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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.

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*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, FEBRUARY 27, 1888.

COWAN & RICHARD, general store, Battleford, Sask., have assigned in trust.

DR. CROOKSHANK and E. McCormick will open a drug store at Rapid City, Man.

THOS. GRUMMETT, carriage shop, Rapid City, will add pump manufacturing to his business.

GEORGE BARD, the proprietor of the Morden House, Morden, Man., has sold out to Brown and McCallum.

A PARTNERSHIP has been formed between E. P. Davis and H. S. Cayley, of Calgary, for the practice of law.

A. SHAW is about to take charge of the Minnedosa town business of the Maxwell implement firm, in connection with John E. Menzies.

MCLEOD & MCKENZIE, Royal Oak hotel, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by L. McKenzie.

D. A. McARTHUR, grocer, Winnipeg, sold out to D. W. McLean; business will be continued under the style of A. D. McLean & Co.

INFORMATION it is said has been received from financial sources that the Regina and Long Lake Railway will be extended to Saskatoon this season.

W. M. FISHER, late assistant inspector of the Western Canada Loan and Savings Company, has been appointed manager of the Winnipeg branch in place of F. B. Ross, who has gone east.

W. H. RONAN, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Morden, Man., has sold out to Angus McLeod, late of Winnipeg. It is said that Ronan has left for the United States, leaving a few sorrowing creditors to mourn his departure.

A. E. SHANTZ, grocer, Morden, Man., has sold out to Dorkson Bros.

FERDINAND & DION, butchers, Norman (Rat Portage), have given up business.

D. McAskill has rented the boarding department of the Northern Hotel, Winnipeg.

It is said Dr. Harrison, M.P.P., contemplates opening a private bank at Minnedosa, Man.

J. P. DILL, general dealer, of Wolsley, Assa, who has been east buying a plant for a cheese factory, has returned and will begin operations at once.

THE general stock of the estate of J. E. Thomas, of Portage la Prairie, amounting to \$10,050, and fixtures, \$860, will be offered for sale on March 1st next. R. J. Whittle is the assignee.

THE expenditure of the town of Calgary last year was \$44,010.20, made up principally of the following items: Fire, water and light, \$12,319.47; public works, \$1,001.76; executive and finance, \$7,669.53; police and relief, 3,379.95; markets and health, \$391.63, debentures for fire engine, \$4,000; public school, \$2,712.34; R. C. school, \$476.66, discount on notes, \$631.46; Elbow bridge, \$3,000. Of this amount \$30,000 was raised by debentures; \$9,000 in taxes, whilst fines, licenses, etc., furnished about \$4,000. A balance against the town of \$1,832 is due at the Bank of Montreal.

HON. JOSEPH MARTIN, Attorney-General of Manitoba, gives notice that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act authorizing and empowering the Government of the Province of Manitoba to construct a railway and passenger swing bridge across the Assiniboine river within the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba; and a railway and passenger swing bridge across the said Assiniboine river at or near the town of Portage la Prairie, in the said Province, with all the powers, privileges and authority necessary for the proper accomplishment of the object.

At a late meeting of the Calgary council a communication was read from Wm. R. Kennedy, of Ernestown, Ont., who proposes establishing a woollen mill at Calgary. He did not ask a bonus, but simply an advance of five or six thousand dollars from either the municipality or private resources. On this advance he would pay interest, and the principal would be paid back as in the case of an ordinary loan. He would expect the ten years exemption from taxation. The mill he proposed erecting would employ twelve to fifteen hands the first year and would be improved as was found necessary. He desired to begin operations in June. The communication was referred to the public works committee.

THE hotels and saloons at Calgary have heretofore been obliged to pay a license of \$100, though no intoxicating liquors are permitted to be sold. A deputation of the dealers waited on the town council lately to protest against this tax. They stated that the sale of cigars is about their only source of revenue, and it is therefore unfair to impose a tax whilst the stores are permitted to sell cigars free. It was offered that if the council would place a tax of \$25 upon all persons selling cigars, the hotel

and saloon men would pay the \$100 license fee. The members of the council believed that the hotel and saloon licenses should be protected in the manner set forth by the deputation, and it was decided to submit the question to the town solicitor as to whether a tax on retail cigar dealers was legal.

SAULTS, of the Revere hotel, Biuscarth, has sold out.

S. Jones, Royal Hotel, Victoria, offers his business for sale.

J. K. Ritchie, hotel keeper, Donald, offers his business for sale.

A MEETING of the council of the Regina board of trade was held on Tuesday last. A resolution was passed to memorialize the Minister of Agriculture to take steps for the erection of an immigrant shed and the appointment of an immigrant agent here. Another resolution was passed appointing a committee to obtain written information from reliable sources respecting the condition of settlement on homesteads and pre-emptions within a radius of twenty miles of Regina; the land board to be petitioned to proceed with the cancellation of such lands as have been found neglected by occupants for two years, and the further cancellation of pre-emptions obtained under homestead law, notwithstanding that patent shall have been obtained, provided the occupants be found to be absent for two years or longer and their pre-emptions remain unpaid. J. H. Brownlee was present and completed arrangements for the publication of twenty thousand copies of a map. The sum of \$400 was voted for this purpose.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vehement and emphatic denials from C. P. Ry. officials, it has been shown to the satisfaction of most people that the company has been using its rolling stock to carry flour and wheat from Minneapolis at 13 1/2 cents per 100 pounds lower than the corresponding rates from Winnipeg, whilst Manitoba has been left without cars. The Winnipeg *Free Press* says:—

“Mr. Van Horne yesterday telegraphed Superintendent Whyte as follows:—

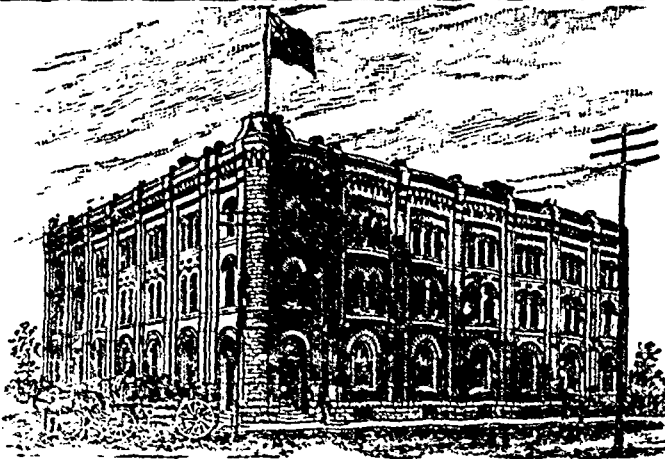
‘I see it stated by Winnipeg papers that blockade is owing to diversion of cars to Sault route. Only fourteen Canadian Pacific cars have gone west of Sault since connection was made at that point. All of this business has been done by cars of other lines.’

In response to a message of inquiry from the *Free Press*, its correspondent at Ste. Marie, Mich., wired as follows:—

‘The C. P. R. have sent over two hundred empty cars west to Minneapolis since the road opened.’

The discriminating reader is left to draw his own deduction.”

EVEN the Toronto *Monetary Times* a staunch monopoly organ, has at last been forced to recognize the injury to this country from grain blockade, etc. In discussing the subject it says: “The service rendered by the company cannot be expected to give satisfaction, if while Canadian traffic is delayed, even during one month of the year, foreign business is being done at a less cost than is charged to our own people.”

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If the proposal to appoint Jos. Royal Governor of the Territories was put forth as a feeler, it has certainly brought forth abundant answer. The result has been to plainly show how very unpopular such an appointment would be. Throughout the length and breadth of the vast region a loud protest has gone forth against the proposed appointment. It is clear that Royal's unsavory record is too much to impose upon the people of the territories. His unpopularity throughout the west amounts to intense dislike if not to actual hatred. If the popular feeling is to be at all regarded, Royal will never disgrace the honorable position of Governor of the Territories.

In the British Columbia Legislature Mr. Hunphreys recently moved that a Select Committee be appointed for the purpose of considering the expediency of drafting a bill intitled, "An Act to regulate Railroads within the Province of British Columbia." The original motion was not carried, but the matter was referred to the standing railway committee. The question of railway legislation is a very important one, but it would seem that to have an effective measure it would require to be a Dominion act. Within a limited sphere the Provinces undoubtedly have room to enact certain measures relating to the railways, but the question in its broad sense is an interprovincial one. There is now a Dominion act governing the railways, though of acknowledged imperfection in many respects. There is abundant need of some wholesome railway legislation of a general or Dominion nature, and in the absence of such, the Provinces may supply some deficiencies in the law, within a limited sphere.

To the man of the world it seems strange that clergymen are so frequently found in opposition to proposed reforms in civil government. To follow the course of the clergy of the established Church of England in their political, is to discover that the weight of their influence has almost invariably been thrown against proposed reforms. The clerical party in the British Parliament has been shown to

have adopted an uncompromisingly conservative attitude toward the modification of existing regulations, especially when such changes were in the interest of the plebeian masses. Laws which in the present state of society would not be tolerated for a moment without creating a popular outcry, have had their existence prolonged for years through the influence of the clerical party. Though one would naturally suppose that the clergy would be the first to speak out for reforms, the opposite seems frequently to have been the case. In English speaking Canada the influence of the clergy in the direction noted has not been so important a factor, owing to the great diversity of creeds and to the fact that no one sect enjoys any great preponderance of influence, such for instance as church establishment. In Toronto, however, the people have lately had a taste of clerical opposition to reform. An influential section of the laity have been in favor of conducting the election of trustees for the separate schools by ballot, but the proposals have met with the most strenuous opposition from the Archbishop and clergy, excommunication even being threatened against the leaders of the reform movement. The Archbishop's denunciations of voting by ballot do not seem to be in keeping with the practice of electing the head of the Church by secret ballot. The real trouble seems to have originated with an effort made to exclude the clergy from the school board, hence it will be seen where the shoe pinches.

BRITISH COLUMBIA provincial finances do not seem to be in a flourishing condition. The half-yearly accounts for the six months ending 31st December, 1887, were recently laid before the Assembly. From these it was shown that the total receipts from ordinary revenue amounted to \$245,608.96, whilst the expenditure for the same period footed up to \$414,173.93. This makes the expenditure \$168,564.97 in excess of revenue. For the last fiscal year, ended June 30 last, there was an excess of expenditure over revenue of \$189,797. The current fiscal year promises a much larger deficit, if the same ratio is maintained for the balance of the term,

as is shown by the statement for the first half of the year now submitted. The province negotiated a \$1,000,000 loan last year, bearing interest at 4½ per cent., which has added considerably to the expenditure on interest and sinking-fund account. Two previous loans were negotiated, one in 1874, for \$20,000, and one in 1877, for \$730,000. These with other small sums, make the total liabilities of the province at \$1,770,000. In addition to the ordinary revenue, the province has an annual grant from the Dominion of \$100,000, for lands in the railway belt, transferred to the Dominion. The rest of the public lands, minerals, etc., are administered by the province, and will provide a good revenue, with the development of the country. The province is therefore well supplied in the matter of revenue, and should be able to make ends meet without trouble, by a little more careful financing.

