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 A Call from the Trade is Solicited.

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Children's Sleighs, Toboggans,
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The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry, and Finance specially 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.

Sixth Year of Publication.

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Publisher

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country 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 desk of the great majority of business men in the vast district designated above. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, and manufacturing houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 2, 1888.

E. SMITH, grocer, Winnipeg, has given up business.

A BOARD of Trade will be organized at Qu'Appelle Station.

C. F. MARTINDALE & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, are giving up business.

D. Pollock, of the Central Hotel, Prince Albert, has removed to his new hotel, erected this season.

S. E. WILLIAMS, dealer in fancy goods, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust to J. McLeod Holiday.

M. COURTOIS, general storekeeper, Cypress River, Man., has assigned in trust to S. A. D. Bertrand.

S. MORAN has bought out Collins' stopping place at the Ten Mile coulee on the Bow River and Edmonton trail.

MOIR & MILLS, stationery and jewellery, and J. J. O'Connor, drugs, Port Arthur, have moved into new premises recently.

THE tax sale of lands held at Fort William last week was a great success. Bidding was spirited, especially by local parties.

A NEW jewelry firm will shortly be formed at Winnipeg. The members will be Messrs. Thompson, now of Port Arthur, and C. F. Forrest, under the firm name of Thompson Bros. & Forrest. The business of Forrest & Co., will be taken over by the new firm.

THE Prince Albert, (Sask.) Board of Trade, which was organized about three months ago, has received its charter of incorporation, and met lately and elected the following officers: Hon. L. Clarke, president; Chas. Mair, vice-president; Jos. Knowles, secretary; T. N. Campbell, treasurer; and twenty-four directors.

A MR. MANSON, of Rossburn, has opened a general store at Oak Lake, Man.

DR. OLVER will open a drug store at Medicine Hat about the first of January.

W. R. MULLOCH and Mr. Roberts, Winnipeg barristers, have formed a partnership.

MR. MATHEW GRAY will open a watch and jewellery establishment at Fort William.

GREEN & McWILLIAMS will build a machine and blacksmith shop at Virden in the spring.

SHIPMENTS of frozen fish from Selkirk have been made freely to the United States this season.

A handsome lithographed calendar from the *Manitoba Free Press*, has been left at this office.

PENNSYLVANIA coal has been advanced 25 cents, and now sells at \$10.50 per ton delivered in Winnipeg.

THE Saskatchewan hotel and stables, Minnedosa, Man., were burned on Thursday last. Insured for \$2,000.

JEMMETT & LANDER, of the Wyndham hotel, Binscarth, Man., have dissolved partnership. F. W. Jemmett will continue the business.

THERE will be a dearth of country papers this week, publishers being in the habit of suspending publication during the 'Xmas season.

THE Fort William council will memorialize the Dominion Government for a further appropriation for dredging and widening the channel of the Kaministiqui.

R. S. Smith, formerly proprietor of the Valley hotel, Fort Qu'Appelle, has again assumed charge of that house. The hotel building is one of the best in the west.

D. SHAW, agent for Harris, Son & Co., at Portage, has been appointed general travelling agent for the company in the Province with headquarters at Winnipeg.

CAMPBELL, SPERA, & Co., wholesale furnishings, etc., have sent out a very handsome jubilee lithograph of Queen Victoria, with their "compliments of the season."

W. J. SCOTT, lately with Porter & Ronald, has accepted a position with Moore & Co., of the China Hall, where he will have charge of the wholesale department. He will also go on the road in the interest of Moore & Co.

PORT ARTHUR *Sentinel*: Mr. John Ross, contractor on the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western railway, is expected to arrive here in a few days when contracts will be let for getting out ties and timber for the road.

JOS. ARCHISON, a Winnipeg barber who was committed to trial for setting fire to his shop, is reported to have left the country. W. Bate-man, baker, and Max Goldstein, clothier, were his bondsmen in the sum of \$500 each.

IN order to show the increase in value of property in that municipality over that of 1886, the Fort William Journal publishes the following figures:

	1886.	
Real Property.....	\$225,154	
Personal Property.....	5,450	
		\$230,604
	1887.	
Real Property.....	\$353,155	
Personal Property.....	7,200	
Taxable Income.....	250	
		\$360,605
Increase.....		\$130,001

A. MARKS has opened a tailor shop at Morden, Man., in connection with the store of T. Tobias.

W. J. MITCHELL, drugs, and Wright Bros., dry goods, have moved into the handsome new block on the corner of Main street and Portage avenue.

A NUMBER of small seizures of tobacco and cigars were made in Winnipeg on Thursday, by the Inland Revenue Department, on account of the goods being exposed for sale out of the original packages in which they were received. To expose goods for sale in this way is against the revenue law.

THE announcement that the Government had acceded to the request of the Winnipeg Board for a reduction of the wheat standards, almost took the breath from the local grain dealers. Such a sudden movement was entirely unexpected by those acquainted with the tedious process usually necessary to secure a concession or change in official regulations. The quick move on the part of the Government is taken as another indication of the influence which the C. P. R. wields at Ottawa. Van Horn did it, was the usual exclamation when the news arrived here. The following is the official publication of the change, which it will be seen practically grants the request in full of the Winnipeg Board:—

On the recommendation of the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the authority of section 16 of "The General Inspection Act," chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to modify and amend the classification of grain under section 44 of the said Act, and the same is hereby modified and amended accordingly, that is to say:

That the first three paragraphs of said section 44 be cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

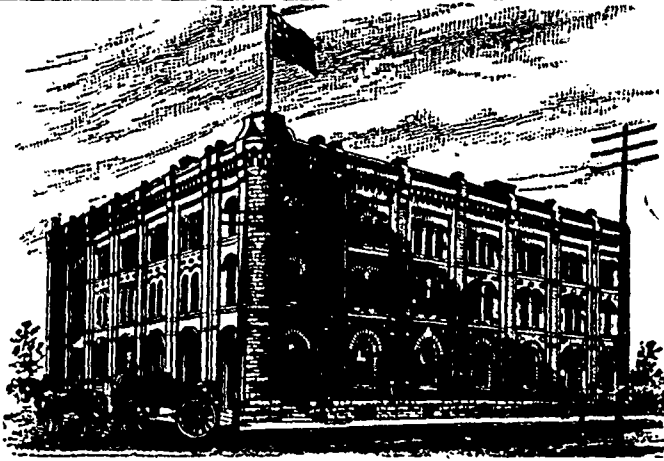
Extra Manitoba hard wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 62 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of not less than 95 per cent of Red Fyfe wheat, grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada.

No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least two-thirds Red Fyfe wheat grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada.

No. 2 Manitoba hard wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least two-thirds of Red Fyfe wheat grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada.

No. 1 Hard White Fyfe wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of not less than three-fourths of hard White Fyfe wheat grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada.

His Excellency has pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the modified and amended classification thus established shall not apply to grain inspected under the provisions of the said act prior to the said modifications coming into force.

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TRADE ONLY.

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DIRECT IMPORTERS

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CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

An engraving of G. F. & J. Galt's new wholesale grocery warehouse will be noticed on this page. This is one of the buildings erected in Winnipeg during the past season, and it is one which does credit to the wholesale trade of the city. The building is a solid brick and stone structure, 35 x 99 feet, and giving on the three flats and basement a total storage room of about 5,400 feet. The building is claimed, and justly so, to be the finest wholesale grocery warehouse in Canada, and giving 1,000 feet more accommodation than any other. It has been designed and constructed throughout with special reference to excellence and convenience in carrying on the wholesale grocery trade. Bonded rooms have been arranged on three floors, and both frost proof and cool storage apartments have been provided. The butter room is a special feature. This is separate from the main building, though connected by a doorway, and so arranged that it will be always cool and well ventilated, a very necessary consideration in storing butter. Altogether the erection of such a warehouse speaks well for the prosperity of the wholesale trade of the city.

THE COMMERCIAL has several times referred in strong terms of condemnation to the arrangement of allowing Customs officials to share in fines exacted under certain customs regulations. The announcement made a short time ago, that in cases of undervaluation, officials would not hereafter be allowed to share in the fines, has been received with general approval by the press from one end of the country to the other. With the wide latitude allowed Customs officials in the matter of valuation, the practice of allowing them to share in the fines was a positively dangerous stipulation, and one which has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among importers. The system of allowing officials to share in fines, is a vicious one in principle, aside from the encouragement which it gives for unjust decisions, which latter were actually possible under the Customs regulations. The decision to abolish the division of fines among officials will remove a feature to which leading importers have long taken serious and warranted objection.

Manitoba farmers seem to evidence a strong desire this season to hold their oats for higher prices. This is no doubt, partly due to the high prices which were paid for oats last season on account of the short crop in the West. This year the crop has been very heavy here, but the farmers evidently think that notwithstanding this they should obtain better prices than have yet been offered, judging from the slow movement in oats to date. Then, as oats have usually brought a higher price towards spring in this country, farmers have been in no hurry to market this grain so long as they have had wheat to deliver. An idea has also got abroad that there will be a sharp demand from Eastern Canada for our oats before long, owing to the short crop there during the past summer, and this is expected to advance prices later on. Some shipments of oats have already gone through to the East, and complaints have come back in several instances of the grain being very dirty. This is a fault which has been several times commented upon regarding Manitoba oats, and there is certainly a good deal of truth in the accusation. It is to be hoped our farmers will improve in this matter. Western oats are an excellent sample this year, and all they require is a little more attention in cleaning to make them the best in the market. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, in referring to the oats question says: "It will be remembered that we have repeatedly referred to the short crop of oats in Canada this year, but we scarcely thought that the shortage was as great as it is now turning out, and from present appearances we shall have to import during the coming winter in order to supply our home requirements. Shipments of Manitoba oats have already been received costing 37c laid down here on track, but we hear great complaints of the condition in which they are received, most of them being dirty and full of foreign substances. Manitoba farmers therefore should be more particular in cleaning them, as the samples we have seen were very dirty and consequently not worth as much as clean oats by 1c to 2c per bushel. It will therefore be seen how important it is for growers to exercise more care in cleaning their oats."

Oregon millers appear to be making good use of the new line of steamers put on by the C. P. R. between Vancouver and China and Japan. On each trip of these steamers we read of large shipments of flour across the Pacific to the land of the Japanese and Chinese. One Oregon miller has made the trip across the ocean himself, and telegraphs back large orders to his firm. He states that there is a big market for cheap flour in those populous countries. Manitoba millers would like to share in this trade, but the disadvantage of the long railway haul is rather too much to overcome. The Oregon millers, who are located directly at ocean ports are thus given a great lead in the competition. Another feature in favor of the Oregon millers is that cheap flours are wanted. The expense of shipping cheap grades of flour to the coast is of course just as great as for fine grades. Were fine grades of flour most in demand, Manitoba millers would be in a position to compete more successfully with the Oregon mills. The Oregon millers are still holding some trade in British Columbia, though their business in that direction, is only a fraction of what it was before Manitoba flour was placed in the field. In Victoria, particularly, there is quite a quantity of the Oregon flour still used, though this is perhaps partially owing to custom, the people having been so long used to the article that they are slow to change. A Portland paper of a late date also notes the shipment of a large lot of millstuffs and chopped feed to British Columbia. The ability of the Oregon millers to hold oat at all in British Columbia, against the Manitoba product, with the duties in favor of the latter, demonstrates the favorable position which they are in to handle the China and Japan trade.

There is to say the very least, something peculiar about the situation regarding Manitoba wheat in the markets of Eastern Canada. Trade journals and dealers there are loud in their praise of Manitoba flour, or flour made from Manitoba wheat. One leading trade paper of Montreal reports the demand for Manitoba flour so great, that a number of Ontario millers have decided to grind nothing but the hard wheats of the West. This flour is now becoming such a great favorite with the consuming public that it is getting difficult to handle other grades, thus necessitating the move above noted on the part of the Ontario millers. The strange feature of the situation is shown in the fact that with all this appreciation of the merits of Manitoba flour, apparently no corresponding appreciation is attached to Manitoba hard wheat. The same paper that notes this great demand for Western flour, shows in its market reports that Western wheat is not considered as valuable in Montreal as the soft wheats of the East, our No 1 hard being there quoted on a par with eastern grandes, whilst No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern were quoted lower than some eastern grades. There seems to be something decidedly wrong in this peculiar situation. The cause may perhaps be partially attributed to the fact that quotations for Ontario wheats at Montreal this season are often little more than nominal. Owing to the short crop in Ontario, local millers have wanted about all the wheat obtainable, and this has no doubt caused some undue appreciation in the prices of Ontario grades this season.

