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BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital.....£1,000,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund.....£255,000 "

LONDON OFFICE—3 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, H. J. B. Kendall, John James Gater, J. J. Kingsford, Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock, Richard H. Glyn, Geo. D. Whatman, E. A. Hoare, G. Farrer
A. G. WALLIS—Secretary.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Mon-real.
E. R. Orindley, General Manager. K. Stanger, Inspector.

Branches and Agencies in Canada—London, Kingston, Fredericton N.B., Brantford, Ottawa, Halifax, N.S., Paris, Montreal, Victoria, B.C., Hamilton, Quebec, Vancouver, B.C., Toronto, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Brandon, Man.

H. M. BREEDON, MANAGER, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Agents in the United States.—New York—H. Sukeman, and F. Brownfield Agts. San Francisco—W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agts. London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs. Glyn & Co.

Foreign Agents—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool. Australia. Union bank of Australia. New Zealand. Union bank of Australia. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile bank of India. London and China. Agra bank (limited). West India. Colonial bank Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,500,000.00.
RESERVE FUND, - - - \$350,000.00.

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, - - - WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director
BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - - - W. M. Fisher, Manager

Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.

For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

Grigor Bros.

WHOLESALE JEWELERS

527 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Importers of Gold and Silver Watch Cases, Diamonds, Silverware, Etc.

AGENTS FOR ILLINOIS WATCH CO.

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

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S. B. PARSONS. HENRY BELL. W. E. HAZLEY

PARSONS, BELL & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers

—AND—

GENERAL STATIONERS.

AGENTS

Canada Paper Company, Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Paper &c., Montreal and Windsor Mills, Quebec.

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M. Staunton & Co., Manufacturers Wall Papers, Toronto.

CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

CAPITAL PAID UP - - - \$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND - - - 200,000

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ANDREW THOMSON, Esq. President. E. J. PRICE, Esq. Vice-President.
Hon. Thos. McGroovy, D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. Giroux, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., Sir A. T. Oalt, G.C.M.G.
K. K. WRBB, Cashier.

F. L. PATTON, Manager, - - - WINNIPEG.

BRANCHES:

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Iroquois, Ont.	Smith's Falls, Ont.
Lethbridge, N.W.T.	Toronto, Ont.
Merrickville, Ont.	West Winchester, Ont.
Montreal, Que.	Winnipeg, Man.
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381 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

Osler & Hammond,

18 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

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FINANCIAL AGENTS**

—AND DEALERS IN—

DEBENTURES, LAND, &c.

Real Estate Bought and Sold. Money to Loan.

E. B. OSLER. H. C. HAMMOND. A. M. NANTON.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Bay Street,

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,

ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND

BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES.

Gillies' Series of Pens.

No.	DESCRIPTION.	PER GROSS
202	Railway Pen, fine point.....	40c.
212	Peruvian Pen, medium point.....	70c.
222	Queen Pen, fine point.....	70c.
232	Ledger Pen, fine point.....	70c.
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point.....	85c.
252	Commercial Pen, medium point.....	60c.
262	Electric Pen, fine point.....	60c.
282	Public Pen, fine point.....	45c.
302	Falcon Pen, medium point.....	40c.
402	Lions Pen, extra broad point.....	60c.
502	Windsor Pen, medium point.....	50c.

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BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

Wholesale Stationers, Paper, Envelope and Account Book Manufacturers.

HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL (paid up).....\$1,500,000.00
RESERVE.....\$700,000.00

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.—D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

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Winnipeg.....C. S. Hoare, Manager
Brandon.....A. Jukes, "
Calgary.....S. Barber, "
Portage la Prairie.....N. G. Leslie, "

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Essex Centre,	Niagara Falls,	Ingersoll,	St. Thomas
Fergus,	Port Colborne,	Yonge St.	Welland,
Galt,	St. Catharines,	Toronto,	Woodstock,
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Deposits received and Interest allowed at current rates. Drafts and letters of credit issued available in Canada, Great Britain, United States, France, China, India, Australia and New Zealand.

Municipal and other debentures purchased. Agents in Great Britain—Lloyds Barnetts & Bosanquet's Bank (Limited), 72 Lombard Street, London, England. Correspondents—London & Southwestern Bank. Manchester & Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited). E. W. Yates & Co., Liverpool.

ALLAN, BRYDGES & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

339 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man

Municipal, School and other Debentures negotiated.

SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Branch Office—CARBERRY, Man.,
R. T. Rokeby, Manager.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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For the Collection of old and worthless accounts in any part of the world, and no charge if not collected. This Association has local offices in Canada and the United States. Head and General Office: 604 Adelaide Street East, Toronto. O. E. Collins, General Manager, and H. B. Andrews, Secretary.

Address all communications to the Toronto, Ontario, Office. This is the only Association that settles accounts and advances money to the creditor if desired.

JOHN DEVINE & SON,

COLLECTORS, COMMISSION & GENERAL AGENTS,

138 Cordova Street, VANCOUVER, B.C.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1886. REFERENCES.

Correspondence and business solicited. Rents and debt collecting a specialty. P. O. Box 132.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1860,

MONTREAL,

Commission Merchants,

FLOUR, GRAIN, BUTTER, &c.

Consignments and Orders Solicited

HARRY L. LANCELIER,

Manufacturers' Agent,

455 Main Street,

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L. GARDINER, SON & Co., Montreal, Hats and Caps. GLOVER & BRAS, Montreal, Gents' Furnishings. W. STRACHAN & Co., Montreal, Soaps and Oil.

W. F. HENDERSON & CO.,

(LATE HENDERSON AND BULL)

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ESTABLISHED 1832.

151 BANNATYNE STREET EAST, WINNIPEG.

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THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING Co. Ltd. Montreal
Sugars and Syrup.

THE CANADA JUTE Co., Ltd. Montreal

Jute and Cotton Bags, Twines, Hessians, &c.

THE EDWARDSBURG STARBU Co., Montreal

THE DARTMOUTH ROPE WORK Co., Halifax

Binder Twine, Sisal and Manila Cordage.

MESSRS. CUDAHY BROS. Milwaukee

Smoked and Dried Meats, Mess Pork, Lard, &c.

THE SIMCOE CANNING COMPANY, Simcoe

Canned Goods.

DUNBAR, McMASTER & Co. Ltd. Gilford, Ireland

Gilling Nets and Twines.

AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.

The Ames, Holden Company,

WHOLESALE

Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

33 Queen Street,

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WINNIPEG.C. FLUMERFELT,
VICTORIA.**Thompson,****Codville & Co.,****WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

26 McDermott Street,

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JAS. PORTER

W. M. RONALD.

PORTER AND RONALD,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY**GLASSWARE****CHINA****LAMPS,****CHANDELIERS,****CUTLERY,****SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS**

330 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG.

GROCERS, ATTENTION!

ASK FOR THE CELEBRATED

"Reindeer Brand"**CONDENSED MILK,****Condensed Coffee and Milk**

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

For Sale By All Wholesale Grocers.

—MANUFACTURED BY THE—

Truro Condensed Milk & Canning Co. Ltd**TRURO.****W. F. HENDERSON & Co., Agents,****WINNIPEG.****MILLER MORSE & Co**

—WHOLESALE—

Hardware, Cutlery,**Guns, Ammunition,****Du Pont Gun Powder,****ETC.****Princess St., WINNIPEG.****J. H. ASHDOWN,**

Wholesale Dealer & Importer of all kinds of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

STOVES AND TINWARE,

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,

RAILROAD and MILL SUPPLIES,The Trade furnished with our Illustrated
Catalogue on application

Corner Main and Bannatyne Streets,

WINNIPEG.**Cornell, Spera & Co.,****Wholesale Mens' Furnishings, etc.**Have moved to new premises in the
Sanford Block, cor Princess and Banna-
tynne Streets, next door to W. E. Sanford
& Co. Our travellers are now on the
road with our new samples for the coming
season. See our samples before placing
orders for goods in our lines

S. W. CORNELL. A. E. SPERA. GEO. STOTT.

H. A. Nelson & Sons

TORONTO —AND— MONTREAL

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND
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ALL THE NEWEST NOVELTIES

FROM THE

European and American Markets.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Ter-
ritories and British Columbia, by
W. S. CRONE.

FIRST ARRIVAL - - NEW CROP

— CHOICEST —

Japan - Tea.

—NOW IN STORE—

Grades ranging from Good Medium to Choicest
Spring Picking Season 1890.

—ALSO IN STORE—

ONE CAR NEW BRITISH COLUMBIA
SALMON.**Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., WINNIPEG

MACKENZIE & MILLS,**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

CARSCADEN, PECK & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CLOTHING

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Men's Furnishings, Hats, Caps
Manufactured Fur Goods and
Contractors' Supplies.

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WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.
Factory—MONTREAL.

The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, specially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

Ninth Year of Publication.
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY

Subscription, \$2.00 PER ANNUM (in advance).

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 month weekly insertion	\$0 30	per line
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Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 4 and 6 James St East,

JAMES R. STEEN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 12, 1891.

Manitoba.

Lewis Moncrieff, confectionery, Selkirk, is dead.

F. Charlton has opened a bakery and restaurant at Elkhorn.

Robert Keo, grocer, Winnipeg, has assigned to A. Monkman.

Phizacklea Bros., of the Royal Hotel, Binscarth, offer to sell out.

Rivard Bros. will open a general store at St. Laurent, Lake Manitoba.

Geo. Stewart, general store, Strathorne, is moving to Annapolis, Man.

The Winnipeg Jewelry company has succeeded to the business of W. F. Doll.

E. W. and M. B. Suider have opened a flour and feed store at Portage la Prairie.

M. C. Goodsir has opened out in the furniture and upholstery line at Portage la Prairie.

J. M. Robinson has been appointed assignee in the case of A. M. Chaney, grocer, Brandon.

A. E. Storey has been appointed agent at Carberry for F. A. Fairchild & Co., implements.

A grain blockade was reported at Souris last week. Elevators full, and grain piling up in bags outside.

Manitou expended \$40,000 in buildings last year, of which \$10,000 was for the new roller flour mill.

G. G. Munro, until lately in the Commercial Bank, Winnipeg, died on Dec. 31 at Riverside, California.

The stock of Peables & Braden, butchers, Winnipeg, has been sold by the sheriff to Stewart for 60c on the dollar.

Blackwood Bros., Winnipeg, are at St. Laurent with a general stock, which they are trading for Lake Manitoba fish.

The through telegraph business from Winnipeg on the C.P.R. last year was an increase of about 33 1/2 per cent over the previous year.

The Steam-heating apparatus of the magnificent new Northern Pacific hotel at Winnipeg has been completed by N. D. Macdonald & Co.

J. T. Wilson, who purchased the Cummings grocery stock, Winnipeg has sold the same to T. S. White & Co., of Carberry, at an advance of \$150.

E. H. Taafe, clothing, Winnipeg, who is going out of business on February 1st, has sold his fixtures and the lease of his store to J. Corbett & Co.

The Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, has been awarded the grocery contracts for the deaf and dumb institute, Manitoba asylum and home for incurables.

A. A. McArthur, who until recently was manager of the C. A. C. & C. Co.'s farm at Gull Lake, on the C.P.R. west, arrived in Winnipeg last week.

The number of immigrants reported by government officials to have settled in Manitoba and the territories during 1890 is something over eleven thousand.

S. Nairn, of the Winnipeg oatmeal mill, has issued a useful card giving the telephone number of a number of Winnipeg business establishments in frequent request.

Some of the Brandon city stores boast of exceedingly large sales during the holiday season, says the *Sun*, much larger, they claim, than during the same period in previous years.

The records of precipitation at Winnipeg for the years 1889 and 1890 show that nearly twice as much moisture fell last year as during the preceding 12 months. The figures are: 15.15 inches for 1889, and 25.05 for 1890.

Word has been received that G. H. Rowswell died in Toronto on Dec. 30. The deceased was a very successful general merchant of Elkhorn, Man., which business he sold out some time ago on account of poor health.

There is little or no snow over a large portion of Manitoba, and not enough for sleighing anywhere. Cattle are feeding out on the prairie. Very little hay will be needed this winter, and a good deal will be held over for next year.

In our last issue it was stated that Burton & Hill, general dealers, of Carberry, Man., were opening a branch store at Oak Lake. This is a mistake. They have bought the dry goods and clothing business of J. W. Shaw, of Griswold, Man.

On the application of Mr. Clougher, who is a shareholder largely interested in the Empire Brewing Company, Winnipeg, an order was made by Chief Justice Taylor, winding up the company. Mr. Newton was appointed provisional liquidator.

J. L. Blair & Co., dry goods, advertises giving up business in Winnipeg, and will devote their entire attention to their new business opened this fall at Carberry. The have given a contract for the erection of a large brick building at that place, work to commence on it early in the spring.

Notice was given in the advertising columns of THE COMMERCIAL last week that the well known wholesale commission firm of Henderson

& Bull would hereafter be continued under the style of W. F. Henderson & Co. Mr. Bull retired from the firm some time ago to assume the management of the Royal Soap Company, but it is only now that a change has been made in the firm name.

On Saturday evening the employees of the Northwest Aerated Water Co., Winnipeg, were entertained by E. S. Hill, proprietor, to an oyster supper at his residence. About the commencement of the evening Mr. Hill was presented with a case of pipes containing a fine meerschaum and a French brier, also a very handsome tobacco chest, accompanied by an address expressive of the esteem in which he was held by his employees.

J. D. Carscaden, of the firm of Carscaden, Peck & Co., arrived in Winnipeg to spend the holidays. Mr. Carscaden has had the management of the branch house established by the firm at Vancouver. He has pushed business energetically in British Columbia, and has well merited the large degree of success attained. The Vancouver branch already has a large trade. He reports great progress all over British Columbia.

Until the 1st of October next the retail stores of Winnipeg will close at 7 o'clock sharp, by arrangement between the merchants and the Early Closing Association. This shows that union is strength. The following officers have been elected by the Association: President, W. G. Pennington; vice president, Jas. McMillan; treasurer, E. W. Low; secretary, Robt. Wier; executive committee, Mallabar, Pelkey, Brown, Inslu, Styles.

W. F. Doll, jeweller, Winnipeg, who has had trouble with the customs, reports that Messrs. McMichael and Waters, the customs officials who came from Ottawa, examined his accounts with reference to recent seizures and found them satisfactory. A thousand dollars worth of jewelry stopped some time ago was ordered to be released, and Messrs. McMichael and Waters expressed a regret at the inconvenience to which he had been subjected.

The Inland Revenue collections at Winnipeg for Dec. were:

Spirits	.....	14,545 50
Malt	.....	1,450 57
Tobacco	.....	7,468 20
Cigars	.....	249 00
Petroleum inspec.	.....	198 50
Total	.....	\$23,911 86
December, 1889	.....	23,293 15
Increase	.....	618 71

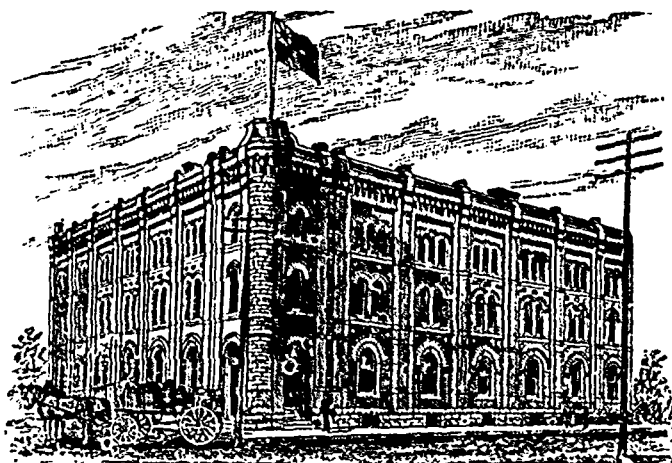
Customs collections at the port of Winnipeg during December were as follows:

Description.	Value.	
	1889.	1890.
Exported	\$ 82,471 00	\$178,875 00
Imported—dutiable	109,618 00	103,795 00
Imported—free	27,549 00	278,244 00
Total imported	\$137,167 00	\$382,039 00
Entered for consumption—dutiable	\$10,673 00	\$108,830 00
Entered for consumption—free	27,549 00	278,244 00
Total for consumption	\$38,222 00	\$387,074 00
Duty collected	\$ 31,687 55	\$ 34,495 96

Saskatchewan.

