fact the whole mill is being thoroughly equipped with the latest and most improved machinery.

Assiniboia.

G. Thompson is opening in groceries furnishings, etc., at Indian Head.

It is reported that the sale of Mc-Niece & Burrows, of Lumsden, Assa. was burgalized and \$600 belonging to the grain firm of Brian, Love & Tyson taken.

J. A. Palmer, of Walsh, will open business in Maple Creek in the store lately occupied by Rankin & Co. He will close his business at Walsh.

Brine & Fetherstonhaugh, livery, have dissolved partnership, the latter continuing the business alone at Fort Qu'Appelle.

Freight Rates.

Grain rates, Duluth to Buffalo, 2c for wheat. Buffalo to New York, via Erie canal, including charges at Buffalo, 41-2 per bushel.

A new freight tariff on cattle in car loads to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Como, Muncie, Ols Junction, and Minnesota Transfer via Neche, has been issued. Among the quotations are the following per 100 pounds: From Winnipeg to the points named, 30 cents, Manitoba 28 1-2, Kharney 30, Souris 35, Carman 27, Glenboro 30, Portage la Prairie 35, Brandon 35, Yorkton 44 1-2, Minnedosa 35.

Reduced rates are made this season on coal shipped from the Souris mines. To points within 100 miles of the mines, the rate has been reduced from \$1.50 to \$1 per ton. To points distant from 100 to 200 miles from the mines, the reduction is not so great, gradually decreasing as the distance from the mines decreases. For points over 200 miles distant there is no reduction, the rates remaining the same as in the year. The rate to Winnipeg is \$2.25 per ton, which is the same as last year.

WINNIPEG CLEARING HOUSE.

Week ending	Nov.	Clearings	Balance
11, 1897	Nov. 11	78,281	8,404.68
Week ending	Nov. 18	1,100,000	1,100,000
11, 1896	Nov. 11	2,174,127	272,478
Week ending	Nov. 11, 1895	1,981,395	340,944

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Winnipeg, Saturday, Nov. 13.

Somewhat cooler weather this week has improved the demand in lines of late fall and winter goods, but the weather has continued fine and not such as to induce a very active demand for winter lines. The effect of this is felt more in the city retail trade than in the country, as in the country goods required for winter are often purchased before actually required while consumers in the city usually wait until they are forced to buy. Business generally with the city jobbing houses this week has been good. Large shipments of goods are being made, and large receipts of goods for the winter and spring trade are coming to hand, to be in before the close of navigation, and thus secure the lower water freight rates. Fancy lines for the holiday trade are going out freely. Goods subject to damage by frost are moving freely, to complete stocks before severe weather sets in. Large sales of produce and provisions in butter, eggs, cheese, etc., have been made, for shipment to mining districts, lumber camps, etc., to complete stocks for winter supplies. Reports from jobbers all around, in fact, are very satisfactory. Railway traffic is heavy. This fall has been one of the best on record for the railways. The grain movement continues large. There has still been a scarcity of cars at some points, for moving grain and general traffic. Live stock export shipments are drawing to a close. The shipments will break all previous records in the number of cattle sent out. There are some range cattle yet to go out and buyers are still after stocker cattle for shipment to the States, but the season will close in about a couple of weeks. Plowing has been going on up to within the last two days, and a very large area of land has been prepared for crop in the spring. Most districts report the largest area of land on record prepared for crop. There is plenty of work on railway construction and in the lumber and cordwood camps for laborers. Bank clearings at Winnipeg continue largely in excess of previous years for the same periods.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

Winnipeg, Saturday Afternoon, Nov. 13

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Business is reported very good in this branch, notwithstanding the fine weather. Jobbers report sales decidedly ahead of last year. While the weather has not been severe enough to call for a consumptive demand of warm winter footwear, yet the demand has been large for such goods, for lumber and mining districts as well as for the general trade, and stocks are considerably broken.

COAL AND WOOD.

Prices hold at the changes reported last week. The cooler weather has improved the demand. The western mines are busy putting out and shipping coal. A large demand is reported for the Souris coal from country points. The reduction in freight rates from the mines, on this coal, had the effect of increasing the consumption of that class of coal at western Manitoba points very considerably. The reduced freight rate, however, only cover points within 200 miles of the mines, and the reduction is greater on points within 100 miles of the mines, so that the Winnipeg rate is not affected, this point being about 300 miles distant from the mines. In wood fuel the situation is the same as reported last week.

PAINTS AND OILS.

The unexpected has happened in this branch this week in a decline of 3c per gal. in linseed oil. With almost every other line so firm in price, a decline in oil was not thought of at the moment. The cause is owing to low prices on offerings east of English oil. The moderate decline in the price of turpentine in the east has not affected this market, as turpentine has been selling here for some time at very close prices, and under a parity with prices east. Business is quiet except in glass, which is still moving actively. See quotations on another page.

DRY GOODS.

Travellers are now out with spring samples, and they now have full lines of samples in almost every class of goods. There has been some delay in securing dress goods, but they are now well in hand. Some sorting orders are also being picked up.

DRUGS.