Combinations, though sometimes resulting in the improvement of an industry, seldom work successfully for any great length of time. This has apparently been the case with the Oatmeal Millers' Association. Some time ago the oatmeal millers decided upon a price list, at which they unitedly agreed to dispose of their product. It was not long, however, before murmurs were heard that some millers were selling below the established prices. A meeting of the association was recently held at Toronto, when prices were advanced, owing to a shortage in the oat crop this season, and it was resolved to firmly hold to the quotations. The time is certainly opportune for an advance in oatmeal, but it is doubtful if all the millers will long maintain the advanced prices. In any combination of this nature there will usually be found some individuals who will cut prices on the sly, with the hope of obtaining an undue advantage over their competitors. Such individuals are often the most anxious for a combination, for the very reason that it affords them an opportunity of shaving prices below the established quotation. When an industry has been brought to the verge of ruin by a reckless system of slashing prices, a combination to uphold prices may have a temporary benefit, but it is the exception when such arrangements are adhered to by all concerned for any length of time.

It has been announced from Ottawa that Senator Schultz has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba. It is also announced that Hon. Jos. Royal will be the next Governor of the Territories and that Mr. Richard Hardisty, Hudson's Bay Co's factor at Edmonton, will be made a senator. The first appointment will give very general satisfaction to the people directly interested. Besides being an old time resident of the Province, long before it was a Province, Senator Schultz has shown a very commendable interest in the welfare of Western Canada, and his efforts have been instrumental in bringing several important matters to the public attention. He has been intimately connected with the history of Manitoba since the time of the Red River rebellion, in which event he was forced to take a somewhat unenviable part. His appointment will also be received with satisfaction in that it marks a departure from the general rule of appointing Easterners to fill all public positions in the West. As to the proposed appointment of Jos. Royal to the Governorship of the Territories, nothing so favorable can be said. The appointment, if made will be a most unpopular one, and only sympathy can be expressed for the people of the Territories, for the humiliation which in that case they will be obliged to submit to. In his connection with both Manitoba and Dominion politics, Mr. Royal has proved himself a man entirely devoid of honor, and thoroughly dishonest and corrupt. His appointment can only mean the heaping of disgrace upon the people of the Territories.

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 2, 1888.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Owing to the steadily increasing patronage of THE COMMERCIAL, it has been found necessary to enlarge the paper by the addition of four pages. It is with pleasure that we make the announcement, coincident with the sending out of this issue in the enlarged form. Our readers will note the change, we trust with appreciation. The circulation of THE COMMERCIAL has been expanding year by year, until now it pays its weekly visit to the office of the great majority of business men throughout the vast territory stretching from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast. Not only does it circulate along the lines of railway, but it reaches the solitary country store, the settlements along the great Saskatchewan and other interior points, and even penetrates to the isolated trading posts of more remote regions. The advertising patronage of the paper has grown with its increasing usefulness, thus necessitating the present enlargement.

This reference to circulation has been drawn forth by the extravagant claims made by certain other papers, regarding circulation among the business people of the West. Heretofore these claims have been passed over in silence, from an objection we have had to tooting our own horn, though knowing full well that THE COMMERCIAL is the only journal which can honestly claim the largest circulation among the business men of Western Canada. It is only justice, however, that the real facts should be known. In making this statement we do so with the belief that not only has THE COMMERCIAL a larger, but that its circulation is probably double that of any other paper in the direction indicated. A large circulation is also enjoyed among the wholesale, commission, and manufacturing houses of Eastern Canada.

In connection with the announcement of the enlargement of THE COMMERCIAL, we would also desire to thank those who have commented favorably upon our efforts. Many very kind notices have been received, both from the western press and from readers, during the past year. It is customary with many papers, including even some Canadian trade journals, to republish items of this nature. We

have not adopted this course, from an objection which we have had to sounding the praises of THE COMMERCIAL in its own columns. Those who have devoted a few words of favorable comment to THE COMMERCIAL, will therefore not think that their kindness has not been appreciated, because the item has not been reproduced in these columns. On the other hand, such expressions have always been received with pleasure and thankfulness. Any good word said for THE COMMERCIAL, either publicly or privately, will as in the past, continue to merit our gratitude. Commencing the new year with the enlargement already noted, THE COMMERCIAL hopes to greatly increase its usefulness to the business community of Western Canada during 1888.

THE COMMERCIAL again wishes its readers a Happy New Year, with the hope that 1888 may prove a prosperous one to the commercial and industrial interests of the Great West.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE FINANCES.

The commissioners appointed under the provisions of the Act, passed at the last session of the Local Legislature, regarding municipal indebtedness, to investigate the financial affairs of the town of Portage la Prairie, presented their report a short while ago. Lack of space has prevented an earlier reference to the matter in these columns. The commissioners first sought to obtain the amount of indebtedness, and then the means which the town has, or may hereafter possess to meet the debt or a portion thereof. The total indebtedness of the town has been found to amount to \$284,478. This amount is made up largely of debenture indebtedness, there being three issues of debentures. The first issue of debentures was for \$40,000, for general improvements, dated 1 June, 1881. There is on this sum accrued interest of \$7,200, up to December 1, 1887, not compounded. The second issue of debentures was on June 1st, 1882, for \$50,000. This was for a bonus voted the Manitoba Northwestern railway. Interest on this to December 1st, amounts to \$9,510. On May 1st, 1883, a further issue of \$100,000 was made, also for general improvements. The interest on this third issue amounts to \$17,540. Some \$3,000 of the last issue are held by a bank as collateral security, and as they have not been sold, they are deducted from the total. The total indebtedness from the three issues of debentures is, therefore,

including interest, \$221,250. There are also two issues of school debentures, one for \$30,000, and one for \$7,000, with interest due on the two to the amount of over \$1,100, making a total due on school debentures, less \$1,236 paid, of \$47,721. The first two issues of debentures bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and the third at 7 per cent. The school debentures bear interest, the first at 8½ per cent., and the second at 8 per cent. There are also judgments and sundry small debts against the town to the amount of over \$15,000, including interest and expenses.

The commissioners come to the conclusion that the practical results of this expenditure have been worth very little to the town. Outside of the school property, all that remains out of this large expenditure, is town hall, estimated to be worth \$8,000, and a "very extended system of side-walks, a large portion of which was really never needed, and which is rapidly diminishing in value." The school property, consists of a central school, worth \$20,000, and a school site worth \$300.

The total assets are placed at \$33,350, and there is a further sum of uncollected taxes to the amount of \$39,891, of which latter it is thought \$8,000 or \$10,000 could be collected, if the affairs of the town can be put in shape, otherwise it will be lost.

The last assessment of the town, taken in 1886, gave the total value of assessed property at \$757,133, including personal and real property and buildings. The commissioners are of the opinion that the value of real property must be materially reduced, and they make an estimate which places the value of real property, within the corporation limits, at \$162,085, or a total, adding personal property and buildings, of \$560,036. The commissioners use this estimate of the value of assessable property to arrive at a decision as to what portion of the debt the town can pay. Current expenses must of course be taken into consideration, and the sum of \$4,454 is set down as required for school purposes. To this is added \$4,000 for other municipal expenses, less \$1,500 revenue from licenses, fines, etc., making a total necessary annual expenditure of \$6,954, before anything can be applied to reduction of debt. This is certainly a very modest estimate, and it is very questionable if the town affairs could be managed for the sum mentioned, scarcely anything being allowed for repairs and incidental ex-

penses, and only bare salaries, fire, light, etc., being taken into consideration. The town is now without fire protection, and the commissioners estimate that an expenditure of \$6,500 is absolutely necessary to provide fire engine, hose and repairs to tanks, etc. This amount, however, is not taken into count, as it is thought it could be covered from collections of bark taxes now due.

The commissioners conclude, after considering the various features of the case, that 25 mills on the dollar, on an assessment of \$560,036, is the very outside which could be collected. This would give a sum of \$10,500, allowing 25 per cent. for uncollected taxes each year. Deducting from this the amount to meet current expenses, and a balance of \$3,546 would remain, to be applied on debt. The commissioners conclude the report as follows:—

"Your commissioners are therefore of opinion that taking into careful consideration all the circumstances before mentioned,

The municipality of the town of Portage la Prairie is able to assume only 40 per cent. of its gross liabilities, viz, \$113,791.56, and to pay interest on the same at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and they have the honor to so report.

And they further report that there is not, in their opinion, any immediate prospect, or even for some years, any reasonable hope of the town being able to assume a larger proportion of its liabilities than before stated."

A contemplation of this report is not a pleasant matter, and places the affairs of the town in even a worse light than was previously supposed. The commissioners, however, are men competent to give an accurate statement, and from a careful study of their report, they seem to have arrived at a conclusion which cannot well be disputed. It is stated that most of the buildings are covered by mortgage, and that many buildings are offered for sale, together with the lands upon which they are erected, at less than the original cost of the material used in construction. Altogether the report presents a sad commentary on the boom days of 1881-82. It is to be hoped that a settlement of some kind may be speedily arrived at, so that the town may be given a chance to recuperate and improve. As it is no advancement can be made, and the longer the delay the less valuable will become the claims against the town. Portage la Prairie has some good natural advantages, which would no doubt be turned to account should a settlement be made, and the town might in this case show a vitality

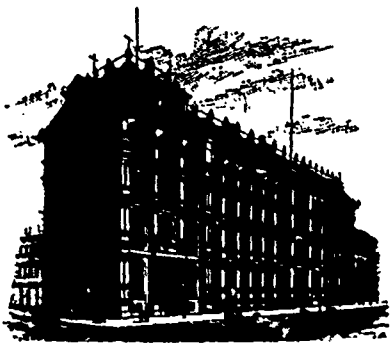
which would surprise even the commissioners who have made the present report. At any rate it is to be hoped some arrangement will result from the investigation, and that at some future date the town will be able to meet its liabilities in full.

LOCAL POLITICS.

As a result of all the turning and twisting going on in local political circles, a new cabinet has been evolved. It has been known for some time that there was some wavering on the part of two or three supporters of the Government, and reports of dissensions in the cabinet itself were not wanting. At the late meeting of the supporters of the Government, Premier Norquay and Mr. LaRiviere intimated their intention of resigning their portfolios, and they have since carried their intention into effect. The Premier's resignation is understood to have been tendered in favor of Dr. Harrison as his successor; at any rate, the latter gentleman was called upon to assume the formation of a cabinet. The new cabinet has been announced and is found to consist of Dr. Harrison and the two other remaining members of the Norquay Government, namely: Dr. Wilson and Mr. Hamilton, with one new minister in the person of Mr. Burke, and one portfolio held vacant. The last named member will fill the place vacated by Mr. LaRiviere in representing the French section in the Legislature. The resignations are supposed to be the immediate outcome of the blunder in connection with the handing over of the provincial guarantee to the Hudson's Bay railway, before the latter had obtained its land grant from the Dominion. It is a question, however, even aside from the Hudson's Bay matter, if the Government could have pulled through, after the incompetence and mismanagement displayed in handling the Red River Valley railway scheme. Best the present move to form a new Government is generally considered to be simply a previously arranged shuffle, to tide over a crisis and hold the supporters of the late Government together. With the narrow majority at the back of the Government, a single supporter could not be spared and as several of these were known to be wavering, something had to be done. It is understood the shuffle has been successful in patching up some sort of an agreement which will result in sustaining the new Government, at least

temporarily. That it will not prove a very lasting arrangement seems to be the popular belief, and a general election is considered by many as a probability of the near future. Should the latter view turn out to be the case, it is to be hoped an election would be the means of returning better material than now composes a considerable portion of the Legislature.