THE action of the Winnipeg Conservative Association is the strongest protest yet offered against railway monopoly in Manitoba. Any belief which may have existed that an influential section of the Conservatives of Winnipeg favored a compromise, has been effectually dispelled. A great deal of dissatisfaction has existed against Mr. Scarth, M. P. for Winnipeg and president of the local Conservative Association, on the part of leading Conservatives, on account of the action taken by that gentleman in furthering the compromise proposals. During the election campaign, Mr. Scarth made very specific pledges of hostility to monopoly, even going so far as to intimate that, in case the Dominion Government persisted in its policy of disallowance of Manitoba railway charters, he would resign his seat, should he be elected. Instead, however, of fulfilling his pledges, Mr. Scarth has proved himself a pliant tool in the hands of the C. P. R. and the wire-pullers of the party. Any protests which he has made against Manitoba's wrong, have been of such a feeble nature as to give the impression that he was really in sympathy with monopoly. His late effort in behalf of compromise proved the last straw, and turned many of his former supporters against him. This feeling of antipathy to Mr. Scarth amongst leading Conservatives here had grown to such an extent, that it was thought that at the approaching meeting of the Conservative Association, some opposition might be shown to his maintaining the position of president. Consequently every effort was made by the wire-pullers to defeat any such move. For several days previous to the meeting of the Association a supreme effort was made to drum the faithful into line, but all to no purpose, for at the meeting of the Association, Mr. Hespeler, a pledged opponent of disallowance, was nominated and elected, in opposition to Mr. Scarth. An attempt to stuff the ballot box on the part of Scarth's friends, was detected and nipped in the bud. Mr. Scarth's chagrin over his defeat was so great, that he gave vent to his feelings by calling his opponents Grits and annexationists, though these same men had supported and voted for him at the last election. The meeting broke up in great confusion, so great was the excitement, but at a largely attended meeting of the Association, called by the new President,

nd held on Tuesday last, the following resolution was unanimously carried: "Resolved, that the Conservative Association of Winnipeg, earnestly draws the attention of the Right Hon. John A. Macdonald, Premier, and the Government of Canada, to the self evident fact that the time is passed when mere personal or political friendship or party sentiment can cover or smother the real state of public feeling in Manitoba and the Northwest in respect to the powers (assumed or otherwise) exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council of disallowing railway charters granted by the Legislature of this Province. We declare that we will not submit to struggle any longer under a burden that is crushing the country to death; we therefore demand the discontinuance of disallowance, and that the Province of Manitoba be placed in the same position in respect to railways as are all the other provinces forming the Dominion of Canada. Resolved, that the representatives of Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia in the Senate and Commons of Canada be urgently requested to exercise every influence in their power to secure the discontinuance of disallowance." As lately remarked by a local M. P. P., it is a hard thing for men to fight against their political friends. It has taken a long course of the most inconsiderate treatment and oppression to bring the Conservatives of Manitoba to the position which they take in the above resolution, but they have been forced into it at last. Some of the more independent men of the party certainly took this stand long ago; but up to the present time, when it came to the point, with the majority party generally triumphed, and thus many opportunities of driving a nail in the monopoly coffin were lost. It may now be fairly considered that this time is past, and that henceforth all sections of the people will fight against monopoly, regardless of party. A few of the wire-pullers and civil service officials have sought to lessen the influence of the action of the Winnipeg Conservative Association, by withdrawing from the organization. These, however, are mostly parties in the pay of the Dominion and the C. P. R., or who are looking for favors from the direction named. Their influence is practically nil in the city, and the list of such may be searched in vain for the names of men prominent in business or with any considerable stake in the country. On the other hand, all the solid men of the party will be found supporting the resolution given above. Mr. Scarth's humiliation is now complete, and if he continues to cling to his seat in the House, regardless of his professions and declarations at the time of his election, he will prove himself a less honorable man than his political opponents dare assert of him previous to his election. In view of Mr. Scarth's pledges at the time of the election, it could not be considered out of place should the association formally request him to resign. Such action would also be a fitting rebuke to the *Call* newspaper, which has heaped all sorts of abuse upon the association, and sought to belittle its action in every way possible.

**Salmon Fry.**

Thomas Mowat, inspector of fisheries, reports the salmon fry at the hatchery progressing very

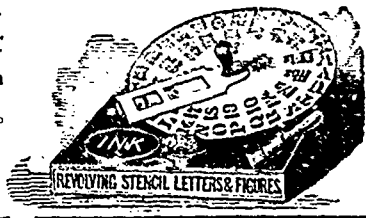
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favorably, and a large number will soon be ready for distribution. The first deposit of fry will take place about the first of the month, if the weather remains fine. They will be placed in Pitt Lake, and other deposits will be made at short intervals. Yesterday Mr. Mowat shipped by express to St. John's, Newfoundland, 20,000 sockeye salmon ova. They are for a gentleman named Martin, who has a private hatchery and takes a very lively interest in piscatorial matters. He intends introducing the sockeye salmon into Newfoundland streams as an experiment, which, no doubt, will prove successful. The ova has nearly 5,000 miles to travel before reaching its destination, and the plan adopted in packing for this long journey is somewhat novel. The eggs are placed in a flat shaped box over a thick layer of fresh moss, care having been taken not to let them lie too thickly on each other. On top of the eggs is another and thicker layer of moss, over which a pail of water is poured twice a day. The moss retains a large portion of the water, which gradually filters its way through the ova and finally finds an exit at the bottom of the box, thus keeping the eggs continually wet with fresh water. - New Westminster *British Columbian*.

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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 27, 1898.

## RUSSIAN WHEAT.

A great deal of discussion has taken place during the past year or two, regarding the desirability of giving up the cultivation of red Fyfe wheat in the West, in favor of some other variety. The great value of red Fyfe as a milling wheat has been generally recognized, and no fault in the wheat itself has led to the consideration of changing the seed. On two occasions during recent years the wheat crop of Manitoba has suffered from frost, and this fact has led to the idea of adopting the cultivation of some new variety of wheat. The main point has been to secure a wheat which would be valuable for milling purposes, and at the same time mature earlier than red Fyfe. Naturally attention was turned to Russia, and great claims have been put forth as to the merits of certain varieties imported from that country. Indeed, so great were these claims, that at one time it seemed as though the cultivation of red Fyfe would soon be a thing of the past in this country.

The work of testing the Russian wheat was undertaken by Prof. Saunders, of the Government experimental farm at Ottawa. A quantity of seed was obtained in Russia, of the variety called Ladoga, and this was distributed to farmers in various parts of the country for the purpose of testing. From reports received last fall from parties who had sown the grain the previous spring, there was every reason to feel satisfied. From these tests it was claimed that the wheat would ripen from a week to ten days earlier than red Fyfe, and that the yield was heavy. As to the value of the grain for milling nothing so definite was claimed, but it was understood that many favorable opinions had been expressed.

Another step has now been taken in the matter. Samples of the wheat produced from the Russian seed, and taken from different parts of the country, have been sent to the various boards of trade for examination. A number of the samples were recently examined by a committee of grain inspectors and dealers, and millers, at Toronto, when the opinions expressed were not at all favorable to the new wheat. The samples were declared to be deficient in gluten, a most import-

ant factor in determining the value of a milling wheat. The best that could be said of the wheat was that "it is a fair marketable wheat of the soft variety, and preferable to badly frosted red Fyfe". It was said to be about equal to No. 2 Ontario spring, and worth about 11 to 12 cents per bushel less than pure red Fyfe. Other Russian wheats of the Kubauka and Sax-onca varieties were examined. The former was declared of very little value, and the latter about equal to No. 3 Ontario spring wheat. The Toronto examiners strongly recommended red Fyfe, in preference to any of the Russian wheats examined.

It will be observed that the report of the Toronto examiners agrees substantially with the report of the Winnipeg board of grain examiners, published in THE COMMERCIAL last week, regarding the Russian wheats. The Winnipeg board examined eleven samples of the Ladoga wheat, and pronounced the best specimens only equal to Manitoba northern, and worth about five cents per bushel less than Manitoba No. 1 hard. The Winnipeg examiners were strongly of the opinion that the cultivation of red Fyfe should be continued, at least for the present, and until some more valuable variety than the samples submitted could be discovered. They also considered that the Ladoga wheat would require testing for another year or two, before its value for this country could be determined.

These decisions seem to have dissipated the high opinions entertained of the Russian wheats. THE COMMERCIAL has all along been a strong advocate of red Fyfe wheat, and though willing to accord the proposed varieties a fair test, has viewed the movement to change the seed with a feeling akin to suspicion. As the matter now stands, there is certainly little encouragement for our farmers to abandon red Fyfe in favor of Russian wheat. From past experience, there is no reason to fear a frequent repetition of damage to the wheat crop from frost. But if the opinions of the grain examiners are worth anything, slightly frosted red Fyfe would still be as valuable as the Ladoga. As to the yield, so far as known the preference must be given to red Fyfe, which has given such magnificent returns in this country. The low price obtained for Manitoba No. 1 hard this season, when taking its relative value into comparison with soft wheats, has probably done more to discourage the growth of red Fyfe than

the danger of early frosts. This however, is attributable to causes which cannot long be maintained. The high standard of the Manitoba wheat grades, which places No. 1 hard at an almost impossible point, has also operated to discourage the growth of red Fyfe wheat. This difficulty will also no doubt be shortly remedied. Therefore there is every reason for our farmers to cultivate red Fyfe wheat, at least until something more favorable is known of other proposed varieties.

## THE FISHERY TREATY.

The long-standing difficulty between the United States and Canada, regarding the Atlantic coast fisheries is at last in a fair way of permanent settlement. Notwithstanding the oft-repeated declarations of a portion of the Liberal press, that the fisheries commission had resulted in a failure, it is now announced that the draft of a treaty has been agreed upon. It only remains for the respective Governments interested to formally ratify the treaty, to bring it into effect. The utmost secrecy was maintained during the negotiations of the plenipotentiaries, which afforded that portion of the Opposition press in Canada which believes that no good thing can be brought about whilst a "Tory" Government is in power, to announce alternately the failure of the negotiations or the "complete surrender of Canada's rights." Happily the result has not been such as so eagerly looked for and perhaps desired by such journals.

In the United States the treaty has been favorably received by the President, as shown in his message to the Senate accompanying the treaty. It is pointed out that the treaty provides a just and honorable settlement of the difficulties which have existed between Canada and the United States. It does not appear at first glance that very great change has been made in the regulations which are to govern United States fishermen on the Canadian Atlantic coast. The changes, however, are of such a nature as to remove many little causes of friction, and determine more clearly in many respects the interpretations which are to be placed upon the provisions of previously existing treaties. It will be remembered that the United States authorities declared their willingness to submit to the treaty of 1818, or rather to certain modified interpretations of that treaty. Considerable differences arose as to conflicting claims under that treaty, and if the present commission had

accomplished nothing further than to define these disputed points, the result would have been most important.

One of the principal difficulties which has been overcome is the headland theory arising from the conflicting interpretations of the treaty of 1818. This is dealt with in the first article of the proposed treaty. Instead of the imaginary lines, within which United States fishermen are prohibited from fishing, the bays and harbors will be specified, in which the foreigners will not be allowed to take fish, and this will be accomplished by the appointment of a joint commission to determine such bays, etc. The next point in the treaty is the confirmation to United States fishermen of the right of free navigation of the straits of Canso, something they have previously been allowed to enjoy. The right of entering bays and harbors for the purpose of obtaining shelter or repairs of damage, and purchasing wood and water, provided in the treaty of 1818, is confirmed to United States fishing vessels, with the proviso that vessels so entering must conform to the regulations common to the fishing vessels of Canada or Newfoundland. The following clause grants United States fishermen the right to unload, re-load, trans-ship or sell, subject to the customs regulations, all fish on board, when such is made necessary as incidental to repairs. Supplies of provisions damaged or lost by disaster may also be replenished, and in case of sickness or death needed facilities including the shipping of crews, will be allowed. The clause further provides that United States fishing vessels shall be granted licenses without charge, to purchase such provisions and supplies as may be required for the homeward voyage. The provisions in this clause, it will be observed, are concessions not granted under the treaty of 1818. Fishing vessels from Canada and Newfoundland will be accorded similar rights in the United States. The next clause provides for the punishment of vessels for unlawfully fishing in Canadian or the waters of Newfoundland, or violating the laws. Such punishment may include the forfeiture of vessels and cargo. A summary trial for offences is provided for. The next important feature is the proviso that when the United States shall remove the duty from fish oils, and fish of all kinds (except fish preserved in oil) on imports from Canada and Newfoundland, as well as from the casks, cans, etc., in

which such are contained, similar products from the United States, or taken by the fishermen of that country, shall be admitted into Canada and Newfoundland free of duty. In the event of the removal of the duties by the United States, as previously noted, United States fishermen shall be allowed the following additional privileges in the Atlantic coast harbors of Canada and Newfoundland:—The purchase of bait, ice, seines, and general supplies; transshipment of catch for transport; shipping of crews, with similar privileges to Canadian vessels in United States ports.

The above gives a very full idea of the leading points of the treaty. It applies only to the Atlantic coast of Canada and to Newfoundland so far as fishing is concerned. So far as the treaty is concerned, it cannot be said that there has been any sacrifice of Canadian rights. The minor concessions made in regard to purchasing provisions, etc., are not such as to call forth condemnation. On the other hand, the claims of Canada under the treaty of 1818, have been maintained on all important points.