Thomson & Armstrong have formed a partnership, at Prince Albert, as painters, glaziers, etc.

F. W. Shea has sold out his stock, fixtures and interest in the Eclipse saloon, Prince Albert to T. Ballentyne.

GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.

G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES
CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Launch of the "Empress of Japan."

The "Empress of Japan" the second of the three steel twin-screw steamers built for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was launched on Saturday last from the yard of the Naval Construction and Armaments Company at Barrow-in-Furness. The third is at present in course of construction. These vessels are, as our readers know, intended to sail from Vancouver to Yokohama, and will cover the distance in considerably less time than it is done at present. The "Empress of Japan" is 485 ft. long over all, 440 ft. between perpendiculars, breadth moulded 51 ft., depth moulded 36 ft., tonnage 5,700 tons gross. The engines will indicate about 10,000 horse-power. She, like her sister ships, has been built to Admiralty requirements as a cruiser, and can be armed and made ready for duty in a few hours, her guns being stored in readiness at Vancouver and Hong Kong. Her armaments will consist of the largest type of 4.7 in. guns.

Lord Hartington, at a subsequent lunch, proposed "Success to the "Empress of Japan," which, he said, was the second of three ships which the Naval Construction and Armaments Company was building for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and which, when completed, were destined to run from Vancouver to Japan and China. The Barrow company was, he said, proud that Lady Alice Stanley had performed the ceremony of launching this ship, because not only was Lord Stanley of Preston, her father-in-law, connected with this district, but was at the present time still more intimately connected with Canada; and although he (Lord Hartington) had once suffered a severe defeat at his hands, his lordship was now Governor-General of a Dominion which was largely interested in these vessels. He had only one other observation to make, and that was that, although these ships would form the connecting-link between Canada and Japan and China, the Canadian route would not be so complete and perfect as it was capable of being made until communication was established by a first-class line of vessels between England and Canada direct. He trusted through the agency of the Naval Construction and Armaments Company, and by the active exertions of their managing director, Mr. Bryce-Douglas, who had recently

been to Canada on this very important matter, that in short time a new enterprise would be launched, which would open up direct communication with British ports and Canadian Atlantic ports, and thence by means of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway, open up steam communication not only with China and Japan but with the Australasian Colonies. Circumstances connected with the State business of this country might perhaps somewhat delay the inception of this enterprise, but he had not the slightest doubt that, sooner or later, the enterprise would be completed, and that the Barrow Company would play a very considerable part in establishing this very valuable communication. He gave the toast of the "Empress of Japan."—*Canadian Gazette*, London, England, Dec. 8.

Furs in London.

The London, England, correspondent of the *New York Fur Trade Review* writes as follows to that journal:—The season 1890 has just drawn to a close, and taken all round has been a very fair year for the fur trade generally. At the beginning of the season the outlook was not at all promising, but as soon as trade began to move it was seen that a very large business would be done in Persians, and this article has done remarkably well throughout, and as it is an article that runs into money it has helped the fur trade very considerably, and then on top of this the "boom" in fur seals has enabled some of the old established merchants in this city to clear out stocks that have been accumulating for years past, for it is well known that during the last month or six weeks that anything in the shape of a fur seal could be sold almost blindfolded, and we are of the opinion that both these articles will sell well the coming season.

The article that has sold for the million has been Moufflon. Very large quantities have changed hands, but the profits have been closely cut, in many instances like giving 100 cents for a dollar. Another article that has done exceedingly well is Australian opossum, some hundreds of thousands of which have been cut into narrow edgings for the trimmings of cloaks and jackets. This style of trimmings has come about in this way. Squirrel lock and back

WHOLESALE JEWELER.

Manufacturer and Importer of

Watches, Diamonds,

Jewelry, Clocks, Etc.

Tools, Material,

Etc., Etc.

Prices guaranteed as low as any House in Canada. Write for quotations. Call and see us when in the City.

433 and 435 MAIN STREET.

W. F. DOLL.

linings having been so high in price the manufacturers have ceased to use them to a large extent and in their place have used a quilted lining with just this narrow edging of opossum all round the garment. Our opinion of this article is that it will have a good run next season.

Grey kimmer. This article has been in fair demand, but exclusively for the West End trade.

Bears. This article has sold very well in trimmings, but boas have been at a discount, this has come about by a great rage for the Medici collar, in fact scarcely any garment for a lady will sell here without one of these collars. Skunk has also done very well and we believe will do better still next season.

Nutria has been sold very freely, especially the German lusted skins—our friends on the Continent having greatly improved the appearance of this article indeed it runs the London silvering very hard and we believe will knock it out entirely next year.

The farmer's *Advocate*, published at London, Ont., and Winnipeg, sends out with its Christmas number a handsome portrait of Hon. John Carling, Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

The Quebec provincial government has granted this year a bonus of fifty cents per ton on beets delivered to manufacturers, and a special commission has been authorized to study the question of sugar beet culture to go to Europe, the United States and Ontario and report at the next session of the legislature.

The Nipissing & James Bay railway company has purchased the right of way from Lanase, which is the northern terminus of the Nipissing railway, to a point in the immediate vicinity of North Bay, and put it in readiness for construction of the road. The Ontario government has granted the company a bonus of \$3,000 per mile for the first fifty miles which will take the road to Lake Samogaming. Eighty miles will be the length of the first section, extending from North Bay to Lake Temiscamique. Application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at the next session for the usual bonds and if secured the directors intend to commence construction at once.

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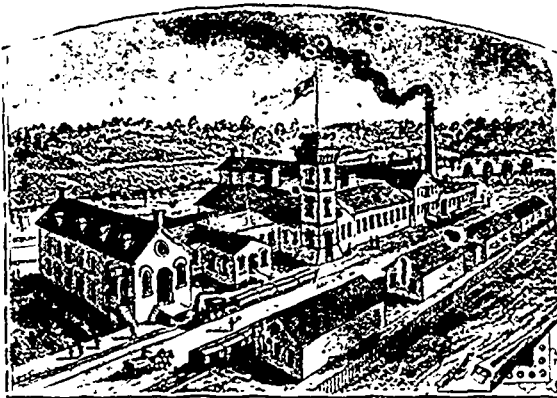
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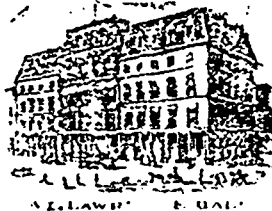
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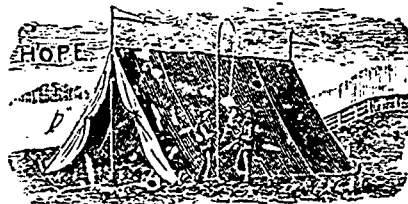
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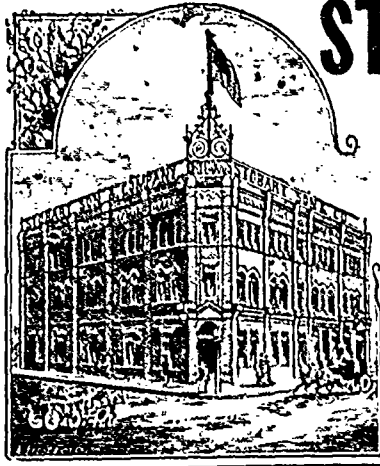
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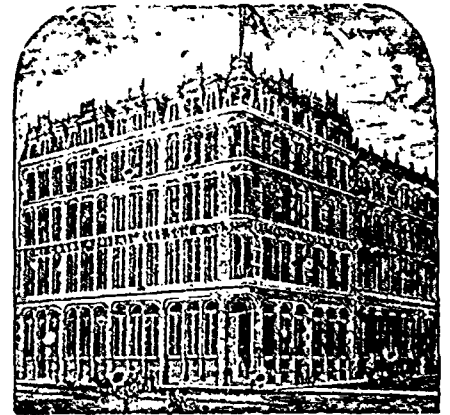
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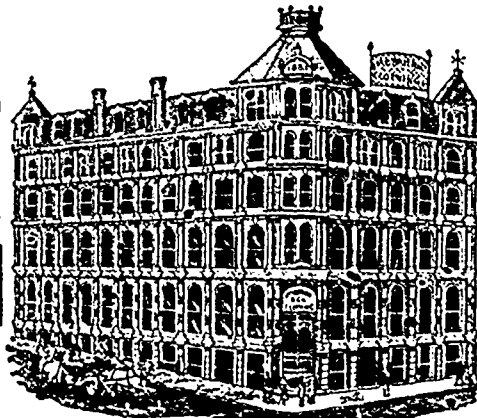
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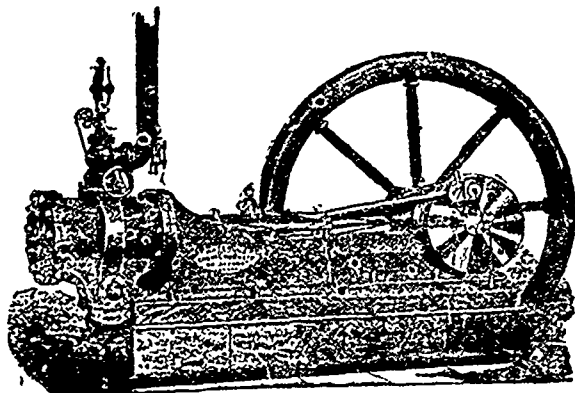
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY, 12, 1891.

SUGAR BEETS IN CANADA.

It is stated that Dominion Minister of Finance Foster, while on his trade mission to the West Indies recently, told the people there that the cultivation of the sugar beet had been a failure in Canada, and could never be made a success. The establishment of a beet sugar factory was undertaken in Quebec province some years ago, which did not result very successfully, but this does not furnish a satisfactory reason for the statement that sugar beets cannot be grown to advantage in Canada. Quebec is but a small portion of the Dominion, and thought beets may not be grown to advantage there, it is quite possible, and even probable, that they may be grown very successfully in other parts of the Dominion. In fact, even so far as Quebec is concerned, it seems that the people there still believe that the sugar beet can be grown to advantage, for the local government has authorized the granting of a bonus of 50 cents per ton on sugar beets delivered to manufacturers, in order to encourage the industry. A commission has also been appointed by the Quebec government to make a study of the question, with a view to further fostering the industry.

In Ontario the provincial government has also been looking into the cultivation of the sugar beet. The Ontario department of agriculture has recently issued a bulletin showing the result of a series of experiments in beet culture in various districts of that province. The general conclusions reached by Professor James, of Guelph, and W. Skaffe, of Montreal, who have been giving the matter attention in behalf of the government, are to the effect that while there is great room for improvement in the methods of cultivation, as affecting both the amount of sugar and the degree of purity, sugar beets of fine quality may be grown in many parts of Ontario, with proper care. The latter gentleman says:—

"The general appearance of the samples, together with their net weight and analyses, seems to point to the general conclusion that the yield per acre in the Province of Ontario would be higher than in Europe, while the percentage of sugar would be as high under intelligent cultivation."

So much for eastern Canada. This does not look as though the cultivation of the beet could never be made a success. But there is yet western Canada to be heard from. In British Columbia experiments have been made in growing the sugar beet, and as far as tested they have proved very successful. The great prairie region, with its varied soil and climate, also, no doubt, possesses districts adapted to the cultivation of this beet. In fact it has been demonstrated that sugar beets possessing an unusually large proportion of sugar-forming substance, can be grown in Manitoba and portions of the territories. Moreover, the beets here produce an abundant crop. So far as the cultivation of the beet is concerned, therefore, there seems to be no reason why it cannot be grown to the best advantage. The cost of turning the beet

into sugar, and other conditions relating to the profitable manufacture of the article here, remain to be considered aside from the adaptability of the soil and climate for the production of these beets. If the latter are favorable, there would seem to be nothing in the way of establishing an important industry in western Canada in the cultivation of sugar beets and the manufacture of sugar from these roots.

At Whitewood, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, 250 miles west of Winnipeg, a move has been made toward establishing a beet sugar industry. Some gentlemen resident in that district, in connection with capitalists abroad, undertook to experiment with sugar beets. Count Rollignac, of Whitewood, distributed last spring a quantity of the seed of the beet among the farmers of the district. An expert was brought out from the Old Country last fall to test the roots which had been grown from this seed. A number of tests were made at a public meeting held at Whitewood, with the following result:—

The first test was the French sugar beet, large size, 17 beets weighing 24 lbs. 14 oz., gave 16.70 per cent of saccharine matter. Next test with the small beet called Villemorni, improved, 21 beets weighing 27 lbs. 12 oz., gave 17.53 per cent, and 3 tests on 21 German beets gave an average 13 per cent. A subsequent test of the small beet gave 18 per cent. The expert was of the opinion that the soil and climate of that district were admirably adapted to the cultivation of the beet.

It is said that capitalists in France are interested in the project of the establishment of a sugar refinery at Whitewood, and the movers in the enterprise state that all arrangements have been made to go on with the enterprise in the near future. No doubt the gentlemen interested have satisfied themselves as to the conditions of manufacturing the sugar in this country, as well as those concerning the growing of the beets. It is therefore to be hoped that nothing will come in the way to prevent the carrying out of the enterprise. Sugar is a staple commodity of every day consumption in every family. The manufacture of such an important and such an expensive article in the aggregate, in this country, instead of relying upon importations, is greatly to be desired. It would mean the saving of a large amount of money now sent out of the country, and, besides, would give profitable employment to our farmers in growing the beets, as well as to those engaged directly in the manufacture of sugar.

IMMIGRATION.

The return of Premier Greenway from England, recalls again the subject of immigration. This is the question of first importance to Manitoba and western Canada at large. We have here a vast territory, with room for millions of inhabitants, a most productive soil, a healthy and enjoyable climate, and free and enlightened government. Everything in fact to induce immigration and make the country the home of a great people. What we want is the people. This means the right kind of people. We are better to go slower and get a desirable class of settlers, than have the country fill up rapidly

with undesirable immigrants. We want people who are morally, mentally and physically adapted to our civilization, and willing to become citizens in the fullest sense of the word. With such people a great future is in store for the country. We have the cradle here to bring to maturity a great and prosperous people.

In some parts of the United States the evil of undesirable immigration is readily apparent. Canada happily has been more favored in this matter, and though we have not drawn as largely from the crowded countries of the old world as the republic, what we have received has been of a superior quality. In the United States there is a strong movement now to restrict undesirable immigration. On this point *Bradstreet's* says:—

"The restriction of undesirable immigration is a subject that bids fair to engage the attention of Congress at the present session. The need of restrictive measures formed the subject of some recommendations in the President's message, and already several bills dealing with the matter have been introduced. One of these measures brought forward by Representative Lodge, of Massachusetts, is in line with the suggestions made by Surgeon-General Hamilton in his report recently made to the Secretary of the Treasury. One of the main features of the bill is the requirement of a consular certificate attesting that the intending immigrant is a person of good character, not assisted by charity or otherwise to emigrate, able to read and write in his native language, and able to read the Constitution of the United States either in his native language or in English, together with a medical certificate attesting the physical and mental soundness of the immigrant."

