

THE COMMERCIAL

The recognized authority on all matters pertaining to trade and progress in Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

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Advertisements purporting to be news matter, or which profess to express the opinions of this journal, will not be inserted.

Office: 181 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. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 19, 1898.

New Postal Regulations.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—The postal union convention concluded at Washington in June, 1897, will come into force on January 1 next and the quarterly supplement of the Postal Guide issued today enumerates the changes made in the postal regulations in force between Canada and other countries of the universal postal union. Amongst other things it is permissible to print engravings or advertisements on the front side of post cards, provided they do not interfere with the address. Cards may be addressed with a small adhesive label and the sender may put his name on the front. Articles of glass, liquids, oils, fatty substances, and dry products, are admitted as samples provided they are put up as directed. Specimens for natural history such as arled or preserved animals or plants, geological specimens, etc., not for commercial purposes, are admitted to sample post. Fac simile copies of manuscript or typewriting may be sent as printed matter at a rate of one cent per two ounces, provided not less than twenty identical copies are handed in at the post office at one time and are not simply dropped into the receiver. It is provided that articles sent at the printed matter rate may bear certain words in writing. Commercial papers, samples and printed matter may be enclosed in one package up to an aggregate weight of four pounds six ounces. Provision is made that a postmaster in one country may redirect a letter received from another country, upon the application of sender or postmaster where the letter was posted. Letters mailed on vessels at sea may be prepaid by postage stamps of the country whose flag the ship carries. Spe-

cial postage stamps of temporary validity, issued in any country, cannot be used for prepayment of international correspondence.

The imperial penny postal rate, which will come into effect on Christmas Day, will be applicable to letters passing between Canada, Great Britain, British India, Newfoundland, and the following African protectorates: British East Africa, Uganda, Zanzibar, British Central Africa, Niger Coast Protectorate, and the Niger company's territory. It is hoped that other portions of the empire will have completed arrangements for adopting this reduced rate at Christmas or shortly thereafter.

Notice is given of the withdrawal of the statutory privilege of free transmission of Canadian newspapers, and the imposition on January 1 of one-quarter cent per pound, and on July 1 of one-half cent per pound.

After January 1, 1899, money orders may be drawn in Canada for payment at Japanese postoffices at Chemulpo, Fusan, Seoul, Yuens and Mukho, in Korea, and in like manner at those offices for payment in Canada.

Boots and Shoes.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: Manufacturers for the regular trade are fairly busy on spring orders and a few sorting ones; but those who make for jobbers are still quiet, although we learn that the cut prices recently offered by Quebec houses have induced a number of jobbers to secure quite a few lines of staple goods. We are informed that the split bunkums offered to firms here at 67 1-2c to 68c cannot be made here under 80c first cost. The amount of spring orders so far taken compares favorably with those of a year ago.

Southern Manitoba.

In a previous letter on this subject the reader was left at the town of Souris in Western Manitoba, the point at which the Glenboro and Souris branches of the Canadian Pacific join each other. It is proposed in this one to deal with the towns along this Glenboro branch, which are among the most important and prosperous in Manitoba. The country tributary to this road is well settled, has been for twenty years in places, and the people are well used to and equipped for the life of a prairie farmer. They are mostly Canadians or British born people, although there is a settlement of Icelanders in the neighborhood of Glenboro, and a scattering of Germans and French at other points. As a result of their long residence and intelligent farming the settlers in most of these parts are quite well-to-do, and some of them are rich. There are many fine homes to be seen, good stables and barns, horses and vehicles, and many of the farmers have money out at interest.

This year the crops have yielded well and with the exception of the loss arising from the late threshing and damp grain the results of the season's operations have been highly satisfactory. The yield in places was unusually large.

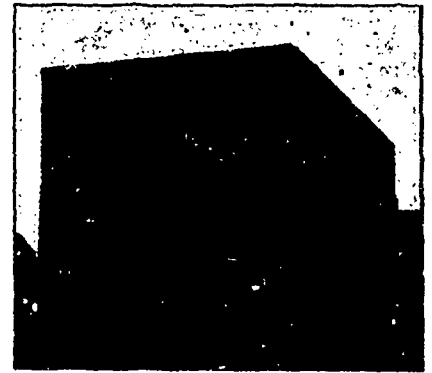
The towns are the best indication of the prosperous condition of the country. Like many of those which have been described in previous letters

they have been extensively improved in the building line this year. New elevators have been added at several points, and new stores, dwelling houses, etc., have also appeared in goodly numbers.

Between Souris and Glenboro there are several small villages and one more important place, Stockton, which has several stores and a thriving business community.

Glenboro, once the terminus of this branch and the centre of a well settled and prosperous district, shows unmistakable signs of prosperity this fall: It has a population of about 500 people, four general stores, blacksmith shops, implement agencies, tailors, photographers, hardware stores, lumber yards, a mill, newspaper, bakery, butcher shop, drug store, furniture store, law and insurance offices, a branch of the Union bank, elevators, etc. One of the evidences of prosperity this year is the new store of Fumerton & Co., general merchants, a cut of which is shown herewith. This store is 32x75 feet, two storeys high and built of solid brick. It has a brick warehouse annexed, 20x32 feet in dimension. A basement of stone and cement extends under the whole building. The heating is done with hot air furnaces and the lighting with an acetylene gas plant.

East of Glenboro, the next town is



Fumerton & Co's New Store at Glenboro, Man.

Cypress River. This is also showing every sign of progress and development this year. Several very substantial buildings have been erected and the result of this season's harvest will, no doubt, be a still further increase in the business establishments.

Holland, ten miles east of Cypress River, is a divisional point on this line of railroad, and has a flourishing business community. Its population is estimated at 200. The main features in connection with the development of the town has been the enlargement of some of the stores and substantial increases by some of the merchants in their stocks of goods. James Holland, stationer and fancy goods dealer, has increased his investment in this way this year, so also has W. H. Ross. Last year this enterprising merchant added forty feet to his flour, stone store and has now an establishment which has few equals in the province, even in Winnipeg. Fumerton & Son are doing a large general business in what used to be T. H. Pentland's store. During the summer C. Hielert, proprietor of the roller flour mill at this point, has improved his plant by adding a new sixty-horse power engine, a condensing heater of twenty-five barrels capacity, and a new set of polishing brushes, besides completely overhauling the plant.