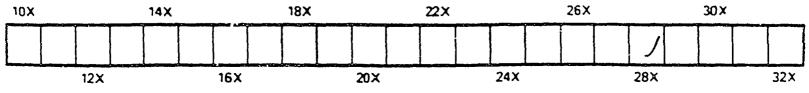
The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below. L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covers/	Coloured pages/
	Couverture de couleur	Pages de couleur
1 1	Covers damaged/	Pages damaged/
	Couverture endommagée	Pages endommagées
	a de la succett	Berry restand and/on lowingtod/
1 1	Covers restored and/or laminated/	Pages restored and/or laminated/
	Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée	Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing/	Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
	Le titre de couverture manque	Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
ليستعم		
<b></b>	Coloured maps/	Pages detached/
1 1	Cartes géographiques en couleur	Pages détachées
·		
<b></b>	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/	Showthrough/
	Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	<b>V</b> Transparence
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations/	Quality of print varies/
	Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur	Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Bound with other material/	Continuous pagination/
V	Relié avec d'autres documents	Pagination continue
1 1 2 1	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion	Includes index(es)/
	along interior margin/	Comprend un (des) index
	La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la	Title on header taken from:/
	distorsion le long de la marge intérieure	Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
<b></b>	Blank leaves added during restoration may appear	Le fifte de l'en-tete provient.
1 1	within the text. Whenever possible, these have	Title page of issue/
	been omitted from filming/	Page de titre de la livraison
	Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées	
	lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,	Caption of issue/
	mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont	Titre de départ de la livraison
	pas été filmées.	· ·
		Masthead/
		L Générique (périodiques) de la livraison
	Additional comments:/	
	Commentaires supplėmentaires:	
This it	tem is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/	
Ce do	cument est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.	



# **MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA** BANK Rost..... 1,920,000 HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL. ANDREW ALLAN, of the Allan Line of Steamships, PRESIDENT. OEOEGE HAGUE, . . General Manager. BRANCHES IN MANITOBA: WINNIPEG, AND BRANDON. D. MILLER, Manager at Winnipeg. BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBRC eville, Berlin, Brampton, Chatham, Galt, Gananoque, Gamilton. Ingersoll Kincardine, Kingston, London, Montroal, Mitchell, Napanos, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Porth, Precott, Quebec, Ronfrew, Sherbrooko, Que, Stratford, St. John's, Que, St. Thomas, Toronto Walke BANKERS IN GRAT BRITAIN-LOUGO VOICe, Voc. BANKERS IN GRAT BRITAIN-LOUGO, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other points, The Clydesdale Bank (Limited). Liverpool, Commercial Bank of Uperpool. A general Banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, availabile to China, span and other foreign counties. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. ALLAN, BRYDGES & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, 339 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man Municipial, School and other Debentures negotiated. SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD. Branch Office-CARBERRY, Man., R. T. Rokeby, Manager. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. McBEAN BROS., Mitchell CITY HALL SQUARE, WINNIPEG. A. G. McBEAN, P.O. Box 1299 Montreal. Merchants, Commission AND EXPORTERS OF GRAIN & PRODUCE. Smoke the brands made by **Bryan&Co** COLUMBUS, SELECTS & GONDOLEROS No better value in the market. Made at our factory in MANITOBA. WINNIPEG, • sw Allan, President. John McIschnie, Superintend P. H. Brydges, Vice-Prezident. H. H. Williams, Soc.-Treas. ndrew Allan, President. THE YULCAN IRON COMPANY. OF MANITOBA, (LIMITED), BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boll Wor Millwrighting,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING, Kinds of Machinery.

POINT DOUGLAS AV., WINNIPEG



# THE COMMERCIAL.





SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

1	month we	ekly insert	ion
3	months,	do	0 76 **
6	44	do	
12	**	do	
Tran	sient adve	riisements	, 10 cents per line each inser- tion.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments. 270 Mice, 4 and 6 James St. East, JANES E. STEKN, Publisher.

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation.carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the cesk of the great majority of business men in the vast district designated above, and including northwestern Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba and Brilish Columbia, and the territories of Assinitioia. Alberta and Saskatchevan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

#### WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 18, 1889.

Sorr coal at Regina sells delivered at \$7 per ton.

E. L. THOMAS, cigars, Winnipeg, is reported away.

R. SIMPSON, hotelkeeper, Winnipeg, has removed to Birtle.

H. BEAUBIEN, shoemaker, has opened a shop at Lethbridge, Alberta.

THE firm of D. Maxwell, agricultural implements, has been changed to D. Maxwell & Sons.

W. G. VICARS has purchased the livery business of Sam Teese, of Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

T. D. RODINSON & Co., dealers in paints and wall paper, Winnipeg, have assigned in trust to F. C. Wade.

COWLES & YEREX, the new proprietors of the American house, Medicine Hat, re-opened the hotel on Feb. 13.

ABOUT \$40,000 was invested in new buildings at Virden, Man., during 1888, principally in residences, which shows that the town is making solid progress.

CHAS. AGER has bought out A. Craddock, butcher, Portage la Prairie, Man. Ager has been buying cattle for shipmcat for the past two years in the Portage district.

MANITOBA farmers will have a large amount of hay left over, on account of the mild season, unless the spring is very backward. Owing to the absence of snow and mild weather, cattle were able to graze on the prairie woll on into the winter. J. W. ANDERSON has added grocerles to his meat business at Brandon.

HIGGINS will start pork-packing on a small scale at Whitewood, Assa.

THE Calgary board of trade is said to be in a somewhat disorganized state.

H. B. RICH has sold out his ranche at Macleod. Alberta, to J. B. Smith.

GIBSON & FRASER, livery, Brandon, have sold out to G. Gibson and G. Wendell.

STROME & LAUGHTON have opened in the merchant tailoring line at Brandon.

EVANS & Co., livery, Brandon, Man., W. Geo. Evans has disposed of his interest in the business of this firm.

W. FARES and B. B. Johnston, of Emerson, shipped a carload of new milch cows to Vancouver, B.C., recently.

MOORE & GALBBAITH, general storekeepers, Strathelair, have dissolved partnership; the business will be contined by W. B. Moore.

M. VINEBERG & Co., wholesale hats, furs, etc., Montreal, have favored this offices with one of their handsome calendars for 1889.

THE business carried on by Wilson Bros., furniture, Winnipeg, will be continued hereafter by C. H. Wilson, W. J. Wilson retiring.

THE Brunswick Hotel and the Edie House, Brandon, have received a license, the recent census showing the city entitled to two more hotels.

THE extensive stables and several imported horses, on the Frank Strong ranch estate, near Macleod, Alberta, were burned recently. Loss \$7,000; insured for \$2,000. I. G. Baker & Co. lost about \$1.500 on bull-team outfits stored in the stables.

Edmonton *Bulletin*: The auction sale of Stewart & Bannerman's stock of boots and shoes which commenced on Monday last closed on Friday, the whole having been disposed of. The sales amount to over \$2,000, realizing about 80 per cent. on cost.

THE Dominion Illustrated, published by G. E. Desbarats & Son, Montreal, is arranging to publish a large number of views of the carnival. A great many photos have been taken, and these will be engraved and published during the next fow weeks.

THE Port Arthur board of trade held a meeting in response to a communication from the Winnipeg board, asking that delegates be sent to join in considering the best time and place for fixing grain standards. Gibbs, Bowerman and Carman wore appointed.

NOTICE is given that an application will be made to the legislative assembly of Manitoba, at its present session, for an Act to incorporate the Manitoba Insurance Association with all the powers and privileges usually conferred upon a fire, marine and live stock insurance company and for other purposes.

THE Macleod board of trade wants a court house built at that place, and a through mail route established to Calgary. The board is securing samples of grain grown in the district, to forward to the C. P. R. exhibit. The board has also condemned the establishment of canteens in connection with the mounted police force, as an injury to local trade.

.

J. H. FRASER, proprietor of the flour mill at Morden, Man., has returned from Minnespolis, and has brought with him a lot of new machinery for his mill.

THE young Keowatin Hustler, a paper started at Keowatin a short time ago, has already been enlarged to double its former size. It is an enterprising sheet.

KERWATIN Hustler. W. D. Atwell is negotiating with eastern makers with the view of building a match and box factory at Norman during the coming summer.

JOHN J. HAMILTON, who formerly kept a restaurant in Winnipeg, and about a year ago opened a general store in Morris, Man., trading under the style of Hamilton & Co., has already assigned. It is understood that his means were very limited from the commencement.

A NEW paper printed in the French language, and bearing the name of L'Ouest Canadien, made its appearance in Winnipeg last week. It will be published weekly, subscription rate \$1 per year. It is neat in typographical appearance, and evidently liberal in its political bearings.

PRESIDENT OAKES, of the Northern l'acific, who was in Winnipeg last week, said to a Sun reporter: "We expect to spend \$200,000, perhaps \$250,000 in Winnipeg next summer. We have not entirely decided yet upon the erection of a hotel. If we don't put up a hotel we will put up a magnificent station. Work will be commenced early in the season. We will also put up a round house and machine shops.

THE Ames Holden Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, have bought out the Belmont Shoe Factory at Victoria, B. C. A short time ago the company bought out Heathern's shoe factory at the same place. These were the two principal shoe factories of Victoria. It is claimed that the heavier grades of boots, such as are used by the n.iners and Indians of the Pacific coast, can be manufactured more cheaply at Victoria than at Montreal. Chinese labor is largely used.

THE Northwest Central Railway company in their forthcoming application to Parliament, seek to strike out the clause in the charter granting to the Canadian Pacific railway running powers over the road. A director says this clause embarrassed them in their negotiations with other parties for the construction of the road. It seems somewhat peculiar that the C. P. R. should have been given running power over this road, and the company is justified in having the clause expugned from its charter. Fancy running powers being given to any other road, over the C. P. R.

G. FITZGERALD, of Calgary, has compiled and published, with the authority of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, an inferesting pamphlet on the Territory of Aloerta. The great natural resources of the vast territory are considered in detail, under a variety of headings, ranching, lumbering, mining, farming, etc. The flora and fauna of the territory is described, and weather records for the past four years is given. A number of pages are devoted to the testimony of settlers. Altogether the book will form an excellent, guide to settlers who think of making that region their home. It should toll to the advantage of Alberta. THE COMMERCIAL.



.Ir has been rumored that the rate of domestic and international letter postage with the United States, would be reduced to two cents. It appears, however, that such is not the case. Hon. Mr. Haggart, Postmacter-General, in reply to a query, stated in Parliament recently that the Government did not intend reducing the rate on postage to two cents. It is understood that Mr. Haggart was strongly in favor of this improvement, but the other members of the cabinet opposed it.

ALTHOUGH very encouraging reports have been sent out regarding the prospects of the immediate construction of the Duluth & Winnipeg road, yet it appears that everything is not perfectly satisfactory in connection with that scheme. The Duluth & Winnipeg was given a valuable land grant in Northern Minnesota, but the company has forfeited this grant. An effort is now Leing made to recover the property. The Mississippi Valley Lumberman says :- The contest between the Duluth & Winnipeg and the Brainerd & Northwestern railways over the swamp land grant originally made to the Duluth & Winnipeg has found its way into the legislature. The failure of the Duluth & Winnipeg to secure the grant may play an important part in determining whether the road is built or not.

According to the Cincinnati Price Current, the pack of hogs is falling off considerably this season. It seems strange that prices continuc low at packing centres, in the face of the decline in the number of hogs packed. The quality of hogs received this year, however, is said to be very fine, and the hogs may make up in weight what they lack in number. Last year a good many small and poor hogs were marketed at packing centres. The Price Current says, on February 7th, that the past week shows some reduction in the western packing compared with the preceding week, and a considerable decrease in comparison with the liberal number of hogs handled within the corresponding time last year, the total for the week being 230,000 hogs, against 255,000 last week, and 290,000 a year ago. The approximate total

pack since November 1, is 4,425,000 hogs, against 5,145,000 last year—decrease, 720,000. The quality of hogs continues to be reported very favorably upon. Prices of hogs have declined, and at the close are 10 to 15 cents per 100 lbs. lower than a week ago at leading centres. Values of hog products have been further depressed during the week, settling to a point surprising to every one in the trade.

