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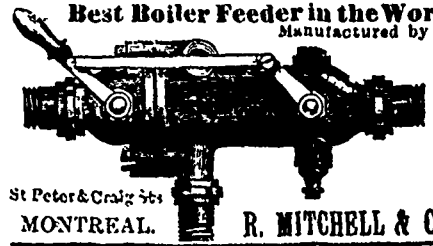
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Published by James E. Steen—Every Tuesday—Subscription, \$2 per annum.

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WINNIPEG, MARCH 1, 1887.

DR. WHITMAN will open a drug store at Banff.

RICHARDSON & KERR are opening a general store at Calgary.

J. BUCHANAN, shoemaker, Neepawa, has moved to Rapid City.

WILSON & EMMET, butchers, Calgary, have sold out to John Holland.

A. W. DODGE, barrister, of Winnipeg, will open a law office at Carberry, Man.

T. E. MARTIN, Regina, has received a car of lumber from New Westminster, B.C.

H. J. WOODSIDE, jeweler, Portage la Prairie, will open a branch business at Carberry.

MOUBRON, of Park Hotel, Banff, will take Blackwell, of Winnipeg, into partnership.

J. K. PATTON, drugs, Minnedosa and Neepawa, has moved his Neepawa branch to Rapid City.

D. JACKSON, a Winnipeg dealer in clothing on a small scale, has been closed out by the sheriff.

RESIDENTS of Deloraine and vicinity, now supply themselves with coal found in their own district.

THE new Eau Clair Co's lumber mill at Calgary, will be ready for operation as soon as the river is open to float logs.

THE Government has called for tenders for the delivery of telegraph poles for the line between Battleford and Humboldt.

SMITH & Co., of Regina, are having a building erected at Moosomin, Assa., which will be used by them as a banking office.

COUSINS & SCATCHERD, general storekeepers, Medicine Hat, Assa., have opened a branch store at the Ford hotel, Dunmore.

MCBRIDE, of London, Ont., has purchased property in Calgary, whereon he will erect a building and open a hardware store.

TEMPLETON & HARPER have opened in the flour and feed business on the corner of Main Street and Burrows Avenue, Winnipeg.

THE Bank of British North America is having premises fitted up on Main street, Winnipeg, and will open a branch here on the first of March.

W. J. BOYD, confectioner, Winnipeg, has bought out A. W. Forrest, in the same line of business also in Winnipeg, at 53 Portage Avenue.

JOHN SINCLAIR, a successful trader of Norway House, who has made a small fortune in the business, was in Winnipeg last week with over \$1,000 worth of furs.

A MOVEMENT is on foot at Manitou to induce Messner to move his flour mill from St. Leon to that place, and put in new process machinery. \$3,000 bonus is asked to carry out the project.

THE first number of the central experimental farm bulletin has been issued. Any person wishing a copy may secure one by sending their address to the "Experimental Farm," Ottawa.

The following have been burned out at Port Arthur: McIntosh & Johnson, general store; Bodega Hotel; Queen's Hotel; West & Shrew, dry goods; Mrs. Finlay, millinery; Keefer & Keefer, law office.

NOTICES are given of application to Parliament to incorporate the Imperial Trust Company, of Brandon; also the Brandon, Souris and Rock Lake Railway Company, to build a railway from Brandon, Manitoba, by way of Souris and Rock Lake, to the United States boundary line.

W. O. BAILEY, of High Bluff, Man., cleared about \$3,000 from 240 acres of land, mostly in wheat. This is a very good return and shows that wheat farming in Manitoba may be rendered profitable even under adverse circumstances, such as were encountered last year, namely, lighter crops than usual from drought and very low prices for the products.

JOHN MARR and J. J. Arsenaull, of Wapella, have been canvassing Moosomin and vicinity for funds to carry out the project commenced some time since, of finding coal on the Pipestone. The shaft, so far, is 60 feet deep, and, according to the report of Mr. Miller, an experienced coal miner, there seems to be little doubt that the fuel will eventually be reached.

W. A. BALDWIN, T. H. Pentland, John Moir, R. H. Peel, W. R. Ross, E. Mawhinney, and James Stewart will apply for incorporation, under the name of the Holland Milling Co., for the purpose of establishing a milling business at Holland, Man. The capital stock of the proposed company is placed at \$15,000, in shares of \$25 each.

THE following losses have been occasioned by fire at Minnedosa: James Lealie, shoemaker, loss \$200; Wm. Pearson, jeweler, loss \$400; G. W. Beynon, law office, loss \$600; S. Fairbairn, furniture, loss \$3,500; G. Perry, confectioner, loss \$400; Mrs. Crosley, loss \$400; J. H. Ashdown, loss \$500 on building; W. Bagshaw, loss \$2,000 on building; A. H. McIntyre, jeweler, loss \$200; M. Elliott, loss on building, \$1,500; Roche, damage to building, \$300. Wright was the only one carrying an insurance of all those suffering, and his loss will be entirely covered.

ANTE-ELECTION expectations were very misleading in some instances, and none more so than in the case of Nova Scotia. A few months ago the Liberals made a clean sweep of that province in the local elections, to the great delight of the party, who looked forward to a similar result in the Dominion elections. So strongly was Nova Scotia counted on for the Liberals, that some papers would only concede one or two seats to the Government. But what a surprise has been the result? Nova Scotia, secession and all, solid for the Government! To account for this entire failure of forecasts has been the puzzler to politicians. Various theories have been advanced, and here is another one not previously noted, which may help to solve the question. A few days before the election the *Halifax Chronicle*, the leading Liberal organ of Nova Scotia, published a villainous looking portrait, alleged to be a representation of Hon. Edward Blake. It is just possible that the herring-backs accepted the cut as a faithful copy of the Liberal leader, and rather than place an apparent ex-convict at the head of the country, they voted Conservative. The *Chronicle* should be suppressed.

ONE of the most hotly contested elections in Canada during the late contest, was that in the city of Winnipeg. It was nip and tuck throughout, and the winner only got there by a dozen votes. Canada was ransacked from one end of the country to the other, for absentee voters, and several points in the United States sent in their quota. The outside votes were nearly all plumped for the successful candidate, otherwise the majority would have been considerably the other way. Had the vote been confined to residents of the city, Mr. Sutherland would undoubtedly have secured a small majority, notwithstanding that he had to contend against the host of both Dominion and Local Government politicians and officials who have their headquarters at Winnipeg. Mr. Sutherland has every reason to feel proud of the very large vote of bona fide residents of the city which he polled. Money is said to have been spent very freely, and there is quite a possibility that Mr. Scarth may not be allowed to take his seat. A number of his supporters have already been charged with acts of bribery of a very serious nature, which will be ventilated in the courts. Mr. Scarth personally has an enviable reputation for honesty and integrity of character, and it is to be hoped that any unlawful acts, if committed by his agents, were done without his knowledge and consent.

THE Interstate Commerce bill promises soon to be brought in force throughout the United States. Many of the individual states have adopted the principle of the bill into the state railway legislation. In Iowa, the railway commissioners have been dealing with a case wherein the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway company charged more on coal for a shorter haul than it did for a longer haul. The railway company claimed that the rate for the long haul was a very low one, but they were obliged to make it owing to active competition. It was further represented that in the case of the shorter haul to Glenwood, the cars had to be

returned empty, whereas in the longer haul to Council Bluffs, such was not necessary. The commissioners decided that to allow a different rate for local freight would throw all the inequalities, of which so much complaint has been made, upon domestic commerce, to which we cannot consent. The commissioners are satisfied that the section will be engrafted into the state legislation and that the question may as well be met now as any time. With this view, the commissioners would advise the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway to revise its tariff to comply with the provisions of the interstate commerce bill. There seems to be a pretty general move on the part of the railways to accept the new measure. Already several councils of railway officials have been held, with a view to make arrangements to meet the requirements of the bill. In the case of some railway companies, it is claimed that the Interstate Commerce Bill is really favorable to them. At a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Railway Co., it was generally conceded that the measure was very favorable to that company. Of course this is an exceptional case, and as a rule the introduction of the bill will undoubtedly reduce local traffic rates, and perhaps increase through rates.