Whatever may have been Mr. Norquay's faults, it is pretty generally conceded that the Government has lost the major portion of its ability by his withdrawal. Mr. Burke, the new member, is not known to possess any legislative ability, and of the remaining old members nothing very flattering can be said in the same direction. The new Premier, Dr. Harrison, is known to be a very stiff party man first, which is the best (or rather the worst in the present juncture) that can be said of him. In view of the fact that not long ago he favored railway monopoly in the interests of Dominion Conservatism, his present professions of devotion to the Red River Valley railway and provincial interests generally, are mistrusted by many. That he will push forward the interests of the province in opposition to Sir John and the Dominion Government, can hardly be expected from a party man of Dr. Harrison's proclivities. With the most vital interests of the province directly at issue with the policy of the party now in power at Ottawa, the independent people of Manitoba can hardly be expected to place entire confidence in the new local Government, with a gentleman at its head who has heretofore been looked upon as the strongest upholder of the Dominion policy of any member of the late provincial Government. However, the Hon. Dr. may surprise those who are now inclined to look with mistrust upon his professions of loyalty to the provincial cause, now that he has to face a rather trying situation. His movements, however, will be watched very closely, by an intensely interested and earnest public, and any signs of wavering will certainly produce a storm of indignation which would render his tenure of office very uncertain. At best, with the narrow majority at his back, and the discordant elements among his following, his hold of office cannot be very secure, nor his course very clear sailing. If the coming session of the Legislature is got through with, without a general split up all around, it will be more than is expected by many who are conversant with the situation.



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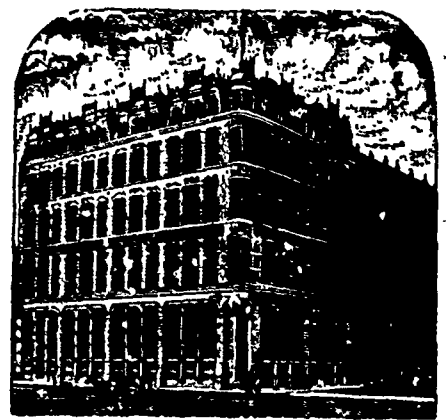
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ton's Artists' Materials.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Seemingly monetary affairs in the city are not exempt from holiday influences, as the past week has borne ample proof to that effect. The call for funds for grain handling has not in any way increased since our last report, but rather eased off, a fact due as much to the extreme cold weather which has prevailed as to the holiday time. With a return of milder weather, the present state of sleighing, a very marked increase in the demand may be expected. Regular mercantile discounts have eased off a little also, but not more than is customary in the closing week of a month, and the demand will no doubt increase again this week. At the banks funds are stated to be ample for all reasonable trade demands, and no further financial tension is looked for, unless in case of a prolonged railway block, which is by no means out of the calculation, considering the depth of snow now lying throughout the Province and east of it. The 8 per cent minimum rate of interest is still adhered to, and may be considered a fixture until monetary affairs in the east ease up considerably. In real estate mortgage loans a steady volume of farm loans are reported, but not so heavy as might be expected, and certainly much lighter than a month ago was predicted for December. Interest payments keep coming in steadily, and would certainly come much faster with a quicker movement of crop. Companies however, are getting reconciled to waiting, especially as they have scarcely any alternative beyond "Hobson's choice". Interest holds steady at 8 per cent, and a careful discrimination in loans is still kept up.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Last week being holiday week, very little could be expected from the wholesale trade, in the direction of business activity. The week has shown the usual holiday quiet throughout, and there were no active features in any direction to note. With business very light, prices have remained stationary, and in many lines simply nominal. The quietness was pretty generally distributed over all branches, and none could claim entire exemption from the general rule. With the commencement of the new year, trade may be expected to slowly improve, though in some lines it will be a few weeks, and even months, before there will be much change. Collections were still slow, but it may be that country customers have been saving up for the first week of January, and intend deluging wholesalers with cash during the next few days.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

About the same situation has prevailed. Business very quiet and featureless, and with little change expected in the immediate future.

CANNED GOODS.

Business slow and prices steady at the following quotations: Tomatoes, \$3.25; peas, \$3.25 to \$3.45; beans, \$2.75 to \$3.00; corn, \$3.25 to \$3.40; peaches, (Canadian) \$7.00 to \$8.00; apples, \$3.25 to \$3.50; pears, \$3.25 to \$3.50; plums, \$4.50 to \$5.00; strawberries \$5.25; raspberries, \$4.75 to \$5.25; peaches (California) \$8.50; pears, \$8.00; Plums, \$7.50; apricots, \$8.00.

GROCERY AND GLASSWARE.

A quiet season is now before this branch, and until towards the time for the spring trade to commence, matters will be slow.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Quinine is reported firmer, but prices here hold steady at the following figures: Howard's quinine, 75 to 90c; German quinine, 65 to 75c; morphia, \$2.75 to \$3.25; iodide of potassium, 65 to 75c; bromide of potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$9 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5.00; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5.00; sulphur, roll, \$4.50 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 6 to 8c.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods and clothing branches, as might be expected, have proved no exception to the general rule. As for business there is little doing, and attention is being given to office work, straightening up warehouses and stock-taking in some instances. Travellers will soon be on the road again, some being already out, and an improvement in business is expected shortly.

FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Apples remain firm at last quotations, and other fruits generally steady, with cranberries lower in price. Quotations are as follows: Apples, cooking \$3.75 to \$4.25; fancy eating, \$4 to \$4.50; snows, \$5.75 to \$6; oranges, russets, \$6 to \$6.50; bright to fancy, \$6.50 to \$7.50; Malaga grapes, \$8.25 to \$8.50 per keg. California pears, \$4.50 to \$5; cranberries, bell and cherry, \$10 to \$10.50; bell and bugle, \$11; Cape Cod, \$12.50 per bbl; lemons, \$7 to \$7.50.

FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

Prices are steady now that the holiday demand is over. Prices are: Dates, 10c per pound, in 50-lb. boxes; Valencia raisins, \$2.50 to \$2.65 per box; Morandi's Valencias, \$2.75 to \$3.00 per box; Malagas, London layers, \$3.50; Black Crown, \$5.25; Eleme figs, in different sized boxes, 18c per lb.; Spanish onions, \$7.50 per crate. Walnuts, 18c per lb.; peanuts, raw, 15c; roasted, 17c; almonds, 20c; pecans, 17c.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Lake Winnipeg white are scarce in this market, owing to the fact that the catch is being largely exported. Fresh white are quoted at 7½c; fresh cod, 8c; fresh haddock, 9c; finnen haddies, 11c. Oysters, Selects, \$2.10, and standards, \$1.90, per gallon.

GROCERIES.

Sugars keep firm and syrups steady at recent advances. The movement is now slow. Prices are given as follows: Sugars, raw Porto Rico, 6½c to 6¾c; yellow, 7½ to 7¾c; granulated, 8½c; lumps, 9½ to 9¾c. Coffees—Rios, from 24 to 28c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan New season's 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. Syrups, corn, \$2.25 to \$2.60; sugar cane, \$2.50 to \$2.75; T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W. butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 48c; Honeysuckle, 7s; 55c; Brier, 7s; 55c; Laurel

Bright Navy, 3s, 57c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c.

IRONWARE AND METALS.

A feeling of firmness in prices pervades this branch, but little actual change in prices, owing to the quiet nature of business. Quotations are: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.75; I. C. tin plates; \$3.75 to \$4; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11.50 to \$12.00; Canada plates, \$4.00 to \$4.25; sheet iron, \$3.75 to \$5.00, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 35c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6 to 6½c per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 3 to 7c. The sales in shelf hardware show a falling off in volume since our last report. Collections are reported fair to good.

HIDES.

Prices are: Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bulls, 3c; calf, fine-haired real veal, 6 to 11 pound skins, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5c; sheep pelts, 25 to 50c. Frozen lots of hides are taken at 3½ to 4c all around; tallow, scarcely saleable at any price.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Without features of interest. Prices are as follows: Spanish sole, 28 to 31c; slaughter sole, 30 to 32c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 90c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; Bourdon kip, 75c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, w.a. upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 31 to 34c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 50c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 23 to 25c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings, 12c.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Absolutely nothing doing outside of lubricating and illuminating oils. Quotations still remain as follows: Turpentine, 80c in five-gallon cans, or 75c in barrels; harness oil \$1.25; neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; linsed oil, raw, 70c per gallon; boiled, 73c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1; castor, 12½c per lb.; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal.; olive, oil, pure, \$1.50; union salad, \$1.25; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 25c; water white, 28c. American oils, Eocene, 34c; water white, 31c; sunlight, 27c. Calcined plaster, \$4.25 per barrel; Portland cement, \$5 to \$5.50; white lead, genuine, \$7.25; No. 1 \$6.75; No. 2 \$6.25; window glass, first break, \$2.25.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

The holiday trade is now over, but stocks of retailers were drained so low that there has been quite a movement to replenish. Quotations are still unchanged and are given as follows: Canadian rye whiskey, five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debouche & Co., 4.50; Martell, vintage 1885, \$6.50, vintage, 1880, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50 for vintage 1885 to 1880; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$1.00 to \$1.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martell and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$14 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$19; v. s. o. p., \$22.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

Three things conspired to render grain business somewhat light last week. First it was the holiday week, with its usual indisposition to business; second the snow and the sharp weather which followed, and third, the clogged nature of the markets, owing to the inability of the railways to furnish adequate facilities for handling the grain. The snowfall, though temporarily retarding deliveries of grain by farmers, will ultimately tend to increase them, as soon as the roads are broken, which has probably been fully accomplished by this time, as the quantity of snow on the ground is yet light. As to prices, there has yet been practically no change, though the unexpectedly sudden announcement from Ottawa that the changes in the wheat grades, as requested by the Winnipeg board had been gazetted, caused an unsettled feeling. However, even should the new regulations be put in force at once, it could not affect the trade to any great extent, and matters would very soon be accommodated to the new order of things. The unsettled feeling was due more to the fact that there were no details in connection with the announcement of the new grades, and dealers were therefore not informed as to whether or not it was the intention to bring the new grades into force at once. Quotations on the Winnipeg exchange are: No. 1 hard 58c; No. 2 hard and No. 1 Northern 55c; No. 2 Northern 52c. Quotations at country points vary from 51 to 57c for No. 1 hard. For the week ending at midnight Thursday, 471 cars of wheat passed through Winnipeg, a daily average of 67 cars.

FLOUR.

The local flour market has been very quiet for some time back, but the outside demand for Manitoba flour holds good. Prices in broken lots here are: Patent, \$2.15; strong bakers, \$1.90; XXXX, \$1.40; superfine, \$1.20.

MILLSTUFFS.

The demand is fairly good, and prices somewhat firmer. Quotations are: Bran \$10 to \$10.50 and shorts \$12 to \$12.50 per ton at the mills.

OATS.

Oats are rather slow in movement. About 26c has been the usual price on the market here to farmers, and car lots on track worth from 25 to 28c, the former being the exchange quotation.

OATMEAL.

Prices held steady for the week at \$2.25 for standard and \$2.40 for granulated. An advance of 25c all around will likely go into force to-day, making standard \$2.50 and granulated \$2.65 per 100 lbs. as a result of the recent advance in the east.

BARLEY.

Feed qualities quoted at about 30 to 34c, No. 3, 35 to 38c for shipment.

EGGS.

Are now held pretty firmly at 25c in case lots, and with a prospect of no further cuts under this figure in the immediate future.

BUTTER.

The butter outlook has not improved, and the prospects of a block are increasing. Some

commission dealers have refused to receive further shipments on commission, as they have more on hand than they know what to do with. The movement is very slow, and in choice only a little city trade doing. There has been some movement in good medium at about 16c, for lumber camps, etc. Quotations may now be given at 18c for choice, except in cases of small sales of extra to the city trade only at as high as 20c, good medium worth 15 to 16c, and common 12 to 14c.

CHEESE.

Quiet and quoted only in small lots at 13 to 14c.

LARD.

Holds firm and steady at \$2.25 to \$2.30.

CURED MEATS.