THE Risley & Kerrigan customs case is attract. ing a good deal of attention in Eastern Canada. The case is one of fraud upon the customs, and it is claimed the firm, which handles hardware at Toronto, has been importing from the United States, and not paying full duties on the goods brought in. Under these charges the stock of the firm was seized, but it has since been released, upon payment of over \$8,500. An eastern trade paper says of this case :--Risley & Kerrigan, of Toronto, employed two different methods of defrauding the Revenue, one of which was through obtaining blank certified invoices from certain American firms who were supplying them with goods, and filling them in themselves. Instead therefore of presenting the Customs with the proper invoices representing the different shipments as they were received, the firm would fill in the blank certified forms for much less than the genuine ones called for, and pass their entries on these false documents. The other trick was to request American firms to forward two invoices with every shipment, each invoice to represent half of the goods shipped. By this means the invoice for one half the goods would be presented at the Customs, and the entry for the whole shipment passed there on, whilst the other invoice would be suppressed.

The Icelandic residents of Winnipeg, in convention assembled, have been considering the future of their race in Manitoba. They have concluded that their future will be one of amalgamation with the English speaking people of the country, and coming to this conclusion, they have wisely decided to assist rather than retard this amalgamation. They therefore urge their people to acquire the English language,



and adapt themselves to the customs of the country, so far as it is right to do so. Our Icclandic citizens are to be commended for the policy which they have decided to follow. The Winnipeg Free Press, in commenting upon the question. contrasts the Icelanders with the Mennonites, to the disadvantage of the latter. The Fress Press says: "This people are as much Mennonites and as little Canadian to-day as when they first came here, twelve or fourteen years ago." Though the Mennonites have not progressed as rapidly in acquiring the customs of the country as could be desired, yet the statement of the Free Press is far from being perfectly accurate. On the contrary, the Mennonites have made very considerable progress of late in changing their mode of life. The Mennonites cannot be justly compared with the Icelanders. A great many of the latter have taken up their residence in the city, while the Mennonites have settled entirely in colonies by themselves in the country. It is therefore natural to expect that they would make slower progress toward becoming Canadianized. But though slowly they are surely changing and improving their mode of life, and in time they will certainly form a wealthy and progressive community in this province. For a long time the Mennonites held closely to their peculiar ways, but during the last year or two, signs of change have not been wanting. Now that a movement has commenced to adopt Canadian customs, a few years will make a great difference in the condition of our Mennonite population. Religion probably has more force in perpetvating the peculiarities of foreigners in this country than national instincts. This is seen in the case of the Mennonites, whose religious peculiarities are more marked than is the case with the Icelanders. The strong antipathy of the French Canadians to acquiring the English language and become assimilated] with the English speaking people of the country, is probably due a good deal more to religious than national influences.

THOS. MCLNRUE, general storekeeper, Thornhill, Map., has gone out of business.

# THE COMMERCIAL.



# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 18, 1888.

## MANITOBA WHBAT CROP.

The Milling World says : "If Mani-" toba is really capable of yielding 33 or " 43 bushels to the acre, it seems not a " little singular that her present crop, " which should on that basis range from " 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels, has "turned out a beggarly 1,500,000 or " 2,000,000 bushels." The Milling World should be apprised of the fact that Manitoba does not claim an average yield every year of 33 or 43 bushels of wheat per acre, notwithstanding what may have been written about this great country by speculative boomsters. What we do claim, and substantiate by figures, is, that for the year 1887 Manitoba produced 32.4 bushels per acre of an average yield. The acreage under wheat in 1887 was 432,000 acres, and the yield from this acreage was 14,000,000 bushels, according to official figures, and further substantiated by investigations of the Winnipeg board of trade. The acreage under wheat last year was about 500,000 acres, and had the average yield been about the same as in 1887, the yield would have been about 16,000,000 bushels, and not 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels, as stated by the Milling World. The average yield of 1885 was nearly as great as 1887, and it is quite possible that the present year may show further astonishing results. Individual yields have frequently gone above the figures mentioned by the Milling World, and affidavits can be procured for individual yields of over 50 bushels per acre, almost any year. During the crop year of 1887 exports of wheat from Manitoba were made to the amount of 8,500,000 bushels, and 2,000,-000 bushels more went out in flour. These are official figures, and cannot be controverted. The crop of 1888 is admittedly a very short one, but the Milling World misrepresents the case when it says Manitoba has produced a paltry 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bushels. Actual exports of wheat from Manitoba to date from the crop of 1888, have been over 2.500.000 bushels. This does not include flour, which is an important item, as our mills can grind over 8,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. The total shipments from the province this year. however, will be very considerably under

exports for the crop year of 1887-88. Failures and partial failures of crops will occasionally occur in all countries, and we cannot expect Mahitoba to produce a boom crop every year. But taking one year with another, we claim that Manitoba can produce more wheat to the acre, and at the same time a better quality of wheat, than any other portion of this continent. The growth of the wheat interest of Manitoba is shown from the increase in exports from 500 bushels in 1877, to about 11,000,000 bushels in 1887. The year 1886 showed some falling off in exports, and the present crop year will also show a considerable decrease, but the general tendency is rapidly upward. There is every probability that the next crop will again show a very heavy increase over all previous years. For the present crop year the lowest estimate of exports is 5,000,000 bushels, which is not so bad, considering that there are only about 17,000 farmers in the province, though the crop is admitted to be a short one.

## THE TRADE OF MANITOBA.

The official statistics, prepared by the Dominion Government, regarding the trade of Manitoba, are very misleading to the superficial reader. These statistics have been published in the press all over the country, and in some cases have been commented upon injuriously to this province. At a glance it would appear that the trade of Manitoba is very small, when it is shown by these official statistics that the total exports of the province for the last fiscal year were only \$1,304,000. The total import trade of the province, placed at \$1,729,000, also looks very small. As stated, however, [these statictics are very misleading, and they in no way indicate the actual trade of the province, Owing to the geographical position of Manitoba, a very large portion of our export and import trade so far as the province is concerned, is done through or with the eastern provinces of Canada, while the official figures only take into account the direct trade of the province with foreign countries. This direct trade with foreign countries is a mere fraction of the total trade of Manitoba, a large portion of which is of an inter-provincial nature. Foreign goods consumed in Manitoba are largely entered through the customs of eastern cities, and in the same way, exports from Manitoba are made through and credited to eastern trade centres.

But, as stated, a large portion of our trade is with the eastern provinces. Instead of a pairry \$1,304,000 of exports, as stated in the official report, the total exports from Manitoba for about the time named, were over \$7,000,000. For the crop year of 1887-38, which would be nearly the same as the fiscal year to which the official figures apply, the export of grain from Manitoba were as follows: Wheat, value, \$4,675,000; flour and millstuffs, \$1,250,000; barl+y, \$140,000; flax and its products, \$120,000; oats, and oatmeal, \$140,000. These items alone make a total of \$6,465,000, estimated at prices to producers. There is a long list of articles exported from the province, not included in the above, such as hides and skins, furs, wool, butter, cheese, vegetables, fish, etc., which would increase the total exports by about one From these figures it million dollars. will be seen that Manitoba has no reason to feel ashamed of the extent of her trade. In proportion to population the trade of the province will compare favorably with any part of Canada. The official figures, though perhaps correct, as far as they go, would be very misleading to the reader who did not understand the situation, hence the explanation.

# THE LOG EXPORT DUTY.

The lumbermen of eastern Canada have evidently become alarmed, lest the imposition of an export duty on logs shipped from Canada to the United States, should induce the government of the latter country to impose an increased duty upon Canadian lumber. The lumbermen are memoralizing the Dominion Government against the export duty on logs, and they think that it would be unwise to continue the duty. If the figures furnished are correct, there does seem to be a good deal of a farce about this export log duty. The export duty on logs is imposed to prevent the export of logs from Canada, with the object of having the logs manufactured into lumber at home, thus increasing the value of our forests to the country. We were told that United States saw mill men want to take our logs across the lakes to saw in their mills, and that Canada would lose the benefit to be derived from the manufacture of the logs at home. The statistics furnished, however, show that this country is very much the gainer by the interchange of logs. According to the figures furnished, Ontario only exported 156,741 logs to the United States

from the year 1880 to 1888, while logs to the value of \$4,319,850 were imported from the United States. So far as Ontario is concerned, it will therefore be seen that for every dollar's worth of logs exported \$27 worth were imported. Ontario is thus largely the gainer by the international traffic in saw logs, and this makes the export log duty appear a huge farce.

In another sense it is a great deal worse than a farce, as it is likely to bring about retaliation by the United States. At present-Ontario forests are bling preserved and the country is gaining by the importation and manufacture here of logs from the United States. But in view of the Canadian export duty, it would be quite natural for the United States to take measures to prevent the export of logs to Canada, and perhaps also increase the duty upon imports of lumber from Canada. The placing of an export duty upon logs therefore becomes not only a farce, but a serious blunder, which is likely to result in serious injury to this country.

Though the imports of logs into Ontario are very much larger than the exports, the exports of lumber from this country to the United States are vastly in excess of imports. Should the United States retaliate by increasing the duty on lumber imported from Canada, the result would be very injurious to the great lumbering interests of this country.

This log question is one of special interest to Manitoba and this part of Canada generally. The lumber supply of Manitoba and the Territories say for 400 miles west of Winnipeg, is drawn principally from the Lake of the Woods district. Now, a very large portion of the imports of logs from the United States to Canada is drawn from the Minnesota district tributary to the Lake of the Woods. Should the United States retaliate by preventing the export of logs from that country, the result would be a very serious injury to the lumber-milling industry on the Lake of the Woods. The available supply of logs would be largely cut off, and prices of lumber would very naturally sharply advance here. This export duty on logs is therefore likely to work serious injury to Manitoba and the lumbering interest of the Lake of the Woods district. A strong protest should be made against the duty, before retaliatory measures are adopted by the United States.

Logs exported from Oauada to the United States are principally from the Lake Huron region to Michigan mills. Logs are also exported from the Maritime Provinces to some extent.

# COAL IN WESTZRN CANADA.

Five hundred and twelve tons of lump coal was taken out of the mines at Lethbridge. Alberta, on one day recently. "This, with forty tons of nut, is the largest output for a single day," says the Lethbridge News, "since the mines have been running." The coal industry in the territories is steadily developing, and when the Galt railway is constructed into Montana, as it may be before another year, the industry will be given a great impetus at Lethbridge. The Lethbridge mine is the only one which has been worked steadily and continuously since it was first opened. With the increase in population, coal mining will become a vast industry in the territories. Almost every day new discoveries of coal are reported from some portion of Western Canada, and the frequency with which new coal discoveries have been made of late, would lead one to suppose that a vast bed of coal underlies a large portion of this country. These coal discoveries are being made at points hundreds of miles apart, all over the country, from the Souris district in southwestern Manitoba, to the islands of the Pacific ocean and from the international boundary to the far northern points of settlement, and beyond as far as explorations have been carried to any extent. The latest discoveries have been in the Red Deer country, north of Calgary, where immense seams of coal have been found, of good quality. New discoveries of coal have also been made in southern Manitoba, within a few miles of the railway. It is quite likely that we will have coal from the Manitoba mines in Winnipeg, before another winter comes around. If the coal in the Souris district of Mani toba turns out of good quality and plentiful in quantity, we should have a revolution in the price of fuel here next winter.

In the mountains coal discoveries have been made at several points, the most important being the anthracite mines at Banff. These mines, after a temporary shut-down, have again been opened, and it is said an effort will be made to increase the output to 1,000 tons in the spring. The principal market for this coal is on

the Pacific coast. The coal is carried by the C. P. railway to Vancouver, and shipped to California points mostly. Owing to the distance, these mines being over 900 miles west of Winnipeg, the Banff coal has not been placed in the market here to any extent. At present the Lethbridge coal is the only native article to be had in this market. It is used to a considerable extent in Winnipeg and other Manitoba towns, and sells here retail, at \$8 per ton delivered, in competition with Pennsylvania anthracite at \$10 per ton, and imported soft coal at \$8.50 per ton.