The only feature which has the appearance of an important concession is the offer of the British plenipotentiaries that pending the ratification of the treaty, United States fishing vessels shall be licensed at the rate of \$1.50 per ton to enter Atlantic coast ports of Canada and Newfoundland, for the purpose of purchasing bait, ice, seines, etc., and transshipment of catch and shipping crews. This offer, it is understood, was made after the treaty was signed, with the object of showing the desire to promote good feeling between the respective countries. Should the United States remove the duties upon fish oils and fish, previous to the ratification of the treaty, the license to purchase supplies will be issued free to United States vessels. Such vessels will also be relieved from entering at the custom house, providing they do not remain in a harbor over 24 hours or communicate with the shore. Two years is made the limit of time within which these privileges may be granted. This generous offer on the part of the British and Canadian Commissioners may have a favorable influence upon the action of the United States Senate, in considering the proposed treaty. If a final settlement of the fishery difficulties results from the labors of the commission, Canadians generally will have good reason to feel satisfied.

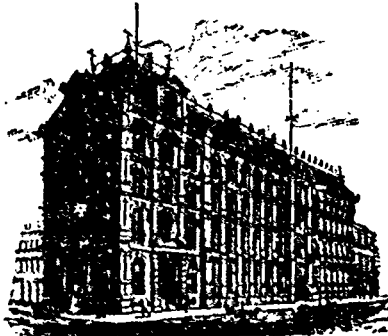
#### EASTERN ACTION RE THE BLOCKADE.

The action of the Winnipeg board of trade in bringing the questions of mon-

opoly and the grain blockade before the boards of Eastern Canada, has brought the Manitoba situation more forcibly before the people of the east than it has been at any previous time. The Winnipeg board has furnished the leading eastern boards with full and reliable information regarding the effects of monopoly in the west, the nature and extent of the grain blockade, etc., with the request that these boards take some action in the matter, which would render some assistance to Manitoba in her struggle for relief. The time has been most opportune for this action on the part of the Winnipeg board. Eastern interests are at present suffering from the total break down in the C. P. R. transportation and eastern business men have just had a personal taste of monopoly which should render them sensitive to the wrongs and difficulties under which this country suffers.

The Toronto board at a meeting of the council on Tuesday last, considered the Winnipeg resolutions, and took the first step which has been made in the east toward rendering assistance to Manitoba against monopoly. The council adopted a resolution, which will be discussed at a full meeting of the board, and which will be found in another column of this issue of THE COMMERCIAL. The resolution of the Toronto board, though mild in tone, will nevertheless be received with great favor here, inasmuch as it practically bears out the statements made by the Winnipeg board, notwithstanding the denials of paid C. P. R. officials. It is also an indication that henceforth Manitoba will not be compelled to struggle alone and unaided against a huge monopoly, backed up by the Dominion Government. These Toronto merchants, it must be borne in mind, have not adopted the Winnipeg resolutions without thorough investigation. Besides, many of them are wholesale merchants and grain dealers who have business connections in the west. On this account they are as well informed as to the real situation here as are many of our local business men, and therefore cannot be misled by the blustering and false statements of the C. P. R. officials. As to the Montreal board, it can hardly be expected that the Winnipeg resolutions will receive such favorable treatment. Manitoba has many warm friends among the leading business men of Montreal, who besides are well posted on the situation here. But the influence of the C. P. R. is so great in Montreal that it is hardly probable an outspoken opinion from the board will be made. Some who are posted as to the situation will be overawed from fear of the monopoly company or from a desire to keep in its good graces. Like the grain shippers and some other dealers in Manitoba, many Montreal merchants are so at the mercy of the monopoly that they dare not express their opinion upon the case. Nevertheless the mere fact of the matter coming before the board will not be without benefit to the cause of Manitoba.





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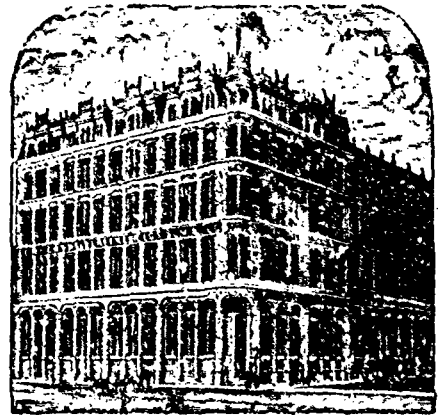
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## WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

In connection with monetary affairs in the city during the past week, the same steady squeeze has been maintained. Short rations is the order of the day at the banks, and while leading houses have not experienced any serious inconvenience, some smaller concerns have felt keenly the pressure, and one assignment made during the week traced its immediate cause to a bank's refusal to discount paper, which would probably have passed muster all right two months ago. The volume of money in circulation is very slender for this season of the year, and must remain so until the C. P. R. can make heavier movement of grain east. The fact that grain shipped east early in December has not yet reached its destination, shows what a strain the banks have stood and still are standing, and this and other circumstances make their present conservative course appear in reality a liberal one. With the present strained monetary state in Ontario no relief is expected from eastern influences, and in fact the only relief that can be looked for with any confidence must come from the marketing of our own crop, and that depends upon the ability of the C. P. R. to do so. Of course the minimum discount rate is still firm at 8 per cent, and we hear of high rates being paid to private parties on business which the chartered banks cannot afford to touch at present. In real estate mortgage loan, business is about at a standstill. No city loans are heard of, and farmers are too much disheartened with the continued grain blockade to think of incurring any new liability. In fact, enterprise among this class seems to be crushed out for the present. Loan companies, too, are not inclined to push new business as affairs now stand, and are not unnaturally disappointed, if not disgusted, at the slowness with which payments are coming in from men who are well able and willing to pay if they could find a ready market for their products.

## WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The past week has been a somewhat eventful one in the commercial history of the city, not owing to a trade revival or to an easing up in the financial stringency, but rumors of pending failures. The prolonged dullness in the retail trade of the city, combined with the financial stringency, has been apparent to all interested for some time. Owing to the fact that this state of affairs was known to exist, the announcement of several failures, and rumors that other houses were in financial difficulties, created quite an unsettled feeling among the business community. Incidents which would have been overlooked at other times were given more than usual importance, and they gave rise to further rumors, some of which were undoubtedly foundationless. The general feeling of nervousness tended to show the strain caused by the financial stringency. As to the state of trade, there is little change since our last report. Dealers who are now sending out spring stocks, realize fully the unsatisfactory state of affairs arising from the long credit system in vogue. Before payments are due on fall stocks, spring stocks have to be sent out, and with

payments so backward as they have been lately, the position of the wholesaler is not a happy one. Such a state of affairs is very trying upon legitimate trade, but there is nothing but to grin it and take the risks, as there is little prospect of remedying matters regarding long credits in the immediate future.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

The very mild weather induced quite an active demand for rubber goods and general sorting lines last week. Spring stocks are also going out, though there is a disposition to hold back to some extent.

## CANNED GOODS.

Prices unchanged and are: 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) \$3.50; pears, \$3.63; Plums, \$7.50; apricots, \$8.00.

## DRY GOODS.

In dry goods and clothing the movement in shipping out spring stocks is going on. The very mild weather of last week has made retailers anxious to secure their stocks. In dry goods there was some little improvement in the call for present wants, but generally considered business was quiet.

## DRUGS.

Business keeps on fairly active, and with prices steady. Quotations were as follows: Howard's quinine, 75 to 90c; German quinine, 65 to 75c; morphia, \$2.75 to \$3.25; iodide of potassium, \$1.25 to \$1.75; 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, \$3 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, 7½ to 9½c.

## FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

There is only about the same staple sorts in the market in quotable quantities. Quotations remain steady and as follows: Apples, \$5 to \$5.50 with a few poor quality at \$4.50; Florida oranges are worth \$7 to \$7.50 a box; Mesinas, \$6.50 to \$7; Messina lemons, 300 count boxes \$7 to \$7.50; 420 count boxes \$8.50 to \$9; cranberries, \$10.50 to \$12 a bbl.

## FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

Prices are unchanged: Dates, 10c per lb; in 50 lb. boxes; Valencia raisins, \$2.50 to \$2.65 per box; Morand's Valencias, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box; Malagas, London layers, \$3.50; Eleme figs, in different sized boxes, 18c per lb.; Walnuts, 18c per lb.; peanuts, raw, 15c; roast ed, 17c; almonds, 20c; pecans, 17c; Filberts, 15c; Brazils, 17c per lb.

## FURS.

Small lots of furs are commencing to come in, and several large lots are reported on the way. The following list of quotations will show a number of changes, being on account of recent London sales. The changes will be in silver and cross fox, martin, muskrat, skunk and raccoon, all to higher figures. The advance in martin is confined to dark skins. In the

following range of prices it will be understood that only a No. 1 prime skin will bring the highest figure, and that the bottom prices are for the lowest grade of upprime skins. There are usually about six grades from the lowest to the best quality. This will account for the wide range of quotations, as follows: Beaver, \$1 to \$9 per skin, badger, 10 to 50c, black bear \$3 to \$10; cubs do \$1.00 to \$5.00; brown bear or cinnamon, \$1 to \$17, cubs do. 50c. to \$3, grizzly bear, \$3 to \$10, cubs do. \$1 to 12, white bear, \$5 to \$57, cubs do, \$4 to \$17, lynx, 9c to \$2.25, cubs do. 5 to 40c, wild cat, 10 to 30c, timber wolf, 25c to \$2.50, prairie do. 20 to 60c, wolverine, 25c to \$5, panther, 10c to \$2.50, fisher, 25c to \$5, red fox, 15c to \$1.25, kit fox, 10 to 50c, silver, grey or black fox, 8c to \$50 according to color and quality, cross fox, 50c to \$5, blue fox, 25c to \$9, white fox, 10c to \$1.25, martin, 10c to \$2.00, mink 10 to 60c, muskrat, all grades, 3 to 15c, otter, \$1 to \$8, do cubs 25 to 75c, raccoon, 10 to 80c, skunk, 10 to 80c. Skins may be so badly damaged or out of season that even the lowest price stated can not be obtained.

## FISH AND OYSTERS.

The market is now well supplied with white fish. Quotations are as follows: Fresh cod and Haddock are in the market, and held at 8c per pound. Fresh white quoted at 6 to 8c, and Lake Winnipeg jackfish at 3½c per pound. Finnen haddies 10½ to 11c. Oysters are steady and quoted: Selects, \$2.10, and standards \$1.90 per gallon. Cans, selects, 40c, standards 35c.

## GROCERIES.

Yellow sugars were easier, and granulated firmer, the difference being about ½c in each instance from last prices. Prices were:—Sugars Dark yellow, 6½ to 7½c; bright yellow, 7½ to 7¾c; granulated, 9 to 9½c; lumps, 9½ to 10c. Coffees—Rios, from 24 to 26c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan Newseason'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, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c.

## HARDWARE AND METALS.

Quotations are unchanged as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.25; I. C. tin plates, double, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4.00 to \$4.25; sheet iron, \$3.75 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 40 to 42c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6½ to 7; per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs. barbed wire, 6½ to 7c.

## HIDES.

Prices are as follows: 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, rendered, 4c per lb; rough, 1½c per pound.

## LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Trade very slow, likewise collections. Prices are steady 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, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 31 to 34c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffalo, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 23 to 25c; pebble, 21 to 23c, colored linings, 12c.

#### PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Quotations are as follows: Turpentine, 55c in five-gallon cans, or 80c in barrels; harness oil \$1.25; neatsfoot oil, \$1.25; linseed 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, 29c. 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.

Prices are: 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, \$4.00 to \$4.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$14 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$19; v. s. o. p., \$22.

## THE MARKETS.

### WINNIPEG.

#### WHEAT.

There is no improvement to report in connection with grain affairs since our last issue. The car shortage and slow transit to the east is as tantalizing as ever to shippers, and although the C P R now slow of shipments to points east of Port Arthur, the privilege is one on wind and paper only, and is practically no advantage. On change the attendance each day is very slim, and toward the end of the week, when export markets kept declining, only a few traders made their appearance, more as a matter of habit than to do business. Even offers at reduced figures were not taken, and to get a correct idea of prices was a difficult matter. Literally no offer of No. 1 hard was made nor the grade asked for during the three last days of the week, although the nominal quotation of that grade was down to 56c. No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern were offered but not taken at 54½c, and only one bid of 54 was heard. No samples were offered, and altogether the week has been a decidedly dull one, rendered dead entirely near its close by unfavorable markets in the east.