A GREAT deal of discussion has been going on in the Canadian press of late in regard to the public debt. Widely varying estimates of the liabilities of the country have been presented, according to the political party tinge of the spectacles through which the figures were viewed. As enormous a difference as from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 has been figured out between some of these alleged financial statements. The minimum amount of the public debt of the Dominion is of course displayed in the Government papers, Conservative organs usually placing the total, after deducting all assets, at \$190,000,000. On the other hand the Liberals generally figure the amount up to \$220,000,000. It is worthy of note that the *Toronto Mail* estimates the public debt of Canada at \$5,000,000 above Mr. Blake's showing. The *Mail* says:—"Our own belief is that it (the debt) is \$225,000,000. The difficulty of determining the exact figure arises from the fact that we still cling to the antiquated fashion of being a year behind with the Public Accounts. Assuming, however, that the net debt is only \$190,000,000 is it not time for us to seriously consider the situation?" The *Mail* believes that the debt is much more likely to increase than be diminished in the future, and points out a number of ways in which heavy calls will likely be made upon the Treasury. Quebec wants \$10,000,000 to expend in railways, for the development of her northern territory. Then there is the scheme which is being pressed in Ontario, for the assumption by the Dominion of the debenture debt of the municipalities, contracted in assisting railways, and which amounts to about \$13,000,000. There is also the expenditure in connection with the Indian and Police departments in the Northwest, which must go on increasing for some time. The *Mail* also classes the Hudson's Bay Railway among the undertakings for the carrying out of which recourse will be had to the Dominion treasury. The *Mail* doubtless believes (and justly too) that in

keeping with the general policy of the Dominion in aiding eastern roads by large cash subsidies, the Hudson's Bay road should also have a right to participate in a similar manner. The *Mail* thinks it is time to call a halt in our expenditure, and commence resolutely the work of reducing the public debt. It concludes as follows: "The cry that it is unpatriotic to examine such startling truths as these—that duty to country demands the suppression of everything unpleasant least our credit abroad should be injured, is unworthy of Canadians. It is evident that to obtain new population and to retain our own people at home, the Dominion expenditure must be reduced somehow on a heroic scale. The reduction must be wholesale, systematic and fearless; but where is the man with nerve enough to wield a remorseless knife; and, above all, where is the party to cheer him on?"

THE bucket-shops get the blame for a great deal of the heaviness and depression which has been the ruling feature in wheat of late. It is claimed that the bucket-shops take the support from legitimate trading in the cereal, and that people who would otherwise buy the real stuff, now speculate purely on the rise and fall in prices through the bucket-shops. The contention looks reasonable enough. If the bulk of the purchases, which are given to the bucket-shops, were done in a legitimate way, it would certainly give a great stimulus to the markets. Gambling purchases in the bucket shops have no effect in stimulating the markets; whilst it is just so much support taken from them, providing the purchases would otherwise have been made in a legitimate way. The theory that grain prices are made in Liverpool cannot be said to apply with force to the present situation. Of late years British markets have shown a tendency to follow rather than lead American, and British buyers have abstained from purchasing on weak American markets. The theory that the bucket-shops are the cause of low prices is fast gaining adherents in the States, and in several quarters measures are being considered for the legal suppression of this huge system of gambling. In dealing with the subject, the *Chicago Daily Business* says: "At no time has it been more evident that the market needs the support of buying, which has been transferred to 'bucket-shops,' and until they are crushed it is doubtful if even a declaration of war would be responded to by an advance sufficient to gladden the hearts of the long-suffering bulls. With the trade now absorbed by them restored to legitimate channels, the stimulus of war and crop-damage reports would once again be felt in a marked degree, and instead of dull, listless markets, activity commensurate with the governing causes follow." The opinions expressed by *Daily Business* are generally endorsed by the commercial press, and with the dissemination of these views, a strong crusade against the bucket-shops may be expected.

The Government geological survey shows there is enough coal between Rocky Mountain House and Pitt to supply the Territories for all time.

State-Assisted Colonization.

The question of state-directed colonization is very much alive just now in England. Lord Barbazon has forwarded to Lord Salisbury a scheme for carrying out the views of the society that promotes that kind of emigration, and Lord Salisbury replies that the scheme is not quite detailed enough to enable the Government to consider it with the view of asking Parliament for any large sum of money. The inference to be drawn from his language is that if the society can formulate a scheme which can commend itself to minds favoring the general idea, it will be favorably and seriously considered. To this method of encouraging emigration to Canada there can be no objection. The selection of suitable persons and families, and the assisting them to settle on land in the newer districts of Canada is a distinct gain to all concerned. It essentially differs in its purpose and its probable results from the assisted pauper emigration that certain philanthropists in England desire to promote, and which the Government of Sir John Macdonald has been assisting. We do not want paupers drawn from the cities of England dumped in the cities of Canada, nor indeed into the country districts either, for they lose no time in gravitating to the towns and becoming obnoxious in various ways. Properly selected people, no matter from where taken, if assisted in making a start in farming in our Northwest should not fail to prosper and be an advantage to the country. Probably the further working details of the scheme will be submitted to Lord Salisbury and some plan adopted, if only in the first instance, to make an experiment.—*Montreal Herald.*

The New York Commercial Bulletin discusses the retaliatory measures as follows:—

The "sober second thought," it is gratifying to see, is beginning to tell in regard to the proposed Canadian retaliatory and non intercourse bill. Many members of Congress who at the start were disposed to regard such a measure as justifiable, are now coming to the conclusion that any such device for attaining the desired result would do us more harm than good. It is also intimated that although the bill was drafted by a member of the Cabinet, it is extremely doubtful whether it will receive the President's signature if it is sent to him during the expiring hours of the session. There is reason for believing, moreover, that the vigorous expressions of Western public sentiment against the bill have not been without effect upon the mind of the Executive. Mr. Cleveland just now, we notice, is not disposed to go out of his way to antagonize Western sentiment on this or other questions of national importance.

KEEP your troubles and your failures to yourself; the world cares nothing for them. Let your successes be known. 'Twill help to advertise you, for people worship prosperity. No great prize is won without a severe struggle, no matter how strong appearances may be to the contrary. With every business "knock out," pick yourself up with the determination to have one more "round." That's the kind of push which will win single-handed, or where other qualities are wanting. Do not be content with that self-satisfied feeling that you are "about as smart as they make 'em." Examine yourself and see if you are really making as sturdy an effort for business as you ought.—*American Storekeeper.*

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 1st, 1887.

THE DOMINION ELECTIONS.

The recent contest has decided one point clearly, and that is, that little dependence can be placed upon the result of provincial elections, in estimating forecasts of an election for the Dominion Parliament. Within a few months previous to the dissolution of Parliament, provincial elections had been held in all the provinces of Canada, with most favorable results to the Liberals. These provincial contests were very generally supposed to foreshadow the overthrow of the Conservative Government in the coming Dominion elections. The Liberals therefore went into the contest with a great degree of confidence and enthusiasm. They pointed ecstatically to the Liberal victories in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, etc., as certainly indicating their success in the Dominion elections. On the other hand, the Conservatives could not but admit that matters looked serious for them. The result, however, has been quite a surprise to those who placed such unbounded confidence in the forecasts as gauged from the provincial elections. True, the Government has been returned with a very narrow majority, in comparison with its strength in the last House; but in Nova Scotia, where the Liberals made a clean sweep a few months ago, the Dominion Conservatives have now carried that province by a majority of two to one.

The result in Nova Scotia cannot be other than pleasing to those who would place their country before party. That province was swept by the Liberals at the time of the provincial elections on no less a cry than the dismemberment of the Canadian confederation. Their success was looked upon in the Old Country as the first step in the disintegration of the Dominion, and was hailed in the United States as presaging the dissolution of Canada, to be followed by a move in favor of annexation. The decisive victory for the Government, however, has completely knocked the legs from under the movement against the stability of the Dominion, and leads to the conclusion that the people were formerly misled by a party cry, which mistake they have now acknowledged and repudiated at their earliest opportunity. As in the Local, so in the Dominion elections, the repeal

agitation was the leading cry of the Liberals in Nova Scotia. The Halifax *Chronicle*, the leading Liberal organ, daily assured its readers that Mr. Blake's success would give them repeal from the Canadian confederation, to be followed by Reciprocity with the United States. To secure Repeal and Reciprocity, therefore, it was necessary to vote the Liberal ticket. But two-thirds of the people of Nova Scotia voted with the Government, and against Repeal and Reciprocity, thereby leading to the belief that they are not in favor of the two R's. There may have been other causes at work operating in favor of the Government, but in the absence of any definite knowledge on the subject, the conclusion must be, that the people of Nova Scotia are solid for confederation and ashamed of their past record. All Liberals who desire the stability of the Canadian confederation, and who look forward with hope to the future of the country, will rejoice at the utter rout of the repeal movement in Nova Scotia. The success of that movement in the late elections might have accomplished the temporary triumph of the Liberal party in Canada, but at best it could only have been a brief victory, for it would have carried with it the very elements of disintegration. Such a success would have ended in early disaster and the Liberals who wish their party as well as their country solid prosperity, will rejoice that the first movement to break up confederation, has been thus early annihilated.

In Quebec also, the movement against the Government was of such a nature as to call forth disapprobation from a large section of the Liberals in other parts of Canada. That it was not more successful there is good reason to feel thankful. It was essentially a movement to be depreciated by all who believe in race and sectarian equality. Had the Liberals been returned to power with a narrow majority, they would simply have been at the mercy of the Rielite party in Quebec. Such an event would have been nothing less than a disaster to the party in the near future, such as would have left it a wreck for many years to come. Those Liberals who are Liberals from principle, would prefer to see their party remain in opposition until such time as they could take office upon a solid platform, containing the elements of progress, solidity and prosperity for the country as a whole, rather than secure office temporarily and be at the mercy of Repealists, Rielites, etc.

By the time another election comes around, these elements of weakness will probably have disappeared, and perhaps by that time the Liberal party will be able to lay down a platform of principles and reforms which shall commend themselves to the good sense of the people.