The Lethbridge and Banff mines are the only ones now being worked in the territories on an extensivo scale, though coal is taken out at different points, for local use by settlers in the respective districts.

On the Pacific coast coal mining was carried on last year on a larger scale than ever before, the exports from the Vancouver Island mines being 400,000 tons for the year. San Francisco is the principal export market for the Vancouver mines. New mines are being opened in the coal regions of the Island, and the output for the present year is expected to show a large increase.

In the Territories the country along the Rocky Mountains for a distance of 200 miles or more east of the mountains, and for an indefinite distance from north to south, is prolably the great coal region of Western Canada, though outside of this area, as in the case of the Souris district and the coast mines of British Columbia, very valuable deposits of coal are found. The coal in the western portion of the Territories was discovered by the outcroppings along the steep banks of the rivers, and as a matter of fact, little prospecting has been done beyond the discovery of these natural exposures. The frequency with which these appear throughout the country is sufficient, however, to indicate that the coal deposits of the region are vast indeed.

The great coal wealth of Western Canada is only beginning to be found out, and doubtless a great many valuable discoveries will yet be made. Enough, however, is known to effectively remove any fears as to the fuel supply of this prairie country for the future. A few years ago the question of the fuel supply for the great prairie region of Western Canada was looked upon as quite a serious problem, the problem has now been satisfactorily solved.



# WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Matters in financial circles in the city have been quieter since the 4th of the month, and the keen interest which was taken in the situation previous to the date named has now largely subsided. A few straggling payments and \_ rt payments on account of paper due on the 4th were still coming in, but not to such an extent as to greatly change the condition, as stated last week. Wholesale dealers complain a good deal of slowness in collections, and evidently there is considerable room for improvement, though, in a few branches where accounts are numerous, but usually for small amounts there is not much reason for grumbling. One point frequently noted is, that collections in the city are more backward than in the country, though this may be attributed to the fact that the winter season is quieter in the city comparatively than in the country, while the opposite is to some extent the case in the spring and summer.

···· •

\*\*\*

### WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There is yet very little change in the situation, and signs of renewed activity are slow in manifesting themselves. Shipments of spring stocks, however, are going on fairly actively in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc. In other branches of an every day demand, business is quiet almost to absolute dulness, and there are no features of importance, worthy of note. Prices in nearly all branches are steady, and little better than nominal in many lines.

### DRUGS.

Business is steady and prices unchanged as follows : Howard's quinine, 75 to 90c; German quinine, 65 to 75c; morphia, \$2.25 to \$2.75; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide of potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 45 to 50c; English camphor, 55 to 60c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 75 to 80c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$8 to \$19; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 30 to 35c; alum, \$4 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25, sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 8 to 10c.

#### FRUITS-DRIED.

No changes to note in the following quotations : - Valencia raisins \$2.25 to \$2.35 ; Larger Valencias, \$2.75 to \$3.00; London layers \$4.75; Black Basket, 1 boxes, \$1.75; Black Crown, \$6.25. New currants 71c; evaporated apples, 91c; peaches, 30c; apricots, 221c; peeled peaches, 22 to 23c; unpeeled peaches, 17 to 19c; prunellas, 19c; dried apples, 63 to 7c. Eleme figs, in 10 to 20 lb. boxes, 15 to 18c per lb; one pound boxes, \$1.75 per dozen ; Fancy Tunis dates on stem, 20c per pound; fancy golden dates in 50lb. boxes, "c per pound; ordinary dates, 7c per lb; walnuts, 18c per lb; peanuts, raw, 15c; roasted, 17c; aimonds, 20c; pecans, 17c; Filberts, 15c; Brazils, 17c per lb; Cocoanuts, \$10 per 100.

#### FRUITS-GREEN.

Really choice apples sell readily at juotations, but there is a great deal of poor syscek in the market, which is selling for what it will bring. Stocks of good fruit do not appear to be large. Apples, \$3.50 for fancy stock, with fair

ordinary held at about \$3 per barrel. British Columbia winter pears are offered in large boxes at \$4 to \$4.25 per box. Messina lemons are quoted at \$6.00 per box. Florida fancy blood oranges, \$7 per box. Messina oranges, \$5 to \$5 50 per box. California Riverside oranges, \$6 00 per box. California Washington Naval oranges, \$7.00 per box. Bananas, \$3.50 to \$1.00 per bunch. Malaga grapes in 50 to 65 pound kegsare quoted at \$9 to \$11 as to size of keg. ; Cranberries are quoted : bell and cherry, \$9 to 9.50 ; bell and bugle, \$9.50 to \$10. Southern onions, \$2.50 per 100 pounds ; > panish onions, \$1.75 per crate of about 50 pounds; cider, rectified, in barrels, 35c per gallon.

#### FISH.

About the same varieties are in the market. Lake Winnipeg white are in good supply, and sell on the market as low as 5c, but in jobbin. lots are quoted at 7c. Pickerel are worth about 4 to 5c; pike, 21 to 3c; Lake Superior trout are quoted at 8c. Fresh salt water fish are one. 24 as follows .- Cod, Sc; haddock, Sc ; tommy cods, 5c; smelts, 9c per pound; herrings, \$2.25 per 100 fish. Cured tish are quoted :-Boneless cod in crates of small boxes, Sic per pound; in toxes of from 25 to 40 pounds, 71c per lb; Labrador herrings, No. 1, \$9.50 per barrel; No. 2, \$9.50; No. 1, \$5.25 in half barrels; smoked finnan haddics, 94 cents per pound ; smoked red herringe, 30 cents per box; St. John bloaters, \$1.60. Oysters unchanged in price and quoted in bulk at \$1.80 a gallon for Standard and \$2 for Select. Cans are held at 50c to 52c for the same brands.

#### FURS-RAW.

Competition continues very keen for lots of furs offered, the list of buyers in the market being quite a formidable one. The following quotations will indicate the range of values for the different furs. Black bear, \$14 to \$22, black bear cubs and yearlings, \$3 to \$12; brown bear, \$6.00 to \$14.00; brown bear cubs and yearlings, \$2.00 to \$7.00; fisher, per skin, \$4.00 to \$6.00; otter, per skin, \$2 00 to \$10.00; beaver, clean and dry, per lb., \$2.50 to \$3.50; silver fox, as to size and beauty, \$20. to \$75; cross fox per, skin, \$3.50 to \$8.00; red fox per skin, \$1.00 to \$1.55; timber wolf, \$1.00 to \$3.50; prairie wolf, 50c to \$1.25; wolverine, \$2.00 to \$5.00; Lynx, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wild cat, 25c to 75c; marten, dark, 50c to \$2.70; marten, brown and pale, 25c to \$1.75; skunk, as to stripe, 15c to 95c; raccoon, 50c to 95c mink, as to color, 50c to 95c; badger, 20c to 80c; muskrat, tall, 3c to 121c.

#### GROCERIES.

This staple line continues rather dull, even for the seasor. Teas are reported to be strong in outside markets, and some heavy transactions are reported in New York. Sugars were easier and prices were lower in custern markets last week. Coffee firm. Quotations here are :--Sugars-yellows 6% to 7%; granulated 8%; lumps 9% to 9%. Coffees -Rios, from 21 to 24c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c ? Moches, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 46c; Congo 18, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hysen, 26 to 50c. T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W., butts 46%; P. of W. caddies, 47c; Koneysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Inder d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c. Special brands of cigars are quoted : Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Torrior, \$30 per 1000.

### HIDES AND TALLOW.

Very few hides are coming in. Prices continuty very low. From 2 to 2½c is now offered here for frozen hides. By grade, prices are nominal as follows: Winnipeg inspected, No. 1, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 3, 2c. Calfskins are quoted at 4 to 5c, but few are offering, and most are clar 1 at kip, which are worth 2c. Sheepskins 25 to 50c as to quality. Tallow, at 2½c for rougb, and 5c for rendered.

# GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKETS. WINNIPEG.

#### WHEAT.

The feature in wheat last week, from a general point of view, was the speculative " boom " in prices at Chicago, the true inward. ness of which it is difficult to surmise. Some outside markets were influenced to some extent. especially Duluth, by the Chicago bulge, but important eastern markets did not follow the Chicago bulge. Prices at Chicago made a gain of 3c on Monday, and a further net gain of 3§c at the close on Tuesday for cash, May and July advancing in greater proportion. Prices fell away 11 to 2c by the close on Wednesday, howover, and declined further about 1 to 11c on Thursday, recovering 1 to 1c on Friday. Duluth reached its highest point on Saturday, when it was about 7c higher than the highest point of the previous week. The situation was fairly strong in wheat, but there did not seem to be any reason for a bull movement in western markets, any more than there has been for many weeks. The visible supply decreased 684,000 bushels for the week ended Feb. 11, making the total 34,190,128 bushels, against 40,287,128 bushels a year ago, and 61,769,-520 bushels two years ago. The really strong point in the western situation is the increasing demand from millers for wheat, and the apparent scarcity of good milling wheat.

The local situation in Manitoba was quite bullish last week, and prices were worked up considerably. Indeed, it seemed that something of the Chicago bull spirit had taken hold here. Prices showed a material advance at country markets, the \$1 point having again been reached in prices to farmers at some provincial points. The range in prices was all the way from 85c to \$1, eccording to the different markets, the average being about 90c for best samples, meaning anything from about a No. 2 to No. 1 hard. This shows an advance of about 5c for the week in the average price. Some of the top prices paid were more imaginary than real, the deliveries being so light at some points that outside prices did not count for much. Buyers are occasionally dropping out of the markets, owing to light receipts, and at many points it hardly pays to keep buyers on. The big advance in prices here is difficult to account for, as the eastern markets continue very dull, and do not show much strength. Prices at Montreal were nominally a cent or two higher, but trading on the advance was reported to be very light.

#### FLOUR.

There was quite a little boom in local flour markets last week, especially for high grado flours. Prices advanced 10e early in the week, and another advance of 10e occurred on Thursday, due to the advance in wheat. Prices to the local trade here are quoted :-Patents, \$3.00; strong bakers, \$2 80; XXXX, \$2.10 to \$2 20; superfine \$1.55 to \$1.65; Graham flour, \$2.80; middlings, \$3.00.

#### MILLSTUFFS

Prices hold at \$10 per ton for bran and \$11 to \$12 for shorts; ground feed, steady at \$20 to \$21 per ton.

#### BARLEY.

The barley market is in a very unsatisfactory state, and is difficult to give a reliable quotation, as prices are irregular, and dealers are paying according to their individual views as to the value of the grain. About 35c, however, would be a top quotation for very best samples on track.

#### OATS.

Prices are steady. At outside points quotations range from 22 to 25c. In the city about 28c is still the usual price for loads on the market.

#### OAT AND CORNMEAL, ETC.

Prices are steady, except for commeal, which is being sold at under quotations. Prices are:-\$2.50 for standard oatmeal and \$2.63 for granulated per hundred. Rolled oats, \$0 pound sacks, \$3. Commeal was held at \$2 per hundred. Pot barley is held at \$2.75, and pearl barley at \$3.25 per sack. CHEESE.

# Unchanged 101 to 11c.

#### BUTTER.

There is very little doing, either in receipts or in demand. Stocks of choice are not large. Quotations range from 18 to 22e for fair to choice dairy.

#### EGGS.

Prices continue downward, quotations being 3 to 4c lower than a week ago. Limed are about out of the market. Fresh are coming in freely from the south, and were selling in case lots on Saturday at 22 to 23c.

#### LARD.

Home rendered is usualy held at \$2.40 in 20 lb. pails, and Chicago, at \$2.35, though these prices are being shaded to some extent.