Business is steady. There are some changes in quotations. Castor oil is higher. Quinine is 5 to 10c higher. Lascet powder, morphia sul, and oxal acid are higher on the inside price. Cod liver oil is firm. The advance abroad in Norwegian oil has affected the price of Newfoundland oil and the latter is also higher now in eastern markets. See quotations on another page.

GREEN FRUITS AND NUTS.

Apples are moving fairly freely. Southern Ben Davis and Willow Twigs are nice looking stock. So far there has been no trouble about the keeping quality of winter apples, but of course it is early yet, and there should be no difficulty about stock keeping sound for a couple of months at any rate. The quarantine is being removed in the south, and it is expected bananas will be offering more freely soon in consequence. Those received lately are very fine stock. Cranberries are lower, on receipt of larger supplies, just to hand. In nuts, new Sicily filberts have been received. The price quoted is high yet, and is expected to be lower very soon. Prices are as follows: Jamaica oranges, \$18 per barrel, equal to about 21-2 boxes; Mexican oranges, \$6.50 box; bananas per bunch, \$2.50 to \$3; California lemons, \$5 to \$5.50 a box; Washington and Oregon pears, \$2 to \$2.25 per box; apples, Ontario stock, \$4 to \$4.75; Southern apples, \$4 to \$4.25 per barrel; Concord grapes, 30c 10 lb. baskets, California grapes, \$2.50 to \$3 per crate for Tokays; Cape Cod cranberries, \$9 to \$9.50 per barrel; sweet potatoes, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per

barrel; Malaga grapes, \$8 per keg, for medium and \$8.50 for heavy weights; new chestnuts, 15c lb.; Ontario butternuts, 9c lb.; Ontario black walnuts, 8c lb.; coconuts, \$1 per dozen; Sicily filberts, large 11c to 12c per lb.; figs, fancy clones, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per 10 lb. box.

GROCERIES.

Canned apples are stiffening in price. Gallons are quoted higher this week. Canned peas are also firmer and are quoted 10c higher on the inside price. Dried and evaporated apples are very firm and good, fresh stock is almost out of the question. In dried apples no really choice fresh stock can be had. There is considerable old stock offering east, which has been held by speculators, but very high prices is asked for even this stock, which represents soaked goods, which is, of course, of poor keeping quality. Owing to the scarcity and high price of apples this year, good stock was not put into dried fruit, and only refuse was handled in this way. Dried apples are held at 6c east, equal to 7c laid down here in large lots. Evaporated apples are practically unobtainable. They are held at 10c east, in round lots. Eastern prunes are scarce in this market, but there are plentiful supplies of California fruit, which will have a large sale in consequence of the high cost of apples. Choice grades of rice are still very scarce. Sugars are steady. Teas unchanged.

HARDWARE.

The advance noted in the East in wire nails has not effected this market yet, but prices are very firm. Prices of plain and barb wire are nominally higher, but there is no business doing in these, as the season is over and at any rate stocks are exhausted. Owing to the fact that the duty will be taken off barb wire on January 1 next, dealers allowed their stocks to become exhausted, as after that date they will be able to import duty free. The present tariff is 15 per cent ad valorem. One of the peculiarities of the situation is, that while barb wire goes on the free list, the duty remains on plain wire at a higher rate even than the present duty on barb wire. Aside from the removal of the duty, the outlook for barb wire is for higher prices.

LUMBER.

The mills are now mostly closed down. Though the season is winding up, considerable lumber is still moving, but the trade for 1907 may be considered as almost over. The most important feature of the western lumber trade is the change in the red cedar shingle situation. All Summer the Pacific coast shingle mill, on both sides of the boundary were behind with their orders and shingles were held at high prices. Advances from the States this week, however, report a big slump in prices of cedar shingles, owing to the fact that the mills have been sending large quantities of shingles forward after the demand was practically over for the season.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—Wheat has been irregular this week. Prices declined considerably on Monday and Tuesday in leading markets, but made a sharp advance of about 2c on Wednesday, and a further gain was made on Thursday. On Friday prices were a shade lower at the close. One of the features of the week was a cable reporting frost in Argentine, which it was expected would injure the growing

crop, but later reports said the frost was light and the damage, if any, not important. The Argentine crop, which will be harvested next month, is one of the principal features of interest at present, and if any serious injury should overtake this crop it would greatly strengthen the wheat situation.

The aggregate supplies of bread-stuffs in store in Europe and afloat therefor, and in store in the United States and Canada on November 1, 1897, were equal to 139,312,500 bushels, against 119,035,100 bushels on October 1, and 190,560,800 bushels on November 1, 1896. The increase during October was equal 19,677,400 bushels against an increase of 32,502,000 bushels during September, and 37,583,200 bushels during October, 1896. The aggregate supplies are 51,248,300 bushels less than reported one year ago, and 70,545,200 bushels less than reported two years ago. Wheat stocks in the United States and Canada increased 14,309,000, compared with an increase of 16,810,000 bushels in October, 1896. The marketings of wheat in the United States on this crop to November 1, amount to 105,000,000 bushels, being about 10,000,000 bushels in excess of marketings to the same date last year. For the same period the exports of flour and wheat have been equal to 70,000,000 bushels, or about 10,000,000 bushels greater than for the same period of last year. Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth are now running very heavy. Against this are continued large exports.