Should the tide of undesirable immigration be forced aside from the United States, there is danger that at least a portion of it might be turned toward Canada. Hence the necessity for watchfulness in this respect. As a rule a good class of immigrants come from certain countries, while from other countries the bulk of immigration is not of a desirable class. From some countries the immigrants, though speaking a different language and differing materially in their manners and customs from us, soon adapt themselves to the altered circumstances and in time make excellent citizens. Those who do not so readily adopt the ways of our country, are generally in other respects also less desirable citizens.

As for Mr. Greenway's work while across the Atlantic, he states that he did not open an immigration agency in England, as was generally expected, but he reports that he has gained a great deal of valuable information which will be useful in formulating an immigration policy for Manitoba. He seemed to intimate that the expense of carrying out his views may be greater than the legislature would care to assume. In this particular we believe, that if properly expended, Manitoba can afford to lay out a considerable sum in securing desirable immigration. We believe this is the feeling of our people generally, particularly the business community.

PRINCE ALBERT WHEAT.

Since the opening of the Saskatchewan country by railway, a good deal has been heard about that region. Travellers who have visited the north Saskatchewan country, have always come away loud in their praise of the beauties of the country, and its many advantages for

settlement. A representative of THE COMMERCIAL, who recently visited Prince Albert, was therefore prepared to see a fine country, and in this he was not disappointed. The country is an undulating park region, with a deep, black soil, such as is found in the very richest portions of the fertile belt. Numerous bluffs of trees are scattered all over the country, and everywhere vegetation shows a luxurious growth. The three great requisites to settlement—wood, water and hay, combined with a rich soil, are here readily obtainable.

The town of Prince Albert is itself a surprise. It has many good brick buildings, and a good class of frame structures, schools, churches, etc. Altogether the buildings are of a better class than in most towns of the size, and the commercial importance of the place is much greater than could have been expected. People wonder how it is that such a thrifty town has been built up so far from a railway, and the general inference is, that where so much has been accomplished with the disadvantage which the place has labored under in the past, that great things will be done in the future.

Now that the holiday season is over, THE COMMERCIAL will have time and space to give some attention to the Prince Albert country in its following issues. For the present we will have a little to say about Prince Albert wheat. It is well known that the farther north wheat can be successfully grown, the better the quality is. The northern portions of the states of Minnesota and Dakota were formerly spoken of as the hard wheat region. Later the southern or settled portion of the province of Manitoba was included in the hard wheat belt, but it is within the possibilities that these districts will soon have to yield up the palm to the country still farther north. Indeed, in the case of Minnesota and Dakota, it is known that wheat is already deteriorating, and the future supply of hard wheat will gradually have to be sought farther north. How far north this hard wheat belt extends, has not been determined, but the future may show that Prince Albert occupies about the central position in the region which grows the very finest wheat.

The visit of a representative of THE COMMERCIAL has already borne fruit which will be of great advantage to the Prince Albert country, as well as furnish some valuable information. A sample of wheat was discovered during this visit which at once took the eye of THE COMMERCIAL representative, who is something of a judge of wheat. Hundreds of samples of wheat grown in Manitoba and the Territories in the season of 1890, had been examined, but nothing to compare with the Prince Albert wheat was seen anywhere. The wheat referred to was grown by Wm. Plaxton, who resides about six miles from Prince Albert. The wheat is of the "Ladoga" variety, and was the third crop grown by him in succession, from a small quantity of seed procured in the spring of 1888. The samples of each year in succession show that the wheat improves very much from being cultivated in our northern wheat belt. The crop this year yielded about thirty-five bushels per acre, weighing sixty-six and a half pounds to the imperial measured bushel. It is a pure hard wheat, bright in color, and of the finest

quality. A sack of this wheat was procured by the publisher of this journal, and samples were sent to leading grain exchanges, grain and milling journals, grain dealers and wheat and flour experts in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. Replies have been received from some to whom samples were sent, expressive of their wonder at such a fine wheat. These replies will be published in a future number, and they will be such as to establish the reputation of Prince Albert as a wheat region. Some of the experts pronounce this the finest spring wheat they ever saw. The samples sent out were not hand-picked, as is sometimes the case with special samples, but just as it came from the grower's granary.

The distribution of this wheat, as a result of the visit of THE COMMERCIAL representative to Prince Albert, will establish the reputation of that region for producing the finest sample of wheat grown anywhere in the country in the year 1890. In fact, the sample sent out will do more than this. It will establish the reputation of that district as a famous wheat region.

There is one view of this question which is especially important. British millers are hard pressed in their business by the importations of foreign flour. A supply of choice hard wheat would be the salvation of the British milling industry. At present their only source of supply is from Manitoba and the region immediately to the south of this province. But here the difficulty is that the great home milling concerns secure the pick of the wheat, and what is left reaches the Atlantic coast in a considerably altered condition, from mixture with inferior wheats. Prince Albert is nearer the seaboard than any of these other wheat-exporting regions. A railway haul of 500 to 600 miles would take its wheat to a seaport on Hudson bay, where it could be shipped direct by water to British markets. By this route the wheat would be shipped in its purity, because there would be no inferior soft wheats to mix with it.

British millers have been endeavoring to formulate a plan by which they could procure a steady supply of hard wheat. It has been proposed that these millers should form a company, build a line of elevators from Dakota to the Atlantic seaboard, and import their own wheat direct from the growers. There is a far easier and better plan than this to procure a supply of the desired commodity. This is in the opening of the Hudson bay route. The Hudson bay railway is the key to unlock the door for British millers to the very centre of the finest hard wheat country in the world. Nothing further would be required, for the supply of wheat would very soon be forthcoming. In a very few years, and perhaps as soon as the route could be opened and put in operation, the supply of wheat would be well up to the requirements of British millers for this class of grain.

FREIGHT RATES.

The grain trade of Manitoba has been kept in suspense for some time over an expected advance in freight rates. It was understood that the advance of 5 cents per 100 pounds between Minneapolis and Chicago would bring about an advance in rates from Manitoba points. The

Northern Pacific railway, which has considerable mileage in Manitoba, would of course be subject to the advanced rate, and it was understood that rates would be advanced from Manitoba points to correspond. The Canadian Pacific of course has its line independent of the Chicago route, but it was believed that an effort was being made to bring about an advance of rates on this line as well. The advance in rates between Minneapolis and Chicago from 7½ to 12½ cents, is of course due to the closing of navigation, the very low summer rate of 7½ cents being in competition with the Duluth and lake route. It would naturally affect through all rail shipments from Manitoba, via Chicago.

THE COMMERCIAL last week foreshadowed what the probable result would be, and in this we were mainly correct, though pleased to announce that there will be no advance in rates to the seaboard from Manitoba. The only advance will be in rates to Toronto and Ontario points. These rates will be advanced as foreshadowed in THE COMMERCIAL last week. In December last a reduction was made in the all-rail rates from Manitoba to Toronto and western Ontario points, the reduction from Winnipeg being from 46 to 41½ cents per 100 pounds on wheat, flour, etc., and to 42 cents on oats, barley, etc. The old rate from Brandon was 47 cents per 100 pounds. The reduced rate did not apply to Montreal and points east. The old rates will now be restored, coming into force again to-day (January 12), so that the rate from Winnipeg will be 46 cents to either Toronto or Montreal, and 47 cents from Brandon.

It is a matter for satisfaction that the advance in seaboard rates expected has not been made. Whatever has led to this, the result is satisfactory. Considerable newspaper controversy has been stirred up over the rate situation, by parties desirous of making capital out of the matter, and some ridiculous charges were made. In this connection we cannot but commend the honorable course taken by superintendent Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific, in the following letter addressed by him to the editor of the Winnipeg Free Press:—

SIR,—In order that there may be no misunderstanding about the position of this company in connection with the recent newspaper discussion about the proposed advance in grain rates, I desire to state that within the past few weeks the condition of rates south of St. Paul compelled a slight reduction to Ontario points, and when the rates were advanced on 5th January by the lines south of St. Paul five (5) cents per hundred pounds on wheat, we considered the advisability of restoring the regular rates from Manitoba, and an understanding has now been arrived at whereby the rates to Ontario will be restored in a few days. The export rates, however, will not be increased, and there is no truth in the reported attitude of the Northern Pacific railway in the matter. We do not want any prestige that does not belong to us, nor do we wish to put any responsibility upon our competitors that does not belong to them.

W. WHYTE,
General Supt.

REPEALING THE COMMERCIAL TAX.

The board of trade of Victoria, B.C., has made a wise move, we believe, in asking for the repeal of the tax upon commercial travellers visiting that city. At present commercial men

who visit Victoria are compelled to pay a tax of \$50 before they can do business. The object evidently is to protect the local wholesale trade, and perhaps raise a revenue from the commercial visitors, it being a frequent claim put forth that while local houses are taxed heavily for municipal purposes, the travellers come in and do a large trade without contributing to the revenue. This, however, is not a solid argument. The houses represented by these travellers pay their taxes at their headquarters. If the rule to compel travellers to pay a special tax were good, on account of the local revenue derived therefrom, Victoria travellers would of course expect to pay a tax when visiting Nanaimo, or Kamloops, or any other outside town.

On the score of protection to local wholesale houses, it is very doubtful if the Victoria trade gains anything from this tax. The travellers may stay away from Victoria, but they still have all the rest of the province to work in. Besides retail dealers in Victoria who wish to buy from outside houses will not be restrained therefrom on this account. As has been seen in the case of Victoria, these local retailers cross over to Vancouver or some other place, where they meet the travellers and make their purchases. Thus Victoria loses the trade of these commercial men, and besides secures their ill will. We think it will be decidedly better for Victoria dealers to work in open competition with eastern houses. This commercial tax is an antiquated notion, which has been banished from progressive communities. It is not worthy of a thrifty and enterprising city like Victoria. The knowledge spread abroad that such a tax is imposed, will do the city more harm many times over than any slight gain which may be derived locally therefrom. The board of trade has therefore shown its good sense in asking for the repeal of the law, and no doubt the request will soon be acted upon.

The jobbing trade of Victoria no doubt suffers some from unfair eastern competition. It is claimed that eastern houses come in and sell to the jobbing trade afterwards go around the city and sell the same goods to the local retail customers of these jobbers. This is

a feature of trade which is a cause of complaint in other places as well as Victoria. The only thing the jobbers can do in this case is to discriminate as to the houses they buy from.

The stock of E. G. Collier, general store, Regina, is in the sheriff's hands.

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see our goods write us and our traveller will
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WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

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ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF

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Our travellers visit Manitoba, North-
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**ALL KINDS OF
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IN THE DOMINION.

100 AND 102 FRONT STREET WEST

TORONTO.

Robert Mitchell & Co.,

MONTREAL, - P.Q.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

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Engineers', Plumbers', Gas & Steamfitters'
BRASS GOODS.

Montreal Brass Works.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Monetary affairs in the city continue to move with a kind of braced up gait, and still with sufficient freedom to prevent any actual inconvenience to the regular flow of trade. There can be no doubt, but that the stringency in the east keeps quite a pressure on our local bank branches, and with the slow movement of grain at continued low prices, the province is not relieving itself from its financial burdens as quickly as could be wished. Since the opening of 1891, quite a quantity of general trade paper has gone to discount, and while the proportion of renewals has decreased considerably since the early portion of December, there is still too much patching up and part paying for this season of the year. Banks have met freely all demands of regular customers, but requests for promiscuous discounts from outside parties have, with few exceptions, met with refusal, even when the names on the paper were good, and the transactions bona fide trade ones. The policy at the banks is, in short, regular ratios but no extras. The discount rates are steady from 7 to 8 per cent, but the proportion of paper taken at the lower of these two figures is smaller than it was a few months ago. In real estate mortgage loans the business doing is limited. City applications are very few, and farmers, as is their custom when things are not so prosperous as they would like, are not so anxious to increase financial obligations. To this must be added the fact, that agents are not pushing new business, and while money is so much in demand in the east at high rates, companies are not compelled to push their money out, even at the rates which are usually paid in Manitoba. The interest rate on farm loans is quoted at 8 per cent., but this is in a great measure nominal. On city loans an actual rate cannot be had, the applications being so scarce. On first-class rent producing property in the centre of the city, 7 per cent. is the quotation given, and there are no funds from private parties, being offered at 6 on such security, such as were available six months ago.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The wholesale trade of the city seems not to have awakened from its holiday nap, and in most branches there seems to be a feeling of uncertainty as to the advisability of starting in for the year with push or energy, or pursuing a cautious course during the spring and summer. The quantity of products still available for export seems to dictate the bold course, while the discontent among farmers and others at the low prices and demoralized state of eastern and European grain markets sounds the note of caution, and unless there is a speedy improvement in the state of those markets, the cautious course will prevail. An advance of ten cents in the price of wheat would, however, change the feeling entirely, and bring general confidence.

In lines connected with building and contracting everything is naturally quiet at present, and a full month more of a sleep may be looked for in these branches. In staples of every day consumpt the holiday feeling is not gone yet, and even in lines of season goods, where spring and summer samples are being shown, the movement is slow and irresolute. In no branch can there be said to be an

rush, no matter how hectic, and in the majority the feeling is one of quietness if not deadness. The great complaint is, that returns are too slow to encourage any attempt at pushing.

BURNING OILS.

There is no change to report. Business goes slowly. Quotations are: Water White, 31c; Eocene, 33c; Sun-light, 28c; Naptha, per case, \$3.50; deodorized gasoline, \$3.50.

FUEL.

In fuel the wood question has been something of a disturbing factor of late. The continued absence of snow to such a late date in the season, has interfered seriously with the wood trade. There is lots of good cordwood in the bush, but it cannot be hauled out to the railway to advantage on wagons, and dealers have been waiting for snow to move it. All the good wood within reasonable distance of the railway has been brought in, and the stuff offering in the market now is very poor quality, being old dozy wood or green stuff which has been cut near the railway. Wood of any kind is therefore in short supply, and good wood of some kinds hardly obtainable. The mild weather has made the consumptive demand very light, and on this account the shortage has not been felt and prices remain comparatively low. Quotations are the same, and as follows: Anthracite coal delivered, in the city retail, \$9.25; bituminous, \$8; Lethbridge coal, \$7.50. Tamarac wood in car lots on track, \$4.25 to \$4.50; poplar \$2.60 to \$3.10; oak, \$6; maple, \$6.50 as to quality. Wood is delivered retail in the city at a range of about 50 cents per short cord over car lot prices. Good oak sold as low as \$4.50 on track last week, but this was under special circumstances and not a regular quotation.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.

The feeling is pretty quiet in these branches, and it seems hard to get the ball fairly rolling for 1891. Travellers are all on the road, but country retailers are slow in taking hold of spring and summer lines, and the slowness of collections causes some anxiety as to the advisability of pushing sales too keenly.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

The variety of fresh fish is still limited, but wider than it was in our last report. Smelt, sprats and B. C. halibut are still to be had but not in wholesale quantities. Cod and haddock from the Atlantic coast are quoted at 8c per pound. Finnan haddock in 30 pound boxes are quoted at 9½c a pound. Whitefish range from 5 to 6c a pound according to quality. Oysters are quoted: Standards, \$2, and Selects \$2.25 a gallon.

GREEN FRUITS.