Provisions hold at last quotations, with little doing in home cured, owing to shortage. Some further importation of dressed hogs from Eastern Canada, for packing, have been made. Quotations for the home-cured product are: Dry salt bacon, 11c; spiced roll, 12½; smoked breakfast bacon 14c; hams, 14½c. Eastern hams quoted at 14c, and Chicago at 15c.

DRESSED MEATS.

Beef is being offered freely, and brings 4 to 4½c. Dealers selling at about 5c, for sides. Hogs are still scarce and all readily taken at 7½c by packers and butchers. Mutton quoted at about 9 to 10.

POULTRY.

Chickens are now quoted at 7c, geese at 12c and turkeys at 12½c, for good qualities. Some choice lots have sold higher, but now that the holiday season is over, there will be little demand for poultry unless at reasonable prices. Further advances may therefore not be expected, though lower figures are liable to rule.

General Notes.

Geo. Mann & Co., Toronto, (Liquor Tea Co.) have assigned with liabilities of \$60,000 and assets of \$40,000.

The Cabinet Ministers are invited to the banquet to be given Mr. Chamberlain by the Toronto Board of Trade on Friday.

The Federal Bank, at Winnipeg, has taken another step forward in securing new and central quarters in the Bannatyne block, Main street, lately occupied by Forrest & Co.

"What is the size of that shoe?" "That is No. 2, madam." "I thought so. It fits perfectly." The clerk looks again "Excuse me, madam: it is a 4." "A 4! Dear me, it is two sizes too big. Take it right off."

The Minnedosa Tribune thus speaks of the new mill at that place: With the exception of the boiler and engine, and the shell of the building, it is new throughout, having had a solid stone foundation placed under it, and being sided and shingled new, with new warehouse adjoining the main building, 24x30, holding 12,000 bushels. The mill is fitted up with every modern appliance for the manufacture of a first-class article of flour, and can turn out one hundred barrels per day. The engine is of 45 horse-power, comparatively new, and fully capable of doing all the work required of it. The following is a list of the machinery: 10 set of Allis' Rolls, made by G. T. Smith & Co.; 4 G. T. Smith Purifiers; 4 G. T. Smith Centrifugal Flour Dressers; 4 Cyclone Dusters, Ingles & Hunter; 2 G. T. Smith Smutters and Scourers; one Separator and Cockle Machine; one Grader; 5 Scalpers; 2 Chests of Reels; 2 Packers; 1 Hopper Scale.

The Fur Trade.

Perhaps there is no article of dress, says a writer in the *Warehouseman and Draper*, of which the ordinary buyer is so ignorant of its proper value as that composed of fur, and customers must in the main depend upon the recommendation or warranty of the tradesman. So far as durability is concerned, one of the worst wearing of all, perhaps, is chipchilla, the beautiful blue-black shades of the darker portion, when new, turning, after it has been in wear for some time, to a dull, rusty brown, from exposure to the weather.

A feature of the fur trade of the last few years is the great variety of furs that are worn: fashion in former years having fixed on only two or three kinds at a time as the fashionable article.

Dr. Dawson's recent surveys along the Alaskan boundary of British Columbia have called fresh attention to a fact previously well known to fur dealers, that this part of the province is rich in fur bearing animals, among which are numerous silver and black foxes, cross foxes, beaver, etc.; and along the neighboring coast the much valued sea otter. The fur riches of our great North lands are yet but half appreciated.

The *Fur Trade Review* rises to remark: Fur fringes continue very popular. Seal mantles; its lead in fashionable favor. The tied sleeve will tide over another season. Brocade velvet wraps are shown in all qualities. Braiding is carried to excess—all but upbraiding. Cloak manufacturers have sold a considerable number of plush wraps. Iceland lamb in natural, grey and black has been in demand for trimming.

A Fort Pitt correspondent writes: Trappers from different parts of the country do not give very favorable reports of their success. Nearly all kinds of fur being scarce up to the present, a good trapping season is not anticipated. Fox and prairie wolf are, however, more plentiful, and will come up to the average.

A large force of men are now in the spruce timber belt of the Riding Mountains, Northern Manitoba. There is sufficient snow for hauling logs.

A new saw mill will probably be erected where the Manitoba & Northwestern crosses Rirt Tail creek, four miles from Birtle. There is a mill at present in Birtle, but owing to the fact that the lumber has to be hauled a mile up a steep grade to the railway station, the balance is in favor of a new mill at the crossing. The *Birtle Observer* is anxious that some effort should be made to keep the mill inside the corporation.

The grain and flour sections of the Montreal and Toronto boards of trade have condemned the changes in the grades of Manitoba wheat. Deputations will be sent to Ottawa to protest. The Eastern boards are probably jealous because they were not consulted in the matter. However, it will be some time before the new grades can be brought into force, as the routine of complying with the act will have to be gone through with. New standards for inspectors to work upon will have to be selected at Toronto, by delegates from the boards of examiners, which will cause considerable delay.

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
 MONTREAL.

Samples and Prices of Goods adapted to the Northwest Trade furnished on application.

Cosmopolitan Hotel,
 MEDICINE HAT, - - - ASSA,

Headquarters for commercial travellers and tourists. Good sample rooms and clean and comfortable sleeping apartments.
 HUGH DEMPSEY, Proprietor.

WINNIPEG FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING HOUSE
 285 MAIN STREET,

FURNITURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Coffins and Caskets of every description in Stock. A great variety of Trimmings. Undertaking a specialty. Undertakers furnished on reasonable terms. Telephone.
 M. HUGHES & CO.

Toronto Preserving House
 PACKERS AND PRESERVERS OF

FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Jams, Jellies & Fruit Butters.
 TOMATOES A SPECIALTY.

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Awarded Silver and Bronze Medals at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

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J. H. ASHDOWN,

Wholesale Dealer & Importer of all kinds of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

STOVES AND TINWARE,
 PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,
 RAILROAD and MILL SUPPLIES,

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DOORS AND SASH.

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CLOTHING

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

203 and 210 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL

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Manufacturers of Clothing

44 BAY STREET,
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GURNEY & WARE,

SCALES

Manufacturers of
 Platform Scales—all sizes.
 Millers and Grain Scales.
 Hopper Scales—40 to 600 bush
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 Warehouse Trucks.

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STANDARD

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For Sale by all Leading Houses.

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—AND—

Importers of GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
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OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - - - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE:—Corner King and
 Alexander Streets, Winnipeg;

A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shortst, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley.

Wheat buyers at all C.P.R. Shipping Stations

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HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

Capital, - - - - \$1,250,000.

Reserve, - - - - 125,000.

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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Wines, Spirits and Cigars

365 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

Wheat opened fairly strong on Tuesday after the holiday rest. Good buying on foreign account was reported. The visible supply showed an increase of 1,007,000 bushels. Prices showed an advance for the day over opening figures of 3c to 5c. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	78½	78½
Corn	49½	49½
Oats	—	—
Pork	—	15.17½
Lard	7.85	7.85
Short Ribs	—	7.75

On Wednesday wheat prices sold down steadily, despite stronger cables, owing to a general desire shown to realize. Prices closed as follows:

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	78½	78½
Corn	49½	49½
Oats	—	31
Pork	—	14.95
Lard	7.82½	7.82½
Short Ribs	—	7.07½

On Thursday opening prices were lower, but recovered. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	78½	78½
Corn	49½	49½
Oats	—	30½
Pork	—	15.05
Lard	7.75	7.75
Short Ribs	—	7.70

There was very little change in the wheat markets on Friday, the fluctuation being only 3c. Prices closed as follows:

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	78½	78½
Corn	49½	49½
Oats	—	31½
Pork	—	15.10
Lard	—	7.80
Short Ribs	—	7.75

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

Stocks in store the first of last week were 6,166,606 bushels—an increase over the previous week of 776,861 bushels. The following closing prices for No. 1 hard on each day of the week will indicate the course of the markets:

	Cash	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Monday	—	—	—	—
Tuesday	77½	77½	77½	84½
Wednesday	77½	77½	77½	84½
Thursday	77½	77½	77½	84½
Friday	78	78½	78½	84½

MINNEAPOLIS.

Prices of wheat were 3c lower on the board on Thursday, though cash wheat for home grinding was at about the same figures. Following were the closing quotations on Thursday:

	Dec.	Jan.	On track.
No. 1 hard	76½	76½	77½
No. 1 northern	74½	74½	76½
No. 2 "	72½	72½	73½-4

The Market Record says of the flour market: The holiday firmness in wheat imparts confidence to the flour trade and millers while holding on to their flour for better figures are buying wheat freely for the supply of their future wants. Home prices of patents have been advanced this week about 10c a barrel and proportionately on the other grades.

Prices were: Patents, local, \$4.25 to \$4.35; patents, to ship sacks, car lots, \$4.15 to

\$4.25 in barrels, \$4.40 to \$4.55; bakers', \$3.35 to \$3.65; superfine, \$2.00 to \$2.70; red dog, sacks, \$1.50 to \$1.55; red dog, barrels, \$1.65 to \$1.80.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Manitoba No. 1 hard was quoted the same as last week, at 86 to 87c. A holiday dullness pervades the market, and other prices were practically unchanged.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

The following quotations on Friday, Dec. 30, as compared with prices on the same day of the previous week, will indicate the course of the stock market:

	Dec. 23.		Dec. 30.	
	Offered.	Bid.	Offered.	Bid.
Montreal	212½	211½	216½	215½
Ontario	113	110	114	—
Toronto	106	100½	200	190
Merchants	121½	120½	121½	120
Dominion	—	—	—	—
Commerce	112	111	111½	111½
Imperial	—	—	—	—
Federal	—	—	—	—
Molson's	140	—	140	—
Union, ex. div.	94	89½	—	—
N. W. Land Co.	53½	—	53	40
C. P. R.	62	61½	62	61½

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian Gazette gives the following quotations of leading Canadian securities in the London market:

	Price.	Rise.	Fall.
Canada 4 per cents, 1880	108½	—	—
Ditto 3½ per cents	102½	1	—
Ditto 4 per cents, 1885	109	—	—
British Columbia 4½ per cents	109	—	—
Manitoba 5 per cents	108	—	—
Quebec 5 per cents, 1874 and 1876	112	1	—
Winnipeg 5 per cents	106	—	—
Canadian Pacific shares (N. Y. register)	61½	4½	—
Ditto shares (London register)	61	—	—
Ditto mortgage bonds	104½	—	—
Grand Trunk ordinary stock	111	—	—
Ditto first preference	73	—	2
Bank of B. C. fully-paid shares	30	—	—
Ditto 10 paid	15½	—	—
Bank of B. N. A.	70	—	—
Manitoba Mortgage	—	—	—
Trust and Loan of Canada, £5 paid	5	—	—
Canada North-West Land	2½	—	—
Hudson's Bay	22	—	—

Large quantities of grain continue to come in at Moosomin, Assa.

Birtle Observer: All along the line of the M. & N. W. Ry. there is a cry for cars to carry off grain. The want of store houses and elevators is much felt.

John Crosby, of Crosby & Co, millers, Minneapolis, died suddenly on Thursday from paralysis of the heart. He was president of the National Millers' Association.

J. J. Owens, auctioneer and general dealer, Toronto, has disappeared. His liabilities are estimated at \$15,000. He lost \$14,000 in the Central bank, and is believed to have skipped.

The New Westminster, B. C., foundry is undergoing a course of thorough repairs preparatory to the erection of a new 15-horse power engine designed and constructed at the above works.

There seemed something strange about the telegram from Medicine Hat last week, to the effect that N. F. Davin, M.P. had made an address before the board, and a vote expressive of confidence in him had been passed. The telegram now turns out to have been a bogus affair, probably sent by Nicholas or some of his friends. The board has since repudiated the reported action.

W. G. Botts has leased the new Kootenay house at Golden, B.C.

The Roman Catholic mission have 2,500 saw logs skidded in their Egg lake timber limit, Edmonton district.

Mr. John A. Moore, of Moore & Co., China Hall, Winnipeg, will be married to-day to Miss Macdonald, of Rat Portage. Better late than never.

A fur price list and circular has been received from Wm. Macnaughton's Sons, commission merchants in furs, New York. This firm has the New York agency for the Hudson's Bay Co.