The local market declined on Monday and Tuesday, selling as low as 90 1-2c for No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William on Tuesday, and closing very weak with bids at 90c. On Wednesday, however, 92c was made and 91 1-2c to 92c was quoted on Thursday. Yesterday 92 1-2c was again quoted. In Manitoba country markets prices were easier on Monday, ranging from 78c at western points to 78c at nearby points. On Wednesday there were very few points above 76c for No. 1 hard to farmers.

Flour—Prices are the same as last reported. We quote Ogilvie's Hungarian patents, 255, and Glenora at \$2.35 per sack of 98 lbs. Lake of the Woods quoted patent, \$2.25 strong bakers' \$2.35, second bakers \$1.80 and XXXX \$1.40, prices to local dealers here less 5c for net cash.

MILLFEED—Prices are firm and \$9 for bran and \$11 for shorts per ton was quoted, with large lots \$1 per ton less.

GROUND FEED—Prices very firm. Considerable corn is now being taken for feeding to the hogs, and other local feed grains. It is being mixed with bran and ground oats, as well as being sold straight. Ground corn is even being taken in car lots for shipment to country points. We quote \$17 to \$20 per ton for ground oats and barley feed. Ground corn, \$15 to \$16 per ton; oil cake, \$17 per ton.

OATMEAL—The market is in the same position as reported last week. We quote rolled oats in lots to retail dealers, at \$1.80 per sack and at \$1.60. The high price and scarcity of oats is proving a great drawback to the milling interest.

OATS—Oats continue very firm and scarce. In the country very few are offering, the marketings by farmers being exceedingly limited, and 24 to 26c per bushel of 34 pounds has been paid at country points. In this mar-

ket offerings have been very limited, only enough coming to keep immediate wants supplied for the local demand. Car lots on track were quoted at 32 to 34c per bushel, as to quality, and as much as 35c has been asked for choice samples. For farmers' offerings on the street 30 to 33c is paid.

BARLEY—Nominal at about 30c to 32c per bushel in this market for feed grade. Scarcely anything offering, either in car lots or by farmers on the street.

FLAX SEED—There is scarcely anything marketing, and 60c is quoted to farmers in country markets.

BUTTER—Creamery, quiet and easy, owing to the weakening Eastern markets. We quote nominal at 20c for fresh creamery, but factories are about cleaned out.

BUTTER—Dairy, the market is quiet and easy, and prices are unchanged. Very little roll butter is coming in. We quote dairy tub at 14 to 16c and fresh rolls at 15 to 18c.

CHEESE—Factories are about cleaned out and we hear of scarcely any business from first hands. Jobbers are holding at 11c for large and 11 1-2c for small sizes.

EGGS.—Buyers are paying 16c net for receipts of fresh, being an advance this week of 1c.

P. ULTRY—Dressed chickens bring 8 to 9c per lb., and old fowl about 7c as to quality. Turkeys will bring 11c to 12c, and geese and ducks 9 to 10c per lb. dressed. There is a good demand for poultry. Receipts have only been equal to the local demand, and supplies are being brought in from the East for Thanksgiving.

GAME.—Dealers have paid 20 to 30c per pair for wild ducks, as to quality. Wild geese, 40 to 50c each. Waxies 25c each. Rabbits, 5 to 6c each.

DRESSED MEATS—Prices are about the same. Dressed hogs are offering fairly freely, and are quoted, at 5 to 6c as to quality, fancy weights bringing the outside price, and 5 to 5 1-2c for rough heavy hogs. Beef is steady at 4 to 4 1-2c as to quality. Mutton easy at 5 to 6c, and lamb 6 to 7c. Veal 5 to 6c. Liberal supplies of mutton offering.

HIDES—Unchanged. We quote No. 1 city hides, 7c; country hides, 6c; kip hides, 6 to 7c; calf, 7 to 8c lb; sheep and lambskins, 35 to 50c each; horse-hides 75c to \$1.25 each.

SENECA ROOT—Quoted at 18 to 20c per lb. One lot brought 20 1-2c this week, but there is only an occasional lot offered.

LARD AND CURED MEATS—There is no change in these goods. Fresh local curing is offering more freely, and importations of some lines from the States, such as lard and salt bacon, which have been short here, will likely be diminished.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes continued to advance. Farmers have their stocks put away for the winter, and they will not bring them out except for higher prices. The car lot demand to ship is about satisfied, as the demand was to ship winter supplies to points requiring them before frosty weather set in. Prices are: Potatoes, 35c to 40c per bushel, carrots 60c to 70c per bushel, onions 2c to 3c per lb., celery 40c to 60c per dozen bunches, cabbage 38 to \$4 per 100, beets 30c to 40c bushel.

WOOL—We quote 8 to 9 1-2c here for unwashed fleece, about nominal.

TALLOW—Quoted steady at 31-20 for No. 1 and 2 to 21-2c for other grades as to quality.