Things have been quiet in this branch, and stocks in the city are low. New stocks of apples and oranges are expected shortly, and prices may be considerably changed. As yet no change has taken place. Quotations are: Apples, good to fancy, \$6 to \$7; Messina lemons, \$8 to \$8.50 a box; Florida oranges, \$5 to \$6.50 a box, according to size and quality; bananas, \$3.50 a bunch; winter pears, \$3.50 to \$3.75 a box; cranberries in barrels, Bell and Cherry, \$11; Bell and Bugle, \$11.50; Cape Cod, \$12; Malaga grapes in 50 pound kegs, \$8 to \$8.50.

GROCERIES.

The feeling in this staple branch has been decidedly slow since the opening of 1891, and wholesalers are not too hopeful over the situation. Collections are tantalizingly slow

and that is the key note of the dissatisfaction. Although there are no changes in prices of staple lines reported, the near future may bring some startling ones. With the admission of sugar duty free by the United States in a few weeks, some reduction of Canadian tariff becomes imperative. With States refiners offering to deliver granulated in March at ½c in New York, Canadian refiners will scarcely have the gall to hold prices up to 6c or over. There is not enough vim to business to bring about any fluctuations here, and the quotations of three weeks ago are still doing duty, and it is unnecessary to quote those here. There is also some hope that ere many weeks there will be some let up to the high figures in coffee, although there is no hope of any heavy decline.

RAW FURS.

Regarding the situation the New York *Fur Trade Review* says: "Notwithstanding the recent financial disturbances, which should express the necessity for caution, the raw fur season is opening with a rush and a boom. A prominent London house some time since circulated a warning that 'prospects are bad for the next fur sale, owing to the existing condition of the money market;' the note was a word in season, and should not be forgotten by shippers, who should remember that dealers abroad are not interested to any extent in any kind of American furs, and are not, if the late auction sales are a criterion, prepared to pay cost for our goods. If the present anxious dealers are buying for the home market on orders their quotations may be justified, but if they are purchasing on speculation they will merely extend the loss side of their accounts. The collection is too large for domestic consumption, and in consequence the goods will have to be largely sacrificed at home, or sold at a loss abroad. We advise extreme caution, and believe that quotations should be promptly reduced to reasonably safe figures."

Attention should be given to this extract from the New York paper by western dealers. Furs are largely a luxury, and it is quite possible that the financial stringency may adversely affect furs. Anyway, our American furs do not seem to be attracting their just share of attention in British and European markets, fashions leading largely for other furs, with the exception of seal. Fur sales during 1891 will be held in London on the following dates:—Hudson Bay Company's sale on 19th January. C. M. Lampson & Co., 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 26th January. Hudson Bay Company, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th March. C. M. Lampson & Co., 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 23rd March. C. M. Lampson & Co., 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th June. C. M. Lampson & Co., 26th, 27th 28th, 29th and 30th October.

In the Winnipeg market there is nothing further to report in the line of prices. The following quotations represent a fair range of values in the Winnipeg market for the skins named, the range being from poor to prime skins: Badger, from 5 to 75c; bear, black, 50c to \$25; do brown, \$1 to \$18; do grizzly, \$1 to \$15; beaver, 50c to \$7.50; castor, \$2.50 to \$4 per pound; ermines, 1c to 2c; fisher, \$1.50 to \$6.50; fox, cross, 75c to \$5; fox, kit, 10c to 45c; fox, red, 25c to \$1.50; fox, silver, \$5 to \$60; lynx, 25c to \$3; marten, 75c to \$1.50; mink, 5c to 85c; musquash, 3c to 10c; otter, \$1.50 to \$8.50; raccoon, 50c to 85c; skunk, 5c to 75c; wolf, large, \$1.50 to \$2.25; wolf, small, 25c to 70c; Wolverines, \$2 to \$4.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

The week has not been a favorable one for wheat. There has not been much change in prices, and the close in leading American markets on Friday, Jan. 9, was only a trifle under a week ago. There has, however, been a heavy and dull feeling. Improved weather conditions in the winter wheat region of the west was one cause of weakness. Cables were irregular, some days reporting slight gains, followed by declines. The visible supply continues to increase, whereas a year ago it was showing a weekly decline. Receipts at leading spring wheat points up to Wednesday were 1,594 cars, against 1,125 cars for the corresponding period a year ago. These liberal receipts, increasing stocks, with the wheat harvest commenced in Australia and Argentine, were not reassuring features to those who have believed that there would yet by a sharp export demand: high prices for American wheat before the new year had grown very old. At Chicago on Tuesday May wheat was 15c higher than a year ago, while Liverpool was only 7c higher than a year ago. Receipts of Pacific coast wheat at eastern points was another feature of weakness. St. Louis millers are reported to be grinding Pacific states wheat.

In Manitoba there was if anything an easier tendency in prices. No. 2 hard held at about 60c in Manitoba country markets, this being the price to farmers, but at fewer points was there an inclination to go above this figure than noted a week ago. The unsettled feeling, owing to the expected advance in freight rates, was removed by the official announcement early in the week that there would be no advance in rates from Manitoba to seaboard points. Rates from Manitoba to Toronto and western Ontario points will be restored on Jan. 12 to the tariff in force up to December last. This is 1c advance from Winnipeg on wheat and flour, and 2c advance from Brandon. This will not affect the situation materially, as there is little movement of wheat on these rates. The principal movement of wheat is through to the seaboard, and for this the rates will not be changed. The fact that very little wheat is going into store at Lake Superior elevators, is one of the peculiarities of the season. An explanation for this is found in the close financial situation. With the scarcity of money, banks are not disposed to advance on wheat going into winter storage. This has a tendency to force the wheat right through to market, where it can be realized upon sooner. The movement to Ontario points is light, the demand from millers there for Manitoba wheat, being supplied from store at Owen Sound, etc., from water shipments before the close of navigation. Deliveries at Manitoba country points have continued fairly large, and the amount already marketed makes it indisputable that Manitoba will turn out a large quantity of wheat this year, for on account of low prices there has been a strong tendency to hold among farmers, and many have marketed only to meet pressing needs. About 2,500,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat is in sight, west of the lakes. Cars were scarce last week, which decreased the movement, and with the long haul through to the seaboard, which keeps cars

long on the road, there appears to be danger ahead of a blockade.

On the Winnipeg exchange there was a little more activity than the previous week. On Monday No. 2 hard sold at 96 cents per bushel, on a basis of Montreal freights, No. 2 frosted sold at 41c here on Tuesday. A sale of feed wheat was made on Wednesday at 29c per bushel at a country point. On Thursday, three cars of No. 3 hard, Montreal freight, sold for 85c; feed wheat, Brandon freight, brought 30c. The closing days of the week were very dull, and there were no transactions on Saturday.

FLOUR.

There has been no change in the local situation of flour, prices here being held as before. Easier prices were reported from eastern markets, where Manitoba brands were offered some lower. Quotations in jobbing lots to the local trade, per 100 pounds are as follows: Patents, \$2.60; strong bakers', \$2.40; XXXX, \$1.40; superfine, \$1.20; middlings, \$2.60; graham flour, \$2.50; cracked wheat, \$2.50; buckwheat flour, \$3.75.

MILLSTUFFS.

There is some improvement in the city demand for millstuffs, but the main movement is eastward, Manitoba bran bringing \$17 to \$18 and shorts \$19 to \$20 per ton at Montreal. In the Winnipeg market the price is unchanged, at \$12 for bran and \$14 for shorts per ton.

MEALS, OIL CAKE, ETC.

Cornmeal is higher, on account of the high price of corn in the States, and it could not now be laid down at former prices quoted here. Oatmeal is unchanged. An advance in oatmeal is reported in Ontario markets. Prices are: Oil cake in bags, \$21 a ton; oil cake meal in ton lots, \$26.50; in car lots f.o.b. \$25; Oatmeal, standard, \$2.60; granulated, \$2.70 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, \$2.70 per sack of 80 pounds; Cornmeal is held at \$1.90 per 100 lbs. Pot barley, \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$3.00.

GROUND FEED.

Most chop feeds are a mixture of barley, oats and damaged wheat, and are worth from \$13 to \$16 per ton as to quality. Wheat feed alone brings the lowest quotation.

OATS.

There has been a decrease in farmers' offerings in this market on account of lower prices. Buyers were also less active during the week. On the market about 27c was the ruling price for ordinary quality, and 28c was paid for milling oats, with a few choice taken at 29c per bushel of 34 pounds. At country points prices to farmers ranged at 25 to 27c per bushel, and car lots on track at 28 to 29c. Latest eastern advices were rather easier, and quoted at 44 to 45c per bushel at Montreal. Manitoba shippers have been realizing better prices at north shore points. A sale at equal to about 29c on track here, was made on the Winnipeg exchange on Thursday.

BARLEY

Hardly enough moving to make a reliable quotation, but feed lots worth about 25 to 29c per bushel of 48 pounds. At these figures it can be shipped eastward. There is little or no local demand for malting barley, breweries being supplied with all they require.

BUTTER.

Movement very slow, with round lots as they are received from the country, of mixed quality, worth about 14 to 16c per pound. Selected dairy butter is sold by dealers in a small way to the city trade at 17 to 20c, and common to medium 12 to 16c.

CHEESE.

Jobbing at about 12c per pound, and slow sale.

EGGS.

A few fresh country eggs keep coming in all the time, the mild weather making the supply larger than usual at this season. Fresh bring about 25c per dozen. Lined are still selling in some instances at 21c, though 22c is also asked. Eggs are still quoted high east, Toronto prices being 24 to 25c for fresh and 22 to 23c for lined.

CURED MEATS, SAUSAGE, ETC.

There is a generally easier tendency in cured meats. Local packers are now offering home curing more freely, mostly from imported hogs, with what native hogs have been picked up. Quotations all around, it will be noticed, are fractionally lower. Quotations here are as follows: Dry salt bacon, 9c to 9c; smoked long clear, 10c to 10c; spiced rolls, 11c to 12c; breakfast bacon, 12c; smoked hams, 13c to 14c; mess pork, \$17 per barrel. Sausage are quoted: fresh pork sausage, 10c lb.; bologna do., 8c lb.; German do., 9c lb.; ham, chicken and tongue do., 9c per 1/2-lb. packet.

LARD.

Pure lard is held at \$2.20 to \$2.25 per 20 pound pail, with compound lard at \$2 per pail. There are two factories in Montreal now preparing compound lard, which cuts the import of this article from Chicago.

HIDES.

Several buyers have been out on the road picking up lots in the country, and as there is rather keen competition among dealers, some comparatively high prices have been paid. From \$3.75 to \$4.25 per 100 pounds has been paid at country points. Where a large lot could be secured at one point, sufficient to make up a car load for through shipment east, even higher prices have been paid, up to \$4.50 having been reported. In fact all sorts of prices have been paid, the condition of the lots bid upon making a difference, some lots being partly dry and partly green frozen. Sheepskins are quoted at 50 to 75 cents each as to quality; merino skins being worth 50 to 60 cents.

VEGETABLES.

All sorts are in plentiful supply except onions, which are somewhat scarce. Potatoes are held at about 30c per bushel. Other vegetables are quoted: Turnips, 20c per bushel; parsnips, 1c per pound; carrots, 60c per bushel; beets, 40c per bushel; cabbage, 40 to 60c per dozen; onions, 3 to 4c per pound; Spanish do., \$1.60 per crate of 30 lbs. nett; celery, 25 to 50c doz. heads.

DRESSED POULTRY.

There is not much held in the line of dressed poultry, but what there is, is very slow sale. A couple of dealers held the remnant of car lots brought in from the east before the holidays. There is scarcely any native poultry offered. Chickens will sell better than any other sort. We quote turkeys at 13 to 13c; geese, 10c; chickens, 8 to 9c per pound.

DRESSED MEATS.

Beef very slow sale and normal at 5 to 5c for city dressed, and 2 to 4c for country frozen. Several car lots of hogs have been brought in from the east, for which rather stiff prices have been asked, dealers asking 7c to 8c per pound to sell out in small lots. Packers have been bringing hogs in from Ontario at a cost of 6c to 6c, and even at lower prices a short time ago, and are therefore not disposed to offer over 7c for native country hogs at the outside. Prices have advanced in eastern markets, and the prospect is that any further importations, if made, will cost higher. Mutton is quoted at 9 to 10c.

HAY.

The demand for baled hay is very light so far this year. Men have not been able to go into the woods yet with teams, for the usual winter work in the woods, on account of the absence of snow, and this cuts off the call for baled hay very largely. In the country cattle are feeding out on the prairie, and the consump-

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Luban's, Atkinson's Gelle Freres
Gustav Bohn's Colgate's,
Anglo American,

And a large variety of English, French and American
Novelties. Over forty different lines of Perfumes.

See Samples with Travellers or call at Warehouse,

132 PRINCESS STREET.

Dawson, Bole & Co.

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

tion of hay is therefore very light. Baled hay on track here quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.00 per ton. Loose hay on the market \$5 to \$6 per ton.

Alberta.

John Kerr, merchant tailor, of Calgary, was arrested by X. C. Kiteley, also a tailor, charging him with obtaining goods under false pretences. Kiteley sold his stock of goods to Kerr for \$1,000 after which Travers, a former partner, garnished payment for the whole amount. The case came up before Justices Shelton and King when Kerr was discharged.

Assiniboia.

The total number of immigrants arriving at Regina during 1890 was 467. The nationalities were as follows: English, 40; Irish, 4; Scotch, 2; Germans, 312; Canadians, 92; other countries, 17. Value of effects brought in, \$25,000; cash, \$56,000.

The Souris coal field situate about 30 miles southwest of Alameda are being rapidly developed for local use by farmers, and the coal is unlimited in quantity and unsurpassed for most purposes in quality. The farmers come for 60 or 70 miles to get the coal, which is sold at the rate of \$1.50 per load of 3,000 or at \$1 per ton, at the mines. When the railway reaches the mines, it will be a great boon for the people of Manitoba and other districts.

Grain and Milling.

Over 300,000 bushels of wheat have been marketed in Virden this season up to date.

The new oatmeal mill at Pilot Mound will be ready for work in a week or two. The mill

has been built in connection with the new flour mill there.

It is calculated that quite 150,000 bushels of grain has been threshed in the Grenfell, Assa, district this season, though there is no elevator at that place.

The threshing has just been finished around Shoal Lake, Man., says a correspondent. The grain turned out much better than was expected, being from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre for wheat; barley 45 bushels, and oats 60 bushels.

Notwithstanding the destruction by hail last year in Southern Manitoba, it is estimated that 200,000 bushels of wheat will be marketed at Boissvain, which district suffered most severely from the storm. The Boissevain *Globe* says that Preston & McKay, millers of that place, have shipped during the last two and a half months, to outside points flour, etc., amounting to 491,250 pounds, which represents about 8,000 bushels of wheat; while they have handled in grists and grinding for the local trade about 25,000 bushels. On the 31st December the mill warehouse contained 20,000 bushels of wheat. The shipment of wheat from this station to date has been 51,000 bushels, while there remains in store in the elevators 16,000 bushels. So that as near as can be ascertained about 130,000 bushels of wheat have been marketed here up to the end of the year.

Eastern Wheat and Flour Markets.