#### FLOUR.

A few stray cars have gone east, but no movement of any consequence took place. Mills all over the country are stored full of stock and one by one closing down. Shortage of cars is

the main cause, but dull eastern markets have an equally deadening effect. The local trade shows no improvement and prices are in no way improved. Quotations stand: Patents, \$2.05; strong bakers, \$1.80; XXXX, \$1.80; superline, \$1.10.

#### BARLEY

The feeling has been weak although offerings have been small. On Thursday No. 3 was offered at 39c, and on Friday only 38c was offered for it. Street receipts of feed sold at 30 to 35c.

#### OATS.

Although receipts have been light prices have been weak. Early in the week prime milling sold at 30c, but later only 29c was offered for the best and 27 to 28c for feed lots.

#### OATMEAL.

The movement light and the feeling quiet. Prices have been steady and as follows: Standard \$2.45; granulated, \$2.60; roller, \$3.

#### EGGS.

Stocks were very low last week and quotations consequently unreliable. At one time it would have been difficult to have scared up a dozen cases. A few cases of country eggs were coming in, which would be worth 25c if fresh. About 22c could be quoted for lined in case lots. Stocks will be replenished from the south this week, and prices may rule lower.

#### BUTTER.

The situation remains about as it was in this line, and prices hold at 17 to 18c for best qualities, with trade quiet and no important sales reported.

#### CHEESE.

Cheese is quoted in small lots at 13 to 13½c, and only moving in limited quantities.

#### LARD.

The prices of both local make and Chicago is \$2.30 in 20 pound pails.

#### CURED MEATS.

The home cured is in the market in limited quantity and at about the same prices as last week. Eastern Canada product is also coming forward freely. Prices are: Homb cured quoted as follows: Long clear bacon, 11 to 11½c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c; rolls, 13c; hams, 14 to 15c; pork sausage, 10c per pound. Eastern Canada quoted: Long clear, 10½ to 11c; breakfast bacon, 14c; rolls, 13c; hams, 14 to 15c; Chicago mess pork, \$21 per hbl.

#### DRESSED MEATS.

Hogs have been received a little more freely and prices have been easier. Some packers are now not offering over 7c per pound and from 7 to 7½c would cover the range of prices. Beef steady and quoted. Farmers sides beef, 5 to 5½c; butchers' sides, 6 to 6½c; mutton, 11 to 11½c.

#### POULTRY.

Supplies limited and prices as follows: Chickens 9 to 10c; turkeys, 13 to 15c; ducks and geese, 12c.

#### HAY.

Pressed, in car lots on track is worth from \$8 to \$8.50 per ton.

### Brandon Markets.

Wheat—With the milder weather of last week we fully expected a much larger delivery than there was. The total delivery for the week ending Saturday last was only 37,773 bushels. This makes the total for the season 868,307 bushels. The highest price paid during the week was 57½c a bushel.

Oats—Are still in good demand for home consumption as well as for shipping. From 24 to 27c is now being paid.

Barley—Still inquired for but principally for feeding purposes. Prices still keep at from 30 to 35c a bushel.

Butter—Is quoted to us at from 18 to 20c a pound.

Eggs—Fresh, are now selling at 22c a dozen while lined and pickled are selling as low as 18c a dozen.—Times.

### Western Notes.

The Langham Hotel, Brandon, Isaac Shupe, manager, has been closed pending a change in the business.

A bill to incorporate the Port Arthur water and light company, has been brought before the Ontario Legislature.

The registration charge on letters sent from Canada to the United States will from the 1st of March next be two cents, in addition to the ordinary postage of three cents.

Morden, Man., *Monitor*: J. Struthers, who went from here to Macleod last fall, has, we understand, in company with his brother, purchased a stock of goods at Pilot Mound, and will go into business there on his own hook.

A large deputation of citizens, M. P. P.'s and others waited upon the Ontario Government last week to ask a subsidy to the James Bay railway. The advantages of the route were pointed out. Mr. Mowat promised consideration.

Morden, Man., *Monitor*: At the meeting in the school house on Thursday evening last to consider fire protection, a proposal to ask for legislation looking to the purchase of a steam fire engine was voted down, but a resolution was passed authorizing the procuring of a hook and ladder outfit.

The Dominion Savings Bank at Winnipeg has rendered in the following statement of the balances to the credit of depositors on 31st January, 1888: Balance December 31, 1887, \$956,368.68; deposited for January, 1888, \$26,877.45; total, \$983,246.13; withdrawn during January, 1887, \$29,716.90; balance January 31, 1888, \$953,529.23.

M. HUGHES & Co., furniture and undertakers, Winnipeg, have assigned in trust, to the official assignee, after an unsuccessful attempt to arrange a private settlement. Mr. Hughes has had a long and serious illness, which has rendered him unable to look after the affairs of the business for many months, and which has partially led to the present embarrassment.

J. W. PEDDIE, doing a jobbing trade in fancy lines at Winnipeg, assigned in trust and the estate is in the hands of the official assignee. Liabilities are estimated at \$15,000, and assets at \$20,000. Mr. Peddie has met with several losses by recent failures, and to these, combined with slow collections and inability to discount customers paper, he attributes his present troubles. Mr. Peddie has been rather unfortunate in his business experiences here, having lost heavily by fire some few years ago, while engaged in retail business. His failure was followed by the assignment of F. Peddie & Co. retail dry goods and millinery, in which he was interested. J. W. Peddie holds a claim against F. Peddie & Co. to the amount of about \$9,000 for goods supplied. The assets and liabilities of the latter house are estimated at about \$108. Mr. Peddie's failure will be a matter of general regret.

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**EASTERN MARKETS.**

**CHICAGO**

On Monday it was announced that the visible supply of wheat had decreased 721,000 bushels. May wheat opened 1/4c higher than Saturday, at 81 1/2c, and ranged from 80 1/2 to 80 1/4c during the day. Corn was active and ranged from 51 1/2 to 51 1/4c for May. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.
Wheat	76	80 1/2
Corn	47 1/2	51 1/2
Oats	—	31 1/2
Pork	14.00	14.20
Lard	7.80	7.92 1/2
Short Ribs	7.35	7.50

Tuesday was a very dull day in grain. May wheat ranged from 80 1/2c to 81c. Owing to the holiday on Wednesday (Washington's Birthday) there was little disposition to trade. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.
Wheat	75 1/2	80 1/2
Corn	47 1/2	51 1/2
Oats	—	31 1/2
Pork	13.90	14.12 1/2
Lard	7.77 1/2	7.87 1/2
Short Ribs	7.30	7.45

Wheat opened weak on Thursday, after the holiday, and sold down nearly 1c. Corn declined 1/4c. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.
Wheat	75	79 1/2
Corn	46 1/2	50 1/2
Oats	—	30 1/2
Pork	13.80	14.00
Lard	7.72 1/2	7.82 1/2
Short Ribs	7.20	7.35

Wheat declined at the opening on Friday, but there was quite an active movement later in the day, and prices advanced. The poor outlook for the winter wheat crop was the leading bull factor. Oats and corn advanced in sympathy. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.
Wheat	75 1/2	80 1/2
Corn	47	51 1/2
Oats	—	31 1/2
Pork	13.82 1/2	14.02 1/2
Lard	7.72 1/2	7.80 1/2
Short Ribs	7.17 1/2	7.35

**MINNEAPOLIS.**

Closing quotations on Thursday for wheat were as follows:

	Feb.	May.	On track
No. 1 hard	76	79 1/2	77 1/2-77 1/2
No. 1 northern	74 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2
No. 2 "	72	74	73 1/2

Flour—Prices are too low to suit millers at a basis on which to calculate long forward business and there is not much of it being done. For the present the market does not seem to promise much improvement. Quotations: Patents, sacks to local dealers, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Patents to ship, sacks, car lots, \$4.10 to \$4.25; in barrels, \$4.25 to \$4.35; bakers, here, \$3.20 to \$3.45; superline, \$2.00 to \$2.65; red dog, sack, \$1.45 to \$1.50; red dog, barrel, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

**DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.**

Closing prices for No 1 hard on each day of the week were:

	Cash	Feb.	May.	July.
Monday	79 1/2	—	80 1/2	81 1/2
Tuesday	79 1/2	—	80 1/2	81 1/2
Wednesday	—	—	—	—
Thursday	79	—	80	81
Friday	79 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2

**MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.**

The following quotations on February 24th as compared with prices on the same day of the previous week, will indicate the course of the stock market:

	Feb. 17		Feb. 24.	
	Offered.	Bid.	Offered.	Bid.
Montreal.....	214 1/2	214	214 1/2	213 1/2
Ontario.....	113 1/2	110	113 1/2	112 1/2
Toronto.....	198	160	195	190 1/2
Merchants.....	125	124	124 1/2	124
Dominion.....	—	—	—	—
Commerce.....	110 1/2	110	111 1/2	110 1/2
Imperial.....	—	—	—	—
Molson's.....	145	130	145	135
Union.....	95	90	92 1/2	90 1/2
N. W. Land Co.....	59	50	54	50
C. P. R.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2

**CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.**

The *Canadian Gazette* of Feb. 9th, gives the following quotations of leading Canadian securities in the London market:

	Price.	Rise	Fall
Canada 4 per cents., 1860.....	110	1	—
Ditto 3 1/2 per cents.....	104	—	—
Ditto 4 per cents., 1835.....	109	—	—
British Columbia 4 1/2 per cents.....	110	—	—
Manitoba 5 per cents.....	108	—	—
Quebec 5 per cents., 18.....	114	—	—
Winnipeg 5 per cents.....	108	1	—
Canadian Pacific shares (N.Y. register).....	57 1/2	—	1 1/2
Ditto shares (London register).....	57 1/2	—	1 1/2
Ditto mortgage bonds.....	103	—	1 1/2
Grand Trunk ordinary stock.....	11 1/2	—	1 1/2
Ditto first preference.....	73 1/2	—	1 1/2
Bank of B. C. fully-paid shares.....	52 1/2	1 1/2	—
Ditto £10 paid.....	16	—	—
Bank of B. N. A.....	70	—	—
Manitoba Mortgage.....	—	—	1 1/2
Trust and Loan of Canada, 2 1/2 paid.....	—	—	—
Canada North-West Land.....	3	—	—
Hudson's Bay.....	21 1/2	—	1 1/2

P. LAMONT, stationer, etc., Regina, has had his stock damaged to the extent of \$100 by a lamp explosion.

GRANT & HAMILTON, paints, wall-paper and painters, etc., Winnipeg, contemplate making a change in the firm.

SHANNON & McLEOD, boots and shoes, Prince Albert, Sask. Ter., have dissolved partnership. Shannon continues the business.

At the annual meeting of the Prince Albert, Saskatchewan Territory, board of trade, the election of officers resulted as follows: President, Hon. L. Clarke; Vice-Pres., Chas. Mair; Secretary, Jos. Knowles; Treasurer, T. N. Campbell; Councillors, G. Neilson, G. C. McLeod, J. M. Campbell, J. Stewart, H. W. Newlands, R. C. Wigmore, J. McTaggart, J. R. McPhail, J. MacArthur, J. F. A. Stull, E. J. Cann, W. R. Fish.

J. G. Mills, dealer in teas and special lines of groceries, Winnipeg, has absconded. He has been known to be in a close position financially for some time but nevertheless succeeded in victimizing several parties. He advertised his business extensively and did a very large trade. Indeed, his failure may be attributed to an effort to do too large a business on small capital and less than legitimate profit. Though handling large quantities of goods, his margins were such as to leave little or no profit. Mills' departure was probably hastened by a judgment obtained against him by Thompson, Codville & Co., for \$3,300, to satisfy which the sheriff was put in possession. The total liabilities will foot up to about \$9,000, with assets of estimated at about \$6,000. The stock will be offered at sheriff's sale, on Wednesday, February 20th.