HAY—Held at \$6 to \$6.50 for cars on track here, of bale or about \$5 per ton at point of shipment.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—The export cattle season is winding up. There are a few shipments of range cattle to go forward yet, but several of the shippers have closed up their business for the season. There is still also some buying of stocker cattle for shipment to the United States, and prices for such are rather easier. From 21-2c to 23-4c is quoted for stockers. The large shipments of stocker cattle from Manitoba this season will certainly be fast next year, in a scarcity of beef animals, though with the high prices of coarse grain feed it is perhaps just as well to sell the animals for shipment as to import corn for feeding. The question is, whether it would be better to send the animals to the corn or bring the corn to the animals. Butchers' cattle are steady at 2 to 2 1-2c as to quality. Good cows and heifers would bring up to 21-2c. Steers and export cattle, 23-4 to 31-4c. The improvement in British markets this week will help out exporters, if it holds out long.

SHEEP—There is practically no sale for sheep here, the market being loaded for all it will stand and all butchers who handle sheep are carrying a large number. The quotation is nominal and weak at 21-4c live weight. Lambs 23-4 to 3c.

HOGS—There has been no change in prices here. Receipts are fairly liberal. We quote choice bacon hogs weighing 150 to 250 lbs. at \$4.50 per 100 lbs.; 250 to 300 lbs., \$4.00; heavy hogs, over 300 lbs., \$3 to \$3.50, as to quality, live weight, off cars here.

Grain and Milling News.

During October 864,989 bushels of Manitoba wheat were exported via Duluth.

The Grand Trunk elevator at Guelph, Ontario, was destroyed by fire on Nov. 6 along with a large quantity of grain.

It is claimed there will be 4,000,000 bushels of wheat marketed on the Canadian Pacific railway west of Moosomin.

The Pipestone farmers' elevator paid a dividend of 10 per cent last year, and is expected to double it this season.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says that Ontario millers are buying their wheat at 17 to 18 cents per bushel under the relative value of Manitoba, which places them in a fine position for export business.

The management of the newly formed Mount Royal Flour Milling Co., of Montreal, have decided to change their name to The Montreal Milling Co., on account of the confusion created by the similarity of the name with the Mount Royal Milling company.

Austria has imported several lots of American wheat this year, which is important as showing the wheat shortage in Austria-Hungary, one of the principal wheat countries of Europe. The crop of Austria-Hungary is placed at 130,000,000 bushels, or a shortage of 60,000,000 under 1896.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.—Wheat—Spot, No. 1 red Northern spring firm, 7s 6 1-2d.

Corn—Nov. steady, 3s 2 1-4d; D.C. steady, 3s 2 1-4d; spot American mixed firm, 3s 2 1-4d.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

GROCERIES

JOINING PRICES

Canned Goods Per case

Table listing various canned goods including Apples, Blackberries, Beans, Corn, Peas, Pears, Pineapple, Peaches, Plums, Pumpkins, Raspberries, Strawberries, Tomatoes, Salmon, Sardines, and Imported Fresh Herring.

Canned Meats Per case

Table listing various canned meats including Corn Beef, Lunch Tongue, Brawn, Pigs Feet, Roast Beef, Chicken, Duck or Turkey, Potted Ham, and Devilled Ham.

Coffee Per pound

Table listing Coffee prices, specifically Green Rio.

Cereals Per sack

Table listing various cereals including Split Peas, Pot Barley, Pearl Barley, Rolled Oats, Standard Oatmeal, and Beans.

Cigarettes Per M

Table listing various cigarette brands including Old Judge, Athlete, Sweet Caporal, Sweet Sixteen, and Derby.

Cured Fish Per pound

Table listing various cured fish including Codfish (whole cases, boneless, pure) and Herrings.

Dried Fruits Per pound

Table listing various dried fruits including Currants, Raisins, Apricots, Prunes, and Dates.

Dried Fruits Per pound

Table listing various dried fruits including Raisins, Loose Muscatels, and London Layers.

California Evaporated Fruits

Table listing various California evaporated fruits including Peaches, Pears, Prunes, and Apples.

Matches Per case

Table listing various match brands including Telegraph and Telephone.

Nuts Per pound

Table listing various nuts including Brazils, Taragona Almonds, Peanuts, French Walnuts, and Shelled Almonds.

Syrup

Table listing various syrups including Extra Bright, Medium, Maple, and Molasses.

Sugar

Table listing various sugar types including Extra Standard Granulated, German Granulated, and Powdered.

Salt Per pound

Table listing various salt types including Rock Salt, Common, Dairy, and Dairy, white duck sack.

Spices Per doz

Table listing various spices including Assorted Herbs, Allspice, Cassia, Cloves, Pepper, and Ginger.

Tens Per pound

Table listing various types of Tens including China Black, Indian and Ceylon, and Young Hysons.

Tobacco Per pound

Table listing various tobacco products including T. & B. Cads, Lily, Cresant, T.A.B. Black Chewing, and Tuckett's Cherub Cigarette.