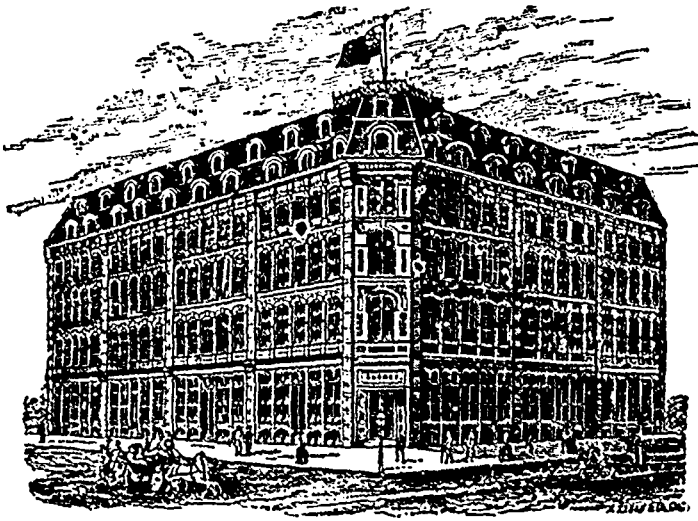
Prices at Toronto last week, at latest mail advices, were quoted as follows for car lots:-- Flour -Manitoba patent \$5.30; Manitoba strong

bakers', \$5; Ontario patents, \$4.40 to \$4.50; straight roller, \$4.15 to \$4.20; extra, \$3.95 to \$4; superfine, \$3.50 to \$3.60; fine, \$3 to \$3.25; low grade, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Bran, \$18.00 to \$18.50 Middlings, \$18 to \$21. Wheat,—No. 2 white, 93c; No. 2 spring 89 to 90c; No. 2 red winter, 93 to 94c; No. 2 hard, 97 to 98c; No. 3 hard, 88 to 89c; No. 3 northern 89 to 90c; No. 1 frosted, 78c; No. 2 frosted, 79c. Barley - No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 55c; No. 3 extra, 50 to 51c; No. 3, 47c. Peas—No. 2, 64 to 65c; Oats, 45½ to 46c.

Prices at Montreal were quoted: Wheat—No. 2 hard, 98 to \$1.00; No. 3 hard, 88 to 90c; No. 2 northern, 86 to 88c; feed wheat 60c. Peas, 75c per 66 lbs. Manitoba oats, 44 to 45c; Ontario oats, 47½ to 48c per 34 lbs. Feed barley 50c; malting barley, 65 to 67½c. Flour—patent, \$5.30 to \$5.50; strong bakers, \$4.75 to \$5.25. Oatmeal—standard, \$2.25 to \$2.30; granulated, \$2.40 to \$2.50, per 100.

"There is abundant evidence to show that mustard as sold in Canadian markets is largely subject to adulteration. In fact, it may be said that it is hardly ever sold pure." This is the conclusion which Thos. MacFarlane, chief analyst at Ottawa, has come to as the result of ten years experience in the testing of condiments. The bulletin has just been issued from the laboratory of the inland revenue department giving returns of analysis of samples of mustard collected during the past eighteen months. Of ninety-five samples analysed only seven were pure. Nine were compound and 79 were adulterated. The compound samples contained tumeric, a yellow dye. In the 79 adulterated samples, flour, sulphate of lime, cayenne pepper, starch and clay were chief ingredients.

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CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.



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Sugar-Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Sliced Roll, Pure Pork Sausage, Long Clear Bacon, Bologna Sausage, German Sausage, Ham, Tongue and Chicken Sausage.
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Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods, Canadian Tweeds, Cottons, Etc.
Complete set of Samples with J. N. ADAMS, Rooms 14 and 15, Rowan Block, Winnipeg. (Opposite Queen's Hotel.)

NOTICE
is hereby given that on from and after the first day of January A.D., 1891, the business heretofore carried on by the undersigned under the name, style and firm of "Henderson & Bull" will be continued and carried on by the undersigned by and under the name and style of "W. F. Henderson & Co."
Dated, Winnipeg, December 31st, 1890.
W. F. HENDERSON



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Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat opened higher on Monday, January 5th, and advanced $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ over Saturday's close. There was some decline later, but a considerable portion of the advance was held. Closing prices were :

	Jan.	Feb.	May.	July
Wheat	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oats	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Pork	10.55	10.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lard	5.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.10	6.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Short Ribs	5.25	5.55	5.80	—

On Tuesday wheat closed 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lower on futures, being near bottom prices for the day, due to heavy selling on local account. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oats	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Pork	10.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.75	11.25	—
Lard	5.90	6.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Short Ribs	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.30	5.70	—

Wheat closed $\frac{3}{4}$ lower on Wednesday for futures. The opening was slightly stronger and prices advanced $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, but were weak at the close. Trading was dull. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat	91	—	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oats	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Pork	10.80	10.90	11.35	—
Lard	5.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Short Ribs	5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.30	5.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

Wheat was firm on Thursday on easy money and good export demand for flour, and closed $\frac{1}{2}$ cent higher. Closing prices:—

	Jan.	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oats	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Pork	10.70	10.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.30	—
Lard	5.90	6.00	6.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Short Ribs	5.20	5.25	5.70	—

On Friday wheat was dull and weak and closed lower. Favorable weather for winter wheat was the main cause of weakness. Closing prices were:—

	Jan.	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oats	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Pork	10.75	10.80	11.35	—
Lard	5.90	6.03	6.40	—
Short Ribs	5.20	5.25	5.70	—

Minneapolis Market.

Following were closing wheat quotations on Thursday, January 5th:—

	Jan.	Feb.	May	On track
No. 1 hard	91	—	—	92
No. 1 northern	88	89	94	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 northern	85	—	—	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -87

Flour.—Quoted at \$4.60 to \$5.00 for first patents; \$4.30 to \$4.50 for second patent; \$3.50 to \$4.20 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.80 to \$2.25 for low grades in bags, including red dog.

Bran and shorts.—Quoted at \$11.50 to \$15.00 for bran, \$14.75 to \$15.50 for shorts and \$15.25 to \$15.75 for middlings.

Oats.—Quoted at 38 to 41¢ by sample. The demand for white oats was good at 40 to 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Barley.—Quoted at 48 to 60¢ for good fine samples of No. 3.

Feed.—Millers held at \$19.50 to \$20.00 with corn meal at \$18.50 to \$19.50.

Apples were held at \$4 to \$5.50 per barrel in barrel lots. Car lots of Michigan fruit at \$1.25 to \$4.50 and cars of Missouri apples at \$3.25 to \$4.00.

Potatoes.—Quoted at 65 to 85¢ in car lots, as to quality.

Eggs.—Fresh held at 20 to 22¢, with an easier tone. —Market Record.

Duluth Wheat Market.

Wheat at Duluth advanced 1 to 2¢ on Monday, Jan. 5, but declined the following day and ranged for the balance of the week, up to Saturday, at about 90 cents per bushel for January and 99¢ for May. Following were closing quotations for No. 1 hard on Saturday, Jan. 10:—Cash 91, January 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, May 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat.

At Minneapolis on Saturday, January 10, wheat closed at 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per bushel for No. 1 northern, May option. This is about $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ lower than a week ago. January option closed at 89¢ per bushel.

Montreal Stock Market

Reported by Osler, Hammond & Nanton, January 10, 1891.

	Sellers.	Buyers.
Banks.		
Bank of Montreal	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	221 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario	118	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molson's	160	—
Toronto	—	217
Merchants	112	141 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union	—	—
Commerce	128	127
Miscellaneous.		
Montreal Tel	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rich. & Ont. Nav	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	64
City Pass. Ry.	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	172
Montreal Gas	205	202 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canada N. W. Lano Co.	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. P. R. (Montreal)	74	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. P. R. (London)	—	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Money—Time	7	—
Money—On Call	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Sterling 60 Days, N. Y. 10sted Rate.	483 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
“ Demand “ “ “	467	—
“ 60 Days Montreal Rate Between Banks	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
“ Demand Montreal Rate Between Banks	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
“ New York Exchange Montreal Rate Between Banks	—	1-16 prem.

Wheat.

The visible supply increased 125,073 bus. during the week as per Chicago statement on Jan. 5. For the corresponding week last year the decrease was 215,568 bus. The total stocks at all points enumerated in the statement aggregate 25,603,310 bus., against 33,756,082 bus. last year.

French reports, says Chicago Daily Business, continue to show that the wheat crop of France for 1890 was grossly exaggerated in the official reports. Deliveries are dwindling weekly, and the import needs of the Republic are likely to exceed even the largest estimate yet made.

The amount on ocean passage decreased 1,600,000 bushels, according to Beerbaum's report published on Tuesday, making the available supply 31,016,051 bus. against 53,420,082 bushels for the corresponding date last year, and 59,123,393 bushels two years ago. The amount on ocean passage decreased 24,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year.

Imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending Jan. 3, aggregated 202,000 brls. flour and 1,632,000 bushels wheat.

Local stocks of contract wheat in store in regular elevators at Chicago increased 181,793 bushels, making the total amount of that grade

5,908,971 bushels, against 4,114,479 bushels last year.

The visible supply for the United Kingdom decreased 995,000 bushels for the week ending Jan. 3; that is the consumption exceeded the imports and farmers deliveries by that amount.

Exports of wheat and flour from all Atlantic ports for the week ending Jan. 3 were 935,450 bushels, against 1,187,350 bushels for the corresponding week last year.

Bradstreets report which appeared on Wednesday made an increase of 617,000 bushels during the past week in the available supply at 1000 points east of the Rocky mountains; increase previous week 959,000 bushels.

The official estimate of the English wheat makes it 73,354,484 bushels, against 73,202,773 bushels in 1889, 71,939,674 bushels in 1888, and 74,322,727 bushels in 1887. This will make it necessary to import about 145,000,000 bushels of foreign wheat.

May wheat at Chicago a year ago Wednesday sold at 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and two years ago at \$1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

A year ago Thursday May wheat at Duluth closed at 84¢.

A year ago Thursday May wheat at Minneapolis ranged from 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and Jan. at 76 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since Aug. 1, the beginning of the crop year, foot up, Minneapolis, 29,605,521 bushels; Duluth, 10,681,976 bushels; Chicago, 9,931,585 bushels; Milwaukee, 4,206,089 bushels, making a total of 54,425,191 bushels, against 62,661,195 bushels during the same time last year, and 39,990,669 bushels in 1889. The total receipts of wheat at the four principal winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City, from July 1 to date, are 20,341,933 bushels, against 23,013,317 bushels in 1890, and 24,835,495 bushels in 1889.

British Columbia.

Chas. Morton, hotel, Shawnigan, is dead.

Thomas McDonald is opening a hotel at Vancouver.

D. F. Fee, jr., general store, East Wellington, is dead.

Richardson & Heathorn, manufacturers' agents, Victoria, take T. W. Clark's interest in the West Bay Sawmill, Gambier Island.

R. E. Lemon, a well known general merchant of Revelstoke and Nelson, who has been very ill, is well on the way to complete recovery.

The Bank of British Columbia has decided to open a Savings Bank Department. The current rate paid by the bank is four per cent. per annum.

M. P. Gordon, furniture, Kamloops, is interested in a new furniture business opened at New Westminster, under the firm name of Gordon & Raab.

The waters in Shawnigan lake are falling, and that fear of present danger is now over. The water had risen high enough to reach the mill furnaces and put them out. Property has not been so much damaged as was thought.

During the year just passed 977 Chinamen entered Victoria, some paying the usual fee of \$50, and others having return certificates; 674 Chinamen applied for certificates to return and left the province, but no doubt this number would be almost doubled by those Chinamen who were smuggled across the border into the States.

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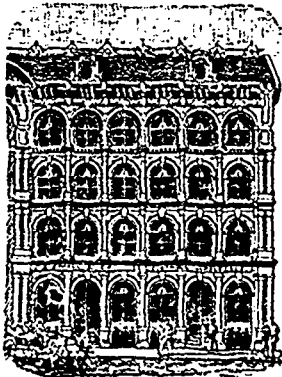
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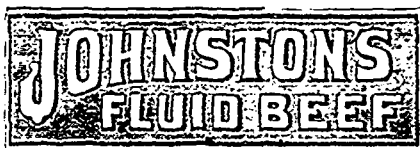
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Two Weeks on the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway.

It is an acknowledged fact that this line of railway runs through some of the finest land in western Canada. This statement may cause some readers to smile, especially those who have heard the same thing said of every line of railway in the northwest, but it is nevertheless true that this company can claim for the district through which their road runs not only beauty, but general adaptability to different kinds of farming. It is an agreeable change after the monotony of the dead level prairie to get into the rolling country through which this road passes. The farther west the traveller goes the more he will be struck with the diversity in its appearance. Fine bluffs of poplar begin to appear at shorter and shorter intervals, and the surface of the land becomes more undulating with numerous small rivers and streams giving it an excellent drainage. This line is the most northerly one in Manitoba, it being at the point where it crosses the boundary some fifty-four miles north of the C.P.R. main line. The present terminus of the line is

YORKTON,

a small town in Assiniboia, about fifty miles west of the boundary of Manitoba. The townsite was until recently some two or three miles from the railway station, but that defect has been remedied, the old townsite has been abandoned, new stores and dwelling houses erected close to the station, and everything is in good shape for business again. The town is of course very small yet, but it is steadily growing, and promises to be an important distributing point for northeastern Assiniboia. The land around here is very desirable for wheat raising and already there are a number of settlers in the district. The town can boast of a number of well stocked stores, that of N. Livingstone, general merchant, being one of them, P. F. Gotling is also in the general store business. J. Reaman makes the third in that line, he has been in it for some time at this point. W. H. More keeps a bakery and L. Watson a drug store. R. Isinger has been for some time dealing in cattle at this point, his business is beginning to assume large proportions. T. H. Collacott represents the blacksmithing. Coming back over the line a distance of twenty miles from Yorkton we reach

SALTCOATS.

This town, although it is very small, has long been noted for the Crofter settlements, which surround it. The events which led to the settlement of this district by these people are so well known that it would be useless for us to review them, it will be sufficient to say that they are doing well, and appear to be contented and happy. Saltcoats depends largely on them for its wood, they make considerable money every winter hauling it to the town and selling it. These people always have the very best of wheat, the principal reason for this is that they give a great deal of attention to the preparation of the soil and put in the seed early. Some very large crops of potatoes and roots are raised by them. Saltcoats, on account of its being about the central point in northeastern Assiniboia, commands the trade of Fort Pelley, Kinbrae and Crescent Lake districts. There is a movement being made to organize a municipality, and when this is accomplished there will be a bonus offered for the starting of a grist mill. Among the foremost business men,

is William Walley, general merchant, who has been in business here since 1888. Buchanan & Co. also keep a general store, their stock of goods is large and well kept, and a very good trade was done by them during the past year. Jas. Crearer combines flour and feed with his grain business. The Imperial Hotel is run by C. J. Nelson, who also keeps a livery stable in connection. Robert Garvin is the only blacksmith in the town at present, he finds plenty to do in his line. A. W. Boake, butcher has been engaged in supplying the people with meat for over a year, he does considerable shipping besides. The implement business of the surrounding country is well looked after by A. Harris, Son & Co., and the Massey Co., both of these companies having agencies here. Saltcoats is one of the few towns in this province that can boast of a first-class creamery, and they have a good one. The butter turned out is known, and finds a ready sale all the way to the Pacific coast. The grain firms represented here are Bawlf, of Winnipeg, and Campbell & Green, of Portage la Prairie. As yet there is no elevator here, but it is probable that there will be one erected this year. Another important business is that of S. G. Fisher, dealer in lumber, furniture, and flour and feed. It is now over two years since he opened out and during that time he has worked up a business that would be a credit to a much larger place. The law firm of W. White & Co., Moosomin, have an office here, with D. J. O'Keefe in charge. After leaving Saltcoats the stations, Bredenburg and Churchbridge are passed through and we come to

LANGENBURG.