Ferland & Co, general merchants, Calgary, have purchased the bankrupt stock of J. C. Hayes, of Golden, B.C. The business will be continued at Golden, in charge of C. Watson.

Hough & Campbell, barristers, Winnipeg, will be appointed solicitors for the city, the firm having expressed its willingness to accept the offer of the aldermen. The selection is a good one.

The risks on the hotel burned in Minnedosa Thursday night, reported in another column, were held by the North British & Mercantile and City of London companies, each holding a risk for \$1,000.

An accident occurred at the Assiniboia Roller Mills, Moosomin, last week. The piston rod of the engine broke. It was removed at once and shipped to Winnipeg for repairs. The mill is expected to be again in running order next week.

The Commercial Traveller's association at Toronto, rejected the demand of the railways that the association should become legally bound to save the companies from liability for damages for a traveller's baggage when special rates are taken.

The annual banquet of the Northwest Commercial Travellers Association was held at the Leland house, Winnipeg, on Friday evening. About two hundred persons were present, including the travellers and their friends and invited guests.

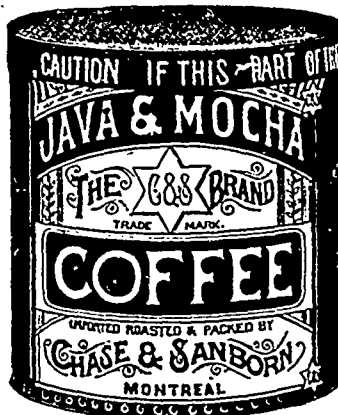
Toronto News: The time is rapidly approaching when the criminal courts will be engaged discussing the affairs of the Central Bank. One of the shareholders is already moving in that direction, and it will be no surprise if a series of arrests will immediately occur.

Birtle Observer: The late fire has led to the discovery that many citizens have neglected to attend properly to the insurance of their property. Those who think that they are insured should read carefully the conditions on the back of their policy and see if they have in every way complied with the requirements of the company.

It is proposed to advance the freight rates from New York to San Francisco, Portland, Victoria and other points on the Pacific coast on the 1st January to the following basis on classes one to ten inclusive, viz:—\$4, \$3.20, \$2.50, \$2.20, \$1.80, \$1.60, \$1.40, \$1.30, \$1.20 and \$1.10 per 100 lbs. This advance will be followed by a corresponding one from Canadian point: to Victoria, New Westminster, Vancouver and other British Columbia points.

THE BEST

A Brand of Coffee which represents a perfect blending of strength and flavor. Always packed in 2 lbs. air tight cans; no charge for cans; 15 cans in a case.



A perfect blend of Private Plantation Java and Pure Arabia Mocha. Imported, Roasted, and packed by
**Chase & Sanborn,
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COFFEE.

DOLL

W. F.
WHOLESALE JEWELER.

Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Spectacles, Gold-headed Canes, Silver-plate, Watch Material, Tools, etc., etc.

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Headquarters for Commercial Men. This house has been recently refitted, with special reference to the convenience and comfort of the commercial trade. Good Sample Rooms. Livery in Connection.

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Free Sample Rooms for Travellers. Opposite C.P.R. Station.

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G. S. DAVIDSON, Prop.

Largely patronized by commercial men and possessing special features for the accommodation of this trade. Large Sample Rooms Free.

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Works,

Manufacturers of Hydraulic, Steam and Hand Power Passenger and Goods Elevators,

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McCLARY'S "FAMOUS" STOVES,

Stamped and Pierced Tinware, Japanned Ware, Stove Boards, etc., and Dealers in Granite Ironware, and

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GENERAL GROCERIES.

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WRITE FOR PRINTERS' CATALOGUE.**BROWN BROS.,**

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Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., C. Potter, Jr. & Co., the Gordon and
the Peerless presses. Sole agents for the "RELIANCE"
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articles manufactured from the very best seasoned dry
cedar and white pine. All work guaranteed. Correspond-
ence solicited. P.O. Box 39, Victoria, B.C.**J. C. DEVLIN,**
FLOURMILLSTUFFS, GRAIN,
Farm Produce & Commission Merchant.

Correspondence Solicited.

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PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

Vancouver, B.C.

MANITOBA PRODUCE a Specialty.

Consignments Received in All Lines.
Correspondence solicited.**Colonial Hotel,**

WESTMINSTER, B.C.

Largest hotel in the city; centrally located in
business portion. Headquarters for tourists
and commercial men. Sample rooms, bath
rooms, etc. Fire-proof building. First Class.

LUKE PITHER, Proprietor.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.Every requisite for the Drug Trade
promptly supplied.**TORONTO, ONT.****FLETCHER'S****ASSINIBOIA ROLLER MILLS.**

Manufacturer of

Hungarian Patent, Strong Bakers,
XXXX and the special brand**PRIDE OF THE WEST**

The finest flour on the market.

BRAN AND SHORTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

T. FLETCHER, MOOSOMIN, N.W.T.**British Columbia Soap Works,**
Manufacturers of a full line of
LAUNDRY SOAPConsisting in part of Yellow Soap, Brown Soap
Red, White and Blue Mottled Soaps,
Toilet Soaps, Coconut Oil Soap, Soda Crystals
Washing Powders, and their **Shaving Soap**

FULLY EQUAL TO ANY IN USE.

PENDRAY & CO. - - VICTORIA, B.C.**J. & A. Clearihue,**
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Dealers in—

Fruits and all kinds Produce**YATES ST., VICTORIA, B.C.**Representing D. Richards, Manufacturer of Laundry
and Toilet Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Jas. Hall & Co's.
manufacturers and dealers in Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins,
Brockville, Ontario.**LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,**

British Columbia.

The leading commercial hotel of the city.
Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steam-
boat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample
rooms for travellers.

J. E. INSLEY, Mgr. WM. PROUT, Prop.

THE DRIARD,

VICTORIA, B.C.

The only strictly first-class hotel
in the province.

British Columbia

J. C. Jones & Co., bricks, James Island, have
assigned in trust.Thomas Bebbington, saloon, Victoria, has
sold out to McDermott & Cliffe.McLellan & Co., blacksmiths, Clinton, have
dissolved, S. Tinley and F. J. Barnard, re-
tiring.Spratt's Ark, with a cargo of 100,000 bricks,
from Victoria for Seattle, is reported water
logged.A cargo of stock has been seized by the Vic-
toria customs authorities on an attempt at
smuggling into the country.R. McKinnon, who has been about a year in
the C.P.R. blacksmith shop at Donald, has
opened a shop of his own at that place.The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Associ-
ation, which issued a prospectus and invited
subscriptions to its capital stock a short time
ago, has decided to return what subscriptions
it received, and let the matter drop.Victoria Times: "Westward the star of em-
pire takes its way," and also the red cent. A
number of these coins are now in circulation in
this city and are likely to come daily into more
general use. It is said some find them very
convenient in making small change.

The discovery of a well defined auriferous quartz ledge at Harrison Hot Springs is reported.

Leask & Morrison, merchant tailors, Victoria, will open a branch at Vancouver. Mr. Morrison will have charge of the new branch.

The machinery for the proposed foundry at Vancouver is on the way, and it is expected to have the industry in operation by March next. Mr. McKelvie is the proprietor.

A meeting was recently held at Lansdowne for the purpose of urging upon the Dominion Government the necessity of assisting the proposed Okanagan and Shuswap railway.

Victoria Colonist: The retail trade during the present week has been favored with pleasant weather, and merchants generally seem gratified with the business done. The bewildering display of novelties suitable for the holiday season was never before excelled, and our store windows will rank in beauty and variety with any metropolitan centre. In every line of business a special effort has been put forth to attract custom, and as above remarked, not without success. This is very satisfactory, for, with increased competition and reduced profits, it is cheering to know that grumblers are few and far between.

Thos. Mowat, inspector of fisheries, has shipped 800,000 sockeye salmon eggs to Nanaimo. The eggs will be deposited in the Nanaimo river, which, it is hoped, will be stocked with salmon in a few years. Mr. Mowat is also about to ship 600,000 spring (quinnat) salmon eggs to New Brunswick, where they will be deposited in the best salmon streams. This will be the first shipment of salmon eggs to New Brunswick. As the ova require much care every day, it is probable a man will be sent along to look after them so that the success of the experiment will not be marred by want of proper attention.

The Westminster *Guardian* says: Five car loads of cattle arrived on Monday night by the C.P. Railway, one of the vehicles being a box car, a conveyance wholly unfit for cattle. When the train arrived it was found that one hundred and twenty-seven bees had been packed into the five wagons; and of those contained in the box car, ten were to all appearances dead, but by dint of great exertions were brought round sufficiently to remove from the station. When the box car was opened the animals it contained—five hours confined in so small a space, and without a proper quantity of air—were all much exhausted, and were lying two or three deep. Such shocking cruelty should be noted, and on repetition the perpetrators prosecuted.

Victoria Colonist says: Sinclair & Company have signed a contract agreeing to build and equip a line of standard gauge railroad from Seattle to a point on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia. Colonel Scott, one of the members of Sinclair & Co., says the contract was signed in New York on December 2nd. Earle & Co. have the contract for grading the thirteen miles of road between Lake Washington and Sohomish City, and as soon as they have finished the work, Sinclair & Co. will build a bridge across Sohomish river

and lay the line as soon as possible. The contract requires them to build the road complete, iron, and equip it, and to operate it a certain time before handing it over to the Seattle and West Coast Railway.

Victoria Times: An important meeting was held in the Driard Hotel in this city last week, in connection with the construction of the Seattle, West Shore and New Westminster Railroad. H. Crawford, Jr., of Chicago, president of the Seattle and West Shore line, was present, as were also the contractors, Messrs. Sinclair, (of Port Haney) Colonel Scott, H. Tappan and T. H. Sparling, of Seattle, and T. P. McMullen, of Chicago. It is reported that all the preliminaries for the completion of the road to the boundary, by way of Whatcom and Lynden, have been arranged. The contract will amount to about \$1,500,000. It is expected that the line will be in operation early next fall. When once as far as the boundary, it is believed there will be no difficulty experienced in carrying it to the Fraser river at some point convenient to the line of the C.P.R. The board of trade of New Westminster control the charter of the Southeastern line and is reported to be in negotiations with Mr. Van Horne for its surrender to the Canadian Pacific Company, on conditions which have been named.

Mr. Crane, a British M.P., who has been visiting the coast, writes as follows regarding the fishing interests: "I have given very much thought to questions relating to fisheries during the last few years, and nothing has impressed me more deeply in considering the natural wealth of British Columbia than the limitless profusion of the fish supply. The time cannot be far distant when, with the new and speedy way to market opened up by the Canadian Pacific Railway, such a profitable field for the use of capital will be much more largely cultivated: One of the largest markets for tinned fish and other provisions of a like nature, is our Australian and New Zealand Colonies. At present large quantities of salmon come to London round the Horn, and are transhipped to Australia by the Suez Canal, going round the world to a market in the same ocean as that in which the fish are caught. It will not be long, I expect, before Messrs. Machonochie Brothers, of Lovestoft, or some other enterprising firm, will have a branch establishment at Victoria, and will send every description of canned and dried fish to the many markets of the Pacific, north and south.

Grain and Milling News.

James Pye, of Minneapolis, has taken a contract to overhaul the mill at Crystal City, Man.

G. A. Brantt has arrived to take the place of head miller at the Shoal Lake Milling Co.'s mill.

Minnedosa Tribune: The people of Strathclair are considering the advisability of taking steps looking to the erection of a roller mill in the municipality.

McMillan's mill at Qu'Appelle Station is now kept going to its fullest capacity, the burning of the Winnipeg mill of the firm causing an extra strain to keep Western customers supplied.

Portage Tribune: R. H. Jolly, who has been buying grain for McBean Bros., has left the market, the rush of wheat being over for the season.

W. Matheson, Ogilvie's buyer at Portage, was only transferred to Brandon temporarily, on account of the illness of the buyer at the latter place. He is now back at Portage.

The Cannington mill, Moose Mountain district, has been stopped for the past fortnight owing to want of water. The company is having a well sunk on the premises, but as yet no water has been struck.