#### CURED MEATS.

The tendency of prices is still downward. Long clear was dropped down another cent last week, and spiced rolls were quoted  $\frac{1}{2}$  lower. Prices are quoted as follows: Mess pork,  $\frac{520}{20}$  per barrel; dry salt bacon, 10c lb., sunoked breakfast bacon, 14c; rolls, 12c; hams, 14<u>4</u>c; pork sausage, 9c lb.

#### DRESSED MEATS.

The feeling is very dull and weak for dressed hogs, owing to the depressed state of hogs and ured hog products in outside trade centres. Jry salt bacon was forced down another cent here last week and with the very weak feeling, dealers do not care to take the risk of packing hogs at high prices. The market was also depressed by further importations of dressed hogs from Ontario, which are arriving here in car lots. About 7c per pound was the general quotation here last week, though sales were made under this figure, and one sale at \$6.60 per 100 pounds was reported, though probably not choice animals. If the easy feeling continues, 7c per pound will be an outside figure this week. Packers were talking on Saturday of reducing prices to 6½ this week. Country dreesed bref is offering freely and prices are easier. Good to choice sides are quoted at 4 to 5c per pound, though fairly good heavy sides have been bought as low as 3c. Mutton steady at 9 to 10c; yeal 8 to 10c.

#### FOULTRY.

Turkeys are quoted at about 11c; geese at about 10c; chickens are scarce and firm at 8 to 10c.

#### VEOETABLES.

Prices are as follows :- Potatoes usually bring about 30c per bushel in quantities; onions, \$1.50 carrots, 60c; turnips, 25c; parsnips, \$1, beats, 50c, all porbushel. Celery scarce. 40 to 75c per dozen bunches. as to quality. Cabbage average 75c to \$1 per dozen for good.

### Grain and Milling.

Over 100 cars of grain have been shipped from Holland, Man., this season.

About 100,000 bushels of wheat have been marketed at Indian Head, Assa., to date.

The council at Westminster, B. C., is considering the advisability of offering a bonus for a flour mill at that place.

There is some likelihood, says the Portage Review, of a flour mill running by the waterpower of the White Mud, being built at Arden, Man.

Vancouver World: A gentleman is now in the city trying to make arrangements for the establishment of a grist mill adjoining the Vancouver Mill Co.'s site.

S. W. Vanluven is around getting signatures to a petition addressed to the Minister of the Interior, asking for a bonus of \$1,500 to crect a custom grist mill at the South Branch, in the Prince Albert district, Saskatchewan.

A report comes from Portage is Prairie that grain and flour shippers there have considerable difficulty in obtaining cars as required, though the C. P. R. people claim shat there is not sufficient traffic to keep their rolling stock properly.

Mitchell & Bucknall are adding to the machinery in their mill at Millwood, Manitoba. They are adding four new sets of rolls, centrifugals, purifiers, shorts dusters, etc. This will increase th the yield of flour per bushel and capacity of the mill.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Corn Exchange, held recently, the following officers were elected: President, A. G. McBean. Board of review, John Dillon, J. E. Kirkpatrick, G. M. Kinghorn, R. Sims and J. O. Lafreniere. Committee of management, R. M. Esdaile, A. E. Gagnon, J. S. Norris, John Magor, H. W. Raphael, J. Baird, and D. A. McPherson.

a .—	
,033,325	bushels.
,721,282	**
\$95,314	**
3,484	**
4,824	"
	2,033,325 2,721,282 895,314 3,484

Total (1888)...... 5,658,227 bushels. Total shipments in 1887....11,372,789 "

Showing a falling off in 1888 of 5,714,562 bushels. A portion of this large decrease is attributed to the break in the Cornwall canal last fall.

#### Lumber Cuttings.

Malcolm Thompson has sixty men in the Riding Mountains, Manitoba, cutting tics for the Northwestern Central Railway.

The Eau Claire Lumber Co., of Calgary, Alberta, has contracted with the Galt Railway for at least half a million feet of lumber for this season. The Carpenter estate, Fort William, comprising over 24,500 acres of land, will come under the hammer on the 2nd of March. There are some fine timber lands in the property.

It is estimated that 395,000 ties will be taken out between Winnipeg and Lake Superior, along the C. P. R. line, this winter. In the Rocky Mountains, on the C.P.R., about 200,000 ties are being taken out.

The new Vancouver Lumber Co's mill, Vancouver, B. C., is fast approaching completion. Part of the machinery has arrived and it is expected the whole will be in running order in about four or five weeks.

T. E. Martin, late in the lumber business at Regina, Assa., has disposed f his property there and left the country. It is said he had \$5,000 when he went to Regina, seven years ago, and he takes away about \$23,000.

It is reported that the Fort Ellice saw mill, which is in good order, will be started in the spring to cut bridge timber and other lumber required by the Northwest Central railway, which it is expected will be completed to the Assiniboine river.

The \$15,000 bonus passed by the municipality of Rat Portage to the Ross, Hall & Brown saw mill, has not yet been satisfactorily arranged, some trouble as to terms having arisen between the town and mill men. It is also claimed that the bonus conflicts with the laws of Ontario, governing municipalities.

A Washington Territory paper says: We have the best authority for saying that an enormous lumber mill will be erected at the mouth of the Squalicum creek, this territory, within a short period. Among the persons interested are John Hendry, of the Royal City Planing mills, New Westminster, B. C.

W. A. Adsit, of the Cypress Hills saw mill, says that the logs now boomed at the mill will probably be sawed this season, which will turn out about 2,000,000 feet of lumber. Louis Sands, proprietor of the mill, is now in Europe, and will return to his Michigan home about the middle of March. This mill is located in the Cypress Hills, south of Maple Creek, Assa.

Under the heading "Has the Danger Line been Reached," the Mississippi Valley Jumberman says: The total product of white pine lumber in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, has not varied very much since 1884, from 7,500,000,900 feet annually. Up to 1878 it only amounted to about 3,500,000,000 per year. but after 1878 production increased rapidly until it reached the maximum in 1984, when the total product according to the Northwestern Lumberman was 7,935,033,084 feet. Last year it amounted to 7,757,915,784 feet. If the measure of increase shown in the tables printed in this issue is carried out throughout the entire white pine producing region, the total will this year exceed considerably \$,000,009,000 feet. The complete returns from Minnesota, western Wisconsin and the Mississippi valley shows a net increase of 486,965,762 feet, and the fragmentary returns, covering about twothirds of the product of Michigan, show a net increase of 214,445,439 feet, or a total of 701,-414,201. The same ratio of increase throughout the remainder of the white pine producing re-

# THE COMMERCIAL. V7 2618 81

gion will bring the total up to very near a billion feet. It can safely be asserted then that more white pine was made during 1888 than at any time in the history of the industry.

# Manitoba Grain Standards.

A meeting of representatives from the boards of trade of Port Arthur, Manitoba, and the Territories, was held at Winnipeg on Friday night, the object being to consider the mode of fixing the Manitoba grain standards. The following were present : A. Lawrence, Morden ; J. D. Crawford, Birtle ; J. Rokeby, Carberry ; U. Sutherland, Qu'Appelle; J. Carman, V. Bowerman, T. E. Gibbs, Port Arthur ; K. Mo-Kenzie, Brandon; M. Blake, H. J. Woodside, Portage la Prairie; J. F. Boyd, Minnedosa; A. Marshall, Shoal Lake; S. Spink, R. P. Roblin, D. H. McMillan, W. J. Akin, S. Nairn, H. Crowe, T. Gill, J. S. Armitage, A. Atkinson, J. A. Mitchell, N. Bawlf, D. Bawlf, A. McGaw, John Wilson, Jas. Anderson, A. H. Plewes, D. Horn, R. P. Clarke and Geo. Mc-Bean, Winnipeg.

The difficulty which surround the fixing of Manitoba grain standards at Toronto were discursed, especially regarding the time of holding the meeting at Toronto, which is fixed to suit the interests of the grain trade of Eastern Canads, and is to early to meet the requirements of the West. The following motion was adopted :—

Resolved, That in accordance with the provisions of the inspection act, sub-section S, section 16 of the General Inspection Act, the

Minister of Internal Revenue be requested to appoint a board of examiners and arbitrators for Manitoba, Northwest Territories and the district of Port Arthur to be known as the Manitoba board of examiners and arbitrators; that the undermentioned boards of trade shall annually appoint examiners and arbitrators as follows: Winnipeg 3, Brandon 1, Port Arthur 1. The duties of this board shall be :--

1st. To determine all cases of difference between inspectors as to the true qualities or grade of any grain inspected by one of them and re-inspected by an other within the limits before mentioned. Provided that in cases wherein the inspector of Winnipeg is a party the other inspector may call upon the president of any board of trade within the district to nominate two members of such board engaged in or having a knowledge of grain and not being interested parties and upon such parties presenting themselves at the usual place of meeting of said board of arbitrators such nominces shall with the chairman and such two members of the board hereinbefore established as the chairman may elect, constitute a legal board for the determination of the matters in dispute.

2nd. This board ac constituted shall meet annually in the city of Winnipeg not later than the 25th of October for the purpose of choosing samples of grain of the various grades to be the legal standards for grain grown in Manitoba and the Northwest, by which inspectors of grain throughout Canada shall be governed in the work of inspection and such standards shall be chosen and approved by the said board or

a majority of them present at such meeting, notice of which shall be given by the council of the city of Winnipeg board of trade. Also the following :--

Resolved, That this meeting is strongly in favor of the appointment by the Dominion Government of official weighmasters at points where the volume of business is ample enough to provide on a moderate scale and at a sufficient salary, the services of competent men.

A motion in favor of deepening the canal system was adopted.

The atmost harmony prevailed, and all were manimous that the grain trade of Western. Canada should be regulated by western men.

THE Northwest Land Co. is still endcavoring to get out of paying municipal taxes in the Territories. As the company owns a large amount of property in the towns along the C. P. R. in the Territories, the tax matter is a very important one to the municipal corporations as well as to the land company. In the case of the town of Regina, the land company wants the town to accept one quarter of the total assessment for 1887 and 1888, remit all the previous taxes, and remit the C. P. R. interest for the balance of their twenty years. The proposition of the town is that taxes be paid on the land company and C. P. R. Co.'s interests in the townsite from 1887 forward, that all previous taxes be remitted, and that the trustees furnish the council with a list of all the lots transferred since 1883, together with the names of the purchasers. A settlement has not yet been arrived at.



CHICAGO

Wheat opened on Monday, Feb. 11, at  $\frac{1}{3}$ c lower than Saturday's closing price, at  $\frac{1}{3}$ .03 for May. The range during the day was from  $\frac{1}{3}$ .02 $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$ . This made a wide range of prices. Trading was active, and there was some lively scrambling among shorts as prices advanced. July advanced from 90 $\frac{1}{3}$ c to 95c, closing at 94c. Closing prices were:

-	Feb.	Mar.	May.	June.
Wheat	1.03]	-	1.05	1.02}
Corn	34	341	351	35
Oats	25	-	273	27
Pork	11.37}	11.47	11.67}	11.75
Lafd	6.70	6 70	6.50	6.82}
Short Ribs	6.02]	6.02}	6.17 <del>]</del>	6.22

May wheat opened ic higher on Tucsday, at \$1.001/c, and ranged from \$1.003 to \$1.101/. July wheat opened 2c higher at 98c, and ranged from 94/c to 967c closing at 95/c. The market was wild and excited, and trading in May and July very large. The boom appears to be a purely local speculative affair. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	Mar.	May.	June.
Wheat	1.061	-	1.093	1 05
Corn	341	84]	351	35}
Oats	25	_	271.	261
Pork	11.20	11 30	11 (24	
Lard	6.65	6.65	6.75	6.80
Short Ribs	6.924	6 924	6.074	6 123

May wheat opened at \$'.09 on Wednesday, and ranged from \$1 074 to \$1.093. July ranged 'from 93c to 954c, closing at 937c. The feeling was nervous and easier, July wheat especially breaking considerably. Closing prices were :

		0.000	6 P		
	Feb.	Mar.	May.	June.	
Wheat	1.043	-	1.08	1.03}	
Corn	34	343	355	851	
Oats	251	25	271	261	
Pork	11.021	11.124	11.32}	11.40	
Lard	6.573	6.57}	6.67}	6.72}	
Short Ribs	5.82}	5.821	5.97	8.02}	

Trading was slower on Thursday May opened about  $\frac{1}{2}c$  lower and had a range of about 2c, closing about  $\frac{1}{2}c$  above the bottom. July closed at 93?c. Other closing prices were :

	state the state state is a state of the stat				
	Feb.	Mar.	May.	June.	
Wheat	1.03		1.002	1.03	
Com .	84	311	351	-	
Osts	25		273	27	
Fork	10 95	11.00	11.221	11.325	
Lard	0.573	6 575	6.67}	6 723	
Shert Ribs					

On Friday, May wheat opened at \$1.07, which was the lowest point of the day. The market was quiet and prices steady. Closing prices were :

	Feb.	Mar.	May.	June.
Wheat	F012		1.074	1.04
Согл	34	347	30	-
Oats	253		272	273
Pork	11.22}	11.223	11.37]	11.473
Lard	6.62 <del>]</del>	6.62}	6.72	6.773
Short Ribs				

Wheat "boomed" again on Saturday. May wheat at New York closed 2½c higher, at \$1.02½ Prices advanced steadily from the opening, at Chicago, and closed as follows: February, \$1.07: May, \$1.11½; June \$1.05½; July, 952c.