**The Grain Blockade.**

Although C.P.R. officials have been making great promises that the blockade would soon be raised, it did not appear that outside of a few points, much relief had been given up to the close of last week. *Deloraine Times* of Friday last says: "Piles of bags were lying around everywhere and a careful estimate of the amount of wheat in bags not under cover reaches 10,000 bushels. In addition to this, wheat in bags stands in implement sheds and sundry places around town, the total being 42,000 under cover, and about 10,000 in bags exposed to the weather. On Wednesday morning a few cars came in, and in the afternoon still a few more, and the piles of bags are being reduced, but the supply was not sufficient to keep buyers going more than a part of the day, and now there is no room to take wheat in anywhere, and there is a block once more. While the weather continued cold, and buyers were of the opinion, the car shortage would soon be over, they bought and paid the farmer for his wheat even when compelled to pile it in bags but now the weather has become warm and the car shortage become kind of chronic, buyers will not take wheat from farmers, unless they have room to put it under cover, and the result is, nearly all, if not quite all the wheat piled up in bags is still in possession of the farmer, who has to run all kinds of chances of damage from the weather and stray cattle, and watch his opportunity to sell whenever a few cars come in. The statement is made and is not contradicted hereabouts, that farmers and business men suffer considerable loss in consequence; and enquiries are being made by farmers as to whether there is a herd-law to compel owners of cattle to keep their stock away from the grain bags, as a number of them have been torn open and the contents spilled on the ground."

Geo. Pocock will open the H. B. Co.'s mill at West Lynne, Man., again on Monday (today). The Brandon board of trade has fully endorsed the action of the Winnipeg board on the grain blockade.

The Queen's Hotel, Moosomin, Assa., has again been opened, under the management of of Ireton & Perry.

**ROBLIN & ATKINSON**  
WHOLESALE

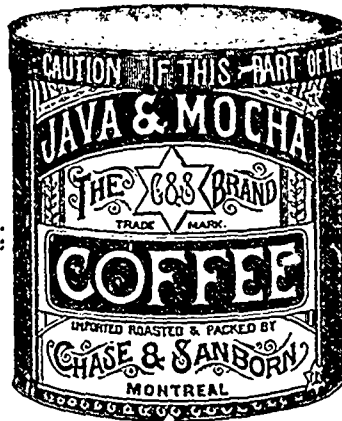
**Grain Shippers,**  
SPECIALTIES: WHEAT, BARLEY & OATS  
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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, Mantel Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs furnished on application. Cor. Bannatyne and Alberts. Winnipeg.

**MUNROE & CO.,**  
Wholesale Dealers in  
**Wines, Liquors and Cigars**  
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# COFFEE.

## DOLL

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### WHOLESALE JEWELER.

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

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The Palace Hotel of the Northwest, Ontario. Newly and elegantly furnished throughout. The only Commercial House in the district. First class Sample Room. Terms Reasonable.

LOUIS HILLIARD, PROPRIETOR.

### McBEAN BROS.,

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A. G. McBEAN, P.O. Box 1299 Montreal.

Commission Merchants.

AND EXPORTERS OF

GRAIN & PRODUCE.

### WOLSELY HOUSE,

WOLSELEY, ASSINIBOIA,  
E. A. BANBURY, PROPRIETOR.

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.

### PALMER HOUSE,

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THE LEADING COMMERCIAL HOUSE.  
Free Sample Rooms for Travellers. Opposite C.P.R. Station.

CHAS HARLEY, PROP.

### QUEEN'S HOTEL,

QU'APPELLE, ASSINIBOIA  
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 MANFG CO.

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### McCLARY'S "FAMOUS" STOVES,

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

Tinsmiths' Metals and Supplies.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Warerooms: Cor. Rachel St. and Point Douglas Avenue Show Rooms and Offices,

33 LOMBARD STREET, WINNIPEG.  
J. W. DRISCOLL, Manager

## Smith & Keighley,

### TEAS,

EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE

—AND—

GENERAL GROCERIES,

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Manufacturing Stationers, Publishers, Book-  
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Printers & Binders to the Ontario Government.

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**J. C. DEVLIN,**

**FLOUR**

MILLSTUFFS, GRAIN,

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Correspondence Solicited.

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The only strictly first-class hotel  
in the province.

**Samuel Gray,**

Manufacturer of

**SASH, DOORS, BLINDS**

Mouldings, Stairs, Handrails, Newela  
Baulsters, etc.

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Having made arrangements with the C.P.R. I am pre-  
pared to furnish the trade with the above mentioned  
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.

**British Columbia Soap Works,**

Manufacturers of a full line of

**LAUNDRY SOAP**

Consisting 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.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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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 & Cos.  
Manufacturers and dealers in Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins,  
Brockville, Ontario.

**Colonial Hotel,**

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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.

**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

**HY. ARKELL,**

WHOLESALE

**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION**

MERCHANT,

Vancouver, B.C.

MANITOBA PRODUCE a Specialty.

Consignments Received in All Lines.  
Correspondence solicited.

**British Columbia.**

The Knights of Labor are agitating for a Pro-  
vincial lien law.

Surveyors have gone to Comox for the pur-  
pose of beginning work on new mines.

A United States Consular agency has been  
established at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island.

The International Hotel, Esquimalt, S.  
Jones, proprietor, is burned. Loss about  
\$5,000.

Immigrants are arriving on every train from  
the east, the majority coming from Ontario and  
the lower provinces.

James Hutcheson has retired from the firm  
of Hutcheson, Young & Co., Victoria. Henry  
Young will continue the business.

It is reported a rich seam of coal has been  
discovered about 15 miles northeast of the  
Westminster junction, in the railway belt.

A local insurance board has been formed at  
Westminster. The executive committee is com-  
posed of H. V. Edmonds, C. E. Woods and T.  
R. Pearson.

Several of the sealing schooners lying in Vic-  
toria harbor are taking in provisions and neces-  
sary stores for the coming season, and preparing  
to resume operations.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Co's. ship, New-  
bern arrived at Vancouver from San Francisco  
with 1,000 cases of salmon for Chicago, and a  
quantity of local freight.

Mr. Higgins has introduced a bill in the Local  
Legislature providing that it shall not be legal  
to issue a license to Chinese to carry on the  
business of pawnbroker in the Province.

Westminster *Columbian*: The historic Win-  
nipeg hotel, of Port Moody, arrived from that  
city last night on three flat cars. Capt. Odin,  
the proprietor, intends rebuilding it on Colum-  
bia Street.

A petition has been made to the Legislature  
for a charter to build a railway to Kootenay  
connecting Kootenay Lake with Columbia River.  
The same parties who forfeited the \$25,000 de-  
posit are seeking a renewal of the charter.

The bricklayers and stone masons of Vancou-  
ver have formed a union and resolved to demand  
\$5 a day and to work from 7 a. m. to 6 p.m. for  
the first five days of the week and from 7 a. m.  
to 4 p. m. on Saturday. They desire all con-  
tractors to take notice of their resolution.

Mr. Martin, M. P. P., declared in the Legis-  
lature recently that in Okanagan district there  
had been an average of 3,100 pounds of wheat  
grown to the acre last season. This would  
amount to over 50 bushels to the acre, which  
can hardly be credited.

The dividing up of the large farms goes on  
gradually. A week or two ago Mr. Guichon  
disposed of 480 acres at \$47 per acre. During  
the year, Dr. Kent sold 450 acres, in five lots at  
prices ranging from \$20 to \$50 per acre. The  
above will show the value of farm land in the  
Westminster district.

Wm. Ross, boots and shoes, of New West-  
minster, whose assignment was previously  
noted, shows liabilities of \$4,000 and assets of  
nominally \$14,000, but on examination these  
turn out to be so encumbered that very little

will be applicable to the payment of his business debts. It is expected that the estate will pay between forty and fifty cents on the dollar.

A meeting of the Council of the Vancouver Board of Trade was held to consider the lien laws. After discussion it was decided to substantially adopt the Oregon lien law as a basis for the proposed act with some few amendments, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Skene, Dunn, Clark, Ferguson and Boulthoe were appointed to confer with the workmen.

Vancouver News: The weather yesterday was simply charming. Warm and bright as a spring day. Several boating parties were out, and already the picnic season is commencing. The trees are bursting into bud, numbers of birds have arrived, and everything betokens the approach of spring. Two waste-paper baskets full of spring poetry were consigned to the flames yesterday.

The Westminster Council has passed a resolution declaring the expediency of erecting a city hall with council chamber and other necessary apartments, and has made application for the old gaol site as being best suited for that purpose. Application has also been made for the park adjoining the government house glen to be converted into pleasure grounds.

Victoria Times: The little brigantine Champion, 139 tons register, Captain J. E. Minerve, arrived in port a few days ago from Quebec with a cargo of anthracite coal from Pennsylvania mines. The voyage via Cape Horn, occupied 196 days. It was originally intended to convert the Champion into a schooner and use her for sealing but for the present she will be kept in the present rig and used for the coasting trade.

The Wellington coal mines of Dunsmuir & Co. are all working. Work in the west slope No. 5 pit, where explosion occurred, was commenced this morning. It is expected that the daily output will soon reach 500 tons, half the amount of the output previous to the explosion. The East Wellington mines at Cahntelois are now working altogether with Chinese. No trouble has yet occurred although it is feared. Miners are seeking the introduction of a clause into the Mines Regulation Act making the employment of Chinese illegal.

Colonist: There is nothing as yet being done at the silver mines of the Illecillewaet regions. But every preparation is being made by the owners of the various properties for an extensive development during the coming season. The probable building of a wagon road through the district will furnish the companies with a means of getting out ore for shipment, and it is confidently expected that such will be the progress made in the development of the ledges during this year that a smelter will be of the utmost necessity and will likely also be furnished by some capitalists who desire a paying investment.

A Colonist correspondent writes:—The Kootenay district has an area of nearly 15,000 square miles, almost entirely a mountainous region. Its wealth consists almost entirely of mines and timber, and is yet quite undeveloped; and but partially prospected. Still enough has been done to show that its pro-

capabilities are very great. Wherever systematic and judicious mining work has been done the results are surprising. It looks at the present time as if it were destined to become not only the richest mineral district in British Columbia, but one of the richest upon the continent. No such favorable prospects have been universally found in the infancy of any of the gold and silver producing territories which lie south of us.

Manitoba Fisheries.

Whitefish and pike are the principal commercial varieties. These are caught principally in winter through the ice, and are shipped in quantities to St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, and Buffalo. In summer several steam tugs and barges are used on Lake Winnipeg. The fish taker at points distant from Selkirk being packed in ice, which is stored during the winter at various places on the lake. In this condition they are marketed in the Province. Quite an extensive business in salting and smoking whitefish is being carried on as well, and the smoked whitefish is preferred by many to imported finnan haddock.

In winter the mode of taking the fish is as follows: Holes are cut in the ice, and the nets are stretched under the ice by means of poles. These nets are left in over night, and hauled out in the morning. Large quantities of the finest whitefish and jackfish are thus caught. The whitefish average in weight about five pounds. Holes are abandoned when fish are no longer caught in them, and new ones cut. These fish are hauled to Selkirk by teams, which go out 120 miles for loads. Indians meet them there with the proceeds of their catch along the shores still further to the north, which they bring in on dog sleds. Fish are purchased on the ice for two cents a pound, the teamster gets two cents a pound for drawing them in to Selkirk, and sells in Winnipeg for six cents a pound, leaving two cents for freightage, cost of bandling, and profit.

From Gimli northward along the western coast of Lake Winnipeg, a great deal of fishing is done by Icelanders, Indians and other settlers, especially at Dog Head, Fisher Bay, Bull Head and Rabbit Point. The fall fishing being illegal, is not now carried on excepting for the purpose of securing food for the dogs during the winter; and all the fish for the outside markets are caught during the winter months.

The following is the approximate yield and value of the fisheries of Manitoba and Northwest Territories in 1886, as made by the Fisheries Department:

	Quantity.	Value.
Whitefish, fresh, lbs	2,697,597	\$134,830
Whitefish, salt, lbs.....	2,414	16,898
Pickrel, lbs.....	203,364	10,535
Pike, lbs.....	626,929	18,808
Sturgeon, lbs.....	18,000	900
Tullibee, lbs.....	95,248	1,905
Smoked fish, lbs.....	440	44
Mixed fish, lbs.....	150,532	3,011
		\$186,981

Of this quantity about 1,450,871 pounds weight was exported, having an export value of \$51,589.

The weight of all kinds of fish exported last year was, in round numbers, 1,500,000 lbs., or nearly one pound to every four acres of Lak

Winnipeg, and as the fish will average say four pounds each, it gives us an area of sixteen acres feeding ground for each fish exported.—The Emigrant.