The new Waddell elevator, at Dominion City, Man., is about completed. Capacity, 30,000 bushels. Geo. Agnew has commenced the erection of an elevator of 35,000 bushels capacity at the same place, where he also has a flat warehouse.

Portland Oregonian. The steamer Sardonyx is taking on board a large lot of bran and chopped feed for British Columbia and the Sound ports, and also a small lot of flour for shipment by the Canadian Pacific steamer to Yokohama. On the next steamer the Portland mills will ship 32,000 sacks of flour. It is quite probable that the recent disastrous inundation in China, which has covered a vast tract of fertile land where much rice was grown, may create an increased demand for flour.

The Red-River Valley Muddle.

A partial settlement of the Ryan-Haney claim was amicably effected on Tuesday according to the basis of agreement published, Mr. Haney receiving a cheque from the Government for \$89,226, and immediately purchasing therewith provincial bonds to the amount of \$89,200. This rather tortuous proceeding was necessitated under the terms of the Treasury Act, which expressly stipulates that all Government payments shall be made by cheque only. Mr. Haney and Mr. Munson spent nearly the whole afternoon in the Treasury office, taking over and checking the bonds. Although this is not exactly a cash settlement, still the investment is by no means a bad one, the bonds being officially guaranteed and practically bearing 8 per cent. at the present date. This, however, does not effect an entire settlement, Ryan & Haney still holding a claim of \$150,000 against the Government, which has been submitted to arbitration. A *Call* reporter made a few enquiries concerning this claim, and learned that it consisted almost entirely of "prospective profits." These are based on the profits the contractors expect to make on the sub-contracts for supplying ties, rails, tracklaying, fencing, supplying telegraph poles and so on, or in other words represents the actual amount between what, according to their arrangements, the contractors would have had to pay and the amount which, according to their contract with the Government, they were to receive. On the other hand the Government, though willing to pay them for all expense actually incurred, such as for the purchase of ties, etc., are not prepared to pay the contractors profit on work which is not done. Consequently a slight discrepancy has arisen amounting to some \$130,000; the Government claiming that only \$20,000 actual expenses have been really incurred—and hence the arbitration.—*Call*.

Our Pacific Province.

VICTORIA INDUSTRIES CONSIDERED.

Victoria is by no means lacking in industrial institutions, though there is plenty of room for further extension in this direction. The need of an industrial population aside from the Chinese has been keenly felt. There has been a great deal of opposition to the Chinese in certain quarters, but it is difficult to see how the country could well get along without these people. White laborers and mechanics are scarce and very high priced, and it is certain that had manufacturers been obliged to depend entirely upon the latter, several of the principal institutions of Victoria would be obliged to close up at once. It would be found impossible to compete with the manufactures of cheap eastern labor at the price at which white labor has been for sale in British Columbia. Several of the industrial institutions of Victoria are kept alive, and made remunerative solely through the opportunities offered by Chinese labor. In course of time it will no doubt be found possible to extend manufactures with the aid of white labor, when the industrial population of the country is increased, as it certainly will, to a sufficient extent. In the meantime, however, the Chinese will have to be employed to quite an extent, if the manufacturing interests of the coast are to be kept up.

In considering the industries of Victoria the

ALBION IRON WORKS

undoubtedly stand at the head of the list. This industry was established in 1862, by Jos. Spratt, and was incorporated in 1882, and is now known as the Albion Iron Works Co. (Limited). The officers are: Robt. Dunsmuir, president; R. P. Rithet, vice-president, and W. F. Bullen, secretary. The works cover a large space of ground, embracing about sixteen average-sized city lots. The buildings are as follows: Machine shop 250x50; two storeys high; three foundries, one for stoves, 60x110; one for machinery, 90x50; and one for miscellaneous work, 50x100 feet. There is also a brass foundry shop, 65x30; blacksmith shop, 90x50; boiler shop, 240x50. The works are employed in turning out railway work, coal and other mining machinery, saw mill machinery, shipping machinery and appliances, contractors' work, steam engines of all kinds, boilers, stoves, etc. Lately a contract for bridging machinery for the Island Railway bridge across the harbor has been in hand, and also manufacturing steel tubing for water mains for Victoria water works extension. A great deal of work was turned out in connection with the construction of the Island Railway, such as car wheels, bridging, etc. It will be seen from the nature of the work turned out that the establishment is an extensive one, and contains a large amount of valuable machinery. It is in fact the leading industry of the district. From 100 to 150 men are employed; according to the season. Scotch pig and British bar iron and steel are used, which are imported by water. Pennsylvania coal is also used, and is brought from the east via Cape Horn. In addition to the Albion, there are two similar institutions in Victoria, though on a smaller scale. These are: The Vancouver Iron Works, Wilson Bros., proprietors, and the Novelty Iron Works, Thos.

Gowen, proprietor. Wilson Bros. have lately completed a new foundry building.

Another industry of considerable importance is the

BRITISH COLUMBIA SOAP WORKS.

of which Pendray & Co. are the proprietors. This business was established thirteen years ago, and has since enjoyed a satisfactory and steadily increasing business. Owing to the fact that the oils required in soap manufacture can be imported cheaply from San Francisco and other markets by water, it has been found possible to compete to good advantage with eastern goods in the home market, and indeed shipments have been made from this establishment to Eastern Canada, as well as to Manitoba and the Territories, in addition to largely supplying the local market. Mr. Pendray is a practical man, and he has given a great deal of attention to the manufacture of a soap especially adapted to the alkaline waters of the west, in which direction, he claims, to have attained very desirable results. The manufactures of the firm include all kinds of laundry and toilet soaps, washing powders, sal soda, glycerine balls, etc. A shaving soap is also manufactured, which has attained a market all over Canada. A special effort will be made to introduce the manufactures of this establishment into Manitoba and the Territories. There is also another soap manufactory in Victoria, of which McDonald & Co. are proprietors.

SHOE MANUFACTURING.

This is an industry which is carried on to a considerable extent, with the aid of Chinese labor, without this aid it would be found impossible, at the present time, to continue the industry, in competition with the cheap eastern goods. There are two establishments in Victoria engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes in a wholesale way. These are: William Heathorn, and the Belmont Tanning and Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co. (Limited). Wm. Heathorn established his business in 1872, now known as the Victoria Boot and Shoe Manufactory. The business grew steadily up to about three years ago, and since then has held its own, notwithstanding the keen competition with eastern goods. Mr. Heathorn suffered a considerable loss from fire last year, but he went to work at once to rebuild, and is now in full running order. He owns the premises used as the factory, and two flats, each 60x90, are occupied in manufacturing, besides outbuildings for storage, etc. All classes of boots and shoes are manufactured, excepting fine ladies' goods. The goods turned out are of a more substantial nature than eastern make, and are better suited to the requirements of the country. In this way competition is made possible. For a time eastern goods scowled the home industry very hard, owing to their cheapness, but, not being adapted to the special requirements of the trade in the direction of durability, they are now thought to be less sought for. The trade extends all over the province, but particularly along the coast northward to the Alaska boundary, and into the Yukon country. About 70 hands are usually employed in the factory. The Chinese perform the rougher work, and are paid about \$30 per month. White men are employed for foremen and for finer work; their wages ranging

from \$15 to \$18 per week. New machinery is now being put in, which will do the work of a number of men. It is the intention to enlarge the premises in the spring, by continuing the building through to the street at the back. Mr. Heathorn also has a tannery in connection with his shoe business, where all kinds of leather are manufactured, except fine qualities, such as French calf and kid. Leather is manufactured both for sale and for use in the shoe factory. Abundance of hemlock bark can be obtained in the province for tanning, but oak tanned leather must be imported owing to the scarcity of oak bark.

The Belmont Company has been established fourteen years. Wm. Dalby is the manager of the company, and Wm. Wilson is chairman. In the busy season as many as 70 men have been employed. The manufactures of the company are largely substantial goods, suitable for the mining and Indian population, but finer goods are also turned out. A great many top boots are manufactured, there being a proportionately large demand for this class of foot wear. The company has felt eastern competition keenly, and for a time the west was heavily overstocked with the cheap makes of the east. Something of a reaction is now thought to have set in, and the home trade is said to be on the mend. The company also owns a tannery, where leather of all kinds except some very fine qualities are manufactured, for sale and home use. Harness leather from this establishment has been shipped eastward into the Territories.

In addition to the two wholesale shoe manufacturing concerns, there are an unusually large number of establishments where boots and shoes are made to order, indicating that the people of the coast go in more for custom-made shoes than is usual in the east. This is probably owing to the damp climate of the winter season, which necessitates something more substantial than the ordinary shop goods. Another feature of the coast shoe trade is the very extensive use of cork-soled goods, also as a protection against moisture. Whilst dealing with the leather trade it might be noted that Victoria has a third tannery, lately operated by Johnson & Magill, but temporarily closed owing to the death of the junior partner. This tannery was largely engaged in operating with oak bark, imported from San Francisco. Mr. Johnson expected to resume the business shortly.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURING.

This is an industry which is carried on at Victoria on a considerable scale. There are two factories engaged in manufacturing in a wholesale way, in addition to the smaller concerns. J. Weiler is the proprietor of one of the large factories, located on Humboldt street, a little out of the business portion of the city. Large show and stock rooms and office are also kept on Fort street. About 50 men are employed, and an extensive variety of furniture is manufactured from native and imported woods. The maple found on Vancouver Island is an excellent furniture wood, and takes a beautiful finish. It is largely used for fine furniture. Douglas pine is also largely used; also spruce, for common furniture. The size of the factory is 40x80, three storeys, and is well

fitted with modern machinery for furniture manufacturing, turning, planing, band sawing, and all kinds of fine wood-work. Shades, blinds, mouldings, upholstering, etc., is also done. The show rooms, in the business portion of the city, are 35x100 feet, three storeys. Here everything in the house-furnishing line is handled in a wholesale way, the different departments being, crockery, glassware and lamps, wallpaper, cutlery and plateware, carpets and oil-cloths, etc. The furniture business on the coast always includes the above mentioned lines, and necessitates the carrying of a very heavy stock. It includes about everything in house furnishings except stoves, and may, therefore be termed a "house-furnishing business."

Jacob Sehl, is the proprietor of the other large furniture business. The factory, located at Laurel Point, is 85x64 in size, three storeys, and solid brick. From 35 to 40 men are employed. Everything in furniture is manufactured except common chairs. The latter, it has been found are unprofitable, and can be imported more cheaply, owing to the high cost of labor at home. The native alder is one of the local woods largely used for furniture of the better class. The yellow cedar of Queen Charlotte's Island is also used to good advantage, and makes a very nice article of furniture. Hard wood lumber is imported for manufacturing purposes. Upholstering, wire and spring mattresses, and fine wood work of every description is done. The show and warerooms, on Government street, have a frontage of 45 feet, and extend through to Langley street, where the frontage is increased to 87 feet, three storeys high. Here everything in the house furnishing line previously enumerated, is carried in stock. Mr. Sehl is owner of the premises occupied. He also has a branch business at Vancouver. Furniture, of Victoria manufacture, has been shipped to China and Japan.

Apples for Europe.

America is sending over 800,000 bushels a year to London, Liverpool and Glasgow alone. The bulk of these go during the winter months, at the rate of from 40,000 to 70,000 bushels a week. New York ships the most, Boston comes next, and Montreal third. Portland, Me., handles a great many, and Annapolis, Md., forwards the Southern fruit. They are packed in barrels and made ready for the purpose. Only sound fruit is used. The first layer is placed in the barrel stems downward, the others are put in until there appears to be one layer too many and then the head is placed on there and forced into the barrel with a screw press. The head is then nailed in, and any amount of handling will not shake the apples.—*Ex.*

A Good Year for Millers.

The year closes with a condition of milling affairs decidedly better than that which characterized the opening of 1887. More mills are running, sales are larger, exports of flour have grown greater, collections are easier, and, taken as a whole, the industry is in a very encouraging shape. Mill builders and mill furnishers are busier, and for one complaint heard now there were scores a year ago. All this is par-

ticularly gratifying to Americans, because, according to the alarmist croakers, the year 1887 was set down as the period in which American milling interests were to receive their final and fatal quietus. We were told that exports would cease and bankruptcy would blight our flour trade. As usual, the prophets prophesied far from well and successfully. Millers will, after a few more distinct failures of prophecy, begin to distrust the professional prophets.—*Milling World.*

Lumber Cuttings.