Wooden Ware Per doz

Table listing various wooden ware items including Paills, wire hoop, Star fibre, and Tubbs.

CURED MEATS AND LARD

Table listing various cured meats and lard including Lard (pure, 20 lb pails, 50 lb pails), Smoked Meats, and Dry Salt Meats.

Burrel Pork Per barrel

Table listing Burrel Pork prices including Heavy mess and Short cut.

Meat Sundries

Table listing various meat sundries including Fresh pork sausage, Bologna sausage, Ham, Pickled hocks, and Sausage casings.

FRESH FISH, OYSTERS

Table listing various fresh fish and oysters including Whitefish, Pickerel, Trout, B.C. salmon, and various oyster types.

DRUGS

Following are prices for parcel lots with usual reductions for broken packages.

Table listing various drugs including Alum, Alcohol, Bleaching Powder, Bluestone, Borax, B-oride Potash, Camphor, Cauphor, ounces, Carbolic Acid, Castor Oil, Chlorate Potash, Citric Acid, Copperas, Cocaine, Cream Tartar, Cloves, Epsom Salts, Extract Logwood, German Quinine, Glycerine, Ginger, Jamaica, Gingur, African, Howard's Quinine, Iodine, Insect Powder, Morphia, Sulphur, Opium, Oil, olive, Oil, U.S. Salad, Oil, lemon, super, Oil, peppermint, Oil, cod liver, gal., Oxalic Acid, Potass Iodide, Paris Green, Saltpetre, Sal Rochelle, Shellac, Sulphur Flowers, Sulphur Holl, keg, Soda Bicarb, Tartaric Acid, and Strychnine.

LEATHER

Table listing various leather goods including Harness, union oak, Harness, union oak No. 1 R., Harness, henlock No. 1, and Kangaroo.

FUEL

Coal

Table listing various fuel items including Pennsylvania anthracite, Western anthracite, and Missouri smelting.

Large advertisement for 25c. Will Secure THE COMMERCIAL for balance of the year.

Bank Clearings.

New York, Nov. 12.—Bank clearings totals at eighty-seven cities for the week ended November 11th, as telegraphed to Bradstreet's, show total clearances \$1,347,652,000, an increase of 13.3 per cent as compared with the corresponding week last year. Outside of New York city the clearances were \$545,608,574, increase 14 per cent.

The clearances for the Dominion of Canada were: Montreal, \$15,099,019, increase 11.9 per cent; Toronto, \$9,101,462, increase 7.8; Winnipeg, \$3,578,381, increase 64.5 per cent; Halifax, \$1,489,410, increase 19.3; Hamilton, \$775,147, increase 14.3 per cent; St John, \$639,244, increase 14.8 per cent.

Sale of Horses

The Boyd Ranching Company, of Carberry, Man., will hold what is expected will be their first regular annual sale of horses, on Wednesday, Nov. 17. About twenty thoroughbred and half-bred will be offered at this sale, which will be by auction. If the sale proves successful, it is intended to make it an annual event. The distribution of high class stock in this way throughout the country, should prove beneficial, and will in time become apparent in an improved class of stock. A catalogue of the sale giving a description of a number of the animals, has been issued.

FARMING IN ALBERTA.

Mr. Robt. Muir, of the Dominion Elevator company, has returned from a visit to the country traversed by the Calgary & Edmonton railway. Mr. Muir was greatly impressed with the large amount of fall plowing that is being done by the farmers. Every team is out breaking or backsetting and the settlers there are going in for wheat raising next year with vigor. To a Free Press representative Mr. Muir said: "The reasons for this are that the wheat grower now has a cash market, something which he had not formerly, and their yields this year have been tremendous, running from 25 to 50 bushels of wheat to the acre. Deliveries, however, are light owing to the scarcity of threshing outfits, which will compel many farmers to leave their grain in the stack until spring if the cold weather sets in." Mr. Muir's principal business in going to that part of Alberta was to look into the erection of four elevators in certain centres. He decided on behalf of his company to locate them as follows: South Edmonton, 20,000 bushels; Ladue, Wetaskiwin, Red Deer, 15,000 each. These are now well on towards completion.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, Nov. 12.—Money on call steady, at 1-2 to 2 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 3-2 to 4-2 per cent.; sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.85 1-2 to 3-4 for demand, and at \$4.82 3-4 to 7-8 for sixty days; posted rates \$4.83 1-2 and \$4.86 1-2; commercial bills \$4.82; bar silver 57 1-2; Mexican dollars 45; government bonds strong; stocks closed firm.

The Modern Miller says: This week has been favorable to growing wheat, but seeding operations in the Mississippi valley have not been noteworthy. It is now certain that very little more sowing of wheat will be done east of the Missouri valley. Generally speaking, the winter wheat is a month or six weeks late.