In Manitoba the contest had the peculiarity of being confined to issues of purely local importance, and this peculiarity was heightened by the fact that both parties had practically the same platform. The great question at issue was that of disallowance, and on this point all the candidates were pledged to oppose the Dominion Government's policy of disallowing railway charters in this province. Manitoba is essentially a Conservative province, in the sense that the firm and enterprising spirit displayed by the Conservative Government in pushing forward public undertakings, in comparison with the more cautious policy of the last Liberal administration, has commended the present Government to the progressive people of the west. In regard to disallowance, however, the people of this province to a man are most determinedly opposed to the policy of the Government, but they evidently concluded that supporters of the Government, pledged to oppose disallowance, would be enabled to accomplish more than members in opposition. Should the Government decide to discontinue its policy of disallowance, (as has been lately announced), and thus remove our greatest grievance, there would be no part of Canada more heartily in accord with the present administration than the province of Manitoba. Regarding the questions of immigration, and the Hudson's Bay railway, all the candidates in Manitoba were pledged to support the interests of the province in those matters, regardless of party proclivities. Any movement by the Government toward assisting the Hudson's Bay railway project, or in the direction of securing a desirable class of immigration toward the Northwest, will meet with the hearty approval of the people of this country. With the greatly reduced majority which the Government will have in the next House, this country will stand a much better chance to secure its rights in the matter of disallowance. The four members from the Territories, (and perhaps some of the British Columbia members), may be relied upon to combine with the Manitoba members in forcing this matter upon the attention of the Government, and such a

combination would almost hold the balance of power in the House. The people of Manitoba have therefore good reason to believe that the days of disallowance are numbered. The desired result may be readily accomplished, if the Northwestern representatives but do their duty.

In the other provinces of the Dominion the result of the elections did not show a sufficient change to indicate anything in particular. In Ontario no doubt the National Policy was not without its influence in upholding the administration, Mr. Blake's tardy and qualified admissions that he would not disturb the tariff, not being explicit enough to convince manufacturers of his thorough conversion to protectionist ideas. The Rielite movement in Quebec may also have operated against the Liberals in Ontario, thereby counteracting any benefit from their tacit to acceptance of the National Policy.

SETTLE DOWN TO BUSINESS.

The country has been in a state of expectancy for the past few weeks, such as is usually the case during the progress of an election contest, with all its attendant excitement and unsettling of commercial affairs. But now that the cause of disquietude has been removed, it is hoped that business matters will at once settle down and go on as before without interruption. Merchants who have devoted almost their entire attention to politics for the past few weeks, will now be at liberty to take up once more the management of their business affairs, and as little time as possible should be lost in useless reflection over the past contest. A review of the situation, however, with special reference to the future, may not be out of place.

The Government went into the contest with the almost unwieldy majority of about seventy, in a house of about 210 members. It has come out with a greatly reduced majority, but still probably quite sufficient to enable it to administer the affairs of the country successfully. Aside from a party standpoint, there is reason for congratulation at the result. A very large majority begets carelessness and even arrogance on the part of an administration, especially when continued for several terms of office. The true friends of Conservatism in Canada could therefore not feel other than disappointed, had the Government been confirmed in office with an overwhelming majority, such as it has received at the two previous elections. But whilst a very large majority, long continued, is not conducive of good government, neither is a very small majority always desirable. A narrow majority is conducive of weakness, and often leads to corrupt practices in endeavors to secure increased support. The return to power of either of the great political parties,

with a majority barely sufficient to enable a Government to hold office, would have been a calamity to the country. A result much closer than the present contest has developed would probably have necessitated another general election at an early date, an event which from a commercial standpoint could not be at all desirable. As matters stand, however, there is every reason to believe that, when returns from the deferred districts are completed, the Government will be found to have a sufficiently large following to enable it to carry on the affairs of the country successfully. At the same time the Opposition in the next Parliament will not by any means be the insignificant factor it was in the last. It will have considerable influence in shaping the course of legislation, and should have power to prevent excesses or Governmental extravagance. This being the case, there is no reason why those who would have desired a different result, should not give over speculating upon a possible early defeat of the Government. The sooner the stability of the Government is recognized, the better it will be for all concerned. Whatever there might have been before the elections, there is now no immediate prospect of a change in the commercial policy of the country. The country has been fairly prosperous in the past, and it is to be hoped that it has again entered upon another four years of political quietude and commercial and industrial prosperity.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The experimental farm project appears to have been at last fairly inaugurated. As the result of special investigations in connection with the subject, an act was passed at the last session of parliament, providing for the establishment of experimental farms throughout the Dominion, under the control of the Department of Agriculture. These farms were to be located as follows: One for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec jointly, one for the Maritime provinces, one in Manitoba, one in the Northwest Territories, and one in British Columbia. The work which is to be undertaken at these farms is of a very varied and extensive nature. Attention will be given to stock-raising, with a view to testing the relative value of different breeds, and their adaptability to climatic and other conditions. - Economic dairying will also be an important subject of investigation. The merits of the different sorts of cereals, vegetables, fruits, forest trees, etc., will be tested, with special reference to the varying climatic conditions of different parts of the country. Other matters, such as fertilizers, animal foods, forestry, diseases of plants and animals, vitality and purity of seeds, etc., will also be investigated.

The farm for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec has been located near Ottawa, and within three miles of the Parliament buildings, where 460 acres of land have

been secured for the purpose. The Ottawa farm will be the headquarters, from which the management of the other farms will be in a measure directed. Some work was done on the central farm last fall, though the season was too far advanced to make much progress. Purchases of seed grains, grasses, etc., have been made in Russia, Germany Japan, etc., for the purpose of testing side by side the merits of the different sorts. A large collection of fruits, trees and vines have been arranged for, including upwards of 200 hardy varieties of Russian fruits, which it is thought might be successfully cultivated in the colder portions of the Dominion. Special attention will also be given to the propagation of economic, decorative and other forest trees and shrubs. A very useful department will be that for testing and determining the value of seeds. Every person in Canada will have the privilege of sending samples of seeds to the Experimental Farm, when he may wish to know their germinating power. Mail matter to and from the farm will be carried free. The other farms in the different sections of the Dominion have not yet been located, but will be shortly established.

This movement on the part of the Department of Agriculture is certainly one of the most important yet undertaken, and if carried out properly, should undoubtedly prove of vast benefit to the country. In the Northwest especially great good should result. Agriculture in this part of Canada must be experimental to a very great extent for some time to come, owing to the fact that the country is yet new. Its capabilities are only beginning to be known, and much experiment is necessary to test the adaptability of the various kinds of plants to the country. Individual farmers as a rule have neither the knowledge nor means to carry on a system of experimental agriculture. The Government farms will be able to supply this want, and no doubt through their instrumentality many varieties of plant life will be found adapted to cultivation in the Northwest, which are not now known in the country. The tests in connection with hardy varieties of fruit trees, especially, will be watched with interest by the farmers of Manitoba.


Owing to the vast extent of the Northwest Territories, and the greatly varying climatic conditions between the extremes of distance, it would seem that more than one farm would be necessary to give this vast region that special attention which its importance demands. To thoroughly test the adaptability of the country to agricultural and pastoral pursuits, at least three or four experimental farms would be required. These might with advantage be located one at the east, one at the west, one at the north, and one in the great central region. However, the one will be very acceptable, as it is hoped that its success will lead to the establishment of others in the country, as no doubt will be found necessary in time.

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TORONTO —AND— MONTREAL
 Manufacturers, Importers and Whole-sale Dealers in
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Brushes, and Matches
BASKETS, CORDAGE, &c
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Full Lines of Toys and Fancy Goods
Represented in Manitoba and N.W.T. by
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CHARLESWORTH & CO.,
 Manufacturers of  Maltese Cross Brand
BOOTS & SHOES,
 Noted for their Excellence of Fit and
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 Samples with **Peddle & Co.,** 9 McDermott-st west,
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 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

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Have removed to the commodious premises recently occupied by MESSRS.
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where they will be pleased to
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Sparkling Lager Beer ! !

Is now ready for the Market at the
REDWOOD BREWERY
 Delivered anywhere in the City at \$3.50 per keg
 EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED BEER.




Fine Stock Ales a Specialty.
EXTRA PORTER AND STOUT
 In Wood and Bottle always on hand.

REDWOOD BREWERY,
 The Largest Institution of its class in Western Canada.
ED. L. DREWERY, Proprietor,
 North Main Street, WINNIPEG.

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I am prepared to pay the Highest Market
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PELTS, WOOL AND TALLOW.
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 Either at place of shipment or delivered in
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 Sacks for Wool supplied.
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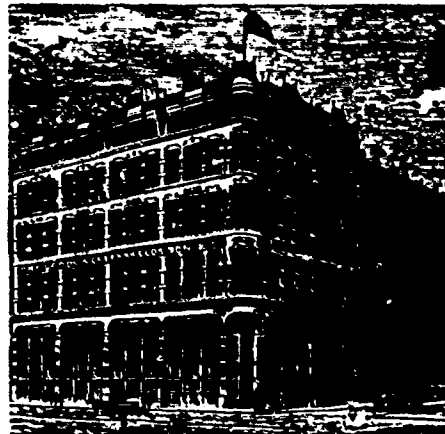
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.
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S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
GENERAL DRY GOODS,
 17, 19 & 21 Victoria Square and 730,
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Complete Set of Samples with
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CARSLEY & CO.
 WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
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Are now receiving and opening large shipments of
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 A visit from our Manitoba Friends when in this
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CARSLEY & CO.,
 93 St. Peter St., MONTREAL,
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KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON
 Established 1860,
 MONTREAL,
Commission Merchants,
 FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, PRODUCE, &c
 Consignments and Orders Solicited.