This is, as its name implies, a German settlement. The majority of the settlers around the place are of that nationality. They are a very energetic lot of people and are doing wonderfully well. At present they are organizing for the purpose of starting a creamery and delegations have been sent to the different creameries along the line to examine and report on the manner in which they are worked. Already over three hundred cows have been promised and it is expected that by the time the creamery is in working order they will have two hundred more, this will be as many as they can attend to conveniently. Here is located the general store of Hinsh & Ulrich's. Coming east from Langenburg, the next points touched are Harowby and Millwood, this latter, although it has not yet been made a station, has a splendid grist mill, the property of Mitchell & Bucknell. There is also a general store, that of Christie, Bailey & Co. Nine miles southeast of Millwood is

BINSCARTH.

The country around Binscarth has the undisputed honor of being the prettiest in Manitoba, and it certainly deserves that title. It is thickly covered with bluffs of poplar and these combined with the rolling surface of the land are what give it its claim to beauty. These bluffs also form an excellent shelter for cattle and stock, of which there is a considerable number around here. A short distance south and a little to the west of Binscarth lies an Indian reservation containing in all about thirty-seven sections of the very best wheat land to be found in the country. The number of Indians on this reserve has dwindled down to five. A petition is now in circulation among the white residents to have these Indians removed to another re-

serve, or if that was not satisfactory to them they could be compensated in some other way. The reserve would then be thrown open for settlement and would soon be under cultivation instead of lying idle. Binscarth would profit not a little by this arrangement, as it would be the market for the grain raised on the land. One of the chief occupations of the settlers in this district will always be stock raising, for all that the land is well adapted to grain-growing. Already there is a splendid stock farm in active operation four miles north of Binscarth. This is the celebrated Binscarth Stock Farm, about which there is so much said during the past year or so. The land on which this farm is situated is the property of the Scottish Ontario & Manitoba Loan Company. In all the company hold about 18,000 acres in the vicinity of Binscarth, but the farm only occupies 4,000 acres. G. L. Snellic represents the company, and is also manager of the farm. This farm has been written up repeatedly by different Canadian journals, so it would be useless for us to give a detailed review of its history. At present there are only 80 head of cattle on it, but these are all pure bred, pedigree stock of the shorthorn breed. The stables on the farm will accommodate 200 head, but it is not desirable to have that number on the farm during the winter months. About 350 acres of land was put under cultivation last year, and the results were very satisfactory. The leading store in Binscarth is that of Brown & Smellie, general merchants. Mr. Smellie, of this firm, is a brother of G. L. Smellie, of the stock farm. They bought out the stock of Goldsmid in July 1888, and have been in business ever since. W. McCannon also keeps a general store, he has been in business about a year. E. H. Williams is the only dealer in hardware in the place, he reports a good trade in his line, it is over a year since he opened out his first consignment of goods. T. W. Almack, butcher and cattle dealer, has by push and enterprise worked up a good business for himself. Over eight cars of cattle have been shipped from this point by him during the past year. Phizacklea Bros. do the hotel business of the town, and keep a livery stable in connection. They are proprietors of the Royal Hotel. The next point visited was

RUSSELL.

This town is at the terminus of the Shell River branch, a distance of 13 miles directly north of Binscarth. Brown & Smellie are also in the general store business here. Mr. Brown is in charge of this branch. The most important business in the town is that of Boulton & Co., besides running a general store, they have a grist mill and do a large amount of the grinding for the surrounding country. The Hudson's Bay Co. have a branch store here, with N. McKnight in charge. Richard Clea has been doing the blacksmith business of the place for over three years. Alfred Clea is at present the only hotelkeeper, he has run a hotel at this place for a number of years. The harness makers are represented here by W. T. Potts, who has been in business nearly four years. Three miles west of Russell is situated Dr. Barnado's Home for Boys. This is, if we may use the term, a school of agriculture, in which boys from the old country are taught the principles of farming and in fact all that is essential in order to make good settlers of them. Visitors are always hospitably received by manager Struther's, who is eager to give any information he can on the workings of the farm,

and to enlist the sympathies of the public in the undertaking. The total number of acres in the farm is 8,000, but of course it is not all under cultivation. Their wheat turned out very satisfactory last year as did also the root crop. Some very fine sheep may be seen on this place, there being about 80 head of Shropshire Downs and Leicesters. The cattle are some of the purest and best to be found in the country.

The wheat shipped this season from the different points which have been mentioned has been of a quality that would compare favorably with anything raised in the province. Of course there has been some frosted, the same as in other parts of the country this year. A large proportion of it was of the grade known as No. 2 hard, the balance running all the way down to rejected. The yield to the acre varied a great deal in the different localities, it running as high as 30 bushels in some, and in others, only 16, if the average were placed at 22 to 25 bushels, it would be nearly correct. Taking the crop as a whole it may be said that it has been the most satisfactory the country has had for a long time.

British Columbia Statistics for 1890.

Nanaimo customs collections for 1890 were \$49,920.

The foreign shipments of coal from British Columbia for the year 1890, amounted to 438,174 tons which is a considerable increase over the previous year.

The output of gold from the province as reported by Wells, Fargo & Co, amounts to \$411,877, which is the smallest annual output since 1858.

The collections of the inland revenue department for the Victoria division for the six months ending December 31st, amounted to \$18,289.67, made up as follows: Licenses, \$1,305.00; spirits, \$26,436.33; malt, \$6,731.29; tobacco, \$7,336.20; cigars, \$5,327.25; petroleum, \$1,133.60.

The assessment roll for the city of Victoria for the year past amounts to \$9,358,191. This is exclusive of improvements not taxable in 1890, but which will be so in 1891, and which, together with the advances in property, amount to at least \$2,000,000 more. Exemptions amount to at least \$900,000, making a total assessor's valuation of over twelve millions of dollars. This valuation has increased over \$2,000,000 during the past year, and over \$8,000,000 since 1881. During this latter period, the population has increased from 6,800 to 23,000.

The *Columbian* of New Westminster published a list of the new buildings erected during the past year. The value of these is placed by our contemporary at \$845,330. In 1887 the value of new buildings was given at \$217,000, and those of 1888 at \$243,000 and 1889 at \$513,000. The published list foots up a total of about 300 erections, but it is claimed the actual number largely exceeds these figures. Amongst the list is embraced the McLaren-Ross saw mills, about three miles above the city, which has been in process of construction for two years, at a cost of \$250,000; the new Brunette mills, \$90,000; court house, \$45,000; public library, \$25,000; H. V. Edmond's residence, \$25,000.

During 1890, in New Westminster, no less than 13 miles of new streets have been opened and 14 miles of new sidewalks laid down. This has been done at a cost to the city of \$106,500. On parks \$16,000 has been expended; for a new public library, \$21,000 appropriated and partially expended; for electric light works, \$32,000; new ferry service, \$25,000; contract lot for water works, \$219,000; a grand total of \$422,500 appropriated for public works during the year. The last revised assessment of the city was \$4,595,865, an increase of about \$2,600,000 over the previous year. The water works are not yet completed. Following is the statement of vessels arrived at and departed from the port of New Westminster during the year 1890: Arrived—Total 496; tonnage, 171,175. Departed—Total 494; tonnage, 170,979.

During the year 1890 the records of the Esquimalt graving dock show eighteen ships have there been repaired, the dock being occupied 265 days out of the 365. Warships held possession 187 days.

The value of buildings actually erected and completed in Vancouver during the year, according to the *News Advertiser*, foots up \$859,877. To this the *News* adds \$425,000 for prospective expenditure on buildings that have been designed and commenced in 1890.

The *Victoria Times* gives a list of new buildings erected during the past year which foots up \$1,116,300. By adding to this prospective expenditures on buildings started about the middle of December, the *Times* swells the figures to a round \$1,250,000.

Lumber shipments from Vancouver for 1890 amounted to \$359,373. This includes shipments to foreign ports only.

Customs revenue at Vancouver for 1890 amounted to \$248,412, compared with \$158,328 as the total collections for 1889.

Taxable property at Vancouver increased from \$6,255,867 in 1889, to \$9,515,540 in 1890.

British Columbia Letter.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

VANCOUVER, JAN. 6.—Business has not yet recovered from the holiday spree sufficiently to have any distinctive features. The principal outcome of the heavy stocks laid in for Christmas and New Years is that the merchants overloaded themselves in several produce lines, notably poultry, which is now begging at 10c a pound and there is too much butter, cheese, meats, eggs and other toothsome articles. The poultry market especially had a big run, and competition is keen. The trouble is, that there being no proper facilities for storage it is difficult to keep produce long in mild weather. However, the population is a large consuming one, and soon relieves any congestion of the kind. Fish is very scarce, there not being sufficient offered to supply local demand, and that is principally in small varieties, such as herring and smelt. Game is also scarce.

During the week the daily newspapers of Vancouver, at least one of them, have published elaborate reports of the commercial situation, and their views coincide very nearly with what has appeared in *THE COMMERCIAL* in the same line. His worship the mayor this week issues his annual address to the council, which con-

tains a most important resume of the city's present situation. Few mayors, if any others in Canada or on the continent, go to such trouble to prepare documents of the kind, which is more of the character of a presidential message than anything else. A good deal of discussion has arisen in that city over the remarks which appeared in *THE COMMERCIAL* on the real estate market, the boomsters having taken offence at the conservative but safe estimate of the situation made in these columns. It is satisfactory to know that the local press has endorsed the views of your correspondent in its remarks on the real estate situation, and of the sentiments of the solid business element and majority of real estate men.

The following are the current market prices: Meats—Dry salt, 10½c; rolled bacon, 11c; breakfast, 13c; hams 14c. Lard in tins, 12½c; in pails, 11½c. Salt salmon, \$9.00 for a barrel of 200 pounds. Sugar—Yellow, 6½c; granulated, 7½c. Butter—Good creamery is worth all the way from 26 to 28c; dairy runs 18 to 22c according to variety. Cheese, 12½c. Good potatoes, \$22.50 per ton; hay, \$18; oats, \$32. Turnips and carrots, \$12 per ton; good table carrots, \$20. Onions are \$3 per 100 lbs. for Natives and \$5.50 for Spanish. Feed—Shorts, \$25; chopped feed, \$32 to \$35; bran, \$24; wheat, \$35. Flour—Manitoba patents, \$6; Manitoba bakers, \$5.75; Portland and Morning Star, 5.25; Dayton, \$5.10; 2 Star, \$5.25; rolled oats, \$3.50 per sack; oatmeal, \$3.25; cornmeal, \$3.15. Eggs steady from 22½ to 25c.

Cod Liver Oil.

Owing to the low price of cod liver oil which fell to within 8c or 10c per gallon of cod oil, the refiners in Newfoundland turned out very little cod liver oil this year, which seems to be already telling on the supply in this market, and as no addition to stocks may be expected before next August or September, holders naturally look for an improvement in the situation before long. The position of the market is also strengthened by the shortage in the Norwegian supply, which has caused Norway cod liver oil to appreciate 10 to 15c per gallon. The sale has just been made of a round lot of Norway cod oil at 80c per gallon, being the largest transaction in this market for some time past. Newfoundland refined oil which sold as low as 37½c and 40c per gallon some months ago is now quoted steady at 50 to 55c, and some holders will not offer under 60c per gallon. On behalf of buyers, however, it is advanced that in consequence of the revolution which Koch's lymph is likely to bring about in the treatment of consumptives, cod liver oil will not be as largely used as formerly. The success of Koch's lymph as a cure for consumption, however, is too problematical at present to affect the demand for cod liver oil, the great medicinal value of which lies in its strengthening properties in building up enfeebled constitutions. If buyers believed that the consumption of cod liver oil would be materially affected by Koch's discovery, they would not be inclined to buy in lots of 50 bbls., as they have done very recently.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin*.

Wm. McKenzie, milliner, Toronto, has assigned, with liabilities of \$14,000 and \$12,000 nominal assets.

SINCLAIR & CO.
Grain, Flour and Feed.
WOOD AND COAL IN CAR LOTS.
BRANDON, MAN.

ROSS, HALL & BROWN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sawn Lumber.
DIMENSION AND BOARDS DRESSED
AND IN THE ROUGH.
MILLS AND OFFICE AT
RAT PORTAGE - - ONTARIO

BROWN BROS.,
Wholesale and Manufacturing
STATIONERS,
64 to 68 KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO.
SPECIALTIES.

Account Books Paper—all kinds
Office Supplies Stationery
Wallets, Pocket Books
Ladies Hand Satchels
Pocket and Office Bairies
Leather Goods Binders Materials
Printers Supplies

CIGARS!

Encourage Home Manufactures by
smoking

SELECTS, La Rosa and Havana Whips,
—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

STRANG & CO.
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WHOLESALE GROCERS
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Provisions, Wines and Liquors,
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Represented by J. McLEOD, HOLIDAY &
Bro., Winnipeg, Man.

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McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG.
British Columbia Branch: WM SKENE, Van Horn
Block, VANCOUVER.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
Every requisite of the Drug Trade
promptly supplied.
TORONTO, ONT.

JANUARY is a Good Month for



YARNS

We have on hand the following
colors:

Black, Seal Brown, Imperia Blue,
Navy Blue, Cardinal, Seal 4,
Light Grey, Medium Grey, Dark
Grey.

In consequence of our having
to close down to increase our
capacity, we would like to have
your orders early.

REGISTERED LABEL ON EACH SKELIN

Western Woolen Mill Co.,
STEPHENSON, JOHNSON & Co., - PROPRIETORS
ST. BONIFACE, - MAN.

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"EXTRA"
BRAND.
BELTING *
MONTREAL
AND TORONTO.
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

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—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Brushes Brooms
AND WOODENWARE.

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Wholesale Trade.

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Furniture and Undertaking House
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Furniture and Undertaking Warerooms
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TELEPHONE No. 413.

Closest prices given to dealers
Satisfaction guaranteed in every
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(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
READY MADE

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44 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

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recommendation of the Board of Trade
of the City of Winnipeg.

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Promptness and Economy.
Special attention to Confidential Business
Enquiries.

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT.
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GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY
OF CANADA.
525 Main St., - Winnipeg.

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And Manufacturers' Agents.

Best Market Prices and Prompt Settlements for all kinds of Produce. Agents for Frazer & McKenzie, England, Machinery Manufacturers. Mining, Ship and Hydraulic Machinery a Specialty. Also Steel Lifeboats and Life Saving appliances.

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FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.

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P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works B.C.; D. Richards Laundry Soap, Woolstock Ontario; Teller, Bothwell Co. Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.

We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

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VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.

Henry Saunders,

—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—

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EVANS BROS.' PIANOS,

Fine Finish, Fine Toned, Easy Touch.

THE UNEQUALLED

Doherty Organ.

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WINNIPEG.

TO BUTCHERS?**S. Walker & Co.**

WINNIPEG.

Axle Grease Works

Pay the highest price for Fat and Tallow
All the Year Round.

PROMPT CASH PAYMENT.

TO THE TRADE.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Hats, Caps, Furs, Etc.

A COMPLETE LINE OF THESE GOODS.

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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Goods of all kinds from Japan, China, Philippine Isles, etc.

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PRODUCTS. } Vancouver, B.C.

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BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE
OF ALL KINDS.

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THE VANCOUVER WAREHOUSE CO'Y.

Storage, free and bonded. Forwarding. Commission. Warehouse Receipts Granted. Customs and Ship Brokerage. Insurance on Goods in Store or in Transit.

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Special advantages for handling Butter, Cheese and Eggs. Correspondence and Consignments Solicited. Special arrangements for advance trade to regular shippers. An experienced Butter and Cheese man for the F.R.D. Department.

REFERENCES—C.P.R. and Bank of Montreal.

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Direct Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

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(brand) GLYCERINE SOAP.
COLOGNE & PERFUMES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED.