Banking

The second of the series of lectures on business topics for the students of the Collegiate Institute was given on Thursday afternoon by Mr. F. L. Mathewson, of the Bank of Commerce, on the subject of "Banking." After defining a bank, Mr. Mathewson gave a brief history of the origin and development of banking institutions. The various functions of these institutions were then clearly explained, the English, the United States and the Canadian banking systems being compared in outline, and the excellencies of the Canadian system pointed out, particular reference being made to the "redemption fund," through which note holders are absolutely secured against loss in case of failure of the bank. The method of inspection and the monthly returns made to the government were also pointed out as affording security to depositors. The qualification of young men seeking to enter the banking profession were then dwelt on. Good character, good manners and intelligence were essential. After admission promotion was made on merit seniority counting when other things were equal. The system of transfer from place to place was part of the system of bank education. A man thus got acquainted with every kind of business. Officials were not permitted to marry until in receipt of sufficient salary to support a wife. As an illustration of the variety of business operations with which banks in Winnipeg had to deal, the lecturer spoke as follows:

We cashed a draft on Monday drawn upon us by a bank in Hamburg; on the same day we were advised of a payment made at Malaga, Spain, on a letter of credit issued by us for the purchase of nuts. A few days ago we cashed a cheque drawn on a bank in New York by a railway company at Buenos Ayres. A draft was paid by us drawn on another bank here by a bank at Nice, France. A letter of credit was issued on us by a bank in Sydney, N. S. W., against a shipment of flour. We recently issued a letter of credit to provide for the purchase of teas at Yokohama, China; and not long ago established a credit by cable to provide for the purchase of currants in the city. A short while ago we negotiated a draft drawn on London by a bank in South Africa, and about the same time we paid a draft issued from Uruguay. A credit was presented to us not long ago by a wealthy sugar planter residing in Hawaii, and we occasionally cash drafts on us by a bank in Calcutta. We get remittances from Newfoundland and yesterday we received a cheque from the other extremity of the North American continent, viz., the Yukon.

The lecture was followed with the closest attention and was greatly appreciated by the students. The next lecture of the course will be delivered on Nov. 2nd by Mr. Bole on the subject of "Credits."

HIDES, WOOL, ETC.

A lot of 1,200 hides were shipped from Toronto to the United States recently, notwithstanding the duty of 18 per cent.

No. 1 green hides were quoted at 90 at Toronto and dealers here were asking 83-1c to 9c for cured.

Lambskins have advanced 15 to 20c at Montreal, to 75 to 80c each.

The Boston wool market continues easy and bids a trifle below the market have been accepted in some cases.

MINNEAPOLIS MARKETS.

Flour is quoted 25 to 40c per barrel lower. Eggs have advanced sharply 2 to 2 1-2c. There has been a big advance in dressed poultry of all kinds:

Flour—Prices in barrels: First patents, \$4.95 to \$5.10; second patents, \$4.80 to \$4.95.

Millfeed—Shorts in bulk, \$7.50 to \$7.75, bran in bulk, \$7 to \$7.25; corn feed, \$9.75 to \$10.75, per ton.

Corn—Quoted at 2 1/4-1c to 2 3/4-1c for No. 3 and No. 4.

Oats—Held at 2 1/2c for No. 3. Barley—Feed quoted at 2 1/2c to 2 4-1c per bushel of fifty pounds.

Flax seed—\$1.03 1-2 per bushel.

Eggs—15c to 16c for strictly fresh, the latter case including cases.

Cheese—Choice to fancy, 9 to 10 1-2c fair to good, 7 1-2 to 8c.

Butter—Creamery, 21c to 22 1-2c; seconds, 17c to 18c; dairy, 12c to 20c.

Dressed meats—Mutton, 4c to 6c; lambs, 6c to 9c; hogs, 3 3/4 for heavy, and 4 to 4 1-4c for medium to choice.

Potatoes—Car lots, mixed, 25 to 30c; choice, named varieties, 32 to 40c.

Poultry—Chickens, 7 1-2 to 8c; old fowl, 4c to 7c; turkeys, 6c to 9c; ducks, 8 1-2c to 9c; geese, 7 1-2c to 8c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK PRICES.
Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Nov. 13.

Cattle—Export, 4 to 4 1-4c; cattle, butchers, 3 to 4c.

Sheep—2 1-2c to 3c per lb.

Hogs—4 to 4 1-2c.

Exports this week were as follows: Cattle, 2,879; sheep, 889. Total exports this season to date are: Cattle, 113,905; sheep, 56,810; horses, 9,290.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.

Mullus & Wilson wire The Commercial the following reports of prices realized at the semi-weekly live stock market at Toronto, on Friday, November 12.

Toronto, Nov. 13.

Forty-four carloads were offered, including 375 hogs and 617 sheep and lambs.

There was nothing doing in export cattle and prices were nominal. Hogs have declined to 4c for best bacon.

Cattle—Export cattle nominal at 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c. Butchers' cattle 2 3-4 to 3 1-2c. Export bulls, 3c to 3 1-2c. Stockers, 2 1-2c to 3c. Feeders, 3c to 3 1-2c. Stock bulls, 2c to 2 1-2c.

Sheep—Export sheep, 3c lb., bucks 2 1-2c, lambs 4c.

Hogs—Hogs, best bacon, 4c lb.; thick fat, 3 7-8c to 4c, and light fat 3 7-8c to 4c per lb., weighed off cars.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Nov. 13.