Crathern and Caverhill,
 WHOLESALE HEAVY HARDWARE
 Metals, Window Glass, Paints & Oils, etc.

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 WHOLESALE SHELF HARDWARE,
 WAREHOUSES, SAMPLE ROOMS AND OFFICES:
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Complete Set of Samples with
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The McClary Manufacturing Co.,
 OF LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL & WINNIPEG
 Manufacturers of

McClary's 'Famous' Stoves

Pressed and Piced Tinware, Jarrenned Ware,
 Stove Boards, etc., and Dealers in Granite and Agate
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WHOLESALE ONLY.

Warerooms: Cor. Rachel St. and Point Douglas Avenue
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J. W. DRICOLL, Manager **WINNIPEG**

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET

The money market is generally described as tight. Since the commencement of the year the amount of money in circulation has apparently been on the decrease, and for the past week or so wholesale dealers have found that remittances from the country have been coming in very tardily. There is no doubt but that the monetary situation is closer than it has been for some time, due mainly to low prices for wheat, the comparatively light crop of last season and the almost entire cessation of the grain movement. Between now and spring it is not likely that the stringency will be greatly relieved, and even then the degree of freedom in the financial situation will depend greatly upon immigration, railroad building prospects, etc.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE

The situation in city wholesale circles may still be given as quiet. There are a few exceptions to the rule, but taken all around the dull season has hardly yet been broken. From present appearances it would seem that the spring trade will be backward this year in setting in. Wholesalers generally state that the first six weeks of the present year have been unusually slow, and though little business is expected during the time mentioned, yet less has been done. In comparison with last year the season is dull and backward, cold weather and storms to the west no doubt contributing to some extent to the slowness. However, these features disappeared some time ago, and there should be little further hindrance to business on that account. In orders taken ahead for spring delivery the result has been very satisfactory for the home houses. About all have done fully as much business as for last year, and a number of houses will show returns considerably in advance of spring orders up to the same date one year ago.

CLOTHING

There has been a little more activity about the warehouses in sending out spring orders, but this work has scarcely yet become general all around. However, the present week will probably see the movement well advanced. For immediate wants there is but very little business of any description doing.

DRY GOODS

Dealers in this leading branch are still well pleased with the outlook, and all around the trade in first orders will be very considerably in advance of former years. Spring delivery has now commenced to some extent, though last week the work was not going on actively owing to delay in receipt of some importations. In regard to the state of the markets in cotton and woolen goods, a Montreal despatch says: "The cotton and woolen manufacturers are hard at work making up styles of saleable goods, and though they do not propose to overstock their warehouses, will be quite prepared for the demands to which they look forward. Prices for all classes of cotton goods have developed a steadily hardening tendency. With the wool market against manufacturers, buyers are not disposed to accept new prices without fighting. In proportion to wants and the actual requirements of the country the supply is closer than ever, the stocks between the mills and

the consumers being much smaller with the actual requirements of the country supposed to be considerably larger. The future of the woolen goods market, therefore, is in no doubt, for prices are sure to go up, a conclusion which all the appearances fully warrant."

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Quotations in this branch are now as follows: Howard's quinine, 90c to \$1; German quinine, 70c to 80c; opium, \$4 to \$4.50; morphia, \$2 to \$2.50; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 55 to 65c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 60c; glycerine, 25 to 35c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.25; chlorate potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$3 to \$3.75; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.50; sulphur, roll, \$4 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 6 to 8c.

FISH.

There is no change to report in fresh lake fish, but in fresh sea fish prices are down all around. Prices for fresh Lake Winnipeg are: Gold eyes, 6c; Whitefish, 8c; pickerel, 4; jackfish, 3c. Oysters are quoted at 35c for standards, and 37½ to 45c for selects, according to quality. Bulk oysters, \$1.85 to \$2.20 per gallon, according to quality. Fresh sea fish are in the market and quoted as follows: Smelts, 9c; tommy-cods, 6c; cod, 8c; haddock, 8c; lobsters, 18 to 20c; herrings, 35c a dozen. Smoked Finnan haddies, 10½c.

FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Stocks of good apples of last fall's importations have run very low, but last week were replenished with the arrival of a few cars from the east. Prices of these have been advanced 50c to \$1.50 per barrel. New stocks of lemons of a choice quality have reduced prices. Quotations are: Florida oranges, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Messina oranges, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per box; Valencia oranges, in cases \$11 to \$12.00; Winter apples, \$6.00 to \$7.00 per bbl. best stock. Messina lemons, \$6.50 to \$7.00; Malaga grapes, \$7 to \$8.00 per keg; Cranberries, \$9.00 to \$12.00, according to size of barrel and quality; Southern red and yellow onions, \$5.00 per 100 lbs.; apple cider, \$10 per barrel.

FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

Dried and evaporated apples are firm at quotations, as at present prices east, new importations could not be sold for the same money. Prunes could not now be laid down at ruling prices here, and are consequently firm. Prices are: Figs, in 50-pound sacks, 12½c; new Eleme figs, in layers, 16c to 20c per pound, in one lb. to ten lb. boxes; Golden dates, 11 to 12c; Valencia raisins, \$2.40 to \$2.50; London layers, \$3.50; black crown, \$5 to \$5.25; black baskets, ¼ boxes, \$1.30; evaporated apples, 13 to 14c; dried apples, 6½ to 7c; new Turkey prunes, 7½c. Nuts are quoted: Peanuts, roasted, 18c; peanuts, raw, 15c; walnuts, 20c; almonds, 20c; filberts, 15c; Texas pecans, 18c.

RAW FURS

The London auction sales took place on the 26th, 27th and 29th, when beaver, mink, muskrat, raccoon and skunk were the only kinds of furs to be offered. A continued demand is anticipated during the balance of the season, both for home manufacturing consumption and for export, but as has before been noted, European

complications may demoralize the entire trade. In the absence of definite news regarding the sales, the market here was unsettled and prices almost nominal as follows: Beaver, per pound, \$2.50 to \$4.00; bear, per skin, \$5.00 to \$20; bear, cub, per skin, \$1.00 to \$7.00; otter, per skin, \$5.00 to \$10.00; mink, per skin, 30 to 60c; martin, per skin, 60c to \$2.50; fisher, per skin, \$1.00 to \$6.50; lynx, per skin, \$1.00 to \$2.50; racoon, per skin, 40 to 60c; skunk, per skin, 40-60-80; muskrat, per skin, 1 to 7c. Fox, red, 25c to \$1.40; fox, cross, \$1 to \$10; wolf, timber, 25c to \$2.25; wolf, prairie, 25c to \$1.25.

GROCERIES

The movement in this branch still continues quiet, though there has been an appearance of awakening in some directions. No changes of importance have been made in quotations, which are now as follows: Canned tomatoes, \$3.75; corn, \$3.25 to \$3.50; peas, \$4.00; yellow sugar 6½c to 7c; granulated 7½c to 8c; lump sugar, 8½c; Coffees, Rio, 19 to 20c; Government Java, 30 to 35c, other Javas, 25 to 28c; Mocha's, 31 to 34c. New season's teas are now quoted as follows: Japan season 1886-7, 20 to 45c; Congous, 1886-7, 20 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 50c. Old range, Moyune gunpowder 25 to 70c; panfried Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired, 25 to 40c; Ping Sacy young hyson, 25 to 35c; Moyune young hyson, 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-6, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn \$2.25 to \$2.60; sugar, cane, \$2.10 to \$2.35; T. and B. tobacco, \$10.

HIDES

Prices continue at the recent decline, and reports from eastern markets show no better state of things, values being very weak. Quotations now are: Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 5½c; No. 2, 4½c; bulls, 3½c; calf, fine-haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c; sheep pelts, 30 to 65c; tallow, 3½ to 4c.

HARDWARE AND METALS

All classes of hardware are very firm in sympathy with advancing iron markets in Britain. General hardware has appreciated as much as 25 per cent. in some goods. Builder's hardware is very firm. Trade remains quiet, with indications of a backward season. Prices are: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.55 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 45 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 28 to 30c per lb., according to quality; bar iron \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb; shot, 6½ to 7c a lb; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs; barbed wire 7 to 7½c.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS

Quotations are as follows: Turpentine, 90c; harness oil, \$1.10; Neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; linseed oil, raw 68c per gal., boiled 71c; seal oil scam refined, \$1.00 castor, 12½c per lb; lard No. 1, \$1.25 per gal; olive oil, pure, \$1.50; union salad, \$1.25; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 26c; headlight, 28c; water white, 30c. American oils, Eocene, 35c; water white, 33c; sunlight, 29c; Aurora, 27c; Eldorado, machine, 50c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per bbl; Portland cement, \$4.75; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25.