#### MINNEAPOLIS

Closing quotations on Change on Thursday for wheat were from 1 to 4e higher than a week ago, as follows:

,,	Fcb.	May.	On track.
No. 1 hard	1.19	1.24 •	118
No. 1 northern	1.09	1.113	1.09-10
No 2 11	.99	1.02	100-03

Quotations for flour, were 102 higher for patonts, but not materially chauged for other grades, as follows: Patonts, sacks to local dealers, \$0.20 to \$0.30; patonts to ship, sacks car lots, \$0.00 to \$0.10; in barrels, \$0.15 to \$/.23. Delivered at New Unstand points, \$0.90 to \$7.05; bakers, here, \$4.10 to \$5.10; superfive. \$2.50 to \$4.10; red dog sacks, \$1.45 to \$1.60; red dog, barrels, 1.70 to \$1.85.

Barley.-There was very little good barley, and sales for best samples were made at 45 to 47c. Most offered held at about 40c and under, with demand very poor.

### DULUTH.

No. 1 Northern ranged about \$1.12. No. 2 Northern 9Sc to \$1. Closing prices on Change for No. 1 hard on each day of the week were:

	Cash.	Feb.	May	Jnue.
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday	1.19}	1.21	1.28	$1.27\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	1.19	1.19]	1.291	1.253
Friday				
Closing priceson Satur				\$1.23;
Feb. \$1 231; May, \$1.29	)ą: Ju	ne, Şi	.293.	

## The N. P. & M. Railway Agreement.

The event of last week here was the surprise occasioned by the announcement made in the Manitoba Legislature, of the proposed changes in the agreement between the Province and the Northern Pacific & Manitoba railway company, for the construction of roads in Manitoba. Northern Pacific officials were here during the week, and the outcome of their visit was, that a bill was introduced in the Legislature to amend the Act respecting the N. P. & M. Co. The important changes are as follows : The guarantee of \$6,400 a mile for 25 years at 5 per cent. is to be abandoned on the part of the company; and in place of it they are to receive a cash bonus of \$1,750 per mile for the 252 miles originally covered by the contract, for which a guarantee was to have been given of \$6,400 per mile. The company will also receive \$1,500 per mile for that portion of the road extending into the Souris country, for which they were to have received a guarantee of \$5,000 a mile. For the bridges, which were to have cost not more than \$40,000 each, they are to receive \$36,000 each. The province thus becomes liable for \$1,750 a mile for 252 miles, equal to \$437,500; for bridges, \$72,000; and for the Souris extension, S0 miles, \$1,500 a mile, equal to \$120,000, making a total of \$633,000. This represents the complete liability of the province, for which the Northern Pacific railway agrees to build over 300 miles of railway. The new agreement has been generally accepted as a great improvement on the first arrangement, and even the opponents of the former bill will largely support the new measure. The great advantage to the province from the change is that we will know now exactly just what the N. P. system of railway is going tc cost us, namely: \$633,000. Under the old arrangement the province was nominally liable to the extent of \$1,500,000, principally in the form of guarantees, which might or might not have to be met. The opponents of the old bill contended that these guarantees would have to be met, and if this should have been the case, the province has greatly gained by the change. The advantage to the new company from the new arrangement is, that it gets a cash bonus and is freed from government interference in its business affairs. This is probably a gain to both the government and the company.

This new arrangement proves one thing, and that is, that the N. P. Company have meant straight business from the outset, in their negotiations with the Manitoha Government. It also shows that the serious charges and slanders against both the Government and the company were largely groundless, and it can be fairly assumed that the parties to the negotiations have acted honestly throughout.

# Personal.

R. L. Patterson, Toronto, manager for Miller & Richards, the celebrated type founders, was in the city last week en route to the coast.

W. A. Ferguson, manager of the Delhi Canning Company, Delhi, Ontario, was in the city last week. He went as far west as Brandon.

J. A. Ovas, of Geo. McCulloch & Co., millers, Rapid City and Plum Creek, Man., was in Winnipeg last week in the interests of that firm. The woollen mill at Rapid City will be operated by the firm after March 1st.

The business and stock of G. C. Mortimore, books and stationery, Winnipeg, has been purchased by Ferguson & Co., and passed into the hands of the new proprietors on Monday last. Mr. J. B. Ferguson is well known here, having formerly been connected with the wholesale firm of Parsons & Ferguson, Winnipeg. He went to British Columbia in the spring of 1893, and was engaged in the wholesale and rotail book and stationery trade in Victoria. It is the intention to add largely to the stock purchased here, in the stationery and fancy departments, particularly in fine lines of goods, with the object of securing the best class of trade.

The annual general meeting of the Northwest Fire Insurance Company was held at Winnipeg on Thursday. The following stockholders were present or represented: Duncan MacArthur, Wm. Clougher, F. H. Brydges, G. H. Balfour, W. R. Dick, G. W. Baker, Mr. Sheriff Inkster, A. H. Whitcher, D. S. Curry, W. R. Allan, J. Stanley Hough, R. T. Rokeby, of Carberry; Arthur G. Scott, of Manitou, J. C. Kavanagh, of Brandon; J. A. Christie, of Brandon; Mrs. E. Phillips, Mrs. M. Banning, His Grace Archbishep Tache, A. F. Boisseau, ot Reandon; S. Polson, Mrs. A. Inkster, Mrs. J. J. Watson, of Portage la Prairie; James Green, of St. Charles; Mrs. D. Turner, and E. Clementi Smith, of London, Eng. The directors submitted their annual report to the shareholders to the 31st December, 1883, which showed premium income amounting to nearly §34,000. The losses were in excess of the previous year. Two half yearly dividends of 4 per cent. were paid on the paid up capital stock of the company. It was decided to apply to the Dominion Goverament for a license to do business through the Northwest provinces. Bat reserve was set aside to re-insure all outstanding risks. Votes of thanks were tendered to the agents of the company throughout the province. In pursuance of the articles of the association all the members of the board retired and the following board was elected : Duncan MacArthur, W. K. Allan, G. H. Balfour, J. A. Christie, Brandon; W. Clougher, D. S. Curry, Thos. Gilroy, F. H. Brydges, G. W. Girdlestono, Colin Inkster, R. T. Rokeby, Carberry; Hon. John Sutherland. A meeting of the directors was afterwards held, at which Duncan MacArthur was re-elected president and the Hon John Sutherland. A meeting

### Lake Superior Country

Auron Sculer, Port Arthur, is building a new brick block.

A by law has been passed at Port Arthur, reducing the number of hotel licenses to ten.

A number of mineral specimens will be sent from the Thuader Bay districts to the C. P. R. exhibition.

The Fort William Journal is agitating for the formation of a volunteer fire brigade for the town. The place should certainly have some fire protection.

Port Arthur is agitating for the establishment of a smelter. Such an institution would greatly assist the development of the rich mineral worlth of the district.

About \$00,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat are in store in the elevators at Fort William. The total amount handled to date, this crop, through the Fort William elevators, is about 2,000,000 bushels.

A Port Arthur deputation will wait upon and ask the Dominion Government to make further harbor improvements, rendered necessary by the increasing tonnage on the upper lakes, and also to ask a grant in aid of dredging the mouth of Kamanistiquia river.

The Port Arthur Sentinel says: The Sentinel learns on good authority that the company owning the Keewatin flour mills regret they did not come to Port Arthur. Cheap fuel and nearness to the water rates are held to counterbalance the magnificent water-power they have.

We are informed, says the Port Arthur *Herald*, that a large New Jersey smelting firm will erect a smelting and reducing plant here that will cost over one hundred thousand dollars, provided a railway is built to the mines and a bonus of \$5,000 a year, for five years, or a guarantee of 5,000 tons per annum for five years be given them.

The Port Arthur council has adopted the agreement entered into between the town at dHastings Bras & Co. for the establishment of a flour mill. A by-law will be submitted to public vote, granting \$15,000 and exemption from taxation for ten years, in aid of the mill. It is practically certian the by-law will be carried, as public feeling is unanimously in favor of the mill. The mill will have a daily capacity of from 500 to 600 barrels.

The Dominion Government some time ago voted \$3,200 per mile in aid of the proposed Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway. The people are agitating for a similar grant to the road from the Ontario Government, which would insure the construction of the road. The road is primarily intended to open up the mineral country south-west from Port Arthur, but it is also hoped that it may, at no distant day, be extended into Manitoba, to form a competing line with the C. P. R

Walpole Roland, C. E., has charge of a potition asking the Ontario Government to continue the Whitefish Lake road around the north side of Whitefish Lake to Sand Land and to the mines now working to the north and westward of this lake, such as the Silver Fox, the Wolverine, the Ottawa, and Queen mining locations. These mines, on the breaking up of the Icc, will be left without ingress from or egress to Port Arthur. The road would also be of great importance and help to a railway in getting in surplics.

Port Arthur merchants sub-cribed liberally to the St. Paul *Pioncer-Press*, under an arrangement whereby a write-up of the town was to be given in the St. Paul paper. The arrangement has not been carried out to the satisfaction of the Port Arthur people. The mistake the P. A. merchants made was in giving their money to an outside paper. If they had given the money to assist one of their town papers to prepare a special issue, or something of that nature, it would have had a great deal better effect, so far as the town is concerned, and at the same time would be encouraging home enterprise.

Port Arthur has agreed to exempt all the C. P. R. Co.'s improvements at that place from taxation. At the last meeting of the council it was moved and carried unanimously, that in the event of the town not getting legislation applied for to enable it to exempt railway companies from taxation this council pledges itself to submit to the people, and to use every legal effort to carry a by-law granting a bonus to the C. P. R. for a sum of money equivalent to the exemption asked for by the railway company. The company agrees to handle its passenger and light freight traffic at Port Arthur, in consideration of the bonus.

#### Trade Notes.

Risley & Kerrigan, wholesale hardware, Toronto, have suspended, as an outcome of the customs difficulty in which the firm became involved.

An imitation buffalo robe has been invented by Newland & Co., of Galt, Ont., for which patents have been taken out in the United States and Canada. The article is manufactured from fur cloth.

The import of eggs into the United States for 1887, mostly from the Dominion of Canada, was 13,936,000 dozens, and for 1888 was 15,-620,000 dozens. In each year the December quarter gave one-third of the whole. The value at cost would be about 15 cents per dozen, or \$1,874,440.