Oats quiet and unchanged. Flour steady. Oatmeal is easy and 5c lower.

Oats—No. 2 white in store, 26 to 26 1-2c.

Flour—Manitoba strong bakers, \$5 to \$5.15; Manitoba patents, \$5.15 to \$5.50.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, including sacks, \$11.50 per ton. Shorts, \$12.50.

Oatmeal—Rolled oats, \$1.60 to \$1.70 per bag.

Hides—5c to 8 1-2c for No. 1.

Eggs—Candled, 13c; new laid, 16c.

The weather map shows cold weather north, with a few slight snow flurries. There are frosts as far south as Vicksburg which will dispose of the yellow fever. It is generally clear west and southwest.

MONTREAL GROCERY MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Nov. 18.
Dried fruits are steady. Coffee dull and weak. Teas steady. Sugar steady. Quotations are: Granulated sugar, 4 1-16c in lots of over 250 barrels, and 4 1-8c for 100 barrel lots, at the refineries; yellows, 3 3-8c to 3 3-4c. Molasses, 25 to 26c. Syrups, 13-4 to 21-2c, as to quality. Valencia raisins from 4 3-4 to 5 1-2c. Valencia layers, 6 1-2c. Currants, 5 1-8 to 6 1-2c, as to brand. Coffee, Rio, 10 to 13c; Mocha and Java 20 to 24c.

MONTREAL HARDWARE MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Nov. 13.
Turpentine is 1c lower on the inside, making a decline of 2c in two weeks. Iron and metals are firm for all staple lines and active for the season. Other staples steady and unchanged. White lead, government standard, \$5.37 1-2c; No. 1, \$5. Linseed oil, raw, 43, boiled 46c. Turpentine 48 to 49. Bar iron, \$1.35 to \$1.45; tin plates, cokes, \$2.75 to \$2.90; I.C. charcoal, \$3.25 to \$3.75; Canada plates, \$2.10 to \$2.15; tern plates, \$5.95 to \$6.25; galvanized iron, 4 1-4 to 4 3-4c; lead, \$3.75 to \$4; iron pipe, \$3.90 to \$4; putty in bulk, \$1.50; in bladders, \$1.65.

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP OF 1897.

Broomhall of the Liverpool Corn Trade News, presents the following estimates by cable of the world's wheat crop of 1897 revised to Nov. 9: Europe, 1,118,000,000 bushels; America, 747,000,000 bushels (including 590,000,000 bushels in the United States); Asia, 289,000,000 bushels; Africa, 32,000,000 bushels; Australasia, 37,000,000 bushels. Total 2,223,000,000 bushels against 2,385,000,000 bushels in 1896, 2,469,000,000 bu. in 1895, 2,562,000,000 bu. in 1894, 2,512,000,000 bu. in 1893, 2,441,000,000 bu. in 1892, and 2,464,000,000 bu. in 1891. Reserves of exporting countries on August 1, estimated at 144,000,000 bu. against 232,000,000 bu. in 1896; 284,000,000 bu. in 1895, 311,000,000 bu. in 1894, and 274,000,000 bu. in 1893. World's normal consumption of wheat annually 2,528,000,000 bu.—Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

ALBERTA.

Thomas Hourston has resigned his position as manager for Kenneth MacKenzie & Co., Edmonton, and will buy farms for a St. Paul house.

The Prince-Kerr Rancho Co., of Calgary, has been incorporated.

T. McClelland will open a butcher shop at Calgary.

MOVEMENTS OF BUSINESS MEN.

R. T. Riley, of the Sanford Manufacturing Co., left last week for Nelson, B. on a business trip.

J. W. Peck, of John W. Peck & Co., Winnipeg, left for Vancouver last week.

D. Ross, of Whittemouth, lumber manufacturer, was in the city last week.

The report of the frosts in Argentine Wednesday affected the European markets more than the American, with the result that an enormous export trade was done at New York. This was the only bullish influence in yesterday's market, and the denial of the report was the cause of the decline of 1 1-4 in Liverpool. Chicago opened yesterday at 92 3-4 to 1 1-4 below yesterday's close. There was no very great demand, and the market was slow. A decided upturn towards the close, due to the covering of shorts brought the price up to 93 7-8c, Wednesday closing figure.

B. C. BUSINESS NOTES.

M. McDonald, teas, has given up business.

J. P. Hale, fruit, confectionery, has opened business.

T. Gray, tailor, is in trouble with the bailiff.

E. J. Schagel, has established a lumber mill at Swansen.

The following items are reported from Vancouver:

Tomlinson & McTaggart, flour mill feed, have dissolved.

Strickland & Bolles, grocery, bakery, etc., have succeeded Dalgleish & Co.

Martins Bros., hardware, Vernon, have given up business.

W. J. Tipplins, confectionery, etc., is offering his business for sale.

A. H. Gillanders, furniture, has suffered from fire.

John Love, is opening a general store at Fairview.

The Kettle River Dressed Beef and Provision Co., of Greenwood, has been incorporated.