Several of the lumber dealers at Selkirk have already sold the supply of lumber received last summer by them.

The bark California has arrived to load lumber at the Chemainus saw mill, Vancouver Island, for Australia.

Hugh Law, manager for the Selkirk Lumber Co. at Selkirk during the past summer, has taken up his abode in Winnipeg.

There were three vessels loading lumber at the Hastings mill, Vancouver, last week—the barques Leonora, Vikar and Diluhr.

The library of the Hastings Sawmill Institute, Vancouver, consisting of 400 volumes of standard works, has been turned over to the Vancouver Reading Rooms. The conditions are that all the members of the former in good standing on the 1st of June last are to become life members of the latter.

At a sale of timber lands in the Algoma district, held at Toronto on December 22nd, over one and a quarter million dollars were realized. United States lumbermen were the principal purchasers. It is said the Ontario treasury has realized \$3,000,000 from the sale of timber in that district.

Northwestern Lumberman: At the next session of Congress it is likely there will be an effort made to remove the \$2 import duty on Canadian lumber. It will be opposed, of course, by the timber owners of the Northwest, but not to the extent that it has been heretofore. The more Canada timber a Michigan or Wisconsin lumberman owns the less he is inclined to think that free lumber would work an injury to the dear people. There will be a strong white pine lobby, nevertheless, to blockade the movement. The bitter fight against it, however, will come from the southern members, providing they go according to the wishes of the lumbermen of their states. Operators in the south, by a big majority, want the duty left alone.

Commenting on the recent sale of Algoma timber limits at Toronto, the Vancouver *Herald* says: The Ontario Government had a sale of timber limits the other day, and a large increase in price was realized. There were sold in all four hundred and fifty square miles, and the sum obtained was about one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or three thousand dollars a square mile. This is only for the privilege of cutting timber. In addition to this an increase of thirty-three and one-third per cent. has recently taken place in the timber dues, and an increase of fifty per cent. in the annual ground rent. Lumber must be going up, or such prices would not have been obtained. Timber limits are not so plentiful in

Ontario as they 'ouch were, and this growing scarcity will increase the price in British Columbia. It is this province that the Manitoba and Northwest dealers will have to look for a supply, and the Government should take care that the timber lands do not go into the hands of speculators. The time does not appear to be far off when this province will be looked to as the chief source of supply for the large and rapidly developing settlements east of the mountains. The Government will then find in the timber limits a large source of revenue.

A Donald, B.C., correspondent writes: Peter McLaren, of Perth, Ont., owns extensive and valuable timber limits here and in the spring he intends to put up a large mill on the Columbia River near where the Bluewater empties into it.

They Occur Frequently.

A reader of THE COMMERCIAL, whose knowledge of French is somewhat limited, remarked the other day, that Frere and Fils, seemed to be very common names in Quebec. In the commercial items from that province he frequently noticed the failure or dissolution of a firm in which one of the partners was named either Frere or Fils.

Distrusting the Railway.

A member of the Montreal Corn Exchange stated to us a few days since that there was very little to be done in Ontario wheat during the coming season, and that if he did any business he would have to go into Manitoba and make his purchases there; "but," added this exporter, "I am afraid I would not get fair play, on account of other shippers receiving lower rates of freight than myself." The writer then reminded him of Mr. Olds' evidence before the Railway Commission; but the shipper shook his head, remarking that although all parties might be charged equally alike, there were other ways of discriminating in favor of the few and against the interests of the many. Here then is a shipper who is actually prevented from engaging in the Manitoba wheat trade, owing to the distrust which exists in his mind relative to his receiving fair play in the matter of freight rates at the hands of the C. P. R. Nor is this an isolated case, as another member of the Corn Exchange has since told us that he has reason to believe that other shippers are getting their wheat brought from Port Arthur and Winnipeg cheaper than he is, either through rebates or including terminal charges, etc., in the rate of freight. This is a sad state of affairs when such distrust exists in the face of the evidence given by the railway officials before the Commission. Perhaps the public think they did protest too much.—*Trade Bulletin.*

Wm. Dunbar, of Portland, Oregon, who recently sailed from Victoria, B.C., for Japan and China is now in Hong Kong. He has telegraphed an order to his house to send a lot of flour to Yokohama. He says there is a good market for flour at low rates. The Batavia on the next outward trip from Vancouver, will take the largest cargo of flour since the line was inaugurated.

Western Trade Notes.

New police barracks will be erected at Calgary in the spring.

Michael Oxhart, of Maple Creek, is on his way to the Old Country, to purchase a number of thoroughbred stallions for use on his rancho.

The C. P. R. have for the past two weeks been busily engaged in unloading the R. R. V. R. rails at Morris. The section men from Rosenfeld and Morris are doing the work.

Calgary *Tribune*. Mrs. Major Butler brought some samples of coal from Cochrane for our inspection. She informs us the Major has discovered a very rich deposit and proposes going into the business of mining it.

Lake Dauphin district is likely to come to the front with another product. It is said that the lake abounds with white fish and pickerel, and several of the settlers are thinking seriously of bringing down a couple of car loads for export.

A sale of land for arrears of taxes in the town of Rapid City took place there recently. There was a very good attendance of buyers. Outlying town lots were not in much demand but some farming land included in the town plot was sold at good prices.

Hugh Sutherland, president of the Hudson's Bay railway, has made application to the Dominion Government for a guarantee of bonds to the extent of five and one-half million of dollars, giving as security a first mortgage on the Dominion land grant outside the province besides the prospective earnings and the road itself.

A rather alarming disease has appeared among some of the horses in the Macleod country. Mr. LaGrandeur lost four, and these are the only fatal cases heard of so far. The disease starts with a swelling in the fore legs, which extends up to the chest. Horses that are fat when they get it are skin poor when they die.—*Macleod Gazette*.

A correspondent says: The business done at Manitou during last week was very satisfactory. There was a large amount of grain brought into market, and the stores were crowded with customers from morning until late at night. Many of the business men report the amount of their trade this season far in excess of any former years. Farmers are paying up their store bills very well indeed, and there seems to be an air of satisfaction, and contentment throughout this neighborhood.

The half-breed commission has returned to Ottawa from the West. It has been engaged two seasons settling the claims and has now concluded its work. The commissioners will prepare an elaborate report to the Government. It is estimated they travelled thirteen hundred miles by wagon and fifteen hundred miles by boat last summer. The majority of those settled with were half-breeds who had hitherto taken treaty with the Indians. Heads of families were awarded \$160 worth of scrip; children of half-breed heads of families enjoyed the option of a certificate for 240 acres or a scrip note of \$240. The original white settlers or decedents not being half-breeds were given \$160 worth of scrip.

Dr. Barnardo is preparing to emigrate 200 boys to his Western industrial farm the spring.

The Wood Mountain & Qu'Appelle railway is applying for an extension of time in which to build its road.

The Winnipeg council has arranged with the Historical society for the establishment of a public library.

A party to go to the Yukon next spring is being talked of at Edmonton. The idea is to go down the Athabasca and Mackenzie and up either the Liard or the Peel river to reach the waters of the Yukon.

Edmonton Bulletin: Stocks of holiday goods in town are larger and more complete in all lines than ever before, and trade is fairly good considering the hard times. Last year the Christmas goods arrived about the second week in January.

The *Edmonton Bulletin* says there is a large quantity of telegraph wire and apparatus at that place, remaining over from the construction of the lines through the Saskatchewan country this season. It advocates that this be used in the construction of a telegraph line from Edmonton northward to Athabasca Landing.

The C. P. R. company are laying out the site of a town at a point on the line three miles east of where Pense now stands, to which place Pense will be removed, and it will doubtless be followed by the business places of the village. The reason of the removal is the total lack of water at the present site of the station.

A Strathclair, Man., correspondent writes: The town is booming, there being two more new general stores erected within the past two months. The new comers are Galbraith & Moore and McLunes & Irwin, all doing a thriving trade. A. Watson, buyer for Roblin & Atkinson is doing the grain trade, and seems to be kept busy, as quite a quantity of grain has been shipped from here, but owing to the famine in cars the bulk of the grain is stored.

An Oak Lake correspondent writes: Fully 8,000 bushels of wheat were marketed here last week. The Ogilvie Milling Co. handled somewhere about 6,000 and Mr. Moore fully 2,000. Prices ranged from 48 to 53 cents. It is expected that Leitch Bros. will commence buying right away. They have quite a stock of flour and other milled stuffs on hand which were waiting cars when the mill was burned. This they now hold with a view to supplying the district. We have just heard that another buyer from the east is expected this week.

At the late annual meeting of the Whitewood Agricultural Society, the directors submitted their report showing that there was a balance in hand of \$149.25. The meeting elected the following officers for the coming year: Alex. McKenzie, President; Francis Cisgrave, J. P., 1st Vice-President; Robert Nicholson, 2nd Vice-President; Henry Newmarch, J. P., Secretary Treasurer; and the directors: Phillip Curry, Thomas Farrell, Robert Higginbottom, Daniel Hunter, Thos. Howard, David Rodgers, John Street, Joseph Breckon, John Callin, Robert Munn, Jas. N. Cowin.

The Dominion Government through the Department of the Interior, is supplying a well-

boring apparatus for the use of settlers in Assiniboia. It is now in the Qu'Appelle district. The Government at present provides the settler with the machine and a man in charge of it free, and the settlers provide the motive power and any assistance required.

During the month of November \$275,013 were paid into the Winnipeg city treasury for taxes. A rebate of ten per cent. was allowed on payments made during the month.

At a meeting of the Medicine Hat board of trade N. F. Davin, M. P., explained his course in the House and views. At the close of the meeting a vote of confidence was carried unanimously.

Manitou Mercury: It is expected that the sale of School Lands which takes place at Manitou on the 20th January next will attract quite a crowd of purchasers. We understand there are about three hundred parcels in the Dufferin District to be disposed of, which will be offered at an upset price of from \$5 to \$9, according to location and quality. The terms are one-fifth cash, the balance in four equal annual instalments with interest at six per cent. In regard to improvements, the settler must prove that he was bona fide residing upon and cultivating the land, in ignorance of the law, on the 1st of October last. This just above means that claims for improvements will not be allowed.

The *Empire*, the new Conservative organ published at Toronto, has made its appearance. In the salutary it says: "The *Empire* has been called into being because of the desire universally expressed by the Liberal Conservatives of Canada to have a journal which would represent the principles and aims of the Liberal-Conservative party in all their integrity. As to the form of assistance that the *Empire* will extend to the Liberal Conservative party will take, will be dictated by the circumstances of the hour."

Respecting the statement that the Elder company of Glasgow had contracted to build three steamers for the Canadian Pacific railway's Pacific service, a despatch says no contract has yet issued. The Imperial subsidy is neither granted nor accepted. The Imperial executive merely assented on general principles to subsidize a monthly service to the extent of £45,000 annually, the details of which, necessary to a contract, have not yet been settled. They will be settled shortly and then the company will arrange for construction.

Sloane, an oil expert of Pennsylvania, is at present prospecting in parts of Clarendon and Bristol townships, county of Pontiac, and has come to the conclusion that a vast reservoir of gas underlies a portion of the Ottawa valley. Several springs of water in that locality are largely impregnated with gas, so much so that an unpalatable odor from the gas, which boils up through them, prevents the use of the water for drinking purposes. One of the richest veins of iron ore in Canada is now being developed in Bristol. Three hundred men are at present employed at the mines, and if gas be discovered in sufficient quantity to be used for smelting purposes, it will prove a bonanza to that part of the country.

The Drummers.

The annual meeting of the Northwest Commercial Travellers Association was held in Winnipeg on Wednesday evening last. President Jos. Campbell occupied the chair. Secretary J. M. O'Loughlin read the annual report, as follows:

"In presenting this the fifth annual report, your directors have much pleasure in reporting the gratifying increase in the membership of the association, 190, as compared with 160 for last year. The increase being represented by active members.