LYMAN, KNOX and CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MONTREAL and TORONTO.

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LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,

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

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Victoria Steam Bakery

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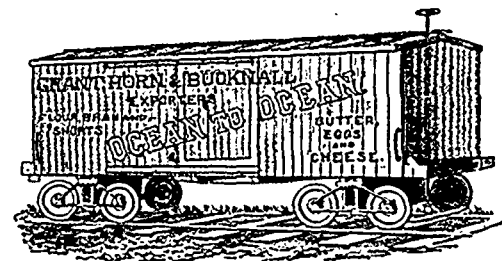
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CREAMERY BUTTER!

DAIRY BUTTER!!

CHEESE!!!

The Indian Cotton Industry in 1889.

Cotton spinning in India, destined later to become such a thorn in the side of the Lancashire industry, does not date back further than 1851, when a company called the "Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company," was organized, and a mill built. Notwithstanding the advantages of cheap labor and abundant supplies of raw material, the industry developed slowly at first, and it was not till the year 1861 that the Indian mills had increased to the number of one dozen, containing 338,000 spindles, and with an estimated annual consumption of 65,000 bales (3½ cwts. each) of cotton. From that time, however, the rate of progress became more rapid, till on June 30th, 1879, just eight and twenty years after the building of the first mill, we find their number given as 56, with a spindle total of nearly one and a half millions. This was a remarkable advance, but the expansion of the last eleven years throws it entirely into the shade. The return of June 30th, 1889, estimates the number of mills at 124 and the spindle power at 2,763,000. Thus in a period of a little more than a decade the Indian cotton industry has increased by 121 per cent.

The effect of this important industrial development, as far as our own Lancashire spinners are concerned, is perceptible rather in the markets of the extreme East and of Africa than of India itself. More especially is it in the rapidly growing export of Bombay yarns to China and Japan that the pinch of competition makes itself felt. But while the exports to these countries show an increasing rapidity of development, those to other ports have advanced but slowly, and the despatches of yarns up country, from Bombay by rail, have not only fallen away but have been surpassed by the receipts for export from the up-country mills. This goes to show that the spinners of the interior are turning their attention more and more to the production of yarns and less to piece goods. What the increase in the China trade has been will be best seen from the following figures.

In the year 1877 the export to China of Bombay manufactured yarns was 28,516 bales of 100 pounds each. A not inconsiderable total. In 1888, however, it amounted to no less than 234,071 bales. Still more remarkable are the figures of the exports to Japan. Only 142 bales of Indian yarn reached that country in 1877, but in 1888 the total had swollen to 52,697 bales. The comparatively cheap freights for Indian yarns and their adaptability to the Chinese and Japanese manufactures, especially in mixing with native yarns, are the principal causes of this increased trade. It is even said that, as far as China is concerned, the continued large import of Indian twist is steadily decreasing the trade in raw cotton, as the former can now be laid down in Hong Kong relatively cheaper than the latter. In Japan, however, it is likely that Bombay spinners will meet next year with severe competition from local manufactures. Throughout Japan there are at present twenty-two spinning mills, containing 102,600 spindles in operation, with 60,000 more which will be brought into effect very shortly. There are also eleven mills in course of construction, aggregating 79,000 spindles. The whole of these mills are erected with a view to ultimate extension, so that in the near future a very formidable competition will exist against the imported article.

Progress in the manufacture and export of Indian cotton piece goods has not been quite so remarkable as in the case of yarns, but is nevertheless sufficiently encouraging. Within the last eleven years the exports of grey and bleached goods have more than doubled, the increase being from 41½ to 88½ million yards. The trade in dyed goods, on the other hand, shows little expansion. The weight of all the exports of piece goods in the eleven years has increased from 1½ to 2½ million pounds. In 1888-9 the principal importing countries were the East Coast of Africa, China, Ceylon, and Singapore. Of these markets China is that which develops most rapidly, especially of late years. In 1886-7 she took 3,275,700 yards of Indian piece goods, while in 1888-9 her requirements exceeded 14,000,000 yards.

The following statistics, extracted from A. F. Beaufort's able work on Indian cotton, to which we are indebted for the main facts of this article, show very clearly the growth of the Indian textile industry and its relative importance at the present date. The proportion of spindles in Great Britain to those of the whole world was for the year 1886, 53.23 per cent.; in Continental Europe it was 28.46 per cent.; in the United States 16.04 per cent.; and in India 2.27 per cent. In 1889 the proportions had shifted as follows: Great Britain, 51.51 per cent.; Continental Europe, 28.54 per cent.; United States, 16.79 per cent.; India, 3.16 per cent. Within the last six years, therefore, the relative importance of Great Britain in the cotton textile industry has declined 1.72 per cent., while that of Continental Europe has increased .08 per cent., that of the United States .75 per cent., and that of India .89 per cent. More than half of the lost English percentage has thus been transferred to India, and that country shows also a more rapid proportional increase than any other, surpassing by .14 per cent. the progress made by the United States.—*British Trade Journal*

At Jasper House.

The *Edmonton Bulletin* of Dec. 14 says:—"D. E. Noyes leaves this week for the White Mud lake, on the Jasper House trail, with the balance of W. Gordon Cumming's trading outfit. Mr. Cumming, who is now at his ranch—the Quora—south of Calgary, will not return north this winter. During their late trip west Cumming and Noyes crossed over from the Jasper House trail at White Mud Lake to the Smoky river, the main tributary of the Peace river east of the mountains, striking it at the site of anciently abandoned H. B. post called Grand Cache, about 180 miles north of the White Mud lake. It was the intention to prospect the Smoky for gold, but the season was so late that it was impossible to make more than a hurried examination. This showed gold in fine dust, but did not prove whether or not it existed in paying quantities. It also showed indications of coarse gold and of gold bearing quartz where the course of the Smoky lies within the mountains. Mr. Noyes brought with him some beautiful specimens of crystallized quartz. There are a number of hot and cold sulphur springs on the Smoky, and deposits of mica and asbestos are spoken of. Mountain trout are very numerous in the small tributary streams, and large game is fairly plentiful. The Indians have killed a large number of moose, and Cumming and Noyes

killed a number of mountain sheep. Mr. Noyes proposes to bring down the heads by sleighs during the winter. The Indians are well provided for this fall and there was every prospect of a mild winter. No snow had fallen at the foot of the mountains, and there has been no cold weather up to the time of leaving for Edmonton. Mr. Noyes believes that the climate along the foot of the mountains is warmer in both summer and winter than at a distance east. A few grains of oats and barley sown last spring near the Jasper House grow well and ripened fully. A grass exactly resembling Timothy grows wild and luxuriantly; and humming birds are numerous, while at Edmonton they are very rare. In winter there is seldom any snow in the Jasper valley and it is never more than an inch or two in depth. A wild vegetable grows in that region which almost exactly resembles the potatoe. The tubers are not large but they are prized as food by the Indians. The Jasper house Indians range within a radius of about 150 miles from that point, north to the Smoky and south to the Brazeau, coming east to trade at Lake St. Ann, or going to the west side of the mountains at Tete Jaune Cache. They number about 40 tents or perhaps 500 souls. They are not Indians properly speaking, being descended from Iroquois brought from eastern Canada many years ago by the Hudson's Bay company to act as hunters and voyagers. These Iroquois inter-married with the white and half-breed employees of the same service, and their offspring have since inter-married to some extent with the Crees and Stonies. But the present band are still called Iroquois. They do not consider themselves Indians, however, the present generation all having more or less white blood. Their territory is covered by Indian treaty No. 6, and they therefore claim to be entitled to receive scrip as half-breeds. Although leading an Indian life they have never come into the Indian treaty and say that they will not, as they prefer to stand upon their rights as half-breeds.

Boom in Rubber.

Since our last issue rubber has jumped up 12 @ 13c per pound, owing to active speculation in Brazil. From March to September the advance on raw rubber was steady, from 67c for new fine Para to 96c, the highest point reached. Since then the decline has been rapid. On October 1 it was 90c, by November 1 it had declined to 84c, on December 1 it reached 70c, and December 21 it touched the lowest point at 65c. Then on the morning of that day the speculators at Para began to buy all the rubber in sight, and prices were advanced at once. The London market has advanced as rapidly as the American, and new fine is quoted at 39d, with a strong upward tendency. Manufacturers were expecting rubber to decline to 60c and under. Although they were but lightly provided with stocks, they have been waiting for the market to touch bottom before obtaining a year's supply. During the last four months their supply has not been more than a week ahead of their needs, and they have not turned out the quantity of goods this year that they have in previous years. The consequence has been that the demands now made upon them are more pressing than ever before, and they are compelled to pay whatever prices dealers may ask.—*Bradstreet's*.

Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

A. Ryan, shoes, Toronto, has assigned.
 T. Y. Savage, physician, Weston, is dead.
 Wm. Slattery, fruits, Ottawa, has assigned.
 F. C. Lotch, grocer, Strathroy, has assigned.
 Sam Rook, dry goods, Toronto, has assigned.
 F. J. Braund, fancy goods, Ottawa, has assigned.
 Jas. Moffatt, shoes, Parry Sound, has assigned.
 Helen B. Boyle, fancy goods, Picton, has assigned.
 Samuel Ruthven, grocer, Toronto, has assigned.
 W. C. Murray, tailor, Toronto, reported away.
 Birr Cheese Co., Birr, advertise to sell out at auction.
 Thos. Orr, saddler, St. Catharines, sheriff in possession.
 Chester McGregor, merchant, Wallaceburg, has assigned.
 David Watt, general storekeeper, Watford, has assigned.
 Mrs. W. Reid, millinery, etc., Bracebridge, has sold out.
 J. Merner & Co, general store, Zurich, now J. Merner alone.
 J. Corliss, physician and drugs, Drumbo, has sold out his drug business.
 F. Clarke, general storekeeper, Bolton, was burned out; partially insured.
 W. S. Pulford, hardware, etc., Leamington, has sold out his hardware business.

QUEBEC.

L. Marion & Co, tailors, Hull, have assigned.
 J. F. Gillespie, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.
 Camille Bertrand, tailor, Longueuil, has assigned.
 A. A. Boomhower, furniture, Bedford, has assigned.
 Devault & Thorien, hotel, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Gagnon & Toussignant, dry goods Montreal, have dissolved.
 D. Reay, general storekeeper, Hudson, is offering to compromise.
 Vailancourt & Freres, shoe manufacturers, Montreal, have assigned.
 W. F. Johnston, wholesale flour, Montreal, meeting of creditors called.
 R. S. Oliver, commission flour, Montreal; meeting of creditors called.

"The Commercial" at Vancouver.

At a late meeting of the Vancouver Board of Trade, J. B. Ker addressed the Board in respect to the necessity of making the advantages of the city known and thereby promoting the influx of capital for investment. He quoted from an article by R. E. Gosnell in a recent number of the Winnipeg COMMERCIAL which he said was calculated to seriously prejudice Vancouver with eastern people, and showed that it was necessary to counteract the effect of such misleading statements.

Mr. Gosnell has a reply in the Vancouver News-Advertiser to Mr. Ker's strictures, from which we make the following extract:—

"Although I have heard a number of favorable comments on the article, Mr. Ker is the first I have known to take exception to it. There is nothing I wish to have condoned or explained away concerning it, which was

written in good faith and conscientiously in the interests of the city, and if Mr. Ker will have the manliness to publish *in toto* in any of the city papers the article in question, I am willing to allow the members of the Board of Trade and the citizens generally to decide as to the extent to which the reputation of Vancouver has suffered thereby and accept all consequences, but it is manifestly unfair to intrude a single sentence from its context for the purpose of producing the impression that the writer is a defamer, and prejudicing him in public estimation. . . . If the entire contents of my letter to THE COMMERCIAL is given to the public by Mr. Ker, it will be observed in the brief reference to the real estate situation, which it contains, that I undertake to show that Vancouver has passed the speculative era, and that advances in future depend upon, not mere prospects in a real estate way, but the volume and extent of business. I, with the best of intentions, combatted the current outside impression that we were existing in corner lots, and pointed at some length to what extent trade and industry had developed, and the elements of stability and permanency which entered into the future of the city. I did say that the days of speculation, such as had enriched our citizens in the past, had gone by, when, for instance, a man could buy to-day and three months hence double and treble the price paid, and I am prepared to stand by it and defend every statement in the article. . . . It is possible to see on'y through real estate spectacles, but in reality you cannot injure our prospects more thoroughly among eastern people who have Winnipeg ever in their mind's eye, than by advertising this as a real estate city. A great suspicion exists in regard to "boom" towns, and if there is one prejudice more than another by which they are affected, it arises out of that very idea of inflation. If you can convince outsiders that Vancouver has elements of stable industry and commerce—in other words, has something behind it—you have ten chances of their investing and settling with us against one on the inducements held out by mere love of speculation. In anything I have ever written to outside papers concerning this city or province, and I have contributed a great many letters to various journals during the past few years, I have endeavored to make that view prominent.

Victoria Board of Trade.

At the last meeting of the board of trade of Victoria, B. C., Owen T. Bulkeley, of London, addressed the board by letter, asking that the members get out a book, illustrative and descriptive of Victoria. It was referred to the advertising committee.

Captain John Irving wrote informing the board that the steamer Danube, with a draft of seventeen feet, had found bottom 300 feet from her wharf in the inner harbor at high water. It was a' together mud, which the company is now engaged in removing, but the writer stated that the Dominion Government should act in this matter. The board instructed the secretary to make the proper representations to Sir Hector Langevin, minister of public works.

The advertising committee reported, recommending the publication of an illustrated book. The report was adopted. Ellis & Co. tendered for the work of producing 5,000 copies for the

sum of \$1,500, the work to be done under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the boards of trade and aldermen.

Mayor Grant speaking on this subject said that he was authorized to state that one gentleman had promised to give \$500 alone, and his worship had every reason to believe that the council will give the sum of \$2,000 as partially understood now.

The president having referred to the death of the late James Fell, Mayor Grant proposed the following resolution: "Whereas the late Mr. James Fell, who was present at our last meeting, has since passed over to the great majority; and inasmuch as Mr. Fell during his lifetime was a most useful and energetic member of this board; therefore be it resolved: That the condolence and sympathy of this board be transmitted to the members of the family of our late fellow member; That the board wishes to emphasize the great assistance which our late associate has rendered in the interests of our city of Victoria."

D. Ker produced a copy of the C.P.R. summer tours, in which the population of Victoria is given at 15,000, and moved that the secretary be instructed to write the company with a view to having a correction made. This matter also brought up the error in Dunn Wiman's commercial reference book.

Mr. Erskine broached the subject of the tax on commercial men. He thought it somewhat inconsistent on the part of the council to institute a scheme to vote money to advertising the city while they killed the best advertising medium we could have. There are, he said, from 200 to 300 commercial men coming to the city yearly, and they have a far greater weight in advertising the city than any book that could be published. And yet the city prevented them coming here. But business men of this place go and meet them at Vancouver, Tacoma and Seattle. Victoria not only loses them, but gets their bad word as well, which has a great deal of influence. He moved that the secretary of the board address the city council, asking that body to make representations to the local government with a view to the repeal of this law. The motion was adopted.

Waghorn's guide for January is to hand. It contains a number of new post offices opened and changes of names, and alterations in mail and stage services. In railway matters the new route from Lethbridge and Great Falls is given, and trains on the M. N. & W. Ry. are now running as far as Yorkton.