T. J. Scanlan, is opening a grocery store at Nelson.

John Johnson, of the Silver King hotel, Nelson, is dead.

A. Batterson & Co. is opening in cigar, stationery, etc., at Revelstoke.

H. Bauman, tobacconist, Rossland, has assigned.

Crescent Dry Goods Co., Ltd., Rossland, is giving up business.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.—12.30 p.m.—Wheat—Spot quiet. No. 1 red northern spring 7s 6 1-2d to 7s 7 1-2d. Corn—Spot quiet. American mixed 3s 2 1-2d.

Seattle, Nov. 9.—A formidable competitor for Yukon traffic is to be launched next spring. It will be equipped with both rail and steamer lines, covering the most practicable routes to the Yukon gold basin. The Yukon company, by its president, Andrew F. Burleigh, has let a contract for twelve modern river steamers, twenty-four barges, and two tow boats, to the ship building firm of Moran Bros., of this city. The company do not confine operations to conducting a line of steamers between Seattle and Klondyke by way of St. Michaels, but will build a railroad across Chilkoot Pass and over the Dalton trail to Five Fingers, on the Yukon, there connecting with a line of five steamers to the gold fields. The capital stock of the Yukon company is \$10,000,000.

London, Nov. 12.—4 p.m.—Consols for money, 112 15-16; do., for the account, 113. Bar silver, quiet, 26 5-8d. Money, 2 1-2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, short bills, 2 7-8 per cent. Rate discount in open market, three months bills, 3 per cent.

It looks as if the increase in the visible supply of wheat Monday would not be less than 2,500,000 bushels. Liverpool in three days received 488,000 bushels of wheat, of which 384,000 bushels were American.

The general stock of the estate of D. Livingston, Yorkton, has been sold to Geo. H. Rodgers & Co., of Winnipeg. J. Doolittle is opening a furniture store at Qu'Appelle.

E. A. Skillter & Co., bankers, of Indian Head, have sold out to the Union Bank of Canada.

On November 12, at Regina, a fire broke out in King's restaurant, and about destroyed the building before it was put out.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT.

Wheat closed fifth for spot stuff, with sales to-day 82 1-2c. The margin between No. 1 and No. 2 hard has narrowed, No. 2 selling yesterday at 2c under No. 1 hard, No. 1 northern 1c under No. 1 hard, No. 3 hard 5c under No. 1, which shows a narrower margin compared with higher grades, this grade being scarce and in demand for mixing.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

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

Monday—December 87c, May 88 3-4c.

Tuesday—December 85 7-8c, May 87 1-2c.

Wednesday—December 87 5-8c, May 89c.

Thursday—December 88 1-2c, May 89 1-2c.

Friday—December 88 1-4, May 88 7-8c.

Saturday, Nov., 91 1-2c; Dec. 88 1-4c; May 88 3-4c.

Cash No. 1 hard closed on Saturday at 92 1-2c, and cash No. 1 Northern at 91 1-2c.

Last week December option closed at 88 1-4c.

A year ago December option closed at 89 1-2c, and two years ago at 54 1-4c, three years ago December option closed at 60 1-2c, and four years ago at 58 1-2c.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

On Saturday, November 13, No. 1 Northern wheat closed at 91c for November, 89 5-8c for December, and 87 7-8c for May option. A week ago December wheat closed at 88 3-4c.

NEW YORK WHEAT.

On Saturday, November 13, wheat closed at 96 7-8c for December, and 93 1-2c for May option. November option was quoted at 96 1-8c. A week ago December wheat closed at 97 5-8c.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports were 5,445,000 bushels.

CHICAGO WHEAT AND PRODUCE.

On Saturday, Nov. 13, wheat opened at 93 7-8, for December option and ranged from 93 5-8 to 94 7-8. Cash wheat and December option show a very strong market, compared with distant futures. Closing prices were: Wheat—Nov. 94c, Dec. 94 1-4, May 90c.

Corn—Nov. 26 1-2c, Dec. 26 1-2c. Oats—Nov. 19 5-8c, Dec. 20 1-8c. Pork—Dec. \$7.35, Jan. \$8.35. Lard—Dec. \$4.20, Jan. \$4.32 1-2. Ribs—Dec. \$4.27 1-2, Jan. \$4.30. Flux seed—Cash \$1.08, Dec. \$1.03 1-2. May \$1.07.

A week ago December wheat closed at 93 3-4c. A year ago December wheat closed at 79c, two years ago at 57 3-4c, and three years ago at 56 1-4c.

For the information of those desirous of making a winter start for the Yukon by dog train it may be mentioned that a dog sleigh route exists from Athabasca Landing to the Wabiceaw lakes, and thence to Fort Vermilion on the Lower Peace river. Thence to Fort Liard on the Liard river. Distance to Wabiceaw lakes from the Landing, 100 miles. Wabiceaw lakes to Trout lakes, 50 miles. Trout lakes to Vermilion, 175 miles. Fort Vermilion to Hay river, 80 miles. Hay river to Fort Liard, 195 miles. Total 525 miles. This should be done in 20 days, good traveling, 100 miles a day.—Edmonton Bulletin.