"We have arranged for insurance for the coming year with the London Guarantee and Accident Company, on more advantageous terms than heretofore, which includes not only a reduced premium but also increased benefits to our members. We particularly draw your attention to the fact that should any of our members desire extra insurance for any sum up to four thousand dollars, our arrangements with this company will give them the benefit of a greatly reduced premium, for such extra insurance. Our constitution and by-laws, which we hope to hand you in a few days, will contain full particulars of our contract with the company.

"In accordance with instructions given at the quarterly meeting held on the 2nd of April last, circulars were sent to hotels and livery stables, and the revised list will also appear in the book of by-laws.

"According to arrangement R. D. Richardson, bookseller and stationer of this city, will allow 10 per cent reduction on all books and stationery and subscriptions to newspapers and magazines purchased by members of the association.

"In response to telegrams received from the Montreal and Toronto associations, requesting that a delegate be sent from here to attend a joint meeting of the various Railway Corporations and Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, to be held in Montreal, on the 12th instant, your board deemed it advisable in your interests that we should be represented, and accordingly a resolution was adopted authorizing the secretary to attend said meeting and there to present the claims of this association. We have much pleasure in stating as a result that we have obtained a special rate of eighty dollars for a round trip ticket from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast, thereby effecting a saving to our members of about thirty dollars, the rate being about 2.6 cents per mile. This ticket is unlimited, and includes stop over privileges both ways; also giving the holder privilege of returning from Kamloops, if so desired. We have great hopes in the near future of obtaining still further concessions.

"Arrangements have also been made with the Grand Trunk railway, that our certificates shall be honored at any of its stations east of Sarnia at 2½ cents per mile.

"In furtherance of the resolution passed at the general meeting held on the 3d of December, your board is having prepared a bond indemnifying the transportation companies from loss or damage to baggage, for the signature of travellers, and firms whose travellers are members of this association.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL, President.

JOHN M. O'LOUGHLIN, Secretary.

Reference was also made to the proposed formation of a library and other minor matters.

Treasurer Wm. M. Ronald presented his report showing as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
To cash balance on hand Dec. 15, 1895	\$1,273 82
Balance to credit dinner fund	0 00
Subscriptions—169 active members	1,690 00
" 15 Honorary members	75 00
" One, life to active member	5 00
Donation to library from Geo. E. Tuckett & Son	100 00
Accrued interest, Commercial bank, to Oct. 31	26 08
Total	\$3,176 80
DISBURSEMENTS.	
By secretary's services for 1895	\$ 215 75
Grant Winnipeg General Hospital	50 00
Grant Maternity Hospital	25 00
" Infants Home	25 00
Jas. E. Steen	8 00
Wm. Clougher, balance of dinner account	53 90
Printing and stationery, dinner account	21 55
Printing and stationery, general account	41 55
Manitoba Free Press	6 00
Manitoba Printing Co	4 50
W. R. Mulock, solicitor, cost of Act of Incorporation	1887
Sun Life and Accident Co, Premium on Accident Policies, 190 members	535 34
Telegrams during year	5 22
Secretary's services for	265 50
" on account expenses to Mon-	
" Montreal and return	100 00
Balance on hand and in bank	1,531 89
Total	\$3,176 80

In the annual financial statement, your treasurer takes great pleasure in calling your attention to the steady progress made during the year just closed. Our last statement showed a membership of 160, with assets of \$1,273.82, while this year we report 190 members on the roll and a surplus of \$1,531.89. The total receipts, including balance from last year, amounted to \$3,176.80, and expenditure to \$1,644.91. Of this amount \$455.25 belonged to last year's business. Our total liabilities at the present time amount to \$50. At the directors' meeting, held in January, it was unanimously resolved to procure an act of incorporation, and application was made to the Legislature of Manitoba at its last session, and a special act was passed and assented to on May 23rd. The expenses of incorporation amounted to \$283.60, which is considered a judicious expenditure, as the association has now a legal standing and can speak and act as a corporate body. In July last our bank account was transferred to Commercial Bank of Manitoba, from which institution we receive interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, thus furnishing an additional source of income to the association.

Your treasurer acknowledges with thanks the receipt from Messrs. Geo. E. Tuckett & Son of a cheque for \$100, as a donation to the library fund of the association.

WM. M. RONALD,
Treasurer.

Phil. Armour, the famous Chicago beef packer, has been for some time past contemplating Duluth as a northwestern distributing point. Plans have been drawn for an eight-story refrigerator 80x170 feet to be erected on Railroad street. The plans embrace a new system of cooling, which has met with the approval of Mr. Armour. The work will begin early in the spring.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

Wm. Ellis, baker, Alvington, has sold out. J. H. Hodgins, tailor, London, has assigned. Tovell & Smith, fancy goods, Paris, have assigned.

C. F. Cliff & Son, woolens, Durham, have assigned.

John E. Smith, hardware, St. Thomas, has assigned.

Wm. Young, general storekeeper, Tara, has assigned.

Pettit Bros. & Co, stoves, etc., Comber, have dissolved.

Alex. Fair, cigar manufacturer, Brantford, has sold out.

Jas. Kirkpatrick, general storekeeper, Forest, has assigned.

Mrs. Connor, grocer, Peterboro, has retired from business.

Raymond & Thorne, hat dealers, London, have assigned.

John Vogan, grocer, Vankleek Hill, has assigned in trust.

Mrs. A. Jackson, grocer, etc., Georgetown, was burned out.

Mrs. R. McMaster, fancy goods, Georgetown, was burned out.

F. A. Richardson, general storekeeper, Trout Creek, has assigned.

Noel & Chevrier, clothiers, Ottawa, have held a meeting of creditors.

F & M. Thompson, general storekeepers, Mount Forest, have assigned.

W. H. Field, druggist, Pickering, has sold out and removed to Toronto.

S. Ray, hotelkeeper, Ashburnham, has sold out and removed to Peterboro.

Braundon & Robson, general storekeepers, Fenelon Falls, have dissolved.

J. L. Murphy, general storekeeper, Carleton Place, is advertising to sell out.

Simpson, Ross & Co., real estate Toronto,—Arch. McKinley, of this firm, dead.

Geo. Murray, general storekeeper, Hensall,—stock advertised for sale on 23rd inst.

Benjamin Grennan, general storekeeper, Richmond Hill, has removed to Aurora.

G. H. Hansler & Co., general storekeepers, Tilsonburg, are offering compromise of 50c in the dollar.

QUEBEC.

Corbeil & Frere, grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

L. N. Miller & Co., grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Racette & Bousquet, contractors, Montreal, have dissolved.

Armstrong & Co., photographers, Montreal, have dissolved.

John Baird & Co., commission merchants, Montreal, have assigned.

T. F. G. Day, jeweler, Montreal, advertises stock for sale by auction.

Frank Sauve, saloonkeeper, Montreal; has held a meeting of creditors.

F. C. Ireland & Son, mill owners, Lachute Mills, have removed to Toronto.

Fournier & Co., general storekeepers, Magog,—demand of assignment made on them.

O. Lemire & Co., general storekeepers, St. Isidore,—demand of assignment made on them.

A Spool of Thread.

Few people ever stop to think of the twisting and turning and the various processes that cotton fibre goes through after it is taken from the pod before it is wound on a spool and ready for the house-wife's needle. The whole story is told, however, in a small space in one of the cases in the hall in the National Museum given up to an exhibition of textile fabrics. This one of the many object lessons in the museum which, combined, are intended to tell the story of a man as he exists on the earth. First is shown a specimen of cotton in the pod just as it is picked, without having the seeds removed. Next is shown a specimen of the same cotton after it has been ginned and the black seeds have been removed. The Sea Island cotton is used for thread on account of the length of the fibre. A sample of the sacking in which the cotton is baled is also shown. Then the cotton is supposed to have been baled and snipped to the thread factory. Here the first thing that is done with the cotton is to subject it to the "picker" process, by which the cotton from several bales is mixed to secure uniformity. During the picker process much waste, in the form of dust, dirt and fibres is separated from the good fibres by the picker. Next the "picked" cotton is wound on a machine, in sheets or laps, into a roll. The next process illustrated by a practical exhibit is the carding, by which the sheets of cotton are combed or run out into long parallel fibres. The cotton is next seen drawn through a trumpet-shaped opening, which condenses it into a single strand or "silver." Then eight such silvers are run together into one; six of the strands thus produced are drawn into one, and again six of the strands from the last drawing are combined into one. Then comes the slubbing or fast "roving" process which consists of winding the strand and bobbin. Two strands are twisted and again wound on a bobbin. After a number of other twistings and winding, during which the strand is gradually reduced in size until it begins to assume a thread-like appearance, two strands of this fine "roving" are run together and twisted, under considerable tension, on a bobbin that makes 7,000 revolutions a minute. Two of the cords thus produced are then wound together on a spool and then twisted from that to another spool. The two-cord thread thus produced is transferred thence to another spool, and then three threads of two cords each are twisted together, forming a six-cord thread. One who has followed the process sees the cotton gradually transformed from a wide band or sheet of loose cotton to a compact thread that will pass through the eye of a needle. The six-cord thread is at last taken from a bobbin and reeled into a skein from which it is bleached or dyed. Then it is wound back from the skein upon a big spool, from which it is supplied to little white birch spools, upon which it is wound in regular courses, and is then ready for the market. The machine that regulates the last winding measures the number of yards wound on each spool. The spools are made of various sizes to hold from 200 to 12,000 yards of thread. The labels that decorate the ends of the spools when they are sold are last put on. They are cut and pasted on by machinery with great rapidity. — *Washington Star*.

The Second Growth of Mining.

While many of the early theories entertained in regard to the auriferous deposits of California have been exploded, the soundness of others have been confirmed by experience. The deep, still pools along the rivers have not proved to be the repositories of gold, as was at one time expected. Neither the quartz nor the beach sand have paid according to early expectation, nor has the dredging of the river-beds been found practicable. But the trouble with the most of these theories has been, not so much that they were fallacious as that the attempts to carry them out were premature, these having been made at a time when the business of mining was in its infancy, and when everything, labor included, was extremely dear, the placer diggings yielded from \$6 to \$10 per day wages. If failure under these circumstances occurred in the attempts made to work certain classes of deposits, it is not at all strange; nor is it cause for wonderment, that the miners, disappointed with these, their first endeavors, relaxed their efforts and for a time almost abandoned some of these lines of mining. Thus, not for a long time was anything done with the beach sands, first brought prominently into notice in the spring of 1851, through the discoveries made at Gold Bluff. Both river-bed and drift mining, after the impetus they received in the early fifties, met afterwards with a considerable setback, the same having, been also the case with quartz operations.

There occur in the mining regions of California many basin-shaped flats known to be rich in gold. These flats were exploited in former times by means of shafts sunk to bed-rock, although which the auriferous earth, waste rock and water were hoisted to the surface, generally with a hand windlass. As these flats contained much water it was found difficult, and often impossible, to free the shafts of water by this method of drainage. In some instances tunnels were driven through which to drain and work them. But as these tunnels required usually to be of great length, not always, nor indeed in more than a few cases, were they ever completed. And when completed, it sometimes happened that they were run on levels too high to answer the purpose intended. Occasionally they were found to be too low, thereby necessitating additional trouble in getting out the gravel. Skillful engineers were rather scarce in those times, nor were the altitudes of these basins as well understood then as at present.

For the past ten or twelve years each of these branches of mining has been undergoing gradual enlargement. The river-beds and the old Pliocene channels, the latter the sites of drift operations, are being worked on a scale far more extensive than was ever attempted or even dreamed of in early days; while many of the gold-bearing basins, with which so little was then done, are being made to yield up their treasures abundantly, the tunnels formerly projected and partly completed having since been finished, or new ones driven for opening up the deposits.

Quartz mining from occupying a secondary growth of the business; nor is it certain that other forms of our auriferous deposits now overlooked, and, in fact, considered well-nigh worthless, will yet be handled with profit. The beach sands and the vast quantities of hydraulic tailings accumulated along the rivers and canyons, to say nothing of our low-grade ores, though now neglected, are simply held in reserve for future experimentations. We foresee a day when they will all be handled with profit, creating new demands for labor and adding largely to our bullion product. They are things that will keep and things that will serve a good end in after times. — *Mining and Science Press*.

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