THE MARKETS

WINNIPEG

WHEAT

Wheat was very flat last week. There was scarcely anything doing at provincial markets in the way of deliveries by farmers, and buyers were enabled to give almost their entire attention to the election contest. Now that the elections are over, it is hoped that farmers will speedily bring in wheat they may be still holding. As to the amount of available grain held in this way there is a great difference of opinion, many believing that there is scarcely any grain left in farmers' hands, whilst others think that quite a quantity may yet come out. The general belief is that the amount is very limited. Prices in some instances were little better than nominal last week, and notwithstanding the weakness in outside markets, there was scarcely a change in quotations here, owing to the very light movement. At the mills in the city, 65c was paid for No. 1 hard, and 62c for No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern, with but a very few loads offered.

FLOUR

The market holds steadily at the old prices for broken lots, delivered in the city. Quotations are: Patents, \$2.35; 'Strong bakers', \$1.80; XXXX \$1.20 to \$1.30; superfine, 90c to \$1. The Montreal Bulletin says of that market: "Buyers during the week have been scarce and values have inclined towards ease. Holders state that in order to sell round lots quotations would have to be shaded. In Ontario patents sales were reported to us of one car at \$4.50, and two cars at \$4.55 and \$4.60 respectively. The sale was also made of a part car of patents at \$4.65. Sales were also reported of patents at \$4.10 to \$4.25. In Manitoba strong bakers' we have been shown invoices at \$4.30 to \$4.35 which the buyer claims is equal in quality to anything in the market, medium grades having sold at \$4.05 up to \$4.20. A lot of Superior was placed at \$3.90 and another lot at \$3.95. Some holders, however, say they will not take less than \$4.00. In American strong flour, sales have been made to arrive at \$4.50 to \$4.60. There have also been some business in St. Louis flour, but the prices were not made public. Medium grades of Minnesota flour are quoted at \$4.10. There has been a fair country inquiry for city bags during the past few days. A car of Manitoba strong flour was sold in bags at \$2.15."

BRAN AND SHORTS

In good demand and steady at \$12 for bran and \$14 for shorts.

BARLEY

There is really nothing of consequence doing in this grain, nor is there likely to be for the balance of this season. Occasionally a lot is offered and taken for feeding purposes, and the balance goes to the breweries. From 43 to 44c seems to be about the usual prices paid all around.

OATS

Prices hold at about last quotations. One car of Southern Manitoba brought 44c.

OATMEAL

Prices hold steady at \$2.60 for standard and \$2.75 for granulated, in trade lots.

EGGS

Some really fresh were in the market last week, and sold at 70c in case lots. Those usually termed fresh, however, would not bring over 25c. Pickled were held as before, at 22c in case lots.

BUTTER

There has been no appearance of greater firmness in this market, but rather the contrary. About 18c may now be considered the establish-

ed prices for best qualities, though a small lot of extra choice might be taken at an advance. Medium grades are in large supply considering the very light demand for such qualities. Medium range from 12c upward.

LARD

\$2.15 seems to be about the regular quotation for 20-pound pails in trade lots; 3 pound are worth 43c, and 5-pound pails 65c each.

DRESSED POULTRY

Prices hold weak for turkeys and geese at the decline noted last week, and until old stocks are cleaned out, there will be no better feeling in values. Quotations are: turkeys 10c; geese 3c; chickens 7 to 8c.

CURED MEATS

The boom in pork at Chicago, together with advancing prices east, has not been without its influence upon values here. On Friday long clear was advanced 1c, and is now quoted at 9c. Other prices were not changed, but values were very firm, with a possibility that prices might be raised this week. Quotations were: spiced roll, 10c; breakfast bacon, 11c; hams, 13c; mess pork, \$16 per bbl.

DRESSED MEATS

Hogs were finer last week, and there was a decidedly sharp demand for all offered, and more wanted. It cannot be said, however, that sales have been made at higher prices. Some small lots may have been taken by butchers at a fraction advance on 5½c, but large lots, taken by the packers were not bid over 5½c. Some lots to arrive at the close of the week, would be held at 6c, with a possibility that, should they be extra good quality, they might bring that figure. On the other hand, small and thin hogs would not bring 5½c, and some poor have sold as low as 5c. One car was sold to a packer here, delivered at a country point, for 5c, or equal to about 5½c on the spot. A Montreal report says: "Two cars of Manitoba hogs have been received in this market, the quality being good and showing a light average. One car load was sold at \$6.22½, and the figure which the other brought was reported at \$6.30 per 100 lbs." In dressed beef there is still a large supply of frozen held by the butchers, but still a fair demand exists, and receipts are generally readily taken. Butchers quote city dressed at 5½ to 6c, with perhaps 6½c for choicest sides. Country sides, poor, 4c; good 5 to 5½c; extra choice might bring 6c.

LIVE STOCK

Nothing doing in live stock and scarcely any offered fit for beef. Butchers are after good beef cattle will be very scarce, and there is some talk of importing from the east in the spring. None are wanted at present, owing to plentiful supply of dressed beef on hand. Quotations may be placed at 3½ to 4c for fair to good beef cattle.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Very slight fluctuations and general dullness have marked the markets the past week. Nobody seems to know which way to turn and speculators are content to make a scalp whenever they think they can, none daring to hang to a deal for any length of time. The winter wheat crop is doing well, the visible is decreasing very slowly, war talk is heard but little, and there is a general absence of bullish features, yet wheat advanced 1½c in Chicago to-day. The flour market is as sick as at any time for two years, and must show a great improvement before wheat can hold much of an advance.

Speaking of the European situation, a careful observer said to-day: "They may get up a little flurry of war over there in April. Bismarck will probably ask France to disarm, France will refuse, Bismarck will spit on his hands, and the other powers will then step in and adjust the

matter without allowing a single shot to be fired. But the noise they make will put wheat up, and it will be a good time to sell."

Receipts and shipments have again been very light, but the movement from the country promises to be quite heavy the coming week.

The highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on 'change during the week ending Feb. 23, closing prices, and the prices one year ago were:

WHEAT—	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Feb. 24, 1886.
No. 1 hard 70½	76	70½	74½	87½
" 1 northern 75½	74	75	75	85
" 2 " 74	72½	73½	77	

Futures showed about the same fluctuations, May 1 hard opening at 79c and closing at 78½c.

FLOUR.—The market remains weak and inactive, it seeming impossible to induce buyers to take hold, even at liberal concessions. The only movement is for export, but the demand is moderate and at lower prices.

Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are: Patents, \$4.20@4.35; straights, \$4.00@4.20; first bakers', \$3.55@3.75; second bakers', \$2.90@3.15; best low grades, \$1.70@1.90, in bags, red dog, \$1.40@1.50, in bags.

MILLSTUFF.—Continues firm and in good demand, with bulk bran selling at \$10 to \$10.50 and shorts \$11 to \$11.50 per ton.

—Northwestern Miller.

The Visible Supply.

The following table shows the amount of wheat in store in the United States and Canada, on the dates named.

	Bush. 1887.	Bush. 1886.
January 1st.....	62,729,570	58,432,999
January 8th.....	63,345,595	57,780,320
January 15th.....	62,823,581	57,118,183
January 22nd.....	61,989,169	55,870,797
January 29th.....	61,885,068	54,989,050
February 5th.....	61,769,520	54,196,942
February 12th.....	61,319,982	53,562,382
February 19th.....	59,880,370	52,771,787

By this statement it will be seen that the visible supply of wheat decreased 1,439,612 bushels for the week ended Feb. 19th, 1887.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS EXPORTS, ETC.

The following table shows the exports of breadstuffs and provisions from the principal Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending Feb. 19th, 1887, and for the corresponding week last year:

	1887.	1886.
Flour, bbls.....	228,100	197,631
Wheat, bus.....	1,464,400	581,330
Corn, bus.....	901,100	1,763,777
Oats, bus.....	14,600	2,089
Pork, bbls.....	5,325	3,954
Lard, lbs.....	7,291,900	5,719,233
Bacon, lbs.....	12,248,200	11,694,048

A number of large land sales have lately been made in Alabama. The most important single transaction was that of the Tuscaloosa Iron and Land Company, which purchased 43,000 acres of coal land, which will be developed at once. The Selma Land and Insurance Company, capital \$3,000,000, will develop 12,000 acres of mineral land. Land has been largely purchased at Florence, upon which furnaces and foundries are to be erected. During the week ended Jan. 23, government land to the amount of \$5,950,000 was sold at the Montgomery land office.

J. ELLIOTT has opened in the meat business at Lethbridge, Alberta.

JOHN SHARPLESS has opened in the flour and feed business at Calgary.

FERGUSON & McMURTRY have opened in the general store business at Calgary.

THE fire hall and apparatus at Rat Portage, was burned on Friday last. Loss \$5,000.

THE Macleod Gazette reports that the general store business of the Winder estate, will be wound up.