Considering the Blockade in Toronto,

A full meeting of the council of the Toronto board of trade was held on Tuesday, when the resolutions of the Winnipeg board were considered at length, after which Hon. John Macdonald moved, seconded by W. R. Brock, and it was resolved: "This board at this juncture is desirous of placing upon record the fact that between Manitoba and the various provinces of the Dominion there are ties which, while being very close, ought under all circumstances to prove enduring; that whatever is found detrimental to one cannot but of necessity prove hurtful to others, and the removal of any difficulty which is oppressively felt by one is, and must be, a benefit to the whole, and therefore each has in the prosperity of the whole a common interest. That in this connection it notes that while the enormous grain product of the Northwest during the past year (variously estimated at from ten to twelve million bushels) has demonstrated two things, viz., the wonderful productiveness of the soil, and the advantages which that country offers as a field for immigration, it has also developed a feature quite phenomenal in the history of any country, viz., that its very wealth has proved a source of serious embarrassment; that the products of the land have been vastly in excess of the appliances to bring them to market; for, while it is claimed by the C. P. R. company that it has done everything that was in its power to do, by building additional engines, by leasing others, as well as all cars obtainable from other companies, the facts remain that it has been unable to offer the full measure of relief so urgently required, so that large quantities of grain still remain piled on the prairies (as the board is informed) exposed to the action of the weather, as well as to possibility of waste from animals. The question as to the best method of relief is one of great gravity—one in which the whole Dominion has a common interest, and this board, without expressing an opinion upon the equities of the case, conceives it to be of the utmost importance that a remedy ample enough to meet the difficulty should be found with the least possible delay, conceived and carried out in a broad, generous and patriotic spirit."

The resolutions were considered at a full meeting of the board on Friday and will be sent to Winnipeg.

A new store is to be erected on the lot adjoining Sibbald & Cos. premises, Lethbridge, Alberta.

The Shuniah Manufacturing, Land and Development Company, recently chartered to operate in the Thunder Bay district, has had done for it considerable work on Pio Island, where it owns a large tract of land and where its operations will be actively prosecuted on the opening of spring. There is to-day the largest cleared farm in the district on that island ready for the plough, the result of last year's work, and it is the intention of the company to crop the whole of it this year.

## Manitoba's Timber Resources.

The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman* recently published the following from a Winnipeg correspondent:

The biggest scheme on hand for some time of interest to the lumbering industry is the one now agitating the public here in connection with the improvement of our waterways. At intervals during the past five or six years efforts have been made to induce the Dominion Government to undertake the work of improving navigation on our rivers and streams, but beyond taking out a few scow-loads of sand from the mouth of Red river, nothing has been done. The present phase of the question is a result of the agitation against railway monopoly. The Dominion Government has intimated to certain of its leading local supporters that if Manitoba will submit for three years to railway monopoly, and give up the attempt to build a road to the boundary, an appropriation will be made sufficient to carry out the river improvements demanded. With a very little expenditure a vast stretch of navigation can be made tributary to Winnipeg. The Red river is now navigable to the boundary, a distance of 60 miles, but in the opposite direction down stream there are rapids, a few miles below the city, which effectually block navigation, except during a short time in the spring when the river is very high. It is estimated that a lock and dam, to cost only about \$400,000, would overcome this difficulty and render the river navigable to Lake Winnipeg. This would open a vast stretch of inland navigation, with a coast line of about 5,000 miles, including the Red river, Lake Winnipeg, 350 miles long, a portion of the Nelson river and tributaries, the great Saskatchewan river and tributaries, and other minor rivers flowing into the lake. About 300 miles of lake navigation on Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis could be added to this vast system of inland navigation by a little additional expenditure. When it is known that all this north country is more or less covered with timber, the interest to the lumber trade will be surmised. There are now half a dozen or more lumber firms operating on Lake Winnipeg. The lumber is now brought to Selkirk, the present head of Lake Winnipeg navigation, by boat, and there transferred to the Canadian Pacific railway branch line and brought on to the city. To bring lumber from Selkirk to the city, a distance of about 20 miles by rail, it costs as much as to freight it by boat the entire length of the lake. By making the proposed improvements in the Red river, it is estimated that the cost of rough lumber at Winnipeg would be reduced about \$3 per 1,000. The country tributary to Lake Winnipeg is a valuable timber district, and the opening of direct water communication with the city would undoubtedly stimulate the lumbering industry on this lake. But the most valuable timber area in the Canadian Northwest is in the country surrounding Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis. This region has never yet been tapped, owing to its isolated position. Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis are really a chain of many lakes of varying size, connected by narrows. These lakes stretch along in a line parallel with Lake Winnipeg for a distance of

about 300 miles, and are separated from the latter lake by a ridge of land, varying from 15 to 60 miles in width. The country between is mostly wooded, but the most valuable timber districts lie to the west of this chain of lakes, on the opposite side from Lake Winnipeg. This long chain of lakes is navigable the entire distance, with the exception of a couple of miles between Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis proper, which could easily be overcome, the country between being of a low, swampy nature and usually flooded. The northern end of Lake Winnipegosis reaches within about half a mile of Cedar lake, the latter being merely a widening out of the Saskatchewan river. It is proposed to connect Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis, and again connect the latter lake with the Saskatchewan river, the river being already navigable from Lake Winnipeg. This would complete the circuit, and render available the vast timber country west of the Lake Manitoba chain of water stretches. The resources of this timber region were referred to in a previous letter, but the country has not yet been sufficiently explored to give a very accurate approximation of its wealth. An engineer, who spent two months in that country last summer, however, estimated the quantity of timber tributary to Lake Winnipegosis at 500,000,000 feet. The timber is of larger size and said to be much superior to the districts now being worked on Lake Winnipeg. If these improvements to the waterways are carried out, a very valuable timber region will be opened for development, and the lumbering industry will be given a fresh impetus.

## The Wheat Situation.

The London, England, correspondent of the *Minneapolis Northwestern Miller*, thus sums up the situation for the United Kingdom: The whole week's transactions are confined to some half a dozen parcels of Calcutta wheat, the price of which, owing to scarcity of offers, is maintained at about 33s 3d for March-April shipments of new wheat via canal. On the spot, however, the value is only about 30s per 192 lbs. California and other wheats have come down about 1s per qr in price both on the spot and to arrive, but buyers absolutely refuse to operate. California wheat off the coast is now, in fact, worth only about 33s 3d, while prompt shipments are offered at 34s per 500 lbs. Australian wheat, of which there is undoubtedly a large crop this year, is offered at 33s 9d for Jan-March shipment, but very little has so far been bought, and out of the 2,000,000 qrs said to be available for export this year, only about 125,000 qrs are at present on passage. Meanwhile the small shipment from India and America, and I may add also Russia, has brought the quantity down to the low point of 10,800,000 bus, against 18,400,000 bus a year ago, which means short supplies for some time to come, whatever may be in store for us in the future.

To sum up the present position, I should say that as buyers have concluded that by and by there will be plenty of wheat, prices will be very difficult to move, in spite of present comparative scarcity. The abundance, too, of American flour, especially in London, causes a serious prejudice to the wheat market, millers

buying only from hand-to-mouth, owing to the difficulty of disposing of their flour at remunerative prices.

## Monopoly in the Territories.

The people of the Northwest have steadily, and with no uncertain sound both at public meetings and through the medium of the press, placed on record their hostility to the existing railway monopoly. The many meetings held at different parts of the Territories to discuss the subject, the railway monopoly has been universally condemned excepting at one which is generally believed to have been convened for the sole purpose of whitewashing a member who had broken his ante-election pledges in supporting disallowance. That the views of the people of the Territories on the monopoly question were at the last session of Parliament misrepresented by their members, may possibly be regarded by those unacquainted with the real sentiments of the Territories as showing that monopoly is not regarded with disfavor by us. It is not, however, for a Manitoba paper to twit us with what was our misfortune, not our fault, when in two constituencies of that province, such men as Ross and Royal, who had previously betrayed their province on this question, were re-elected to repeat the action. Some of the Territorial members prior to their election promised to oppose monopoly, and in other cases the interests of the members elected were regarded as a sufficient guarantee that their action would be satisfactory. That the pledged members proved false to their pledges and the actions of the others were not in accordance with their expectations, was not the fault of the people of the Territories, who can at least claim that they did not elect men who were known to be supporters of monopoly. — *Lethbridge, Alberta, News.*

## Credit for Flour.

Very general satisfaction is being manifested regarding the recent utterances of this journal as to the threatening growth of the credit system in the flour business. There are some millers who claim that they can afford to give credit because they have plenty of capital and do not find prompt payment of their bills an absolute necessity in the conduct of their business. Such men will learn that while at present they are "long" on money, they are "short" on brains, and these conditions must ultimately be reversed if they continue to give credit. When a nine hundred barrel mill accumulates on its books accounts aggregating \$75,000, and mainly those of men who bury in lots of fifty barrels or less, the credit system is open to hearty condemnation. It is a great mistake to attempt to compete with such mills. They will reach the end of their rope soon enough. The effort should be to cut down the list and shorten the time of buyers on credit, with the all-cash goal always in view. The miller must pay cash for his wheat. There is no other way to get wheat. Why he should sell his flour on time is an unfathomable mystery. If he can draw against flour as soon as it is packed and loaded, and cash his drafts at his local bank, he should be satisfied, but there should be no credit beyond a thirty day draft in the domestic trade and a sixty day draft on export shipments. — *Northwestern Miller.*

### The Drummer and His Grip.

Though the rain and sleet are falling,  
And the roads are "awful muddy,"  
Though all men "hard times" are bawling,  
Though a fellow's nose gets ruddy,  
Though the rivers may be frozen  
And the frosts may bite and nip,  
They can never stop the advent  
Of the drummer and his grip.

Though the trials may all be smashing  
Though the horses all go lame,  
The drummer, like the bed-bug,  
Will get there, just the same,  
And when his time is over,  
Will come smiling from his trip,  
For he always "makes connection"  
Does the drummer with his grip.

Ah, he teaches us a lesson  
With his energy and grit,  
Things that "paralyze" most people  
Don't astonish him a bit,  
And he's ever bright and cheerful  
And a smile is on his lip,  
He's a daisy from away back  
Is the drummer with his grip.

Give him a kind word always  
He'll give you back the same,  
For the doings of some "black sheep"  
Don't give the whole tribe blame,  
For down, clear down to Hades  
Some so-called "good men" slip,  
While along the road to Heaven  
Goes the drummer (with his grip.)  
—F. M. Gilbert, in *Brantville Evening Tribune*.

### Lumber Cuttings.

The saw mills at Westminster, B. C., are running full blast and are turning out immense quantities of lumber daily. The number of men employed at present is greater than ever before.

The Royal City Planing Mills Co., of New Westminster, B. C., have determined on continuing the yard in Calgary on the premises lately occupied by the firm of S. J. Hogg & Co., with Mr. Coffin as agent.

**Rat Portage News.** The Norman mills will commence operations directly the lake breaks up, and it is intended to turn out more lumber this season than any previous year. Everything points to a busy time this coming season. All the empty houses are being occupied fast.

**Vancouver News.** Although the legal papers completing the transfer have not yet been signed, it is understood that one of the largest transactions which has taken place in Vancouver, is practically concluded. It is the purchase from the present owners of the business carried on by the company known as the Hastings Saw Mill Company, and the transfer includes the extensive mill, with the site on which it is located, the steamers, timber limits, etc. We believe the price is in the neighborhood of \$160,000. The purchasers are a wealthy American syndicate, at the head of which is Mr. Freeman, the large capitalist and operator, of San Diego. The new owners contemplate making very great alterations and improvements in the property they have acquired, which will really amount to erecting a new mill.

### Grain and Milling News.

The Minneapolis Foundry Co., recently organized with \$30,000 capital stock, will remove the old Pray foundry to a site up north, and begin business about June 1st. O. A. Pray will act as manager of the company.

Owing to delay in getting machinery through from the east, the proprietors of the mill at Crystal City have been unable to commence operations as soon as was expected. Everything

is now in place except some shafting which has been on the road since about 1st January.

**Fort William Journal:** It is reported that as soon as the Banff hotel is finished, which will be some time next month, R. J. Russell, who has the work in charge, will commence the erection of an elevator at the Fort. The necessity for more storing capacity at this point has been apparent for some time.

**Macleod Gazette:** A meeting to discuss the mill question took place yesterday, when several communications were read from tenderers. It was found that there was not enough stock subscribed yet to warrant the commencement of operations. A strenuous effort is to be made to raise the balance, and it is to be hoped those who have not yet subscribed will do so.