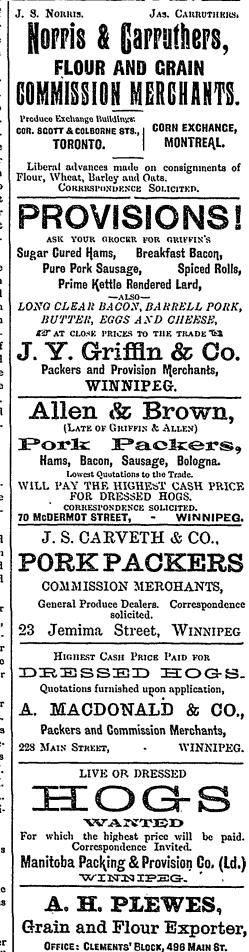
The annual meeting of the Canadian Rubber Company was held lately at their offices on St. Paul Street, Montucal. The annual report was read, and was a satisfactory one to the shareholders. The election of directors resulted as follows:-Andrew Allan, Jas. Benning, W. Withall, Hugh McLennan Fr. Scholes, H. Montague Allan, F. B. Learmont, and A. A. Allan. Mr. Andrew Allan was chosen president, and Mr. J. Benning, vice-president.

Grocer (to clerk)-- "Did you read about this sugar swindle, James?" "Yes, sir."

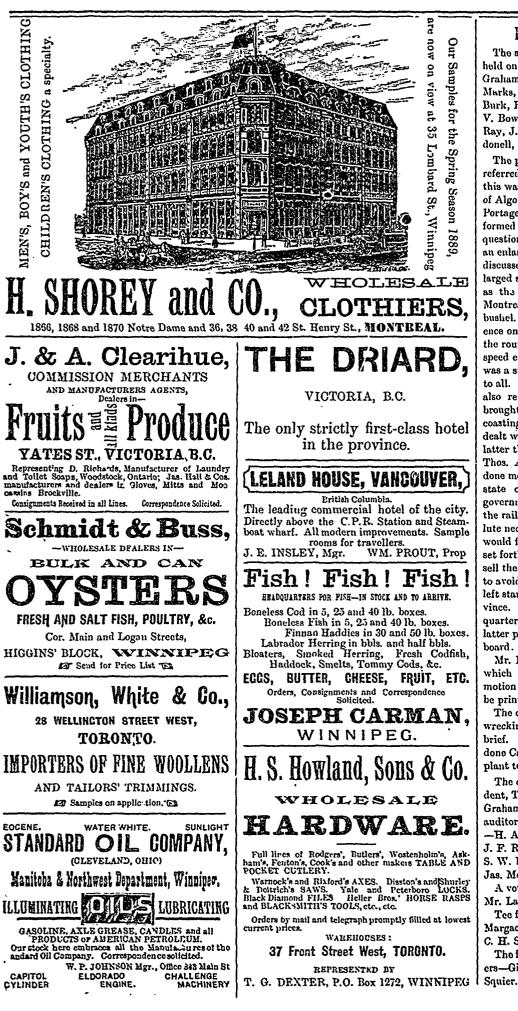
"What robbers there are in the world ! The days when honest men were in business seems to have gone by."

"Yes, sir."

"By the way, James, you might put another gallon of water in the vinegar barrel while you have nothing to do."



Winnipe<u>c</u>, Manitoba,



## Port Arthur Board of Trade.

The annual meeting of the board of trade was held on Feb. 5. There were present.—Geo. A. Graham, vice-present, in the chair, George T. Marks, J. J. O'Connor, A. S. Wink, D. F. Burk, H.A. Wiley, J. F. Horne, W. C. Dobie, V. Bowerman, J. McGovern, F. E. Gibb, S. W. Ray, J. F. Ruttan, A. L. Russell, Geo. H. Macdonell, and Secretary Langworthy.

The president's report was read. The report referred to the fact that though until recently this was the only board of trade in the district of Algoma one had lately been formed at Rat Portage, and it is suggested that one should be formed at Sault Ste. Marie. Then the canal question was dealt with and the possibilities of an enlargement of all the St. Lawrence canals discussed. It was shown that if they were enlarged so as to admit the passage of such vessels as the Algonquin, grain could be carried to Montreal from Port Arthur for five cents a bushel. This would have a tremendous influence on the Canadian route. If this were done the route would also be the fastest, excelling in speed even fast freight roads. As to tolls there was a suggestion that the cacals be made free to all. The growth of the grain shipments was also reviewed and the great increase fully brought out. Reciprocity in wrecking and coasting, harbor improvements and mining were dealt with at length. In connection with the latter the names of Walpole Roland. C. E., and Thos. A. Keefer, were mentioned as having done most to bring about the present prosperous state of the mining industry. The Ontario government was urged to bonus a smelter, and the railway which is partly built. The absolute necessity for this and the advantages which would flow to both government and people duly set forth. The government were also asked to sell the valuable pine lands still unburned so as to avoid the great loss, by cutting the timber left standing, which was inflicted on the province. The fisheries question and that of new quarters for the board were referred to and the latter particularly urged on the attention of the board.

Mr. Dobic moved the adoption of the report, which motion Mr. Horne seconded. The motion also authorized one thousand copies to be printed.

The only discussion evoked was as to the wrecking and coasting question and this was brief. It was admitted that a wrong was being done Canadians in allowing American dredging plant to come to this port and do work.

The officers were elected as follows :--President, Thomas Marks; vice-president, Geo. A. Graham; secretary-treasurer, J. J. O'Connor; auditors, Col. Ray and A. L. Russell. Council -H. A. Wiley, Aaron Squier, V. Bowerman, J. F. Ruttan, W. H. Langworthy, F. E. Gibbs, S. W. Ray, Geo. H. Macdonell, W. C. Dobie, Jas. Meck, aud J. F. Horne.

A vote of thanks, with \$50, was passed to Mr. Langworthy for his services.

Tee following were elected members :---Wm. Margach, W. J. Inglis, Wm. Bishop, A. Mills, C. H. Shera.

The following were appointed grain examiners-Gibbs, Bowerman, Dobie, Bawlf and Squier.

#### British Columbia.

V. Jacobson is building a scaling scheoner at Victoria.

Albert Argyle will open a cigar store at Nanaimo.

Property at Vancouver is said to be still rising in value.

Smith & Clark, saw mill, etc., Victoria, have dissolved partnership.

Thompson & Bovill, photos, Westminster, have dissolved partnership.

R. J. W. Atwood, dealer in drugs, Nanaimo, is adding stationery to his business-

J. D. Warren, dealer and trader, Victoria, has assigned in trust to A. B. Belyea.

The Victoria daily Times has been enlarged in size, and generally improved in appearance.

T. B. Hall, dealers in gents' furnishings, New Westminster, has been closed out by creditors.

A. W. Draper, formerly of Toronto, has opened a drug store at Vancouver, on Granvillo street.

Samuel Fiddick, of the Occidental hotel, Nanaimo, has lately leased it to Fred Weldon and Jno. Decker.

T. F. Sinclair has bought out Elroy O'Brien's brickyard at Port Haney, and will put in modern machinery.

It is reported that ledges of paying silver and lead ore have been discovered within five miles of Vancouver.

Chas. Peters & Co. is a new business house established at Vancouver, in the tinsmithing and plumbing lines.

Richards & Sparrow have bought out the Club Saloon, Carroll street, Vancouver, from Griffin and McDermott.

Joseph Hoskin, Jr., has opened business in furniture, crockery, glassware and house furnishing goods, at Nanaimo.

Lundberg & Becar, fisheries, Vancouver, have purchased a schooner from Victoria parties, which will be used for the deep sea fishing and scaling.

It is reported that excellent scams of coal have been struck in both Nos. 1 and 4 shafts, which are being opened up by the V. C. Co. at Nanaimo.

The coldest weather at Victoria, for twentytwo years, has averaged '12' above zero. In one year the thermometer registered two below zero, which was the lowest point reached.

The Vancouver smelting company has made representations to the Government for an increase of duty on lead. The present duty is \$8 per ton, while the American duty is \$40 per ton.

As an evidence of the increase of traffic to and from B C. ports and San Francisco, it is reported that a new servic: will shortly be inauguated—a vessel sailing every five instead of every seven days.

Victoria merchants interested in the scal fisheries, held a meeting recently to consider the claim of the United States to jurisdiction in Behring Sca. Resolutions on the question will be forwarded to Ottawa.

The new Vancouver Coal Mining Land company is registered in London, England, to take over the old concern's capital. This is the company operating the Vancouver coal mines in the Nanaimo district of this province.

Sixty ounces of gold is on exhibition in C. E. Redfern's window, Victoria. The sample came from the Perry Creek mine, and was taken out during the mouth of December. It is expected when rough bedrock is reached that large nuggets will be found.

The steamsh'p Abyssinia arrived at 1 a.m. Saturdat at Vancouver from Yokohama, after a voyage of sixteen days. She brought a large number of passengers. Her cargo consists of 300 hales of silk, about 35,000 chests of tea and other oriental produce, amounting to over 3,000 tons.

From reliable sources, says the Westminster Columbian, it is learned that at least five brick blocks will be commenced on Columbia and Front streets within sixty days. Plans for three fine blocks are now in preparation, and it is expected tenders will be called for shortly for their erection.

A joint stock mining company has been formed at Nanaimo, embracing a number of gold mines at Texada, and is composed of Messrs. J. E. Jenkins, Richard Prowse, C. R. Miller, Alex. Easson, George Tippett and Wm. Fee. Messrs. C. R. Miller, J. E. Jenkins and Richard Prowse are the directors of the company.

A correspondent of the Kamloops Sentinel complains of the wholesale destruction of deer in many parts of the interior. In the Okanagan district alone, during the past year, thousands of deer have been slaughtered for their skins. A certain storekeeper is encouraging the slaughter, and has received between six and eight thousand tons of deer skins.

Westminster Columbian: Lemon & Co. have received the contract from James Leamy, for building the crib-work for the Southern Railway road-bed along the Fraser river bank. The crib-work will extend over a distance of 1,500 feet, and a gang of twenty-two men are now employed in its construction. Grading will be shortly commenced if the weather is favorable.

Following are the customs collections at the rort of Victoria, for the month ending 31st January last:

Duties	50,402 54
Miscellaneous	634.21
Chinese Immigration Act.	277.00
•	

Total ..... \$51,313.75

British Columbia representatives at Ottawa will unite in a vigorous effort to obtain the remission of the duty on mining machinery imported into the province. In regard to the Chinese question, some of the B. C. members are oppred to their admission into the country, and in favour of such legislation as would limit the immigration, or, if possible, stop it altogether.

The schooner C. H. Tupper, named after the present Minister of Marine. left Halifax on the 12th of January for Victo. ia, to engage in fishing. The Tupper was built for the purpose of protection to fishermen in the East, and is a very fast sailer; she is expected to make the

passage in about 125 days. She will be a valuable addition to the fine fleet of scalers from Victoria.

The following are the customs ret	urns at
Nanaimo for the month ending January	/ 3lst :
Import Duty\$	2,545.22
Sick Mariners Dues	419.79
Petroleum Dues	35.30
Copyright	1.50
Miscellancous	

Total . . ... \$3,035.73

At the last meeting of the Westminster council B. Douglas, president of the Southern Railway, made application to the council to select the grounds on which the Southern Railway workshops are to be built. The company is about to commence the plans for the shops, and it will be necessary before doing so to learn the exact proportions of the ground on which they are to be built.

Westminster Columbian: Nearly every acre of surveyed Dominion lands, fit for agriculture, in the district of New Westminster, has been taken up, and as emigrants are constantly arriving who wish to acquire homesteads we would warn homesteaders to comply strictly with the regulations, otherwise the new-comers will have no hesitation in taking the regular legal proceedings to cancel claims not held according to law. In fact, a great many claims have already been cancelled.

The total liabilities of the Province of British Columbia is \$1,780,125. The debenture debt is as follows: British Columbia Loan (Act 1874) bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable at Victoria, \$20,000; British Columbia Loan (Act 1877) bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in London, \$727,500; British Columbia Loan (Act 1887) bearing 4½ per cent. interest, payable in London, \$996,190. The revenue of the province for the fiscal year ended June 30th last was \$608.678. The expenditure was \$788,955.