A. V. BECKSTEAD has leased the Manchester House, Emerson, and will conduct it as a temperance hotel.

W. F. SCARTH, merchant, of Virden, Man., writes denying the report that Scarth & Co, of that place have sold out.

HARRY MCINTOSH, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Winnipeg, will retire and probably be succeeded by Murray & Alexander.

THE Regina Journal says preparations are being made to seed 1000 acres on Sir John Lester Kay's farm at Balgonie.

GEO. H. ROGERS, of Winnipeg, has purchased the wholesale boot and shoe stock of the estate of Pinkerton & Turner, of Montreal. The stock will be moved to Winnipeg.

THE Birtle Observer says: As soon as a thaw comes it is intended to start the Birtle grist mill which has been idle during the winter causing great inconvenience to the people of the district. No doubt steps will be taken to put in rollers in time for next crop.

THE Anthracite Company at Banff now employs about 125 men, and will in the course of a week or ten days be prepared to mine and ship coal for outside places. Self-screening pockets are being put in, and crushers will be placed at the mines during the spring.

Personal.

Mr. W. F. Doll, wholesale jeweller, has returned from the east.

Mr. W. P. Johnson, manager Standard Oil Co., has returned from St. Paul.

Mr. W. J. Mitchell, wholesale druggist, has been called to Toronto, on a painful mission, having received intelligence of the death of a sister.

British Columbia.

T. R. Pearson & Co., stationers, New Westminster, have sold out.

Anderson & Anderson, furniture dealers, Victoria, have dissolved partnership. Style now R. A. Anderson.

P. Frederick, produce and commission merchant, Victoria, has admitted one Maude into partnership. Business continued under style of Frederick & Maude.

C. Levy, dealer in second-hand clothing, Victoria, has absconded.

Muirhead & Carter, dealers in groceries and liquors, Victoria; sheriff in possession.

The Vancouver Improvement Company have advanced the price of the mill property 50 per cent. Lots which were formerly sold at \$300 have advanced to \$450; \$350 lots are now \$525 and \$250 lots have risen to \$375.

The Pacific Coast lumbermen have good pros-

pects for a large season's trade. A number of ships are now on the way to Burard Inlet, to load lumber for South America, Australia, and Asiatic points.

T. F. Sinclair & Co., of Port Haney, have completed arrangements with some Montreal firms to receive their frozen salmon during the coming summer. They are now building a "salmon freezer" of 150,000 pounds capacity which they think will be sufficiently large for the present. They expect to begin shipping as soon as the salmon run commences and will, if the run is good, be able to supply the Montreal market for the balance of the year.—*Vancouver News.*

January Exports.

The showing made by our statistics of bread-stuffs exports is very gratifying. For the month of January we sent abroad nearly double the amount of flour and more than twice as much wheat as in the same month last year. For the seven months ended Jan. 31, our flour exports were about 50 per cent larger and out wheat exports showed an enormous increase, the figures being 59,642,225 bushels, against 24,528,390 bushels in the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1886. The total value of all wheat and flour exported during the last seven months was \$80,956,920, against \$43,506,484 for the same period in 1885-6. The ratio of increase has been greatest from the Atlantic ports, although the Pacific ports make a very good showing. Expressed in bushels of wheat, our flour and wheat exports for the last seven months were 88,850,319 bushels, against 44,976,602 bushels for the same period in 1885-6. We are doing very well.—*Minneapolis Northwestern Miller.*

Canadian Pacific Railway Rates.

Is it to be wondered at, that the farmers of the Canadian Northwest complain of the unfair treatment they receive at the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway, when their products are so exorbitantly taxed by the freight tariffs of this great monopoly? Let us take one or two instances. Upon wool, hides, etc., the freight rates on shipments from points west of the Rockies to Montreal, range from \$2.95 to \$3.50 per 100 pounds—rates which are so excessive that they tend to kill the development of the farmers' best interests along the route of this grand monopolizing carrying corporation. Although these outrageously high rates are charged on Northwestern produce, shipments of Quebec oats have been made from Montreal to the above points in the Northwest at only 55c. per 100 pounds. Must not this be galling to the farmers of the Northwest, to know that their own products are charged such high rates, whilst the products of Quebec farmers have the advantage of most favorable ones. Such discriminations are an absolute wrong.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin.*

Dressed Hogs.

A Montreal exchange says of the hog market: The tendency of the hog market to improvement noted in our last report, has since become more positive, and sales of car lots have been made at fully 5c. per 100 lbs. advance upon former prices. Holders' ideas have appreciated still

more, several lots which last week could have been purchased at \$6.05 being now held at \$6:10 to \$6.15, whilst other holders of desirable lots have withdrawn from the market. Our advices from a reliable private source in the West, state that Toronto dealers have not yet laid in their usual supply of hogs, and that they will require a large quantity yet, before their wants are satisfied. It is also stated by parties here, that the bulk of supplies to be marketed in the West are comparatively small, most of which they are informed will be wanted by Western packers and curers of meats. The advance in the price of both hogs and their product in Chicago, has tended greatly to strengthen the market here, inducing local packers to cut up more freely, sales of Montreal short cut mess pork having been made at \$15.50 to \$16 per bbl. The receipts have been light during the past week or ten days, but some buyers attribute this to the action of country shippers in holding back for higher prices.

THE *Dry Goods Chronicle* says: "Not more than one per cent. of the best class of merchants succeed without failing in Philadelphia. Not more than two per cent. of the merchants of New York ultimately retire on an independence after having submitted to the usual ordeal of failure, and not more than three out of every hundred merchants in Boston acquire an independence."

While non-intercourse with Canada is a current topic, it might not be amiss to take notice of a few statistics with reference to our trade with that country. Custom reports for 1885, between United States and Canada of \$86,903,935, while between Canada and Great Britain it was only \$83,294,482. Exports to the United States amounted to \$39,752,734, or 45 per cent. of the total export trade of the Dominion. Exports to Great Britain reached \$41,877,795. Canadians bought in the United States \$47,151,201, 45 per cent. of the total imports, and from Great Britain they only bought to the extent of \$41,406,777. These are Canadian statistics, and they go a great way in showing how closely are allied the two countries in commercial relations, and to what far reaching results a retaliatory policy on the part of this country would extend should the warlike measures be adopted by Congress.—*American Mail and Export Journal.*

THE question of barbed wire fences as an element of danger to cattle and other stock and an agent of injury to hides has been frequently discussed. There is no question that much injury can be done and has been done to hides by the barbs on wire fences, and it is not strange that the subject has come up as a matter of litigation in a court of law. Such a case was tried in the New Jersey Supreme Court, and the owner of a barbed wire fence adjoining a field in which a colt was grazing, was held responsible for the loss of the colt when he got entangled in the fence and injured as to cause his death. Being the decision of a high court, this decision will be a matter of great importance to those who use wire fences or who have stock injured by them. Tanners and hide men will be much pleased to have them abolished. The dangers that menace the quality of hides are numerous enough, without having them lurking in every panel of fence round pasture.—*Leather Gazette.*

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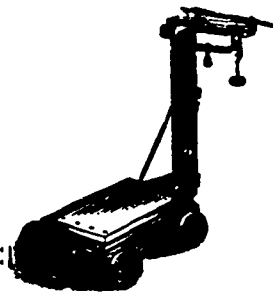
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EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

The returns on Monday showing about one and a half millions decrease in the visible supply of wheat, and exports of wheat and flour to the amount of 2,400,000 bushels, from the Atlantic coast, did not have the desired effect of greatly stimulating the market. Despite the favorable conditions, wheat opened $\frac{3}{4}$ lower, and by noon was $\frac{1}{8}$ below Saturdays close. There was some improvement in the afternoon. Corn was weak and lower. Provisions were active, and prices averaged higher. May pork ranged from \$14.85 to \$15.05. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.
Wheat	73	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oats	24	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	14.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	15.10
Lard	7.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	7.65	7.75

After the holiday of Washington's Birthday on Tuesday, wheat opened $\frac{3}{8}$ to 1c lower on Wednesday. There was active buying on the decline, and an apparently firm undertone. Sales were made for export to some extent. The lowest quotation was 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, and the highest 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ c the latter shortly before the close. Provisions were only moderately active, with prices fairly firm. May pork ranged from \$14.90 to \$15.25. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.
Wheat	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oats	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pork	14.95	15.15
Lard	7.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	7.65	7.72 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Thursday May wheat opened at 78 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, and sold up to 79c, which was the highest figure reached during the day. The close was at the bottom. Corn and oats closed a fraction lower. May pork ranged from \$15.20 at the opening to \$15.55 at the close, showing a steady advance during the day. Lard sold down $\frac{7}{8}$ c, but partially recovered. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.
Wheat	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	15.35	15.55
Lard	7.10	7.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	7.70	—

Wheat got down below 77c for May again on Friday, 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ c being the lowest figures, which was the opening price. The market then advanced to 78 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, but again declined, with frequent light fluctuations. The closing price was the highest of the day. Pork advanced with leaps and bounds. May started at \$15.40, jumped to \$16, then declined 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, but soon advanced $\frac{7}{8}$ c. May lard sold up to \$7.15 and down to \$7.07 $\frac{1}{2}$. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.
Wheat	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	15.70	15.95
Lard	6.95	7.10
Short Ribs	7.75	—

Wheat was very steady on Saturday. May opened at 78 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, and ranged between that and $\frac{1}{8}$ c lower during the day. Pork was more irregular, but the general tendency of prices was upward, a heavy jump occurring just before the

close. Lard was also higher. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.
Wheat	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	—	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	—	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	16.05	16.30
Lard	7.05	7.20
Short Ribs	7.75	—

TORONTO.