Hon. George A. Pillsbury, of the great Minneapolis milling firm bearing that name, has offered to donate \$50,000 under certain conditions toward the erection of a \$100,000 college at Owatonna by the Baptists of the State. He gave \$25,000 a year or two ago to insure the building of a boarding school at the same place, and the institution is known as the Pillsbury academy.

**Emerson, Man., Times:** A movement has for some time been on foot, having in view the erection of a grist mill at Emerson. The want of a mill has been much felt in town, and in the country east and west adjacent, since the closing down of the old mill here. Recently the movement has taken practical shape, and a joint stock company will, it is likely, be formed with capital sufficient to erect the mill, put in the machinery and start the undertaking.

The Department of Indian Affairs is inviting tenders of supplies of flour at the various agencies in the Territories. In order to provide a market for wheat grown in agricultural districts in the territories special consideration will be given to samples of flour made at local mills nearest to the points at which the flour is required, provided the samples are satisfactory to the department. The department desires to introduce the use of barley flour among the Indians and ask for alternative tenders for it also.

Great dissatisfaction exists at McGregor, Man., over the mill scheme. About a year ago \$6,000 were voted as a bonus to aid in the establishment of a flour mill. One Hughes of Winnipeg, attempted to establish the mill, but has apparently failed. The mill was to have been completed last October, but so far only the building has been erected, and in this state it has remained for some time. It is one of the evils of the bonus system, that irresponsible parties, without sufficient capital, frequently undertake the establishing of an industry, which often results in a botch and an injury to all concerned. When bonuses are granted, it should only be to persons who have sufficient capital to render success reasonably certain.

**Port Arthur Sentinel:** Among the knowing ones it is positively asserted that as soon as the new grain shed at Fort William is completed the C. P. R. authorities will at once proceed to erect another of the same size at that place. Property holders on the banks of the Kaministiquia profess to have received information that the Company will begin work on two large new elevators on the river early in the coming sea-

son. It is also rumored that another large elevator is to be erected here early in the spring; also that the C. P. R. will either enlarge their dock by adding 500 feet to it or build a new and larger one than that now in use.

Thomas Nicholas has just completed a 60,000 bushel grain warehouse at Glenboro, Manitoba, which was soon nearly filled from the wheat piled in the streets and from new deliveries. There are eight buyers in the Glenboro market, which will give an idea of the importance of the place as a grain market.

**Northwestern Miller:** On the Manitoba particularly, though the cars were kept moving night and day, it seemed impossible to raise the blockade. On this, as on other roads, both the commission and the officials united in strenuous efforts to obviate the trouble. The system of marketing grain in vogue is largely responsible for these blockades. The remedy is for each farmer to build his own granary and market his wheat at his leisure. Suitable granaries can be built at 2 cents a bush. The adoption of this scheme would take the control of the wheat market out of the hands of speculators, and farmers could clean their own grain, thus saving dockage and other expenses. A general system of private granaries would enable the farmer to place his wheat on the market so gradually that wheat dealers would have purchasers at his door instead of being obliged to beg elevator men and railroads to take his grain. It would advance the price on Dakota wheat at least 10 cents a bushel.

The "boneless codfish" packing business brings out in a startling way the general utility of the cod family. The meat goes into oiled paper and is in brisk demand for food; the skins are sold by the ton to the glue companies for glue, \$24 a ton being paid for cod skins and \$22 for hake; the bones and scales are sold to fertilizing companies for \$5.50 a ton.

William Ewan & Son, wholesale clothiers, of Montreal, have suspended payment. They owe directly \$98,000 and indirectly about \$85,000. It is learned that a settlement will be arrived at whereby the business will proceed unchecked and report states that it is based upon the probable acceptance by the creditors of 60 cents in the dollar of their claims spread over twelve months, but without security. The concern dates back several years, and was formerly in trouble under another title.

**Calgary Tribune:** The country to the south of the town is now pretty well settled up and when new comers arrive and apply at the land office for vacant lands there is only a comparatively small amount for them to choose from. But the opening up of the magnificent country to the north on which there is an abundance of wood will direct settlement to that district. The whole of the country from Calgary to Red Deer is first-class and is well adapted to mixed farming. Tons of butter and cheese should be sent from this district to supply the eastern, western and Old Country markets as well as supplying them with beef, mutton and pork. The timber and coal resources of the country are illimitable and only await the hand of the settler to develop and prove a mine of wealth, the like of which has not been seen in the whole Northwest.

### Insurance Briefs.

It is gratifying to note that the Ontario Legislature is taking steps to provide for the safe exit of guests and others from hotels, etc., in case of fire.

**FIRE AND LIFE.**—"Papa," said a ten-year older who was picking her way through a daily paper, "I see that the premiums in Dr.—'s church are over a hundred dollars. Why do they charge more than you pay?" "Because, dear, they are insuring for the next life, and that congregation is composed of very bad risks"—*Weekly*.

Facts gathered from insurance sources show that life insurance made great progress in the United States last year. The new insurances written amounted to over \$400,000,000, while more than \$70,000,000 was paid to policy holders. The policies in force at end of year were over 800,000 covering over \$2,000,000,000. It is thought that the year will show larger figures even than the above.

Insurance against strikes is the latest "notion" in underwriting. There is much difference of opinion among underwriters as to the desirability of such application of insurance. Some say it would diminish the evil, if it be an evil; others contend that it would promote strikes. In any case the probability is that that style of insurance will not be in great demand for some time to come. It has been suggested that insurance against boycott would be a desirable "new departure."

### Toronto Sympathy.

That the manufacturers and wholesale dealers of the east, who have trade connections in Manitoba, thoroughly sympathize with the effort to free the Province from railway monopoly is beyond doubt, for their knowledge of our affairs gathered from experience, shuts them out from any other feelings than those of sympathy with Manitoba.

The following letter to the publisher of THE COMMERCIAL from a Toronto manufacturing firm voices the feelings of the majority of the class we refer to:

32 Colborne Street, Toronto,

February 17th, 1888.

JAMES E. STEEN, Esq., Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,—We are in receipt of THE COMMERCIAL of the 13th inst., and think it our duty to congratulate you on the production.

Your paper is most valuable to us, and we appreciate your gallant fight for Manitoba's rights.

During the past five years we have done a very satisfactory business with Winnipeg merchants, and we wish you and them every success.

We remain, yours respectfully,

LATHAM & LOWE.

### Western Notes.

A public meeting was held at Morden, Man., recently, to discuss the question of fire protection. A scheme to raise \$5,000 for the purpose was submitted by the committee, but the majority of those present voted it down, as being too great an expenditure for the town. Nothing was consequently done.

The Calgary Tribune has issued a very useful almanac for 1888, for which enterprise it deserves credit.

J. Deacon has been appointed agent at Calgary for the sale of the lumber from Wells' mill, at Palliser, B.C. He will open a yard at that place.

L. Stockton, merchant tailor, Brandon, has been enlarging and refitting up his establishment. The store is now one of the handsomest in that city.

J. G. Chalmers, general merchant, Moose Jaw, Assa., will make large additions in the spring to his present store by building next to it a larger one of lime stone. The store will be heated with the hot air system.

The ship Pacific Slope has completed loading lumber at the Moodyville Mills, B.C., for Sydney, Australia. There are still three ships loading at the mills, two for Australia and one for the western coast trade.

Two brothers by the name of Rodger, were at Balmoral last week. It is reported they were taking a look at the mill with a view of purchasing. If such be the case there is no doubt they will do well, as both are practical millers.—*Stonewall (Man.) News*.

Calgary Tribune: Mr. Beveridge, of the Rosobud sheep ranche, reports that sheep have wintered fully as well as cattle, and that the losses will scarcely be three per cent. According to this there is every prospect of a prosperous year with the sheep men.

Edmonton (Sask.) Bulletin: A trader, nicknamed Shot, arrived recently at Lac la Biche from Chipewyan. He reports that Colin Fraser, who left Edmonton for Chipewyan last spring, is making a good trade, but that most of the traders are doing very little. Shot himself has 500 beaver.

At the last meeting of the Brandon council, a communication was laid before the council from Mr. Timewall, of Winnipeg, to the effect that a company is being organized to build elevators at different points throughout the province, and asking assistance. On motion it was filed.

Mr. Higgins has given notice in the British Columbia legislature of a series of resolutions in reference to the fisheries treaty protesting against the overlooking of the Behrings Sea question by the commission, which means a practical surrender of the rights of British subjects on the Pacific coast.

The financial statement for the town of Regina, for 1887, is as follows: Receipts—Balance on hand, \$26.92; taxes, 1886, \$2,113; taxes, 1887, \$1,586.23; takes, 1885, \$9.50; taxes, non-resident, 275.62; town hall, \$453; licenses, \$419.50; dog tax, \$85.50; J. Secord, loan, \$810; D. McDonald, loan, \$250; Lafferty & Smith, loan, \$876.60; overpaid order, \$7.85; total, \$6,913.72. Expenditure—Fire, water and light, \$660.99; health, \$7; interest on debentures, \$900; town hall, \$1,120.02; salaries, \$674.35; public works, \$1,337.23; school, \$1,250; stationery and printing, \$46.07; parks, \$118.40; school, \$250; Lafferty & Smith, \$200; G. T. Marsh, \$50; sundries, \$227.80; balance on hand, \$70.96; total, \$6,913.72.

Calgary Tribune: Word comes from all directions, north, east, south and west, that the losses among the stock this year so far are nothing. Different parties who have been riding over the country in all directions inform us that they have not seen a dead animal in the whole country. This certainly is very encouraging both to the large stockmen and likewise to the small rancher and in fact to the entire community.

Rapid City Spectator: A letter from Winnipeg indicates that we may expect to have pretty good times in Rapid City during the coming summer, as it is very likely that the Northwest Central Railway Company will make this their headquarters for supplies. Our merchants should look to it and secure the contracts for supplies. The building of this railway and the marketing of grain that cannot possibly be marketed this winter should put a large amount of money in circulation in this district and, as the letter says, make lively times in Rapid City.

### How to Frighten Drummers.

Friend—Don't you have a great many drummers coming in and boring you with their samples and their talk?

Merchant—A good many drummers come in here, but they don't bore me.

"Don't they ask you to look at their samples?"

"No."

"Don't they ask you to give them orders?"

"No; they go right out without saying a word?"

"How do you manage to get rid of them?"

"It's the simplest thing in the world. I put a plug hat and an open grip sack on the counter every morning. When a drummer sees these signs of another drummer being on the premises he goes off. Every ten minutes in the day a drummer comes to the door, looks at the grip sack, and goes away, and I am left in peace."—*Texas Siftings*.

A. S. SMITH, stoves, tinware, etc., Moosomin, Assa., will open a branch at Elkhorn, Man.

THE Calgary Aerated Water Company has commenced operations, under the management of D. R. Clarke.

D. McLEAN and John Mooney have entered into partnership to carry on business as dealers in lumber, shingles, etc., at Virden, Man.

Passengers from and to California via the C. P. R. will now go via Puget Sound ports and thence by rail over the Northern Pacific to Portland, and thence by the California and Oregon lines. The long trip by water is done away with by the completion of the railway between Portland and San Francisco. The fare by the C. P. R. from San Francisco to eastern points will, it is said, be \$10 cheaper than by the other transcontinental lines. Owing to the greater length of the trip a lower fare is given to induce travel.