In the report of the minister of land and works just issued, there are some interesting statistics as to the lumber industry. There are 25 sawmills in the province, with a daily capacity in the aggregate of 170,000, or about 275,000,000 per annum. The acreage of timber leases held from the provincial government amounts to 135,063 acres, and on crown lands, 10,939,400; timber leasehold, 9,429,565; private property, 3,342,352; total, 31;868,284; royalty collected, \$12,675.59; rebate on timber exported, 3,051.40.

The Westminster Guardian says: It appears that the result of the conference by the railway magnates on the Sound, in respect to railways proposed or under construction, amongst other things, terminated in the total absorption of the Westminster Southern railway by the Northern Pacific. In consequence of this action, arrangements for its immediate construction have been made and great gangs of men have been employed. On Monday last the tie contractor with a large force of white men proceeded to his camp, and yesterday the graders proce-ded to work.

The Victoria Times says: We learn, "on semi-official authority," that application will be made to both the Dominion and British Columbia governments at the present session to charter a line of railway from Revelstoke to Kootenay lakes. The applications will be made in the interest of the Canadian Pacific railway, of which line the proposed road will be a branch and feeder. Railway connection with the Kootenay lakes country is greatly needed; in fact that immense region will be practically a *terra incognita* until brought into communication with the Canadian Pacific.

The abstracts of receipts and expenditures of Vancouver presented to the city council shows as follows: Gross receipts from all sources, \$67,196.23, and with the balance brought forward from 1887 makes a total of \$74,962.75. The total expenditures amounted to \$69,133.80. The expenditure for 1888 was therefore \$1,-937.57 in excess of the revenue, and diminished the balance carried forward to 1859 to \$5,-\$28.95. One unforeseen item of expenditure in connection with the case of small-pox from one of the China steamships—amounted to \$5,940.88.

Nanaimo Courier : A charge of 300 lbs. of giant powder was put in Nicol Rock, Nanaimo harbour to clear the harbour of this obstruction. Everything worked splendidly, and the blast was a grand success. The concussion caused by such a tremendous charge of powder, made sad havoe among the fieh, and it is said that hundreds of thousands of them were either killed or stunned by the concussion. The scales of the fish were literally blown off them, and were found hundreds of yards away, while the surface of the water on all sides was white with fish, either dead or dying.

A correspondent of the Victoria Times says : The mines at Spellamacheen continue taking out ore, and a large shipment from that point will take place early in spring. The people at Windermere are preparing for a boom, owing to the promising outlosk at Toby Creek mines. The work on Finlay Creek will be pushed energetically, and a good clean up is anticipated next season. A syndicate has about concluded the purchase of the Griffith Co.'s grounds on Wild Horse Creek, at a very satisfactory price. The new company will take over the claims during the coming season.

A London cable says: The report of the Bank of British Columbia for the meeting on February 20 recommends a divident of six per cent.; £5,000 is added to the reserve fund and £6,452 is carried forward. The directors regret the death of Sir John Rose; have much pleasure in stating that Sir Charles Tupper has consented to come forward for the vacant directorship. T. S. Gilles, e is recommended for the other vacancy on the board. This direct connection of the High Commissioner with one of Canada's leading institutions is regarded as an advantage to Canadian financial interests here.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Company was held at Victoria recently. The director's report says that on tee 31st December, 1387, there were 301 policies in force, insuring \$376,995, for which premium notes amounting to \$16,329.79 were given. On the 31st December, 1888, there were 475 policies in force, insuring \$513,262, for which premium notes amounting to \$21,-535.50 were given. The assets of the company are increasing satisfactorily. The item of losses is much less than in 1887, amounting to \$132, while the volume of business is somewhat larger, and there is no liability under this head, this being, no doubt, largely due to the caution taken in selecting risks.

The following are the returns of customs collections for the month ending January 31st, 1889, for the port of Vancouver :

The following proposition has been made by the Coquitlam water works to the city council of Westminster : The company will engage to proceed forthwith with the construction of a system of water works to supply the city from Counitlam Lake, and have same in working order on or before the 31st day of Marh, 1890. Provided the city will rent from the company a sufficient nu uber of hydrants for fire protection, at a fixed rate per hydrant, to evaure to the company a revenue for the first year, after completion of the works, of not less than \$2,000. The city to have the privilege at any time after the expiration of ten years of acquiring the works upon such reasonable terms as may be agreed upon by mutual consent The company also makes this alternative proposition, namely: To allow the city to take up a majority of shares in a first issue of the company's capital stock to the amount of the estimated cost of the proposed works.

In response to an invitation from the mayor and hoard of trade of Vancouver, delegates representing the fruit growers of every section in British Columbia met here and organized the British Columbia Fruit Growers' association. The object of the association is to promote the interests of fruit culture and extend the industry. President Allen, of a similar association in Ontario, when here a few months ago said the possibilities for success were much greater here than there, and urged growers here to organize. Much enthusiasm was manifested at the meeting, and the association is supported by every prominent grower, as well as by the leading men of Vancouver and Westminster. The following officers were elected : president, J. M. Browning, Vancouver; 1st vice-president, Thos. Cunningham, New Westminster; 2nd vice-president, G. W. Henry, Maple Ridge; secretary-treasurer, A. H. B. McGowan. A board of directors comprising prominent men all over the province was also elected.

By a fire at Vancouver, the following losses were occasioned: Premises owned by J. Campbell and Wm. Brush; no insurance; total. loss about \$6,000 dollars. S. T. Tilley, stationer,

part owner of building; insurance on stock, valued at \$\$,500 - insurance \$1,000 dollars. L. Roy & Phillips' barber shop: no insurance; loss about \$500. G. L. Allan, boots and shoes, insured in the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company for \$2,000; loss about \$300. D. Ross, fruit and candy store, premises owned by H. A. Jones & Co., total loss estimated at \$750, no insurance. J. Blake, bakery. estimated loss, \$1,000; no insurance. Burra : 1 House, Jartin & Balfour, proprietors, damaged about \$100; insured for \$2000 in the North British Mercantile Insurance Co. S. McHugh, candy factory and dining rooms, insured for \$1,000 in the Citizens' Insurance Co.; estimated loss, \$200. McNaugton's cigar store, Thos. Dunn's hardware store, and Page Ponford's dry goods, very slight damage. F. J. Waterman, fruit store, carried insurance of \$500 on building, but stock uninsured. Total loss, \$2,000.

# London Fur Sales.

The results of the London fur sales are cabled as follows Beaver, 25 per cent. higher than in June; muskrats, 50 per cent. higher than in June; raccoon averaged 25 per cent. higher than in June; raccoon, northern skins, very little difference; skunk, 25 per cent. higher than in June; opposum, 25 per cent, higher than in June ; mink, 50 per cent higher than in June; marten, pale, 10 per cent. higher than in March; marten dark, still higher; lynx 50 pei cent. higher than in Jane; wolf, 15 per cent. higher than in June; grayfox, same as in June; white fox, same as in January ; squitrel, 35 per cent. higher than in January: dry hair seal a trifle lower; salted fur seal--northwest coast, 5 per cent. higher than in November; Lobos Island, 121 per cent. higher than in November.

# The Amateur Dreggist.

There is altogether too much talk about that mistake of our popular young druggist of the Blue Front which sent Col. Jim Jackson to his grave Col. Jim asked for quinine and got strychnine by mistake, but there are a good many redeeming features. The colonel was old, lazy and drunk half the time, and left no one to mourn his loss. The druggist is a young and energetic man, who sold out a coal yard in Chicago to come here and go into the drug business, and it must be expected that he will make a few mistakes in the go off. We call attention to his liberal manner of advertising in the Kicker. He has assured us that such a mistake cannot occur again, as he has properly labelled the bottles.-Arizona Kicker.

"ONE of these dollars is a counterfeit, Ma'am." "How can you tell?" "Simply by sound. Just tap it and hear how clear the genuine sounds. That's tenor. Notice when I tap the other one. That's base."—Texas Siftings.

"Ah," said one old business man to another, "It is a pleasure to look back to the days of our youth, and to think of how much the simplest pleasures delighted us."

'Yes, that's so."

"Why, I can remember to this day the keen interest I took in my first volume of fairy stories. I used to be very fond of them. Perhaps you never read fairy stories yourself?"

haps you never read fairy stories yourself?" "No, but I have read mining prospectuses a good deal in later years."





read a report of the quantity of cheese manufactured at his factory, and the prices realized for the same, during 1888. The average per 100 lbs. milk for the season was 6188-100, equal to about 181 cents per lb. cash for butter. Some of the patrons of the factory realized nearly \$23 per cow for five months, and as many contend that more can be made from a cow by the manufacture of butter and a good cow will milk nearly 12 months in the year, they could make almost the same percentage throughout the season, estimating a cow to be worth \$35, the maximum pric paid for a good milker; \$23 on that sum is over 65 per cent. for five months or 150 per cent. per annum, leaving, after making a fair charge for feed, etc., less the price of the calf, about \$5, a very profitable margin. The following statement shows the result of the factory for the year :-Pounds milk received during the

season	661,982
Pounds cheese made therefrom	65,616
Gross value of cheese	\$6,190 73
Charges for making, etc	\$2,107 71
Net value of cheese	\$4,083 02
Average value per 100 lbs. milk.	6168-100
Average lbs. milk to the cheese.	1099-100
Average gross price per lb. cheese	.09 43-100
Average charge per lb. cheese	.3 21-100
Average net price per lb. cheese.	.6 22-100

The deputation appointed to wait on the agricultural committee drew up a memorandum to be presented to the agricultural committee, the principal points of which were the desirability of the Government assisting the efforts of the association in regulating the manufacture of butter and cheese and in fostering the industry in the province, financial assistance being required for the following purposes : The appointment of inspectors by the association whose duty it shall be to inspect butter and cheese factories, to remedy defects in the system of dairying, to test the quality of milk and cream, to prosocute any one contravening the Adulteration Act, to roport to the annual meeting of the association the working of each factory; also for publishing annual reports to be distributed among members and farmers; for engaging experts to hold meetings to disseminate knowledge of dairying at the annual meeting and other meetings to be held throughout the province, and to include same in annual report; for organizing a dairy exhibition, for the granting of prizes for butter and cheese and for the milking qualities of cows by competition; for paying expenses of delegates to attend the Federal convention at Ottawa or any other conventions that may be useful to dairying interests. The memorandum also sets out that Ontario and the other provinces contribute liberally to provincial dairy associations, the Ontario Government granting \$4,000 annually, and the other provinces in the same proportion.

THE receipts of the municipality of Calgary for 1888 were \$30,243, of which taxes were nearly \$12,000, licenses \$2.000, and about \$12,000 from the sale of debentures, together with other smaller items of revenue. The expenditure was \$30,243, the difference to balance being made up in overdraft and note from the bank, to the amount of \$3,503.

# Business East. ONTARIO.

Geo. Gray, cigars, Belleville, is away. W. H. Shaver, fuel, Hamilton, has assigned.

Poter McKenzie, saw mill, Appin, was burned out

Arscott & Son, tanners, London, have sold out.

.R. J. Gravely, grocer, Conwall, has sold out.

G. A. Benyon, barber, Bracebridge, burned out.

Edward Colley, grocer, Bracebride, burned out.

Wm. J. McComb, tailor, Trencon, has assigned.

H. H. Walker, grocer, Hamilton, has assigned.

A. W. Webster, tailor, Wingham, has assigned.

A. Macdonald, dry goods, Cobourg, has assigned.

Newman Irish, contractor, Dundalk, has assigned.

Hover & Hoyle, tailors, Hamilton, have dissolved.

Howell & Co., dry goods, Bramptom. has assigned.

W. H. Jones, fancy goods, Merriton, has assigned.

Donald McKenzie, shoe dealer, Parkhill, has assigned.

Robt. Sims, grocer, etc., Rockwood, has asassigned.

Canadian Hosiery Co., hosiery, Beeton, have assigned.

J. C. Robertson, hardware, Newmarket, has assigned.

Mitchell & Co., dry goods, St. Thomas, have assigned.

Toronto Drop Forge Co., Toronto, have assigned.

Archibald Macfie, dry goods, Chatham, has assigned.