WHEAT

The wheat market remained almost stagnant during the week. At the close prices were nominal as follows: No. 2 fall, 79 to 80c; No. 2 spring, 80 to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 spring for May delivery was offered at 80c, with 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ c bid.

FLOUR

Superior extra sold at \$3.00. Extra was offered at \$3.45, on Wednesday, without takers.

OATNEAL

Unchanged at \$3.65 to \$3.75 in car lots, and \$3.75 to \$4.25 in broken lots, the latter price for granulated.

OATS

In good demand at 32 to 33c, according to quality.

BARLEY

Increasingly dull, No. 1 offered at 58c; No. 2 53c.

APPLES.

Some demand for car lots which there has been a difficulty in filling; \$2.50 offered for good fruit.

BUTTER

Is still scarce. Selected dairy for local consumption wanted at 20 to 21c, with little obtainable. Shipping lots were wanted at 15 to 16c, but not obtainable. Medium dairy 16 to 18c; rolls, choice, 17 to 18c.

EGGS

Were falling steadily in price during the week, and were obtainable at the close at 20c.

PORK

Firm at \$16 per bbl.

CURED MEATS.

Long clear, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c in large lots; tons and cases sold at 8c, and later were held at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Cumberland, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; rolls, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 9c; bellies 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; hams, 11 to 12c, the latter price for small lots of smoked.

LARD

Firm at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for large pails, and 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10c for small pails.

DRESSED HOGS

Cars sold at \$5.90 for average weight of 200 pounds. Street prices, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

DRIED APPLES.

Scarce, firm and in good demand. Trade-lots have found ready buyers at 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and dealers have been selling barrelled at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c. Evaporated have stood firmly at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c for trade-lots with dealers selling at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

HIDES.

Following are quotations:—Hides, No. 1 inspected steers, \$7.00; No. 1 inspected cows, \$7.00; No. 2 inspected, \$6.00; No. 3 inspected, \$5.00; calfskins, green, 8 to 10c; calfskins, cured, 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; sheepskins, green, 75c to \$1.25; wool, super, 23 to 24c; extra, super, 28c; wool pickings, 9 to 10c; tallow, rough, 2c; rendered, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle have been in better demand for export and local use, with prices firmer. Quotations were: Export, 1,200 pounds and upward, heifers and steers, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Butchers' choice picked, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; choice 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; common to good, 2 to 3c.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET

Closing quotations for No. 1 hard on each day of the week were as follows:

	Cash	May.	June
Monday	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	—	—	—
Wednesday	—	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	82
Thursday	—	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	—	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	—	—	—

Montreal Trade Notes.

C. P. R. stocks have advanced $\frac{1}{8}$ c and are now quoted at 64.

In provisions prices tended upward. Quotations were: Short cut, per bbl, \$16.25 to \$16.50; mess pork, \$15 to \$15.25; hams, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12c.

Butter was in light supply and firm at 23 to 26c for creamery; 16 to 18c for western; 16 to 20c for Brockville, and 17 to 22c for eastern townships.

The flour market was quiet and unchanged. Quotations: Patents, \$4.15 to \$4.65. Manitoba strong bakers, \$4.40. American strong bakers, \$4.40 to \$4.45.

The money market was quiet and unchanged at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. for call loans, and 6 to 7 per cent. for mercantile paper. Call money in New York closed at 4 per cent.

There was a fair demand for dressed hogs, and although the receipts have been much larger than for several years the general opinion is that there will be no more than enough to go around, and the season will wind up at about quotations. Car lots were quoted at \$6 to \$6.10 per 100 pounds, with jobbing lots higher.

There has been some business for export in grain, and considerable sales of wheat have taken place. Last quotations were: Canada red winter wheat 88 to 90c; white winter 88 to 90c; Canada spring 88 to 90c; peas 58c per 60 lbs; oats 27 to 28c per 32 lbs; rye 45c bid; barley 55 to 60c; corn 54 to 55c duty paid, and 46c in bond.

It has again been announced that the Dominion Government has decided to discontinue its policy of railway disallowance in Manitoba. It is also said that the C.P.R. Co., has agreed to waive its "rights" so far as Manitoba is concerned, and permit, without further objection, the building of railways to the United States boundary within the old province. What rights the C.P.R. Co., have in the matter of railway building to the boundary in Manitoba it is difficult to surmise, unless in the shape of a secret and illegal contract with the Government, wherein the latter agreed to prevent the construction of such competing lines. If any agreement of this nature existed between the Government and the company, it is not likely that the latter will relinquish its claims without compensation, though the thought of buying off something which the company had no right to possess, would seem repulsive to Manitobans. However, if the rumor of the intended action on the part of the Government in the matter of disallowance shall prove to be founded in fact it will be a source of gratification to all Manitobans, irrespective of party divisions.

Business East.**ONTARIO.**

Edward Rand, baker, Morpeth, is away.
 R. Shore, carriages, Ottawa, has assigned.
 J. R. Reid, tailor, Chatham, has assigned.
 H. T. Magill, publisher, Leamington, is dead.
 J. Shearer, hotelkeeper, Delhi, has sold out.
 W. T. Yarwood, tailor, Picton, has sold out.
 F. A. Ellis, grocer, Port Rowan, has sold out.
 Chas. F. Smith, shoe dealer, Forest, has sold out.
 W. Wigg & Son, furniture, Oshawa, have assigned.
 Shaw & Wisner, pumps, Invermay, have dissolved.
 Miss E. J. Howard, millinery, Alvinston, has sold out.
 Osborn Bros., boots and shoes, London, have sold out.
 A. C. McKenzie, hotelkeeper, Wyoming, has sold out.
 Mason Bros., dry goods, Bowmanville, have sold out.
 T. G. Mason, dry goods, Bowmanville, has sold out.
 R. T. Williams, shoe dealer, Tilsonburg, has sold out.
 T. Bramley & Son, builders, Brampton, have assigned.
 Alex. Miller, Jr., contractor, Brockville, has assigned.
 S. Crabb, boots and shoes, Toronto, has assigned.
 Wm. Greene, boots and shoes, Toronto, has assigned.
 Allan Hugh & Co., dry goods, Ottawa, have assigned.
 Reid Bros. & Co., clothing, Chatham, have assigned.
 Young & Crawford, general store, Tara, have dissolved.
 McGillivray & Cassidy, general store, have dissolved.
 B. Abraham, furs, etc., Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 S. Grundberger, shoe dealer, Sebringville, has sold out.
 G. J. McKenzie, gents furnishings, Ottawa, has assigned.
 John Millar, general storekeeper, Allanford, has assigned.
 A. Side, Jr. shoe dealer, Chatham, is offering 60¢ in the \$.
 Thomas Dunlop, general store, Port Elgin, is selling out.
 Merrier & Co., gents' furnishings, Woodstock, have sold out.
 Stewart & Ross, fancy goods, Port Elgin, have dissolved.
 Wilbón & Langwith, lumber, Wallaceburg, have dissolved.
 G. H. Stevens, hotelkeeper, Galt; style now Stevens & Quinlan.
 Johnston & Co., dry goods, Simcoe, have moved to Hemlock.
 Francis Maguire, grocer, St. Catharines; sheriff in possession.
 Beckett & Mitchell, carriage dealers, Palmerston, have dissolved.
 W. Hogg & Co., general storekeepers, Shelburne, have assigned.

A. Hirtle, planing mill, Berlin, has compromised at 50c. in the \$.
 Geo. Southwick, general storekeeper, Tilsonburg; sheriff in possession.
 L. W. Anscob, dealer in shoes, Aylmer, has removed to Port Rowan.
 Gardiner & Dickenson, general storekeeper, Perth, have assigned in trust.
 Mason Bros., general store, Campbellville, have sold out to Brown & Beattie.
 Byrne & Murray, tailors, Toronto, have dissolved; W. C. Murray continues.
 Patterson & Pierson, groceries, Galt, have dissolved; C. Patterson continues.
 Stewart & Wilson, dry goods, Sarnia, advertises to sell off stock and dissolving.
 Alexander & Foster, blacksmiths, Orono, have dissolved; Robert Foster continues.
 Kellog & McKenzie, saloonkeepers, Hamilton, have dissolved; McKenzie continues.
 Willson & Gates, woodenware, etc., Hamilton, had meeting of creditors on 21st inst.
 Mrs. E. H. Lundy, general storekeeper, Waterford; style now W. C. Lundy & Co.
 Henry & Cunningham, carding mill, Kincardine, have dissolved; Jos. Henry continues.
 George Bishop, carriages, Aurora, has admitted Walter Lemon into partnership under style of Bishop & Lemon.
 Isaac Simpson, carriages, Brantford, has admitted J. H. Haworth as partner; style now Isaac Simpson & Co.
 W. B. Hamilton, wholesale boots and shoes, Toronto, has admitted C. B. Hamilton, J. Buik, and A. W. Blachford as partners; style now W. B. Hamilton, Son & Co.