We are called upon to notice, says an eastern trade paper, the difficulties of D. Maxwell & Son, of St. Mary's. The firm claim an apparent surplus of \$170,000, but this is in farmer's notes, plant, and other unrealizable assets. In the middle of last month they held a meeting of creditors, at which most present agreed to allow the firm an extension of two years at 6 per cent. interest. But one bank objected, unless a claim for some \$12,000 was settled first, and this leaves the whole matter in abeyance. In the meantime the factory is closed down, most of the hands have left, and it is doubtful if the firm will resume operations this winter. Their liabilities are not far from \$400,000, and it is believed that fully two-thirds of the assets are represented by farmer's notes.



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—AND—
SOUTH.

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\$10 Saved on 1st Class and \$5 on 2nd Class Tickets to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Ore., San Francisco and all Pacific Coast Points by taking the Canadian Pacific Route.

EXCURSIONS TO ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

\$40

Tickets on Sale 18th November till 30th Dec. GOOD FOR THREE MONTHS.

With privilege of extending time on payment of small additional sum. Stop over at any point.

Leave.	WINNIPEG.	Arrive.
14 20 Daily.	Pacific Express for Portage la Prairie, M. & N.W. Railway Stations, Carberry, Brandon, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Moosejaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Banff Hot Springs, Donald, Kamloops, Vancouver, New Westminster and PACIFIC COAST PORTS.	16 30 Daily.
17 30 Daily except Thur.	Atlantic Express for Rat Portage, Port Arthur, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Toronto, London, Detroit, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Montreal, Boston, Halifax, New York and all Eastern Points.	10 25 Daily except Wed
10 45 Daily.	St. Paul Express for Morris, Greta, Grafton, Grand Forks, Fargo, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, etc.	13 50 Daily
10 45	Connects with Mixed for Morden, Manitou, Killarney, Deloraine, and Intermediate Stations.	13 50
a 11 30	Morris, Morden, Manitou, Killarney and Deloraine.	17 15
a 11 50	Headingley, Carman, Troherne, Holland and Glenboro.	15 15
b 7 50	Stony Mountain and Stonewell.	12 35 b
b 18 00	Kildonan, Parkdale, Lower Fort Garry and West Selkirk.	10 35
c 7 00	Niverville, Otterburne, Dominion City and Emerson.	21 30

a, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; b, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; c, Wednesday only.

TICKETS { 471 Main Street and C.P.R. Depot, Winnipeg.
W. M. McLeor, City Pas. Agt.
Or of any Regular Station Agent of the Company.

GEO. OLDS, D. McNICOLL,
Gen. Traffic Mgr., Gen. Pass. Agt.,
MONTREAL. MONTREAL
W. WHYTE, ROBT. KERR,
Gen. Sup't, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
WINNIPEG. WINNIPEG

The Orange Crops.

The California orange situation remains about the same, according to the Fruit Grower. Growers are anxious to sell at prices offered by buyers and shippers.

The season in Southern California is later than usual, and the quantity of fruit contracted to date much less than last season at this time. The grower's reports from Florida point to a large crop, heavy receipts and lower prices, the average for seven sales being \$2.97 per box, as against \$3.20 per box the week before, or a decline of 23 cents per box. The very severe cold weather throughout the east is attributed as the cause, while eastern dealers report the bulk of the Florida fruit coming to hand as being unripe. At the early auction sales held at Jacksonville, Florida, prices ranged as follows. Fancy, 2.75 @ 3.45; Bright, 2.40 @ 3; Golden Russet, 2.25 @ 2.50; Russet, 1.85 @ 2.40. Reports from Southern California continue rather unfavorable, particularly from the shipper's standpoint. Navel oranges this season are running to undesirable sizes. Shipments of Washington Navel oranges are going forward. One car of 300 boxes contained 35 boxes of 80s, 124 boxes of 96s, 16 boxes of 50-76s, while the balance ran 112 125 oranges to the box. This is very large fruit, and except for holiday trade is very undesirable from the retailer's standpoint. The trade give the preference to Navel oranges ranging in size 128-150-176, while a very large proportion of this season's crop promises to range from 80-96-112 oranges to the box. If past seasons are to be taken as a guide, this large sized fruit will

show poorer keeping qualities than the medium sized. In the California market oranges are making some show, but trading is light. The weather is cold and unfavorable for the sale of fruit, the bulk of which is sour and hardly in condition to eat.

Very few seedlings have been marketed. Mandarin oranges are very plentiful, selling from 22 @ 75c per box, peddlers hawking them about at 5 @ 10c per dozen.

Riverside lemons are in fair supply.

At the demand of their foreign creditors the wholesale dry goods firm of J. A. Patterson & Co., of Montreal, has assigned. The principal creditors are English, French and German firms, who have claims amounting to \$87,000. The principal Canadian creditor is the Bank of Montreal, which is interested to the amount of \$115,000, of which \$100,000 is indirect and the remainder is secured. The firm's total liabilities are placed at \$200,000.

UNITED STATES COMMERCE

Will be mailed to any address for a limited period upon the receipt of \$1. With the same we will send FREE, a copy of our latest publication, "A Compilation of the U.S. Revenue Laws and New Tariff Rates."

Address UNITED STATES COMMERCE,

BOSTON, MASS.

\$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to brief a feeble, fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year, their own salary being only five Dollars. I also furnish the situation on my own account, which is a case of that amount. No money for me unless success is absolute. Easy and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over \$3000 a year each. It is **NEW** and **SOLD**. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAND OF ISLAY, SCOTLAND.

MACKIE'S PURE OLD BLEND 10 YEARS OLD.

The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure SCOTCH MALT ONLY, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen.

It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required.

GOLD LABEL AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING PHYSICIANS.

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

ASK FOR IT.

The Manufacturers' Life AND Accident Insurance Co's

Head Office: - TORONTO.

Combined Authorized Capital - - \$3,000,000

Incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Parliament. Full Government Deposit

Absolute Security Offered in a Live, Prosperous and POPULAR CANADIAN COMPANY.

PRESIDENT—SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.C., G.C.B.
VIC-PRESIDENTS—George Gooderham, Esq., President of the Bank of Toronto.
—William Bell, Esq., Manufacturer, Guelph.
—S. F. McKinnon, Wholesale Merchant, Director of the Traders Bank
JOHN F. ELLIS, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

WM. SCOTT, Provincial Manager, Winnipeg

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.



The Furniture News, published at Minneapolis, Minnesota, is out with a fine holiday number. It contains, among many other articles, a letter upon the "Furniture Trade of Western Canada," which mentions the principal furniture men of Manitoba, the territories and British Columbia, and tells how the furniture trade is handled in this country. Our furniture dealers should see this paper.

Canadian Pacific earnings for November, 1890, were: Gross earnings, \$1,734,490; working expenses, \$939,419; net profits, \$795,070. In November, 1889, the net profits were \$734,783, and for the 11 months ending November 30th, 1890, the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, \$15,004,038; working expenses, \$9,279,966; net profits, \$5,724,072. For the 11 months ending November 30th, 1889, the net profits were \$5,557,825. Earnings and expenses of the New Brunswick railway are included in both years.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We assist you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new line, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from \$25 to \$50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. **TRUE & CO., ATGUSTA, MAINE.**



RUN

FAST TRAINS with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of latest design, between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

FAST TRAINS with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of latest design, between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE and ASHLAND and DULUTH.

THROUGH PULLMAN VESTIBULED DRAWING ROOM AND COLONIST SLEEPERS via the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD between CHICAGO and PORTLAND, ORE.

CONVENIENT TRAINS to and from Eastern, Western, Northern and Central Wisconsin points, affording unequalled service to and from WAUKESHA, FOND DU LAC, OSHTOSH, MENAHE, MENAMIA, CHIPPEWA FALLS, EAU CLAIRE, HURLET, WIS. and IRONWOOD and BESSEMER, MICH.

For tickets, sleeping car reservations, time tables and other information, apply to Agents of the line, or to Ticket Agents anywhere in the United States or Canada.

S. R. AINSLIE, General Manager, Milwaukee, Wis.
J. H. HANNAFORD, Gen'l Traffic Mgr., St. Paul, Minn.
H. C. BARLOW, Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS ECKSTEIN, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago Ill.

Canadians, Attention!

**Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway
Albert Lea Route**

In connection with the Northern Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railways, will during the months of November, December, 1890, and January, 1891, run a series of

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

To Ontario and Quebec Points.

\$40 - FOR THE ROUND TRIP - \$40 TICKETS GOOD 90 DAYS.

Avoid delays and detentions in Chicago and other points by purchasing your tickets via the "Albert Lea Route."

For detailed information call upon your nearest railway agent or write to

C. H. HOLDRIDGE,
Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., MINNEAPOLIS.

**Northern Pacific
And Manitoba Railway.**

TIME CARD.

To take effect at 6 a.m. Sunday, Dec. 7, 1890.
(Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			South Bound		
Freight, No. 113, 3rd Class.	Passenger, No. 117, 1st Class.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Passenger, No. 118, 1st Class.	Freight, No. 120, 3rd Class.
11.20a	4.10p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	3.00a
11.05a	4.02p	3.0	Portage Junction	11.37a	3.18a
10.45a	3.50p	9.3	St. Norbert	11.51a	3.47a
10.25a	3.30p	15.3	Cartier	12.05p	4.15a
9.55a	3.00p	23.3	St. Agatha	12.22p	4.45a
9.40a	3.12p	27.4	Union Point	12.30p	5.15a
9.20a	3.00p	32.5	Silver Plains	12.41p	5.45a
8.55a	2.43p	40.4	Morris	12.57p	6.23a
8.30a	2.30p	46.8	St. Jean	1.12p	6.57a
7.55a	2.10p	50.0	Letellier	1.30p	7.55a
7.50a	1.45p	65.0	West Lynn	1.50p	8.50a
6.31p	1.50p	68.1	Pembina	2.05p	9.05a
9.42a	1.01p	81.1	Grand Forks	5.50p	
5.30a	2.50p		Winnipeg Junction	9.55p	
1.30a	3.43p		Brainerd	2.00a	
8.00p	4.3		Duluth	7.00a	
8.00p	4.81		St. Paul	7.05a	
8.35p	4.70		Minneapolis	6.35a	
9.30p			Chicago	11.15a	

Eastward.		Westward.	
No. 4, Atlantic Express	No. 2, Atlantic Mail	No. 1, Pacific Mail	No. 3, Pacific Express
9.45a	2.67	9.10p	
2.65a	4.57	9.27a	
1.43p	7.86	8.50p	
4.05a	10.49	8.00a	
10.55p	11.72	1.50p	
6.35a	11.54	5.40a	
12.45a	16.99	11.27a	
		11.00p	
2.50p	19.53	6.30a	
7.00a	20.80		

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Mixed, No. 147, 2nd Cl.	Miles from Winnipeg	STATIONS.	Mixed, No. 148, 2nd Cl.
11.57a	0	Winnipeg	4.30p
11.37a	8	Portage Junction	4.42p
11.02a	11	St. Charles	5.10p
11.02a	13	Headingley	5.18p
10.40a	21	White Plains	5.41p
10.15a	29	Gravel Pit	6.00p
9.55a	35	Eustace	6.27p
9.32a	42	Oakville	6.45p
9.07a	50	Assiniboine bridge	7.15p
8.50a	55	Portage la Prairie	7.30p

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Freight, No. 140, 3rd Class	Passenger, No. 138, 1st Class	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Passenger, No. 137, 1st Class	Freight, No. 140, 3rd Class
6.20p	12.50p	0	Morris	2.50p	9.03a
5.15p	12.27p	10	Low's	3.12p	9.45a
5.00p	12.01p	21	Myrtle	3.37p	10.32a
4.40p	11.51a	25	Rolland	3.49p	10.52a
4.05p	11.3	33	Rosebank	4.05p	11.25a
3.28p	11.29a	39	Miami	4.10p	12.05p
3.40p	11.00a	49	Deerwood	4.40p	12.55p
2.27p	10.48a	54	Atta	4.51p	1.20p
1.50p	10.35a	62	Somersct	5.05p	1.57p
1.26p	10.16a	68	Swan Lake	5.23p	2.25p
21.00p	10.05a	74	Indian Springs	5.35p	2.59p
12.40p	9.53a	79	Maricapolis	5.45p	3.14p
12.12p	9.39a	86	Greenway	6.00p	3.48p
11.45a	9.25a	92	Halder	6.15p	4.12p
11.05a	9.04a	102	Belmont	6.35p	4.55p
10.30a	8.43a	109	Hilton	6.52p	5.28p
9.25a	8.27a	124	Wawanesa	7.15p	6.15p
9.28a	8.07a	129	Rounthwait	7.38p	7.00p
8.02a	7.41a	137	Martinville	7.57p	7.37p
7.25a	7.25a	146	Brandon	8.15p	8.15p

† Meals.
Nos. 117 and 118 run daily.
Nos. 119 and 120 will run daily except Sunday.
Nos. 147 and 148 run daily except Sunday.
Nos. 140 and 137 will run Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Nos. 138 and 139 will run Tuesdays, Thursdays & Sats.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on Nos. 117 and 118.
Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains
J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager, Winnipeg.
H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

TIME CARD

Taking Effect Monday, June 16th, 1890.

PASS Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	PASS Monday, Wednesday and Friday
LEAVE 11.00	0	Winnipeg	ARRIVE 17.20
ar 12.50	56	Portage la Prairie	16.30 ar
14.45	91	† Gladstone	13.65
15.50	117	Neepawa	12.28
16.45	135	Minnedosa	11.45
ar 17.45	160	Rapid City	10.10 de
18.24	171	Shoal Lake	9.57
19.45	194	† Hirtle	8.25 de
20.25	211	Binscarth	7.55
21.55			
ar 21.05	223	A Russell B.	7.15 de
21.32			
23.02	236	† Langenburg D.	6.48
22.30			
24.00	262	† Saltcoats D.	5.50 de
ARRIVE			LEAVE

† Meals.
A Thursdays and Saturdays. B Wednesdays. C Thursdays and Saturdays. D Mondays and Fridays.
If any passengers for stations between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, train will stop to let off, and when flagged to take on passengers.
W. R. BAKER, Gen. Super't. A. M'DONALD, Asst.-Gen. Pass'gr Agent.

**N. W. C. & N. Co's Railway
TIME TABLE.**

Read Down, GOING EAST, No. 1 Daily.	STATIONS.	Read Up, GOING WEST, No. 2 Daily.
21.55 De	Lethbridge	Ar 1.10
22.35	Woodpecker	23.35
24.25	Purple Springs	22.48
1.10	† Grassy Lake	21.00
1.48	Cherry Coulee	21.22
2.35	Winnifred	20.37
3.24	Seven Persons	19.48
4.30 Ar	Dunmore	De 18.45

E. T. GALT, Manager, Lethbridge. J. BAILEY, Supt., Lethbridge.

Northern Pacific Railway

GRAND WINTER EXCURSIONS.

From Manitoba to Montreal, Quebec, and Ontario.

90-NINETY DAYS-90

Nov. 18 to Dec. 30, via Northern Pacific Railway.

The Only Dining Car Line from Manitoba to points in Ontario, via St. Paul and Chicago. The only road giving choice of

TWELVE DIFFERENT ROUTES.

\$40--For Round Trip--\$40
Good going 15 days each way, with stop-over privileges. An extension of 15 days will be granted upon payment of \$5; 30 days for \$10, and 60 days for \$20.

All baggage for Canada bonded through to destination. No customs examinations. Parties wishing sleeping car accommodation can have same secured by applying to

H. J. BELCH, City Ticket Agent, 488 Main Street, Winnipeg.
H. SWINFORD, General Agent, General Office Building, Water Street, Winnipeg.
CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. and T. Agent, St. Paul

Parsons, Bell & Co., Agents, Winnipeg