She.ris & Conger, druggists, Toronto, have dissolved.

Thompson Bros., hardware, Ottawa, have dissolved.

Geo. E. Ashley, tailor, Brockville, was burned out.

W. W. Kinsey, haracss maker, Braceb.ide, burned out.

R. H. Chandler, planing mill, Toronto, was burned out.

Jonathan B. Duuham, grocer, Woodstock, has assigned.

Thos. B. Brophy, shoe dealer Peterborough, has assigned.

Geo. C. Miller, lumber dealer, Tilsonburg, has assigned.

A. C. J Kauffman, music dealer, Brockville, has assigned.

J. S. Moyer, general stor-keeper, Campden, has assigned.

Wm. Newman, general storekeeper, Belwood, has sold out.

Samwell & Pickard, general store, Excter, have dissolved.

Corman & Richardson, grist mill, Abington, are burned out.

Henry Wiggins, general storekeeper, Nottawa, has sold out.

W. A. Kelsey, printer and publisher, Burk's Falls, has sold out.

John Cashman, general storekeeper, Bracebridge, burned out.

Geo. Heilig, sr., groceries and liquors, Hamilton, is selling out.

Niagara Falls Brewing Co., Niagara Falls South, burned out.

H. D Johnson, general storekceper, Thamesville, has assigned.

H. Wilkinson, groceries and shoes, Mount Forrest, has so'd out.

Mrs. M. H. McKinley, millinery, Parry Sound, has assigned.

Jas. A. Glover, shoes and stationery, Uxbridge, have assigned.

Lafranco & Hobert, general storekeepers, Crysler, have dissolved.

Cashman & Perry, general storekeepers. Bracebridge, have dissolved.

McCraney, McCool & Wilson, wholesale lumber, Toronto, McCool retires, business continues under style of McCraney & Wilson.

QUEBEC.

W N. Rioux, tailor, Montreal, has assigned. P. Grace, general store, Gracefield, has assigned.

F. X. Dugal, general store, Little River, has assigned.

J. B. Blanchard, forwarder, Montreal, has assigned.

Joseph C. Dansereau, druggist, Montreal, has assigned.

Terriault & Paquette, bricks, Montreal, have dissolved.

N. E. Morrisette, dry goods, Three Rivers, has assigned.

Michael Chenard, general storekceper, Fraserville, has assigned.

Joseph Leclere, picture framer, etc., Montreal, has assigned.

Louis Lombard, general storekeeper, Pap-pineauville, is dead.

A PIRE which broke out in the Mail office, Brandon, last week, destroyed the building and also the Masonic block adjoining. The latter was one of the finest buildings in the city. The ground floor was occupied by Fraser Bros., general merchants, and the post office, and the upper flats with offices and halls. Following are the losses: Masonic block, value \$15,000; insurance, \$9,090; total loss. Fraser Bros., value of stock, \$16,000; insurance, \$10,000; nearly a total loss. Post office, value, \$1,000; no insurance. Mail plant, owned by C. Cliff, value, \$4,000; insurance, \$2,600; a total loss. C. Cliff. bookstore, value of stock, \$4,000; insurance, \$2,500. Canada Northwest Fand Building , damaged to the extent of \$200; fully insured. Queen's Hotel, damaged \$300; fully insurad. The insurance on the Masonic block is in the following companies. Commercial Union, \$3,-500; Qucen's, \$2,000; Phœnix, \$2,000; Western, \$1,500. The papers in J. H. Kirchhoffer's office are destroyed. Clifford Sifton's law library was saved. J. C. Kavanagh, postmas. ter, has secured Emerson's tent factory for the temporary post office. Fraser Bros. will open in the store lately vacated by Somerville, Mc-Kelvie & Co. at once.

MCLENNAN &NELSON, general storekeepers, Treherne, Man., have dissolved partnership the business will be contined by John K. Mc. Lennan.

Mistress (to Bridget)-"Is it possible, Bridget, you are looking through my trunk ?' Bridget (calm'y) "Yis, mum, an' didn't I catch you looking through mine the other day ?

"What shall I mark this lot of goods at, now that the holiday trade is over ?" asked a Main street clerk of his employer.

"Make the selling price 96 cents."

"But you know they only cost 37 cents, and we have been selling them at 62."

"What difference does that make? In dull scasons like this we always sell off old stock re gardless of cost."

THE general verdict of the smokers of Canada is that "Myrtle Navy" is the finest tobacco they have ever used. There can be no mistake upon this point for it is proved by this tangible evidence. The large demand for this tobacco shows it to be true, and the character of the demand gives further proof. It has never been of the spasmodic kind up one month and down the next. It has been a sustained and constantly increasing demand. The unsurpassed quality of the tobacco accounts for this.

AT THESE VESTIBULED THAINS TEL go in service May 15th.

#### Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry THE NORTHWESTERN LINE, The best equipped line to

CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY.

CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY. The ONLY line to Chicago running Pullman and Wagner Vestibuled Trains. ATT. so Vestibuled Trains are inited as to time but not ilmited as to number of passengers. All classes of Pas-sengers carried, with separate apartments for each class, ard NO ENTRA FARES. Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minnea-polis 6:50 p.m.; St. Paul 7 30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7.40 a.m.; Chicago 9.30 a.m. The Sleeping Cars on these trains have been prepared especially for this service, and together with the Vestibu-ied Dining Cars. Ccaches and Bagrage Cars are the finert equipped trains of their class in the world. Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 169 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 13 Nicolk- House Block, Duluth, 112 West Superior Street, also 45 T Paul and Minneapolis Union Depots and at offices of connecting lines Sleeping car accommodation secured in advance. lines Sleeping car accommodation secured in zdrance.

NOTE-The above advertised time is the actual runnin time, and the motto of the Northwestern Line is "AL-WAYS ON TIME."

WINTER, F. B. CLARKE, General Managor. General Traffic Manager T. W. TE \SDALE, General Passonger Agent E. W. WINTER,

# **MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY** -AND THE FAMOUS-Albert Lea Route

Two through trains daily from. St. Paul and Minne-

Two through trains daily from. St. Paul and Minne-spoils to Chicago without change, connecting with the fast trains of all lines for the E ist nd Southeast. The direct and only line running through cars between Minneapolis and Des Moines, Iowa, via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge. Short line to Watertown, Dak. Solid through trains between Minneapolis and St. Louis and the P-incipal stitles of the Miss sippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all polits South aud Southwest. Many hours saved and the only line running two trains

connecting in Union Depot for all points South and Southwest. Many hours saved and the only line running two trains daily to Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, mak-ing connections with the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & santa Fe Railways. Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul & Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul & anul St. Marie Railways, from and to all points North and Northwest. Remember : The trains of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Italiway are composed of comfortable day coaches, magnificent Pulinan Sleeping cars. Horton reclining chair wars, and Palace Dining Cars 150 lbs of bagge checked free Fare always as low as the lowest Fir time tables, through tickets, etc., call upon the nearest ticket agent, or write to S. F. BOYD,

S. F. BOYD, Gon. Ticket and Pass. Agent, MINNEAPOB Minn

Northern Pacific & Manitoba Ry. 

 ARUIVE DAILY
 LEAVE DAILY

 ARUIVE DAILY
 9 10 a m

 6 15 p.m.
 9 10 a m

 6 05 "
 Portuge Junction
 9 20 ,

 6 48 "
 St. Notbert.
 9 40 "

 5 27 "
 St. Agat
 10 20 "

 4 42 "
 St. Norbert.
 9 40 "

 4 22 "
 St. Agat
 10 20 "

 4 42 "
 St. Agat
 10 20 "

 4 42 "
 St. Agat
 10 20 "

 4 42 "
 St. Agat
 12 20 pm.

 3 43 "
 Catharire
 11 45 a m

 20 "
 West Linns
 12 20 pm.

 3 5 p.m.
 Pembina
 23 5 "

 6 40 "
 Hintepolis
 6 35 "

 8 35 p.m.
 Kir Paul
 7 05 "

 8 40 "
 Hintepolis
 6 35 "

 9 40 "
 St. Paul
 7 05 "

 9 40 "
 St. Paul
 7 05 "

 9 40 "
 Portiad
 6 30 p.m

 9 40 "
 Portiad
 6 30 "

 9 40 "
 Portiad
 6 30 "

 9 40 "
 Portiad
 6 30 "

 9 40 "
 Port <u>F. N</u> A.M. (<sup>1</sup>'.M. <sup>2</sup>'.M. 7:30 3:00 7:35 A.M P 31 <sup>11</sup> M. 0:00 3:10 8:10 P.M. P.M. A.M. 7:15 10:44 0:10 A.M. P.M. 
 P. M
 A.M.

 2 30
 8:00

 P M. [A.M. A.M.

 10 30, 7 00
 9:30

 P. M. [P. M. A.M.

 O 30, 7 00
 9:30

 P. M. [P. M. A.M.

 O 15, 6:00

 6 45:10 15
 6:00

 A.M. P.M.

 0 10 0:05

 A.M. P.M.

 7 00
 7:50

 New York

 A.M. P.M.

 7 00
 7:50

 A.M. P.M.

 8 300
 3:00

 A.M. P.M.

 9 00
 8:30
 IA.M. A.M. P.M. 9:10 9:05 A.M. P.M. P.M. 7:30 8:60 8:50 A.M. TP.M. P.M. 9:35 10:50 10:50 P.M. 9:35 10:50 10:50 A M 8:15 8:15 1 tullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on every train J. M. GRAHAM, Genoral Manager. H. SWINFORD, General Agent

# N. W. C. & N. Co's Railway

TIA	ie tabi	. <b>.</b>
Read Down.           GOING EAST.           No. 1 Daily.           14 00 De	. Woodpecker Purple Springs t Grassy Lake .Cherry Coulee Wintifred	23 25 
22 10 Ar	Dumnore	De 17 30
E. T. GALT, Manager, Letabridge.	t Mcals. J. B	AILEY, Supt., Lethbridge.

# Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

# CHANGE OF TIME.

Taking Effect November 2(th, 1888.			
PASS Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Portage	STATION®.	PA83 Monday Wednesdy and Fridays
LEAVE 16 00 † 17 45 18 43 19 45	35 61 79	Portage la Prairie Gladstone Neepawa	ARRIVE 15 30 + 12 05 10 38 9 55
20 50	94	Rapid City	8 30
$     \begin{array}{r}       21 & 30 \\       t & 22 & 30 \\       23 & 30     \end{array} $	115 139 155	Shoal Lake iritle	8 00 t 7 60 5 55
24 10	166	*Russ II	6 15
24 40 1 15 ARRIVE	180 206	*Langenburg *.altcoats	7 15 3 40 LRAVE
+Mcals.			

†Meals. \*Trains for Bi-scarth leave Birtle Tucsdays and Satur-days only at 22 50; r. turuing; leave Binscarth Wednes-days and Mondays only at 5 55 For Russel leave litrile Tucsdays only at 22.50; returning leave Russell Wednes-days only at 5 15. For Langenburg wid Saltcoats leave Birtle Saturdats only at 22.50; returning, leave Saltcoats Mondays only at 340. For Baild City leave Minnedosa Tucsdays. Thursdays and Saturdays at 20.00; returning leave Rapid City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8.30.

leave rapid they atomay, at 8.30. Above trains connect at Portage la Prair e with trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Winniper For information as to Freight or Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant Freight and Passenger Agent, Pasters la Prairie, or to to A. Macdoniau, Portage la Prairie, or to W B. BAKER, General Superintendent.



H. J. BELCH, City Ticket Agent. 235 Main St., Winnipeg.

HERBERT SWINFORD General Agent, 457 Main St., Winnipeg.

J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager.

# Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.



ROS WELL MILLES.	A. V. H. CARPENTER.
General Manager.	Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.
J. F. TUCKFH,	G. H. HEAFFORD.
Ass't Gen I Manager,	Ass't Gen'l Pass. and Tk't Apt.

The paper on which this Journal is printed is made by the Canada Paper Co., Montreal. Parsons, Bell & Co., Agents, Winnipeg