QUEBEC.

G. Pallascis, builder, Montreal, is dead.
 Arthur Toupin, shoes, Montreal, has assigned in trust.
 Mrs. J. M. Billey, dry goods, Montreal, has assigned.
 Miss M. L. Daze, fancy goods, Montreal, has assigned.
 Ernest St. Jean, tailor, Montreal, has assigned in trust.
 A. Bonnin, grocer, Montreal, is offering to compromise.
 Gould R. Sweet, crockery, etc., Montreal, has assigned.
 M. Pennington, wholesale teas, Montreal, has assigned.
 Sanders & Pelletier, groceries, Montreal, have assigned.
 Lesage & Amiot, real estate agents, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Castle & Co., wholesale furriers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Smith Elkins Manufacturing Co., Sherbrooke; stove factory burned.
 Thos. Lee, general store and hotelkeeper, Cazaville, has assigned.
 Z. Davis & Co., cigar manufacturers, Montreal; a demand of assignment made on them.
 Brown, Maile & Giblin, wholesale clothing, Montreal, have dissolved; Frank Maile retires.
 Montreal Quilting Co., Montreal, have dissolved; Wm. Koch of New York continues under same style.
 F. J. Wilson, general storekeeper, Buckingham, has been joined by W. B. Wilson, under style Wilson & Wilson.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Capt. Fred Currie, shipper, Avondale, is dead.
 F. A. Hennigar, general store, Canning, is selling off by auction.
 D. J. Lealy & Co., flour, groceries, etc., Halifax, have dissolved.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Wheeler, Thorno & Co., iron, etc., St. John, have dissolved.
 Culley, Brunning & Woods, dry goods, St. John, have assigned.
 Harding & Hathaway, wholesale flour dealers, St. John, have dissolved.

Items of Interest.

The Starr Manufacturing Company, of Halifax, has manufactured and sold 70,000 pairs of its celebrated skates last year. The greater portion of them was sold in Quebec and Ontario.

It is expected that if the advance in the price of wool at the colonial wool sales in London continues, and the present revival of trade in Great Britain extends, a general rise will take place in woollen goods.

A company with a capital of \$5,000,000 has been organized to undertake the construction of a submarine tunnel between Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia provided the Government guarantees 4% interest on the expenditure.

The city council of Toronto, by a majority of two, has resolved to reduce the number of tavern, saloon and beer licenses from 206 to 150, and to raise the license fee from \$300 to \$350, and the shop licenses, of which there are 64, to 40.

The Bank of Nova Scotia reports profits on the business of last year of \$98,652 and the Merchants' Bank of Halifax \$76,107. It is understood that the Peoples Bank, Union Bank and Halifax Banking Company will also show good results on the year's work.

Trade is brisk in woollens, and prices are firm both in imported goods and home manufactures. The only department of the Canadian woollen manufacturing trade that has suffered is the blanket trade. During the past year some mills have dropped this branch of business altogether and have gone on to other goods.

A popular sugar in England just now, is crystallized Demerara, which is remarkably cheap, being retailed in the large towns at 1½d to 2d per lb. Refiners' Pieces was the great favorite with the English public during the past two years, but this is being driven out of the market by crystallized Demerara. Some large sales of the latter have taken place, according to last mail advices from London, at 14s 6d to 15s 6d per cwt for bright yellow, and at 16s to 18s for fine and superior.

THE following have suffered from fire at Port Arthur: J. McCutcheon, painter; loss \$400. H. W. McKenna, Brunswick hotel; loss \$9,000, insurance \$400. Guerard, Ottawa house; building, furniture, etc., entire loss; insured for \$3,000. Collins, grocery; entire loss of stock, insurance \$1,500. Vivian, clothing; damaged and insured for \$2,500. Piper, stove and tinware; lost stock.

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—BOSTON.—

—MONTREAL.—

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Furs and Skins.

The January auction sale of furs and skins has been held in London. There were offerings of mink, muskrat, otter and skunk skins at this sale, for which reason it was called a partial sale. The January sales always are partial sales as distinguished from the March sales, which are called general sales, when all kinds of skins are offered. Until last year, at the partial sale only beavers and muskrats were offered. This year, in addition to the skins named, there were a few opossum skins sold, but this sale affects Boston very slightly, as scarcely any of these skins are sold here.

The prices obtained were about the same as those of the sale last June and were very low. Skins for a year or two have been coming forward in great abundance and this has had a tendency to weaken the prices. They dropped somewhat at last June's sale and at this year's were no better. The price for skunks dropped 20 per cent. owing to the very heavy supply. At this sale just ended, the offerings of skins were larger than ever. There was not a very active demand and skins were sold off at easy prices to the dealers.

The prospect is not particularly encouraging. With the further accumulation which is likely to result, prices must drop still lower. Another factor which will have a weakening effect on the market is the disturbance abroad. The war rumors, whether based on any foundation or not, cause a very conservative feeling. The feeling will last just as long as the uncertainty continues. If the European nations engage in

was the fur market will be demoralized. If no outbreak follows there will be a much stronger feeling. Dealers say that they would prefer either condition to the extreme conservatism with which the trade at present is supercharged. Probably the most potent factor in bringing about this unsatisfactory state of trade is the weather. There has been a long period of extremely mild weather in Europe.

Notwithstanding the disquieting war rumors, or the over supply of stock, had the season been particularly cold or sharp, the market would have been good and the trade brisk. As it is, the cold weather in America would not effect the market, as beaver and skunk skins are about the only varieties of skins that are used here to any extent. Skunk skins are dressed here and ten or fifteen per cent. of the annual production is sold directly to the furriers. About 50 per cent. of the production of beaver skins is used in the same way. Other American skins are sent to Europe, there dressed and imported to this country.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

General Notes.

The United States House has passed the bill indemnifying certain subjects of the Chinese Empire for losses sustained by the violence of a mob at Rock Springs, Wyoming Territory, in September, 1885. The House has also passed the Senate bill prohibiting the importation of opium into the United States by any subject of the Emperor of China, and the bill making it a misdemeanor subject to fine and imprisonment to willfully or through culpable negligence break a submarine cable.

A leading weekly circular gives the receipts of wheat and flour at the principle western points from July 28, to February 18, 1887, compared with the two previous years :

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Flour, bbls....	5,655,000	4,791,000	6,229,000
Wheat, bu....	85,729,000	46,603,000	85,540,000

In reference to the slaughtering of prices which has been practised by Quebec boot and shoe firms, we may mention instances which have recently come to light, in which it has been proved that sales of men's fox buff Balmoral boots have been sold at 25¢ per pair lower than manufacturers can turn them out for, letting alone profits on first cost. This kind of business must stop, if further trouble is to be prevented in the trade.—*Trade Bulletin.*

Between 1874 and 1884 the population of Newfoundland increased 35,961, or at the rate of 22 per cent. (The average increase of civilized nations is 18 per cent.) Of the whole population, 187,136 were born in Newfoundland, 1,908 in England, 1,837 in Ireland, 441 in Scotland, 1,338 in British Colonies, and 464 in foreign countries. In 1884, Newfoundland had 2,369 widowers, 5,729 widows, and 7,336 orphans. Of the population, 60,419 are engaged in catching and curing fish, 1,685 are farmers, 3,628 are merchants, 1,507 are lumbermen, 404 are miners, and 3,360 are engaged in miscellaneous occupations. Of the whole population, 89,660 can read and write; of the children, numbering 60,740, 34,375 are attending school.

St. Louis' Bucket-Shops.

The board of directors of the merchants' exchange, in St. Louis, have prepared a bill and to-day submitted it to the legislature of Missouri declaring the conducting of a bucket-shop business a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$1,500. The bucket-shop business has, it is claimed, developed rapidly in that city during the last two years, and this at the expense of what is called legitimate trading on the floor of the exchange. The bucket-shop keepers are not enactive, and are getting up arguments to show that the only difference between them and the big board is that the latter is a big bucket-shop, while they are only little. The trouble has been transferred to Jefferson City and it is generally believed the little chaps will be rubbed out.—*Ex.*

H. J. McCready & Co., is the title of the new firm of boot and shoe manufacturers who are about starting in Montreal; they have purchased the plant of the Pinkerton & Co estate.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days as reported to Dun, Wiman & Co., number, for the United States, 222, and for Canada 30, or a total of 261, as compared with a total of 267 last week, 261 the week previous to last, and 286 the corresponding week of last year. There is nothing special to note.

A new woollen manufacturing concern will shortly be established in Montreal. Letters patent are to be applied for, incorporating Andrew F. Gault, Hugh McLennan, Hon. J. C. Abbott, Andrew Allan, ship owner, and Thos. J. Claxton, as the Globe Woollen Mills Company, with a capital of \$200,000, and chief place of business and operations in Montreal.

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