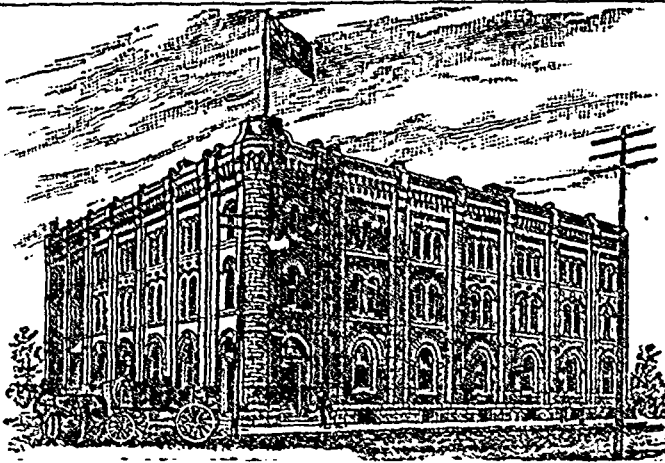


GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.GOODS SOLD TO THE
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G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES
CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vancouver.

The two daily papers published at Vancouver, B. C., each issued special New Year's editions, giving a great deal of information regarding the wonderful growth of this young city. The following notes are taken at random from the journals referred to:

It became known in June, 1884, that Vancouver (then the little hamlet of Granville) would be made the western terminus of the C. P. R. The town at once commenced to grow rapidly. The first through train reached Vancouver on May 24th, 1887. On June 13th, 1886, the infant city was completely destroyed by fire.

"Since the day of the great fire," says the *World*, "it may be said that Vancouver has progressed at a rate never before paralleled by any other city in Canada, as for that matter on the continent. To-day we claim that within her borders are to be found fully 11,000 souls. Her buildings now number a few over 5,000, costing all the way from \$250 up to \$250,000. Sixty streets are within the corporation limits, a large number of which are graded, sidewalked and gravelled. The total mileage in streets is 39... Already, although but thirty months of age, she can boast of gas works, electric light, and in a few weeks electric street railways will be in operation... The water works under construction will cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000."

The first assessment was made of the city in 1886, when it was valued at \$2,639,877. In 1888 the value of real estate had so increased that the assessment roll footed up a sum total of \$3,466,310, on which a rate of 1½c. on the \$ was struck, with a rebate of 25% if paid before a day named. The effect of this large discount was electrical, as nearly all the taxes were paid up by the date named. It also had the effect of reducing the taxation practically to 1 per cent. The assessment for the year 1889 is now being made. It is believed that the roll will show a very large increase, fully 25%, making it about \$4,500,000.

The total indebtedness of the city of Vancouver at present is \$356,000, fixed under the following by-laws:—No. 12, \$14,100; 13, \$6,900;

20, \$150,000; 44, \$20,000; 64, \$150,000; 70, \$15,000. This sum will be increased by \$25,000 more when the Smelting Works are completed, as a bonus of \$25,000 was voted the enterprise some time since.

The total revenue of the city for the year from all sources was:—

Taxes on assessment roll	\$34,063.10
Licences	15,387.83
Police fines	5,523.20
Cemetery	407.00
Sundry sources	672.84
Government grant	3,250.00
Profits on redeemed stock debentures	2,839.38
Profit on the sale of \$150,000 debentures at 2 per cent. premium	3,000.00

Total revenue \$65,203.35
Balance on hand 1st January, 1888 7,766.52

Total available revenue for 1888 \$72,969.87

The expenditure for the year was \$71,293.98

In building improves the expenditure during 1888 is placed at \$1,350,000, and the estimated expenditure for 1889 at \$1,500,000.

The *New Advertiser* says that people coming from farming countries, like Manitoba, wonder what supports Vancouver. The journal then points out the principal sources which tend to build up the place, namely: her position as the terminus of the greatest railway on the continent; as the port from which depart already the steamships of a line to China and Japan and of innumerable coasting vessels, to which will be shortly added another line to Australia; as the lumbering and smelting centre of the Province, and the seat of numerous smaller but still important industries. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has disbursed here during the year in ordinary railway and steamship services 509,299.81, and in extraordinary expenditure (as distinguished from the former), \$138,934.84, or a total contribution to the revenues of the people of this city from this one source of \$648,234.65. The figures will show the large revenue which the people of Vancouver have derived from the fact of this city being the terminus of both the railway and steamship traffic.

JAMES PYE, FLOUR MILL BUILDER

CONSULTING ENGINEER, &c.
218 Third Avenue South,
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN.

A Manitoba Testimonial.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Dec. 8th, 1887.

JAMES PYE, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.:

DEAR SIR,—In handing you our check for \$1,801.24, in full for balance on your contract for building and enlarging our mill, we without solicitation wish to state, that you have done your work in a manner highly satisfactory to this company. The capacity which you guaranteed at 275 barrels we find considerably under the mark, as we are at present making over 300 barrels, and the quality of the flour is all that we could wish for. Some of our largest purchasers frankly tell us, it is equal to any flour made in either Minnesota or this province. The yield also we find very satisfactory. We must also bear testimony to your pleasing and gentlemanly manner, and your willingness at all times to meet our wishes. This has made our business relations pleasant and we can honestly say, that we recommend you to any person, requiring anything in the mill building or mill furnishing line. Wishing you the success that straight dealing merits, we are
Yours very truly,

THE PORTAGE MILLING CO.
Jas. MacLennaghan, Managing Director.

The lumber industry is referred to at length as giving employment to a large number of men, and this industry is expanding rapidly. The total cut of the mills is placed at 70,000,000 feet per annum, and the number of men employed, directly and indirectly, about 1,500.

The total tonnage of foreign vessels arrived at the port from sea during the year 1888, is 134,450. There have been 32 coasting vessels taking lumber from this port. Total tonnage of coasting vessels equals 116,185. Last year the total tonnage of vessels arrived in port from sea was 83,353. Tonnage of vessels arriving coastwise 127,479. Number of vessels taking lumber from this port equalled 20.

By the Canadian Pacific Railway from the east there arrived in this city during the past year 38,894 tons of merchandise. To the east by the same route there were forwarded 21,441 tons.

The stamp sales at the post office were:
Stamps sold in 1887 \$4,249.26
" " 1888 11,579.40

Money orders issued:
From 1st June to 30th Dec. 1888. \$114,703.99

The Savings Bank in connection with the post office was established on the 1st June. The deposits show a gratifying result, everything considered; for the general tendency is to place money in real estate instead of in the banks. The deposits for the seven months ending with this year amounted to \$28,972.00. Savings bank withdrawal 15,711.18.

There are 52 licensed hotels with accommodation for 1,500 or 2,000 persons, and an average of 22 rooms each. In addition there are seven licensed restaurants, and any number of boarding houses and lodging places.

Grain and Milling.

The aggregate receipts of flour and grain at Montreal for the year ended December 31st, 1888, were equal to 14,054,619 bushels, against 20,365,847 bushels in 1887, a decrease of 6,311,228 bushels, about 30 per cent., against a decrease compared with 1886 of 7,738,156 bushels, or 35½ per cent., and 33.3-10 per cent., less in 1888 than in 1885. There was a marked decline