First-class passenger fares from Yokohama via the C. P. R. Pacific steamers are reported as follows:—

To Vancouver (Mexican gold)	.....	\$160 00
To Victoria and San Francisco	.....	175 00
To all common points in Canada and the United States	.....	200 00
To Liverpool	.....	300 00
To London	.....	305 00



## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

R. H. Yoe, tailor, London, is dead.  
 T. M. Kelly, grocer, Hamilton, is dead.  
 Wm. Dieterle, jeweler, Toronto, is dead.  
 A. N. Paterson, grocer, Dutton, cold out.  
 J. Fennell, harness, Toronto, has assigned.  
 T. H. Kyle, druggist, Ridgetown, is dead.  
 C. Enright, grocer, Rénfrow, has assigned.  
 M. Lalonde, hotelkeeper, Alfred, has assigned.  
 Robt. Phair, grocer, Brantford, has assigned.  
 John Rutherford, shoes, Embro, has assigned.  
 Alex. White, grocer, Windsor, has sold out.  
 W. A. Fink, cabinet, Leamington, has sold out.  
 J. W. Fraser, planing mill, Arthur, has sold out.  
 D. Zimmer, hotelkeeper, Bridgeport, has sold out.  
 J. H. Stratford, contractor, Brantford, is dead.  
 J. Balfour, blacksmith, Essex Centre, is away.  
 Ira D. Smith, contractor, Kingston, has assigned.  
 Wilson Bros., marble works, Goderich, dissolved.  
 Jas. Walmsley, dealer in shoes, St. Thomas, is away.  
 John Doan, general storekeeper, Mapleton, is dead.  
 J. McGoldrick, hotelkeeper, Stratford, has sold out.  
 Stuckey Bros., planing mill, Grand Valley, sold out.  
 John Barclay, lumber dealer, Springfield, has assigned.  
 Arthur Strickland, builder, Brantford, has assigned.  
 A. McLellen, dealer in stoves, Guelph, has assigned.  
 Mitchell & Booth, builders, Toronto, have dissolved.  
 Evans & Co., tailors, Hamilton, granted an extension.  
 J. H. Samo, dealer in furniture, Toronto, has absconded.  
 Robt. McGirr, hotelkeeper, Faversham, was burned out.  
 Wm. Matthieson, saw mill, Havelock, was burned out.  
 Tuckey and Co., Livery, Mount Forest, was burned out.  
 Jas. Kimball, general storekeeper, Sarua, has assigned.  
 Mrs. W. J. Ross, hotelkeeper, Owen Sound, has sold out.  
 Ford & Co., dealers in dry goods, Mitchell, has assigned.  
 Ray & Co., dealers in dry goods, Lindsay, have assigned.  
 H. Couse, hotelkeeper, Fergus, was succeeded by O. Deans.  
 Jas. Lockhart, general storekeeper, Newtonville, has assigned.  
 Harriet Atwell, dealer in dry goods, Ridgetown, has assigned.  
 Still, Wait & Co., general storekeepers, Port Perry, have assigned.  
 Geo. S. Best, general storekeeper, South Cayuga, has assigned.  
 Skelton, Decatur & Co., dealers in dry goods, Shelburne, have assigned.

W. H. Brown, plumber, St. Thomas, is compromising.

H. J. Jones & Co., dealer in dry goods, Brantford, has assigned.

H. W. Sheppard, dealers in tinware, Toronto, has assigned.

G. J. Carter, dealer in shoes, Trenton, is offering 50c in the S.

J. Brownstoin, confectionary, Chatham, is moving to Hamilton.

J. A. Wadesworth, tailor, Parkdale, was granted an extension.

J. B. Fellmen & Co., dealer in dry goods, Berlin, have sold out.

M. Jeffrey & Co., dealers in fancy dry goods, London, have sold out.

S. W. Marchmont & Co., odorless excavators, Toronto, have assigned.

Kincaid and McWilliam, planing mills, Peterboro, has sold out.

Mark T. Rogers, dealer in dry goods, Napanee, sheriff in possession.

A. H. Scheuermann, general storekeeper, Bridgeport, has sold out.

A. Ruggles, general storekeeper, Floradale, offering 40c in the dollar.

R. Keyes and Co., dealers in tinware, Toronto, are going out of business.

S. J. Lillis, cigar manufacturer, Hamilton, assignee's sale advertised.

J. Pecover, dealer in furniture, Hamilton, assignee's sale advertised.

Drainie & Elliott, dealers in hardware, Brampton, have dissolved.

Scrimgeour & Bennock, sash factory, Stratford, are about to dissolve.

S. S. Davis, general storekeeper, Frankville, is offering to compromise.

J. C. Hughson & Co., lumber dealers, Petrolia, have sold out this branch.

Jos. Griffith, dealer in shoes, Peterboro, has called a meeting of creditors.

J. H. Scott, hotelkeeper, Mitchell, has sold out and removed to Stratford.

A. Callandar & Co., dealers in dry goods, London South, have dissolved.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., wholesale stationers, Hamilton; David Gillies is dead.

Clancy Bros., dealers in stoves and furniture, Toronto, a meeting of creditors held.

L. W. Auscombe, general storekeeper, Strathfordville, called a meeting of creditors.

T. H. Anscombe, general storekeeper, Walsingham Centre, called a meeting of creditors.

Andrew Irwin, cooper, and McKeough & Trotter, foondry, Chatham, were burned out.

Kerr & Co., thread manufacturers, Toronto and Glasgow; Robt. Kerr of this firm is dead.

Chas. Rogers, Sons & Co., dealers in furniture, Toronto; Daniel Rogers of this company is dead.

Adam Falk, dealer in furniture, Mount Forest, has admitted E. Z. R. Zollner, and style now Adam Falk and Co.

John Kay, dealer in carpets, Toronto, has admitted John B. Kay and Colin F. Gordon; style now John Kay, Son and Co.

## QUEBEC.

Wm. Hill, dealer in paints, Montreal, now Hill and Forbes.

John Ashfield and Co., dealers in crockery, Montreal, have assigned.

Labello, Bonin and Co., dealers in furniture, Montreal, have dissolved.

Honey & Lacroix, wholesale saddlery hardware, Montreal, have dissolved.

A. Lapointe, dealer in fancy goods, Montreal, demand of assignment made on him,

Gagnon, St. Pierre and Co., dealers in dry goods, Montreal, have obtained an extension.

## What Lard is Made Of.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate at Washington providing for the stamping of all packages containing any preparations of lard. The testimony given before the Senate Committee on Agriculture by parties who have examined various preparations of lard now on the market has added materially to the stock of information on this point. A chemical examination of several brands of "family lard" has shown them to be variously constituted. One sample examined seems to have been totally innocent of any trace of hog lard, and to have been made up chiefly of beef fat and cotton-seed oil. Other brands of lard have contained varying percentages of the above articles, with the addition of hog lard and stearine. One brand in particular contained 60 per cent. pure lard, 20 per cent. cotton-seed oil and 20 per cent. stearine. A prominent lard manufacturer testified at the inquiry that seven-eighths of the lard of commerce was made up of various portions of the bodies of hogs added to cotton-seed and stearine. Testimony was adduced tending to show that the lard constituted as above was more popular than the pure lard itself. An example of this was shown in the case of a manufacturer who was at one time unable to supply the demand for the adulterated article and furnished his customers with pure lard instead. The result of this effort to supply the demands was the receipt of a large number of letters complaining of the bad quality of pure product thus furnished. Another feature of the inquiry is the attitude taken by several leading southern newspapers, commercial exchanges and legislatures, who declare that the bill is really aimed at and designed to injure one of the most important southern industries—the manufacture of cotton-seed oil.—Brad-streets.

## Toronto Hide Market.

Receipts of hides are not quite equal to this time last year. There is good demand for all that come in, and the stocks in hand are small. The prices paid on the markets to butchers are: No. 1, 7c.; No. 2, 6c.; No. 3, 5c. Tanners are paying for bulls from 60 lbs. down, No. 1, 7½c.; No. 2, 6½c.; No. 3, 5½c. Steer hides are sold at 8½ to 8¾c. for No. 1. Heavy bulls bring 6¾c. Steers and bulls are more plentiful than last week. Very little is doing in calfskins. The price paid is 7c., one lb. being deducted for heads left on, and one lb. for cuts any weight from 10 to 12 lbs. Sheepskins bring from 80c. to 90c. for present take off.—Toronto Leather Journal.

The fire losses in the United States and Canada during the month of January of this year, are now estimated to amount to \$16,510,000. At that rate the loss for the new year will be considerably over one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.



**Slow Pay.**

"Inability to make collections, is the cause assigned for their failure by a majority of the retailers who suspend payment. The same difficulty in getting what is due them is at the bottom of most of the success and vexation which falls to the lot of successful merchants doing a good business. If all retail trade could be done on a basis of absolute cash down for every transaction, either of purchase or sale, it is probable that the margins of profit ultimately required of the consumer could be reduced one-fourth of what is now essential to safety. But no such good change in the methods of doing business is possible at present; nor is it probable that this generation will see anything approximating it.

The most that we to-day can hope for is a better system of collecting accounts; and, while this relief is, at best, but a palliative, it is worth very attentive consideration. The reported shortage of from ten to sixty per cent of the staple crops in large districts makes it probable that storekeepers in agricultural communities will during the coming fall and winter, be called to "carry" an unusually large proportion of their customers whose promptness they have heretofore relied upon. If this should be the case, the accounts of that large class who settle only at lengthy intervals will drag also, and will occasion serious inconvenience to many dealers of moderate capital and limited credit.

While we have no idea of suggesting to our readers the imminence of anything approaching a general stringency, we do think it the part of wisdom to bear in mind that there are more than a few localities in which forehandedness in collecting is at this time more than ordinarily prudent.

Although local conditions may thus make diligence in collecting unusually desirable, the means to be used need be none other than careful, prudent merchants habitually employ. The best way to collect old accounts is to get them before they come to be old. The next best plan is the nearest possible approach to the first. When delay becomes inevitable it often retains the friendship and good will of a desirable customer to put the account into a note. This is so far an adjustment that it in some measure relieves both parties. It gives the debtor the time he desires, and, if his standing is fair, the note may, in an emergency, be useful to the creditor before its maturity. Where the debtor's means are small and he desires to split up his payments, instead of taking, say, three notes, each for one-third of the debt, payable in two, four and six months respectively, make one note for the full amount payable at sixty days, write on the back a brief contract like this: "If one third of within named principal is paid at maturity, payment of remainder will be extended sixty days." This provision is fair to the maker of the note while, to some extent, protects the creditor.

Hard and fast rules for collecting slow accounts are of little use. It is a good plan to treat the case of each delinquent as if his were the only one of the kind. Consider his special circumstances carefully and adopt the plan which suits them best.

We notice several recent discussions of the

question of collections, which assume the existence of a large class of consumers who deliberately contract merchandise accounts with the express purpose of avoiding payment. This surely must be the view of the professional collector rather than that of the retail merchant. Such dishonesty is too common, it is true. But that it is at the root of one per cent. of bad debts, we disbelieve. An easy facility in running into debt is a very common weakness of lots of men who are away above any deliberate dishonesty about payment. The customer who is careless about his account should be watched as narrowly, but with a far different spirit, as the one whose honesty of purpose is doubted. It is a maxim of wonderfully wide bearing and application that "short accounts make long-time friends." The really well-meaning man is allowed to get behind. When pushed he promises adversely to his fears. Soon he is set down as perversely slow. Half the time such a result is as much the fault of the creditor as of the debtor.—*Bulletin of Commerce.*

**Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.**

**CHANGE OF TIME.**

Taking Effect Monday, August 15th, 1887

No. 4 MIXED	No. 2 PASS	STATIONS.		No. 1 PASS	No. 3 MIXED
LEAVE	LEAVE	Portage la Prairie		ARRIVE	ARRIVE
13 00	13 00			14 45	14 45
15 30	14 50	..... Gladstone		13 05	12 20
17 25	16 02	..... Neepawa		11 35	10 00
19 45	17 00	..... Minnedosa		10 45	8 40
	18 10	..... Rapid City		9 00	
22 30	18 48	..... Snod Lake		8 52	5 05
24 10	19 55	..... Birtle		7 45	3 30
	22 25	..... Binserath		5 10	
	23 45	..... Russell		3 45	
	1 05	..... Langenburg		2 30	
ARRIVE	ARRIVE			LEAVE	LEAVE

**Meals.**  
No. 1, Mondays and Thursdays No. 1, Wednesdays and Saturdays. No. 2, Tuesdays and Fridays. No. 3, Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Trains leave Minnedosa for Rapid City Tuesdays and Fridays at 17 10; returning leave Rapid City Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9. For Langenburg leave Birtle Fridays only at 21 00; returning leave Langenburg Saturdays only at 2 30. For Russell leave Birtle Tuesdays only at 21 returning leave Russell Wednesdays only at 3 45, making connection with m.l. line trains.  
Above trains connect at Portage la Prairie with trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Winnipeg.  
For information as to Freight or Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant Freight and Passenger Agent Portage la Prairie, or to  
W. R. BAKER, General Superintendent.

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Buy your tickets over the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, and you will never travel by any other line.

Tickets for sale by all ticket agents.  
For time tables and other information apply to  
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General Passenger Agent.  
J. S. McCULLOUGH, M. M. WHEELER,  
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ROSWELL MILLER, General Manager.  
J. F. TUCKER, Asst. Gen'l Manager.  
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